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**Publication No. 24**

**SOCIAL SURVEY OF KOLHAPUR CITY**  
**Vol. III-FAMILY LIVING & SOCIAL LIFE.**

**By**

**N. V. Sovani,**

**Assisted by the Staff of the Institute**

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## FOREWORD

The publication of this volume completes the work undertaken in 1945. The City Survey of Kolhapur was initiated by a letter from the Kolhapur Municipal Borough inviting the Institute to undertake the work. At the time the invitation was received (December 1944) the Institute was facing its chronic problem of shortage of experienced staff. It could not, therefore, undertake to depute a member of its staff to Kolhapur as it had done when conducting the survey at Sholapur. The Institute, therefore, suggested the following plan of work to the Borough authorities. "The Institute would plan the survey, would supervise the work at all stages, would tabulate the data and would write the final report. The Institute will not, however, open a separate office at Kolhapur but will work through the Kolhapur Municipal Borough. A separate agency will have to be set up by the Kolhapur Municipal Borough itself for this purpose. The Institute would undertake to advise in the setting up of this agency and the recruitment of its staff, would lay down the complete details of the plan of field work and would send a member of its research staff, say, once a month to Kolhapur to supervise the conduct of this work". The plan of work proved acceptable to the Kolhapur Municipal Borough and was, in the main, adhered to in its actual conduct.

The investigational establishment in Kolhapur was set up in June 1945 and its work finally wound up in March 1947. Mr. N. V. Sovani was in full charge of the work of the survey through all its stages and is also responsible, in the main, for the reports. He has been assisted on the statistical side by Mr. V. M. Dandekar, Statistician of the Institute. The Chief Investigator at Kolhapur was Mr. W. C. Shrishrimal. As pointed out above, the survey was initiated by the Kolhapur Municipal Borough and all important officers of the Borough evinced considerable interest and gave

active help to the various investigational projects. The Kolhapur Durbar also extended to the survey its active sympathy. Above all, from the inception to its completion, the survey owed a great deal to Mr. J. P. Naik who was Hon. Secretary of the Reorganization Department, Kolhapur Municipal Borough, when the work was conceived, and was Development Secretary of Kolhapur Government when the work at Kolhapur ended.

This volume of the Kolhapur Survey deals largely with the social and economic characteristics of the families and population included in the House Sample of the Survey. These data are set out and discussed in considerable detail in the volume. The data could, in most instances, be compared usefully with similar data set out in the volumes of the Poona Survey and most aspects of the data covered in the Poona Survey are also included in this volume. Attempts have, however, been made to analyse the data to a fuller extent than in the Poona Survey and to present additional information or to discuss new aspects. Attention may be drawn to data regarding subsidiary occupations, the duration in the presents occupation, and the income distribution and life cycle of families. Apart from the data relating to the families included in the House Sample, the volume present and discusses other information collected separately on particular economic and social aspects. The chapter on Housing includes, for example, a special note on slum areas; and many aspects of social life such as libraries, clubs and newspapers have been dealt with in this volume for the first time. On the other hand, general discussions on some of the social problems, as for example, on caste and community organization, have not been included in this survey as the subjects were fully dealt with in the Poona Survey.

Poona 4.  
3rd June 1952.

D. R. Gadgil

## PREFACE

This is the third and final volume of the Social Survey of Kolhapur City. It completes the work undertaken in 1945. The idea of this survey was casually mentioned by me among a circle of my friends at Kolhapur in the summer of 1942 when I was spending my vacation there. In 1944 Mr. J. P. Naik, who was then the Hon. Reorganization Secretary of the Kolhapur Municipal Borough, visited the Institute. He saw the work of the Poona Survey and conceived the idea of having a similar Survey of Kolhapur carried out. He immediately set to work and the result was an offer from the Kolhapur Municipal Borough to undertake such a survey. The terms and conditions under which the Institute undertook the work are indicated in the "Foreword".

The Survey was begun in July 1945 and ended in April 1947. The Survey Office at Kolhapur consisted of the Chief Investigator and four junior investigators. Throughout this period, additional staff was engaged off and on for specific inquiries at various stages. Mr. G. S. Upalekar was initially appointed the Chief Investigator but he soon found it difficult to continue because of his other activities and previous commitments. He, therefore, resigned in October 1945, and Mr. W. C. Shrishrimal succeeded him. He was a Municipal Counciller at that time but resigned his seat before taking charge as the Chief Investigator. He occupied that position till the end.

The Survey, in its planning and execution, derived considerably from the experience gathered in the two socio-economic City Surveys carried out by the Institute up to that time. As a result the Kolhapur survey could be much more comprehensively planned. Because of the active interest of Mr. J. P. Naik in the

survey work, the atmosphere at Kolhapur was also favourable for extending the scope of the survey in various directions.

The statistical material gathered in the Survey was tabulated at the Institute under my general direction and the active planning and supervision of my colleague, Mr. Dandekar. His help and advice were always at my disposal and they were valuable to me, particularly on the statistical side. He has contributed the "Statistical Appendix" to Part I of the report of the survey. He also looked after the printing of this Volume in my absence abroad. I began to work on the Report of the Survey in 1947 and completed it, with some interruptions, because of the pressure of other work, in June 1951. I would have liked to spend some more time on the last part of the report but could not do so. In April 1951 I was awarded a research fellowship by the Rockefeller Foundation for a year of study and research in the United States; this imposed a time limit on my work. I was, however, able to deal with most of the material collected in the Survey in the time at my disposal, except in one particular. This was the information about temples in Kolhapur.

My indebtedness to my colleagues and all others who helped me at various stages and in various capacities are indeed great. My special thanks are due to Mr. J. P. Naik, the Municipal Councillers, Municipal and Government Servants and other prominent citizens of Kolhapur. I must also express my gratitude to my uncle, Mr. Y. S. Sovani, who is a resident of Kolhapur, for helping me in innumerable ways in the work of the survey. Mr. W. C. Shrishrimal, of course, bore the main burden of the work and bore it cheerfully and well, for which I express heartfelt thanks. The junior investigators and other members of the staff also carried out their work satisfactorily and I thank them sincerely for the same. My heartfelt thanks are also due to Messrs. Patwardhan Brothers who printed the last 2 volumes very well indeed. To the citizens, of course,

the Survey owes everything, as without their co-operation it would have been impossible.

I owe a special debt to Kolhapur because my family came from that city and I have spent some of the happiest days of my life there. In a sense this debt can never be repaid. In carrying out this Survey I was glad that I was perhaps repaying a small part of that debt.

3706, Walnut Street,  
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U.S.A.  
5th May 1952.

N. V. SOVANI.





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**SOCIAL SURVEY OF KOLHAPUR CITY**  
**Vol. III PART I**  
**FAMILY LIVING**





## CHAPTER I.

### HOUSE SAMPLE FAMILIES AND POPULATION.

1. *Introduction.*—In Part I, Section II, we have presented some information regarding the House Sample population. It is mainly information bearing on certain population aspects. In this chapter we present information gathered in the House Sample survey on other aspects. Here we deal with both units, the families and the persons in the House Sample. In the following will be found tables treating either of them as the basic unit. This was necessary because of the diversity of the data gathered in the House Sample schedule reproduced in full in Appendix I of Part I of this survey. Also some kinds of data, those relating to living conditions for example, could be best presented and treated in relation to families as units while certain other data, like those bearing on education could be best dealt with in terms of individuals. In most instances the data have been presented ward-wise and community-wise. Where any such distribution could reveal no significant differences or characteristics it was dropped. An attempt to trace the historical trend has been made only in the case of education with the help of the Census Statistics of literacy. Except in this regard the picture presented belongs to the year of the survey, namely 1945-1946.

2. *Literacy.*—Table 1 sets out the information contained in the Census Reports regarding the literacy of the population in Kolhapur city during 1911-1931. The most significant feature revealed by the figures is the decline in the total percentage of literates during 1921-1931. In 1911 there were 195 persons in 1,000 population who were literate. This proportion increased to 248 in 1921 but declined to 212 in 1931.

TABLE I—LITERACY STATISTICS OF KOLHAPUR CITY FOR 1911, 1921, AND 1931.  
(Source: Census Reports)

Year	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL					
	Total Literate	Illi-terate	Literate in English	Total Literate	Illi-terate	Literate in English	Total Literate	Illi-terate	Literate in English			
1931	39,466	13,277	26,189	4430	33,026	2104	30,922	407	72,492	15,381	57,111	4890
	1000	336	644	112	1000	64	936	13	1000	212	788	68
	100	100	33	33	--	100	--	19	--	100	--	32
1921	29,503	11,410	18,092	3077	26,093	2399	23,693	211	55,594	13,809	41,785	3386
	1000	387	613	105	1000	92	908	8	1000	248	751	59
	--	100	--	27	--	100	--	9	--	100	--	34
1911	25,437	8383	17,055	1830	22,685	1009	21,676	76	48,132	9391	38,731	1906
	1000	330	670	73	1000	44	956	3	1000	195	805	40
	--	100	--	23	--	100	--	7	--	100	--	20

This general development is common to members of both sexes. In 1911 in 1,000 population the numbers of literate males and females were 174 and 21 respectively. These increased to 205 and 43 respectively in 1921 but declined to 183 and 29 respectively in 1931. The sex composition of total literates also changed during the period. Of 1,000 literates in 1911, 893 were males and 107 females. These changed to 826 and 174 respectively in 1921. In 1931, however, among 1,000 literates 863 were males and 137 females. In contrast with the decline in total literacy during 1921-1931 the percentage of literates in English in the total population showed a continuous increase from 1911 to 1931. In 1911, the proportion of persons literate in English in 1,000 population was 40. It increased to 59 in 1921 and to 67 in 1931. The sex composition of literates in English had also changed significantly during the period. Of 1,000 literates in English in 1911, 960 were males and 40 females. In 1921 these had changed to 936 and 64 respectively and in 1931 to 904 and 96 respectively. It would thus appear that though literacy declined during 1921-1931, the proportion of literates in English among literates increased.

These trends can be studied in greater detail with the aid of figures regarding the age composition of the literate and illiterate population at the various Censuses. Table 2 sets out this information. The increase in literacy recorded during 1911-1921 was shared by all age groups but was sharply marked up in the age groups 5-10 and 10-15 years. The increase was almost equal in the various age groups among males and females except in the age group 15-20 where the increase in literacy among females was two to three times larger than that recorded among males. During the next decade as noted already there was a decline in literacy. This decline was particularly marked in the age groups 10-15 and 15-20 among both the sexes. Among males, however, an increase of literacy was recorded in the age group 5-10 but among females this age group also showed a decrease.

TABLE 2—LITERACY STATISTICS OF KOLHAPUR CITY ACCORDING TO AGE.  
(Source: Census Reports)

Year	Age Group	Males			Females			Total					
		Total	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English
1931	0-5	4,764	28	4,736	2	4,497	6	4,491	0	9,361	34	9,227	2
	5-10	4,795	730	4,095	97	4,069	194	3,875	35	8,864	924	7,940	132
	10-15	4,675	1,478	3,197	343	3,962	369	3,593	105	8,687	1,847	6,790	448
	15-20	4,604	2,588	2,016	1,129	3,633	412	3,211	125	8,227	3,000	5,227	1,264
	20 & over	20,088	8,453	12,175	2,849	16,875	1,193	15,752	205	37,503	9,576	27,927	3,054
	Total	39,466	13,877	26,189	4,430	33,036	2,104	30,933	407	72,492	15,381	57,111	4,890

HOUSE SAMPLE FAMILIES & POPULATION

TABLE 2--(Contd.)

Year	Age Group	Males				Females				Total			
		Total	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English
1921	0-10	6,599	775	5,924	25	6,313	317	5,995	7	13,011	1,092	11,919	32
	10-15	3,949	2,083	1,866	470	2,926	471	2,455	43	6,375	2,554	4,321	513
	15-20	3,104	1,898	1,206	843	2,318	363	1,956	47	5,323	2,380	3,042	890
	20 & over	15,750	6,654	9,096	1,739	14,636	1,329	13,407	114	30,386	7,883	22,503	1,853
	Total	29,502	11,410	18,092	3,077	26,092	2,399	23,693	211	55,594	13,809	41,785	3,288
1911	0-10	5,864	178	5,686	4	5,433	64	5,369	3	11,997	243	11,055	7
	10-15	2,949	1,031	1,918	161	2,499	268	2,231	9	5,448	1,299	4,149	170
	15-20	2,680	1,456	1,224	500	2,060	208	1,852	15	4,740	1,658	3,082	515
	20 & over	13,944	5,717	8,227	1,165	12,693	475	12,218	49	26,637	6,192	20,445	1,314
	Total	25,437	8,382	17,055	1,830	22,685	1,009	21,676	76	48,122	9,391	38,731	1,906

The increase in the number of literates in English during 1911-21 was shared by all age group but was marked in the age group 10-15. The variations in proportions of literates in various age groups during 1921-31 are however disparate. All age groups other than 10-15 and 15-20 recorded an increase in the proportion of literates in English while the two age groups recorded a decrease. This decrease was almost solely confined to males in those age groups.

Table 3 sets out the information regarding literacy among the various communities by age groups. The number of literates in the total population increased by 27 per cent during 1911-21. Among Hindus it increased by 27 per cent but among Mohammedans an increase of 39 per cent was recorded, the increase among Jains being 24 per cent. The very large increase recorded among Mohammedans was very much marked among females as against the males. Among the former the increase was more than 100 per cent. All the age groups shared the increase but it was particularly sharp in the age group 5-10. During 1921-31 the number of literates in the total population declined by 14.5 per cent. All the communities shared the decline but the decline was slightly less among Hindus than that for the total population (12.4 per cent) while it was 26 per cent among Mohammedans and 18 per cent among Jains. The sharp decrease of literacy among the Mohammedans was the result of a larger decline of literacy among females than among males. The decrease among females was shared by all the age groups but it was very sharp in the age group 5-10. Among males the number of literates actually increased during the decade in the age groups, 5-10, 15-20 and 20 and above, but there was decline in the other age groups more than compensating it. In contrast with this among the Jains the decline in the number of literates was wholly confined to males. The number of literates among females recorded, however, an increase of about 70 per cent during the period and it was to be found in all the age groups. Among males the age

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TABLE 3—LITERACY AMONG THE VARIOUS COMMUNITIES IN THE POPULATION OF KOLHAPUR CITY IN 1911, 1921 AND 1931. (Source: Census Reports)

1931

Age Group	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL			
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English
Hindus										
0-5	4,088	10	4,078	3,848	6	3,842	7,936	6	7,920	1
5-10	4,095	611	3,484	3,461	140	3,321	7,555	751	6,805	85
10-15	3,934	1,254	2,680	3,361	261	3,102	7,297	1,515	5,782	327
15-20	3,962	2,118	1,844	3,094	325	2,769	7,056	2,443	4,613	1023
20 & over	17,743	7,279	10,464	14,568	932	13,606	32,311	8,211	24,100	2608
Total	33,832	11,272	22,550	28,332	1,664	26,770	62,156	12,936	49,220	4,041
Muslims										
0-5	531	7	524	504	-	504	1,035	7	1,028	-
5-10	506	50	456	427	5	432	933	55	878	8
10-15	495	101	394	425	13	412	920	114	806	19
15-20	420	255	165	341	12	337	769	267	502	66
20 & over	1,980	673	1,307	1,557	38	1,519	3,537	711	2,826	16
Total	3,932	1,086	2,846	3,362	68	3,194	7,194	1,154	6,040	254

SOCIAL SURVEY OF KOLHAPUR CITY

TABLE 3—(Contd.)

		1931											
Age Group	Jains	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL					
		Total	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English
0-5		118	11	107	1	115	-	115	-	233	11	222	1
5-10		145	53	92	8	116	15	101	1	261	67	194	9
10-15		189	90	99	23	79	25	54	3	268	115	153	26
15-20		165	165	-	78	112	25	90	3	277	187	90	81
20 & over		726	372	354	122	559	54	505	9	1,285	426	859	131
Total		1,343	690	653	232	981	116	865	16	2,324	806	1,518	248



HOUSE SAMPLE FAMILIES & POPULATION

TABLE 3—(Contd.)

1921

Age Group	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL						
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English	
Hindus	0-5	5,785	669	5,116	20	5,342	230	5,112	6	11,127	899	10,228	26
	5-10	3,411	1,790	1,621	498	2,501	394	2,107	39	5,912	2,184	3,728	457
	10-15	2,651	1,639	1,042	753	1,853	306	1,577	33	4,564	1,945	2,619	786
	15-20	13,529	5,432	8,097	1,508	12,733	980	11,753	56	26,262	6,412	19,850	1,564
Total	25,406	9,530	15,876	2,709	22,459	1,910	20,549	124	47,865	11,440	36,425	2,833	
Muslims	0-5	676	60	616	2	693	23	670	0	1,369	83	1,286	2
	5-10	364	173	211	11	280	16	264	0	664	189	475	11
	10-15	249	122	127	26	205	23	182	0	454	145	309	26
	15-20	1,492	652	840	94	1,391	67	1,324	0	3,783	719	2,064	94
Total	2,801	1,007	1,794	133	2,459	129	2,340	0	5,270	1,136	4,134	133	



## SOCIAL SURVEY OF KOLHAPUR CITY

TABLE 3—(Contd.)

		1921											
Age Group		MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL					
		Total	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English
Jains	0-5	173	82	141	1	154	6	148	0	327	38	289	1
	5-10												
	10-15	112	88	24	13	87	17	70	0	199	105	94	13
	15-20	147	120	27	49	80	11	69	0	227	131	96	49
	20 & over	575	457	118	75	443	18	425	1	1,018	475	543	76
	Total	1,007	697	310	137	764	52	712	1	1,771	749	1,022	138

TABLE 3—(Contd.)

		1911															
Age Group		MALES				FEMALES				TOTAL							
		Total	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English				
Jains	0-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5-10	132	6	126	-	132	-	132	-	264	6	258	-	264	6	258	-
	10-15	91	47	44	7	67	3	64	-	158	50	108	7	170	94	76	32
	15-20	110	92	18	32	60	2	58	-	170	94	76	32	170	94	76	32
	20 & over	408	291	117	19	346	16	330	1	754	307	447	20	754	307	447	20
	Total	741	436	305	58	605	21	584	1	1,346	457	889	59	1,346	457	889	59

groups 5-10 and 15-20 recorded increases in the number of literates, all others recording decreases. The number of literates in English showed a continuous increase in all communities. It is not necessary to offer any detailed comments on these figures.

Table 4 summarises the information regarding literacy in the H.S. and the 1931 Census populations. The Census definition of literacy is a very loose one. For the H.S. population detailed information regarding the educational status of each individual was available and consequently it was possible to apply to it a more rigorous test regarding literacy. In the Census any person who can write a letter is recorded as "literate" and the accuracy of the information depends a good deal upon the judgement of the enumerator. Moreover there is a phenomenon called "lapse into illiteracy" of those who were previously literate. In trying to adopt a definition of literacy with regard to the H.S. population we could make use of the results of an investigation carried out by the Institute for the Government of Bombay into the phenomenon of the lapse into illiteracy. The Report on this investigation points out: "The investigational data would indicate that, as a minimum, it is necessary for a pupil to complete a four year course at school in order to ensure the retention of literacy through all his later days".† In view of this observation we defined a literate person as one who has completed four years in primary school and who was therefore not ordinarily liable to a relapse into illiteracy. So that literates in the H.S. population in Table 4 are persons conforming to this definition and they do not include boys who were, at the time of the survey, students in primary schools. Even when such a rigorous definition is adopted the H.S. as compared with the Census population showed a higher percentage of literates in most of the age groups. The decrease in the age group 5-10 in the H.S. population is not sur-

† *Report on the Investigation into the Problem of Lapse into Illiteracy in the Satara District*, D. R. Gadgil, G.I.P.E., 1945, p. 27. Published by the Government of Bombay.

TABLE 4--LITERACY IN 1931 CENSUS AND HOUSE SAMPLE POPULATIONS OF KOLHAPUR CITY.

Age Group	MALES				FEMALES				TOTAL			
	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Literate in English
	0-5	4,764	28	4,736	2	4,497	6	4,491	0	9,261	34	9,227
5-10	4,795	730	4,065	97	4,069	194	3,875	35	8,864	924	7,940	132
10-15	4,675	1,478	3,197	343	3,962	369	3,593	105	8,637	1,847	6,790	448
15-20	4,604	2,568	2,016	1,139	3,623	412	3,211	125	8,227	3,000	5,227	1,254
20 and above	20,628	8,453	12,175	2,849	16,875	1,123	15,752	305	37,503	9,576	27,927	3,054
Total	39,466	13,277	26,189	4,420	33,026	2,104	30,922	407	72,492	15,381	57,111	4,890

TABLE 4—(Contd.)

Age Group	MALES					FEMALES					TOTAL											
	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Vernacular 4th Standard	Vernacular 5-7 standard	English School	High school & College	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Vernacular 4th standard	Vernacular 5-7 standard	English School	High school & College	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Vernacular 4th standard	Vernacular 5-7 standard	English School	High school & College	
0-5	887	871	16	16	—	—	—	915	901	14	14	—	—	—	1,802	1,772	30	30	—	—	—	—
5-10	755	351	504	477	10	17	—	790	415	375	357	3	15	—	1,545	666	879	834	13	32	—	—
10-15	691	113	578	240	107	175	56	663	305	358	199	45	91	23	1,354	418	936	439	152	266	79	—
15-20	553	106	446	124	97	52	173	609	379	230	112	50	26	42	1,161	485	676	236	147	78	215	—
20 and above	2,426	627	1,799	628	550	99	542	3,418	1,869	549	415	68	26	40	4,844	2,496	2,348	1,023	618	125	2,348	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,311</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>3,353</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>5,395</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>10,706</b>	<b>5,837</b>	<b>4,869</b>	<b>2,562</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>4,869</b>	—

TABLE 5—TOTAL NUMBER OF LITERATES, EDUCANDS AND ILLITERATES CLASSIFIED BY COMMUNITIES.

Community	No. of Families	Literates	Persons Educands	Illiterates	Total Persons
1. Marathas	929	1,108	796	2,637	4,541
2. Advanced Castes	317	735	537	415	1,687
3. Scheduled Castes	89	52	56	335	443
4. Artisan Castes	193	343	163	563	969
5. Other Hindus	189	182	118	647	947
6. Lingayats	81	103	68	174	345
7. Jains, Gujars, Marwaries	108	197	103	183	483
8. Muslims	188	373	166	654	1,093
9. Others	15	26	15	37	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>2,919</b>	<b>2,082</b>	<b>5,645</b>	<b>10,586</b>



prising because, as remarked earlier, boys in the primary schools, majority of whom were in this age group, were excluded from literates by definition.

Table 5 gives the total number of literates and educands in the families in the H.S. classified by communities. The definition of literate here does not conform to the one adopted above. Here literates are persons who can read and write. The whole class of educands is treated separately from such literates. For arriving at the total number of illiterates, the literates and educands have to be deducted from the total numbers. The proportion of illiterates was the highest among the Scheduled castes,\* being 75 per cent, and the lowest among the Advanced castes, 24 per cent. It was between 50 and 60 per cent among Marathas, Artisan castes, Lingayats and Mohammedans. Among Jains, etc. it was 38 per cent. The slightly lower percentage of illiteracy than the general, 48, among the Rest was probably due to the presence among them of Christians a majority of whom were usually literate. An examination of the proportion of educands among various castes shows a similar pattern. The highest percentage of educands was found among Advanced castes, 32 per cent. At a distance came Lingayats, Jains, etc., and the Rest with a proportion between 19 and 21 per cent. The proportion was lowest among other Hindus, being 12.4 per cent and among Scheduled castes it was 12.7 per cent.

3. *Earners and Non-earners.*—Table 6 summarises the information regarding the earners and non-earners in the House Sample population classified by sex and age. The information regarding earners is dealt with in greater detail in the next chapter. Here the object is to present an over-all comparative picture in this re-

\* Scheduled castes represent communities designated by the word 'Harijan' in the earlier volumes of this survey. The latter term had to be abandoned because it was imprecise. Scheduled castes have been, however, precisely defined for various purposes.

TABLE 6—EARNERS AND NON-EARNERS CLASSIFIED WARDWISE BY AGE AND SEX.

Wards	MALES											
	Adults					Non-Adults					Total	
	Non Earners		Earners		Total	Non Earners		Earners		Total	Non Earners	Earners
A	125	458	583	456	15	471	581	473	1,054	581	473	1,054
B	125	466	591	434	8	442	559	474	1,033	559	474	1,033
C	112	459	571	462	10	472	574	469	1,043	574	469	1,043
D	122	484	606	440	18	458	562	502	1,064	562	502	1,064
E	112	516	628	472	19	491	584	535	1,119	584	535	1,119
Total	596	2,383	2,979	22,64	70	2,334	2,860	2,453	5,313	2,860	2,453	5,313

TABLE 6—(Contd.)

Wards	FEMALES									
	Adults			Non-Adults			Total			Total
	Non Earners	Earners	Total	Non Earners	Earners	Total	Non Earners	Earners	Total	
A	561	35	596	471	1	472	1,032	36	1,068	
B	548	44	592	438	—	438	966	44	1,010	
C	516	80	596	463	1	464	979	81	1,060	
D	539	62	601	467	—	467	1,006	62	1,068	
E	556	92	648	418	5	423	497	97	1,071	
Total	2,720	313	3,033	2,237	7	2,244	4,957	320	5,277	

gard. As in Poona and Sholapur "pensioners have been classed as earners while those who obtained only a provident fund or gratuity on retirement from service have been classed as non-earners. Non-earners include defectives, the disabled, those over-aged as well as those disinclined to work. The mere management of one's property, when this was not a business of some sort, has not been counted as an earning activity".§ The number of involuntarily unemployed persons has not been separately shown. It was 25 in the whole sample. For the purposes of this table they have been included in earners. The total number of non-earners in the table also include educands who are, strictly speaking, distinct from non-earners. These have not been separately shown in this table as their number has already been presented in tables in the earlier section.

Among adult males earners considerably outnumbered the non-earners, the latter being about 21 per cent of the total in all wards except E where they were only 17 per cent. This higher percentage of earners in E ward was probably due to the fact of the relatively large amount of employment in that ward offered by the cotton spinning and weaving mill as well as by the oil mills and the wholesale market, etc. Among males, as a whole, the proportion of non-earners to the total varied between 52 and 55 per cent in the different wards.

As remarked earlier for a more precise appraisal of the earner-non-earner position it is necessary to deduct the number of educands from non-earners and relate the residual to the number of earners. When this is done the average ratio of earners to non-earners came to 2.04 non-earners to one earner as compared to 1.54 non-earners to one earner in Poona in 1936-37 and 1.68 non-earners to one earner in Sholapur in 1938-39. The higher ratio of non-earners to earners in Kolhapur city was probably the result of a relatively smaller

§ *Poona-A Socio-Economic Survey, 1945, p. 56.*

proportion of earners among females there than in the other two cities. The variations of the same ratio as between the wards of Kolhapur city were in accordance with the general pattern described earlier. The ratio of non-earners to earners was smaller in C, D and E wards than in the other two. Among adult males the ratio of earners to non-earners was 4.1 and it varied only slightly from this average level in the different wards. Excluding adult male educands from adult non-earners the ratio of earners to non-earners came to 8:1 as compared to 10:1 in Poona in 1936-37. If similar ratios are calculated for different wards of the city they range round 6-7: 1 except in A where it is 12:1 because of the presence there of a large number of adult male educands as compared to other wards.

Among adult females as a whole the ratio of earners to non-earners was 1:9 as compared to slightly more than 1:7 in Poona and slightly less than 1:8 in Sholapur. Percentage of earners among adult females varied between 6 and 8 in A and B wards. It was 10 in D ward and between 13 and 14 in C and E wards. The higher ratio of earners in C and E wards was generally attributable to the larger employment opportunities available to the residents of those wards because of their commercial and/or industrial character. In the case of D ward the high ratio was probably due to the concentration of potters' families in that ward wherein women worked alongside of the males in the traditional business.

The proportion of juvenile earners among 1,000 of occupied population was 28 among males and 22 among females. The corresponding figures for Poona and Sholapur were 21 and 29 for males and 16 and 42 for females respectively. In Sholapur the larger proportion of juvenile employment among females was due to the presence of a large handloom industry in which the weavers' families worked as a whole. The extent of juvenile employment was significantly higher in Kolhapur than in Poona.

TABLE 7—PERCENTAGE (ACTUAL) DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS AND NON-EARNERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND SEX IN DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES.

Serial No.	Community	MALES								
		Adults				Non-Adults				
		Non-Earners	Earners	Total	Non-Earners	Earners	Total	Non-Earners	Earners	Total
1	Marathas	19 (242)	81 (1,024)	100 (1,266)	97 (971)	3 (38)	100 (1,009)	53.5 (1,212)	46.5 (1,062)	100 (2,275)
2	Advanced Castes	32 (158)	68 (331)	100 (489)	100 (363)	— (0)	100 (363)	61 (521)	39 (331)	100 (852)
3	Scheduled Castes	7 (9)	93 (113)	100 (122)	100 (120)	— (1)	100 (121)	53 (129)	47 (114)	100 (248)
4	Artisans Castes	14.2 (47)	85.8 (285)	100 (332)	94.9 (359)	5.1 (14)	100 (273)	50.6 (306)	49.4 (299)	100 (605)
5	Other Hindus	13 (17)	87 (118)	100 (135)	93.4 (85)	6.6 (6)	100 (91)	45 (102)	55 (124)	100 (226)
6	Lingsyats	27 (26)	73 (71)	100 (97)	100 (53)	0 (1)	100 (54)	53 (79)	47 (72)	100 (151)

TABLE 7--(Contd.)

Serial No.	FEMALES											
	Adults				Non-Adults				Total			
	Non-Harners	Harners	Total	Non-Harners	Harners	Total	Non-Harners	Harners	Total	Non-Harners	Harners	Total
1	91.5 (1,188)	8.5 (113)	100 (1,301)	100 (988)	0 (0)	100 (988)	95 (3,176)	5 (113)	100 (3,381)	83 (323)	17 (47)	100 (370)
2	98.5 (480)	1.5 (8)	100 (488)	100 (345)	0 (0)	100 (345)	99 (825)	1 (3)	100 (833)	83 (323)	17 (47)	100 (370)
3	67 (91)	33 (46)	100 (137)	100 (133)	0 (1)	100 (133)	99.3 (270)	0.7 (2)	100 (273)	83 (323)	17 (47)	100 (370)
4	87.8 (374)	12.2 (38)	100 (513)	97.5 (78)	2.5 (2)	100 (80)	87 (174)	13 (26)	100 (200)	83 (323)	17 (47)	100 (370)
5	80 (96)	20 (24)	100 (120)	100 (48)	0 (0)	100 (48)	88 (131)	12 (18)	100 (149)	83 (323)	17 (47)	100 (370)
6	83 (83)	17 (18)	100 (101)	100 (48)	0 (0)	100 (48)	88 (131)	12 (18)	100 (149)	83 (323)	17 (47)	100 (370)

TABLE 7—(Contd.)

Serial No.	Community	MALES									
		Adults					Non-Adults				
		Non-Earners	Earners	Total	Non-Earners	Earners	Total	Non-Earners	Earners	Total	Total
7	Jains, Gujars & Marwadis	19 (33)	81 (135)	100 (167)	100 (117)	0 (0)	100 (117)	52.5 (149)	47.5 (135)	100 (384)	
8	Muslims	20 (59)	80 (238)	100 (297)	96.5 (243)	3.5 (9)	100 (252)	55 (302)	45 (347)	100 (549)	
9	Christians	11 (3)	89 (15)	100 (17)	100 (10)	0 (0)	100 (10)	45 (12)	55 (15)	100 (27)	
10	Miscellaneous	6.8 (4)	93.2 (55)	100 (59)	97.7 (42)	2.3 (1)	100 (43)	45.1 (46)	54.9 (56)	100 (102)	
	Total	(596)	(2,385)	(2,981)	(2,263)	(70)	(2,339)	(2,659)	(2,455)	(5,314)	
	Percentage	20.0	80.0	100	97.0	3.0	100	53.8	46.2	100	



TABLE 7—(Contd.)

Serial No.	FEMALES									
	Adults				Non-Adults				Total	
	Non-Earners	Earners	Total	Non-Earners	Earners	Total	Non-Earners	Earners	Total	Total
7	97 (162)	3 (5)	100 (167)	100 (95)	0 (0)	100 (95)	98.1 (257)	1.9 (5)	100 (262)	100 (262)
8	91.3 (294)	8.7 (28)	100 (322)	100 (221)	0 (0)	100 (221)	94.9 (515)	5.1 (28)	100 (543)	100 (543)
9	90 (19)	10 (2)	100 (21)	100 (21)	0 (0)	100 (21)	95 (40)	5 (2)	100 (42)	100 (42)
10	53.2 (33)	46.8 (29)	100 (62)	92.1 (35)	7.9 (2)	100 (38)	68 (68)	32 (32)	100 (100)	100 (100)
	(2,720)	(311)	(3,031)	(2,239)	(8)	(2,241)	(4,953)	(319)	(5,272)	(5,272)
	89.7	10.3	100	99.6	0.4	100	93.9	6.1	100	100

Table 7 gives the percentage distribution of earners and non-earners by age and sex in respect of different communities. The relative economic position of the different communities is broadly reflected in their earner and non-earner position. Among adult males the highest percentage of non-earners was among Advanced castes (32) followed closely by Lingayats (27). It was lowest among Scheduled castes (7). Among Jain-Marwadis, etc., Mohammedans and Marathas the percentage was around 20. Adult males constituted the main element in the working population.

In most communities the proportion of non-adult male earners was slight. Other Hindus had the highest percentage of such earners, namely about 7, followed closely by Artisan castes with about 6 per cent. Among the latter the artisan crafts were carried on as household crafts and children began to work as apprentices even before they attained the age of 15 years. Among Marathas and Mohammedans the percentage of non-adult male earners was round 3 per cent.

The next significant ratio to which attention should be directed is that of earners among adult females. In all the communities the number of earners among non-adult females was insignificant. The proportion of earners to non-earners among adult females was highest among Scheduled castes being 1 to 3 followed by Lingayats and other Hindus with ratios around 1 to 5. It was lowest among Advanced castes being 1 to 66 the Jain, Marwadis, etc., coming next with 1 to 33. The ratio among Marathas and Mohammedans was about 1 to 13.

Taking each community as a whole and deducting the number of educands in each from the non-earners, the ratio of earners to non-earners varied between 1:2.16-2.49 among Marathas, Advanced castes, Artisan castes, Lingayats, Mohammedans and Jain-Marwadis. Only among Scheduled castes was it as low as 1: 1.86. This general uniformity resulted from mutual cancel-

lations. The lower proportions of earners among Advanced castes was balanced by the larger number of educands among them. Among Scheduled castes the larger proportion of earners was offset by the small number of educands and so on.

4. *Income.*—Before commenting on the income of the H.S. population it is necessary to comment on the accuracy and reliability of the income data collected by us. The estimation and recording of correct incomes in the enquiry presented different types of problems. The difficulty or ease of accurate estimation differed according to the modes of income receipts of earners. A reference to Table 22 which gives a classification of all earners in the sample according to the method of payment, will show that more than 46 per cent of the total earners received monthly salaries, about 10 per cent were daily wage earners and 39 per cent were piece rate workers, merchants, etc., broadly described as "self employed". In regard to the daily wage earners, the problem in estimating the annual income correctly was bound up with the problem of estimating the total working days during the year. On the correct estimate of this depended the correct estimation of annual income. The House Sample questionnaire had a separate column each for recording the monthly and annual earnings. The monthly earning to be recorded was to be the actual earnings during the month preceding the inquiry or rather the day of filling in the questionnaire. Taking into consideration our experience both in the Poona and the Sholapur surveys we tried in the Kolhapur schedule to record more specific information regarding employment during the preceding month, the earnings for which were to be recorded. This included information regarding the total number of days worked, days lost due to sickness, etc., days on which employment could not be secured, the rate of payment during that month, etc. By recording all these we could get estimates of earnings during the preceding month with only a slight margin of error. The estimation of the

annual income was more difficult. The investigators were apt to multiply the earnings of the preceding month by twelve for calculating the annual income. They were specifically warned not to do so and all entries of annual income were carefully checked to avoid such mechanical estimates. The investigators were asked to roughly calculate the total working days in the year and the average rate of payment and to make a rough estimate of annual earnings of a person. This estimate was to be put to the person himself and the investigator was to finalise the figure after discussion with the person concerned. This problem of estimating the annual income arose mainly in the case of wage earners, etc. In the case of salary earners, the estimation of the annual income was comparatively easy and the returns in such cases were in most cases satisfactory. The large class of self employed earners included artisans and persons engaged in small scale industries, retail and wholesale merchants, petty traders like hawkers, etc. In the case of this group of earners generally the estimation of income mainly depended upon the accuracy of information given to the investigator by the persons concerned. Because of the absence, in a large number of cases of written records of accounts, the investigator had no means of checking the estimates. In regard to small industries and shops, however, the investigator could judge in most cases, the accuracy of the estimate given to him with a fair degree of knowledge because he was familiar with the local circumstances, etc. of such persons, being himself a resident of the locality. In the class of such earners, generally speaking, there was little incentive to give false information. There was also no evidence of deliberate misstatements, except in a few cases, where it could be easily detected. An indirect check was available in respect of about 20 per cent of the industrial units for which more detailed information had been collected by us. Generally speaking, therefore, the returns of earnings of this class can be taken as fairly accurate. This could not be, however, said in

respect of the income returns of the business men and merchants generally. Retail and wholesale traders, who had written records of accounts, etc. were generally reluctant to show them to the investigators. This class of persons was, again, not free from suspicions regarding the purposes of our inquiry. They believed, in spite of our best efforts, that some how the inquiry would result in fresh enhanced taxation. At the time of our inquiry various controls on prices, distribution, etc. were in operation and black markets existed to a more or less extent, in many lines. In such an atmosphere any investigation into the incomes of trading classes was not likely to receive a great deal of co-operation from that quarter. Generally, therefore, they were careful to understate their incomes in the majority of cases. A reference to Table 18 will show that underestimation of incomes was marked in occupational grades comprising medium and large traders. It must be frankly confessed that we could not do anything to correct these returns. In respect of those who were liable to income tax some information from the income tax authorities could have been secured. Such cases were of course very few, as can be seen from the income distribution of earners in the sample. But we could not even do this. At the time of our enquiry Kolhapur was a Native State and the income tax administration was probably the least efficient. Even though we asked the income tax authorities to supply us the information regarding the total number of persons assessed to income tax classified by the income categories to which they belonged, this was not supplied to us either because of oversight or neglect.

While the information regarding earned income was recorded separately for every earner in the family, the amount of unearned income had to be recorded in most of the cases for the family as a whole. Accordingly the House Sample questionnaire sought information regarding the total unearned income of the family and the sources from which it was derived.

Two sources were specifically mentioned in the schedule (i) house rent (ii) rent from land, as these were likely to be and as they actually proved, the main sources of unearned incomes in the majority of cases. In recording unearned income the investigator again had merely to record the information supplied to him by the family. Because of his general local knowledge, the investigator may, in many cases, be vaguely aware of the existence of housing or landed property of the families he visited. But he was unlikely to know the extent of the income within even a reasonable margin of reality. In the case of incomes derived as interest from bank deposits, shares, etc. the investigator had not even the above mentioned paltry advantage. Considerable reluctance to give information on this point was also noted by the investigators and this reduced further the possibility of cross questioning, etc. on their part. On a general examination of the returns regarding the unearned incomes of families in the sample, we are inclined to the view that while in a large number of cases, the unearned incomes derived from house and land rent were fairly correctly recorded, those derived from other sources were very imperfectly and incorrectly recorded. On the whole the information regarding unearned income is reliable only to a limited extent.

In many cases the income from landed property, mostly in the nature of rent, was recorded in kind and the investigators had been instructed to record the amount of foodgrains, etc. that was received and not to convert them into money for recording in the schedule. This was done to avoid conversion into money at multiple prices. In tabulating all such entries the conversions into money terms were made at uniform prices for all families having such incomes. The prices declared by the State Government in 1945-46 for buying of different kinds of foodgrains, were used for this purpose.

TABLE 8—TOTAL EARNED, UNEARNED AND PER CAPITA INCOME IN DIFFERENT WARDS AND COMMUNITIES IN KOLHAPUR CITY.

Wards	'Earned'	'Unearned'	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A-Total	2, 21,830	69,358	2,91,188
per capita	105-08	32-86	137-94
B-Total	2,14,218	50,310	2,64,528
per capita	103-94	24-41	128-35
C-Total	2,70,630	44,150	3,14,780
per capita	123-75	21-00	,149-75
D-Total	2,26,724	61,974	2,88,698
per capita	110-86	30-31	141-17
E-Total	3,64,472	78,764	4,43,236
per capita	166-58	36-00	202-58
Total	12, 97,874	3, 04,556	16, 02,430
per capita	123-52	28-99	152-51

TABLE 8—(Contd.)

Community	'Earned'	'Unearned'	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marathas—Total per capita	4,59,449 101.92	1,21,876 27.03	5,81,325 128.95
Advanced castes—Total per capita	2,95,143 174.23	1,02,668 60.61	3,97,811 234.84
Scheduled castes—Total per capita	45,925 91.66	3,050 6.09	48,775 97.75
Artisan castes—Total per capita	1,14,756 118.67	13,550 14.01	1,28,306 132.68
Other Hindus—Total per capita	1,25,898 139.73	7,250 8.05	1,33,148 147.78
Lingayts—Total per capita	36,369 121.23	17,622 58.74	53,991 179.97
Jains—Total per capita	1,00,683 213.77	20,000 42.46	1,20,683 256.23
Muslims—Total per capita	1,01,395 93.28	18,430 16.95	1,19,825 110.23
Christians—Total per capita	11,662 169.02	110 1.59	11,772 170.61
Budhists—Total per capita	6,000 1,000	— —	6,000 1,000
Sikh—Total per capita	600 200	— —	600 200
Total	12,97,874	3,04,556	16,02,430



Table 8 gives the total income, earned and unearned, in different wards of the city and for different communities. *Per capita* incomes are also given. Limitations of the concept of *per capita* income are well known. The following comments should be taken with all these limitations in mind. The *per capita* annual income for the whole city was Rs. 151-8-0. As between the different wards, C and E stood out from the rest with higher *per capita* incomes. A, B and D wards were close to one another in respect of both earned and unearned *per capita* incomes. In C, the earned income *per capita* was higher than in these three wards but the unearned was slightly lower. In E both the earned and the unearned *per capita* incomes were the highest in the city. The higher income level in C may be explained largely by its commercial character, it being a centre of commerce and trade. In E in addition to the wholesale trade centre in Shahupuri there were areas, like the Tarabai Park, which were inhabited by people who were, generally very well off and in some instances, considerably rich. The *per capita* income of that ward would be even higher than in the table but for the presence of a considerable population of workers of the Shahu Mill, etc. in this ward who had low incomes.

The *per capita* income of different communities is very significant and instructive. The Jains had the highest *per capita* income, followed closely by the Advanced castes. At some distance came after them the Lingayats. Marathas and Artisan castes were close to one another. The lowest *per capita* income was that of the Scheduled castes. Unearned income *per capita* was the highest among Advanced castes, very closely followed by Lingayats. Next to them, at some distance came Jains. Among the remaining castes the Marathas had the highest *per capita* unearned income. Unearned income *per capita* was the lowest among Christians followed by Scheduled castes and other Hindus.

Looking at the shares of total income between communities, we find that Marathas, Scheduled castes Artisans, and Muslims had percentage shares in the total income lower than their percentage in the total population. In the case of others the shares were larger than their proportion in the total population. The Lingayats forming about 2.8 per cent of the population shared about the same percentage share of the total income. The discrepancy of shares in population and income was the largest in the case of Jains who were about 4.5 per cent in the population and shared 7.7 per cent of the total income. Next came the Advanced castes who were about 16 per cent in the total population and shared 22.6 per cent of the total income.

5. *Size of family.*—Table 9 gives the distribution of sample families classified by communities according to the number of persons in them. Average size of the family in Kolhapur city was 5.10 persons. This is quite high as compared with 4.03 in Poona and 4.4 in Sholapur. It should be observed that nearly 61 per cent of the total families in the sample had 5 or less persons. Families of 2, 3 and 4 members each were 15 per cent each of the total families, 6 and 2 persons families being about 12 per cent each.

The size of the average family among the different communities showed a rather wide variation the highest average being 5.20 persons per family among the Advanced castes and Christians and the Rest, and the lowest average of 3.70 persons per family among Lingayats. The average size of the family was broadly the same among Scheduled castes, Artisan castes and Mohammedans. Among Marathas and other Hindus again the average size of the family was the same being 4.8, followed at a short distance by the Jains having an average of 4.5 persons per family. Among Jains, Marathas and Scheduled castes 3 and 4 member families formed the largest single groups, simi-

TABLE 9—HOUSE SAMPLE FAMILIES OF DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES  
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH.  
No. of persons in the family.

Community	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 & above	Total
1 Marathas	61	109	152	159	120	109	65	66	36	15	15	22	989
2 Advanced Castes	24	30	37	41	44	36	46	23	21	2	3	11	317
3 Scheduled Castes	6	9	15	13	11	11	11	5	3	3	1	1	89
4 Artisans	10	20	26	30	26	32	19	17	7	1	3	2	193
5 Other Hindus	6	27	32	18	38	23	13	12	3	3	2	7	189
6 Lingayats	9	12	16	9	16	6	4	4	3	—	1	1	81
7 Jains, Gujars, Marwadis	5	14	25	19	19	11	4	2	3	4	1	1	108
8 Muslims	8	21	16	23	26	27	12	22	13	10	2	8	188
9 Others	—	—	2	4	1	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	15
Total	139	243	321	316	301	265	177	150	89	38	28	53	3109

TABLE 10—HOUSE OWNERS, TENANTS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS, LIVING SPACE PER ROOM AND PER PERSON AND AVERAGE RENT IN DIFFERENT WARDS OF KOLHAPUR CITY.

Ward	Type of Tenants			Average Number of Rooms per family	Living Space		Average Rent in Rs.	
	House Owners	Tenants	Total		in square feet per Room	in square feet per person	Per Room	Per 100 square feet
A	215	198	417	3.01	143.67	84.33	32.56	18.6
B	186	192	403	2.84	116.25	66.6	24.80	24.5
C	195	217	420	2.47	138.79	64.2	31.10	33.03
D	190	220	427	2.81	107.007	60.97	23.60	25.1
E	142	292	442	2.35	144.33	69.4	29.91	23.7
Total	928	1109	2109	2.68	129.07	69.18	26.51	20.6

TABLE 11—HOUSE-OWNERS, TENANTS, AVERAGE NUMBER OF ROOMS, LIVING SPACE PER PERSON AND AVERAGE RENT PER ROOM AND FOR 100 SQ. FEET IN RESPECT OF DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES IN KOLHAPUR CITY.

Community	Type of tenements			Average Rent in Rs.		Living space		Average No. of Rooms per family
	House Owners	Tenants	Total	Per Room	Per hundred square feet	In square feet per person		
1) Marathas	450	449	30	23.07	22.4	63.19	2.61	
2) Advanced castes	114	194	9	28.039	21.7	103.92	3.69	
3) Scheduled castes	55	38	6	21.95	23.6	33.49	1.73	
4) Artisans	83	104	6	25.54	21.5	61.49	2.56	
5) Other Hindus	76	103	10	27.50	25.1	47.55	2.14	
6) Lingayats	35	43	3	31.34	25.9	83.71	2.60	
7) Jains, Gujars, Marwadis	32	74	2	36.86	25.9	96.48	2.93	
8) Muslims	78	105	5	24.93	23.8	38.38	2.43	
9) Others	5	9	1	29.75	26.5	50.67	2.13	
Total	928	1,109	72	26.51	20.6	69.18	2.63	

lar positions being occupied by 5 and 7 member families among Advanced castes and 6 and 4 member families among Christians, the Rest and Artisan castes. The average size of families in each ward differed only slightly.

6. *Owners, Tenants, Rooms, Living Space and Rent.*—Tables 10 and 11 give consolidated information regarding owners, tenants, etc. in respect of families in the H.S. In Table 10 the families are classified by wards and in Table 11 by communities. In order to consolidate the information everywhere averages have been calculated. Nearly 44 per cent of the families in the sample lived in their own houses. The rest were tenants and lived in rented houses, except for about 3 per cent who lived in houses not owned by them without paying any rent. This latter included families who were given accomodation for charitable purposes. The proportion of families living in owned houses was around 45 per cent of the total in B, C and D wards and as low as 32 per cent in E ward. It was the highest in A ward, 51.5 per cent. The percentage in E ward was mainly explained by the presence of a relatively large migrant population there. The *gul* and groundnut merchants in Shahu-puri as well as the labour engaged in that trade together with the labour employed by industrial establishments there were to a significant extent migratory in character and lived in rented premises. A reference to Dr. Bal Krishna's report on the investigation into real property in Kolhapur city in 1928, (unpublished) shows that this characteristic of E ward was even then marked.

The next relevant consideration is that of the average number of rooms per family in the sample as a whole whether in rented or owned or free houses. The average number of rooms per family for all the wards came to 2.68. The variations as between wards were not considerable, the highest average of 3 rooms per family being found in A ward and the lowest of 2.35 rooms per family in E ward.

The average number of rooms per family, may be greater or less in different wards but the area of rooms might differ and in some instances counter-balance the former. The table gives average living area per room in different wards. The average for all wards came to 129 sq. feet per room. The lowest average of 107 sq. feet per room was in the D ward while the highest of 144 sq. feet per room was to be found both in A and E wards. From this and the preceding discussion it is clear that in A ward not only was the average number of rooms per family the highest but the average living area per room was also the largest. It be also noted that though the average number of rooms per family in the E ward was the lowest in all the wards, the average living area per room there was the highest.\*

The total living room at the disposal of a family should next be related to the number of persons using it. The table gives living area per person in different wards. The living area per person varied between 61 and 69 square feet in B, C, D and E wards. In A ward it was slightly more than 84 sq. feet per person. This is not surprising in view of the highest number of rooms per family and the highest area per room in that ward.

The table gives the annual rent per 100 square feet in different wards. This has been calculated of course from the total number of rooms rented converting the monthly averages into annual ones. The rent per 100 sq. feet per month was lowest in A ward,

\* It should be generally remembered in regard to E ward that it contains a very mixed residential population. It contains within it extensive bungalows and palatial buildings of Jagirdars in the Tarabai Park, together with the houses of Depressed classes and the quarters of workers employed in the Shahu Spinning and Weaving Mill. The railway station and the wholesale trading centre of Shahupuri also are located in it. Because of this mixed character the averages for this ward conceal extreme contrasts.

Rs. 1-12-0, and the highest in C, Rs. 2-12-0. In B and D wards it was around Rs. 2-1-0 and in E, Rs. 2-6-0. The higher rents in C and E wards were largely due to those wards being business centres. In A ward there were more and larger rooms per family and the rents were also the cheapest in the town.

Table 11 gives the above information regarding the families in the sample classified by communities. The proportion of families living in their own houses was between 40 and 43 per cent of the total among Artisan castes, other Hindus, Lingayats, Mohammedans and the Rest. The highest proportion, 62 per cent, was found among Scheduled castes, the Jains, etc. following next with more than 60 per cent. More than 48 per cent of the Maratha families lived in their own houses. This proportion was the lowest among the Advanced castes being only 35 per cent.

We have next to consider the average number of rooms per family. This varied between 2.14 and 2.94 rooms per family for Marathas, Artisan castes, other Hindus, Lingayats, Jains, etc., Mohammedans and the Rest. It was the lowest among Scheduled castes, being 1.72 rooms per family. The highest average of 3.69 rooms was found among the Advanced castes. In all the communities, except the Rest, the average number of rooms per family among house owners was larger than those among tenants.

The average living area per person varied considerably as between the various communities. The lowest average was for Scheduled castes, 33.4 sq. feet per person, while the highest average of 104 sq. feet per person was to be found among the Advanced castes. The Mohammedans came nearest to the Scheduled castes with an average of 38 sq. feet per person. Marathas had an average of 62 sq. feet per person. The averages for Jains, etc. and Lingayats were 96 sq. feet and 84 sq. feet per person respectively.



TABLE 12—FAMILIES IN DIFFERENT WARDS CLASSIFIED BY THE NUMBERS OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS EMPLOYED BY THEM AND AVERAGE EXPENDITURE INCURRED PER SERVANT.

Ward	No. of families with one servant	No. of families with two servants	No. of families with more than 2 servants	No. of families with no servant	Total No. of families	Annual Average Expenditure per servant Rs.
A	59	8	2	348	417	69.50
B	42	15	1	345	403	64.70
C	20	7	—	393	420	200.0
D	16	8	2	401	427	94.74
E	29	10	10	393	442	185.13
Total	166	48	15	1880	2109	114.30

The annual average rent per 100 sq. feet paid by families of different communities showed only small variations. They fluctuated between Rs. 22 and Rs. 26-5-0 per year. The differences in average rents per 100 sq. feet between different wards of the city were far larger than those between the various communities. Communities were not charged differential rents. The Lingayats and the Jains paid an average rent of Rs. 26 per 100 sq. feet of living space mainly because they were largely concentrated in C and E wards which were the marketing and shopping areas of the city where rents were naturally higher than in other areas.

7. *Domestic Servants.*—Table 12 gives the number of families in the sample in the different wards employing one, two, or more domestic servants together with the average expenditure per such servant. The employment of domestic servants is an important index of the economic status of families. Only about 11 per cent of the total families in the sample employed domestics. The proportion varied as between the different wards, the highest proportion of 16.5 per cent being found in A ward. Lower percentages, around 6 per cent, were met with in D and C wards. Of the 299 families in the sample employing domestic servants more than 72 per cent employed one servant only, 21 per cent 2 servants each, the remaining employing more than 2 servants each. Of the families employing two servants each, nearly two-thirds were in E ward while there was none in C ward. Of those employing more than two servants each slightly less than one third were in B ward and one-fifth in E ward.

The expenditure of these families on servants or the payment made to these servants, averaged Rs. 9-8-0 per month for the town as a whole. But the variations in different wards were considerable. The average monthly payments in C and E wards were Rs. 16-8-0 and Rs. 15-6-5 while in A and B and D wards they were between Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 6. These in-

equalities in payment might partly be due to the nature of employment, part-time and whole time, in the respective wards. In A, B and D wards, it would appear, the majority of the domestic servants engaged were employed only part-time and the payments to such servants were naturally low. In C and E wards the majority of servants appeared to be full-time employees.

8. *Migration.*—In Poona and Sholapur surveys we failed to gather satisfactory information regarding the migrations of families by asking merely general questions. In Kolhapur we decided to modify the procedure and, learning from our experience, we decided to ask limited but specific questions on this point. Two questions were framed for this purpose, one asking for the period of residence of the family in Kolhapur city and the other asking for the place of residence (Village, Taluka, District) of the father of the head of the family. Both these questions were designed to throw light on the migrant character of the family. In regard to the first question there was no difficulty. In regard to the second we could not achieve our purpose where the head of the family was a female. The place of residence recorded in such cases was that of the father of the female head of the family. This was not what we sought. As soon as this was spotted while checking the schedules we instructed our enumerators to be careful in such cases and to record the place of residence of her father-in-law. This was done in regard to most of the families with a woman as the head. Only in a very few cases we could not correct the wrong entries. Table 13 gives the period of residence in Kolhapur city, divided into 10 year periods, of families classified according to the place of residence of the fathers of their heads. In Table 14 the same information is given in regard to different communities. Nearly 21 per cent of the families had been residents of Kolhapur city for less than 10 years and another 20 per cent for 10 to 20 years. The remaining had lived in the

TABLE 13—THE PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN KOLHAPUR CITY OF FAMILIES CLASSIFIED BY THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF THE FATHERS OF THEIR HEADS.

Place of residence of fathers of heads	Period of Residence in Years							Total			
	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70		71-80	81 and above	Not stated
Kolhapur City	1	119	4	418	2	313	2	200	92	1	1159
Kolhapur State	254	207	86	44	11	4	--	--	--	2	588
Elsewhere	201	100	41	16	5	--	1	--	1	--	365
Not Stated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4
Total	436	426	131	478	18	317	3	200	93	7	2109



TABLE 14—(Contd.)

Community	Place of residence of fathers of heads	Period of Residence in Years										Total			
		1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81 & above	N. G.				
Lingayats	Kolhapur City	—	4	—	14	—	11	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	37
	Kolhapur State	10	8	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
	Others	13	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
	N. G.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	23	17	6	16	—	11	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	81
Jains, Gujars Marwadis	Kolhapur City	—	3	—	15	—	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	36
	Kolhapur State	15	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
	Others	25	6	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
	N. G.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	40	22	13	16	—	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	108

TABLE 14—(Contd.)

Community	Place of residence of fathers of heads	Place of Residence in Years										Total	
		1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81 above	N.G.		
Scheduled Castes	Kolhapur City	—	—	—	26	—	19	—	12	1	—	—	58
	Kolhapur State	9	9	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
	Others	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	N. G.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	11	10	4	31	1	19	—	13	1	—	—	89
Artisans	Kolhapur City	—	13	1	45	—	23	—	23	8	—	—	113
	Kolhapur State	19	20	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
	Others	7	9	8	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	26
	N. G.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Total	26	42	14	54	—	23	—	23	9	—	—	193
Other Hindus	Kolhapur City	—	13	—	47	—	25	—	11	4	—	—	100
	Kolhapur State	24	13	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	45
	Others	23	17	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
	N. G.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	47	42	7	52	—	25	—	11	4	1	—	189

TABLE 14--(Contd.)

Community	Place of residence of fathers of heads	Period of Residence in Years										Total		
		1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81 & above	N. G.			
Muslims	Kolhapur City	—	13	—	36	—	36	—	13	11	—	—	—	109
	Kolhapur State	19	11	6	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
	Others.	19	11	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
	N. G.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	38	35	9	43	3	37	—	13	11	—	—	—	188
Others	Kolhapur City	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Kolhapur State	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Others	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	N. G.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	6	5	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	15



city more than 20 years. Families resident in the city for less than 10 years could be regarded as temporary immigrants. Judging from the place of residence of the fathers of the heads of the families, it would appear that 54 per cent of them were residents of Kolhapur State, another 28 per cent being from other places outside Kolhapur State. It is clear from the above that Kolhapur was the hub of Kolhapur State and did not attract migrants from outside to a very significant extent.

Examining similar data in respect of different communities we find that 38 per cent of the Jains, etc. families had come to Kolhapur city from outside Kolhapur State. The next highest percentage of families coming from outside the State was that of Advanced castes which was 30 and next came Lingayats with 23 per cent. It should be observed that the two important migrant communities with relatively higher proportions of migrants had the highest *per capita* incomes. Jains, etc. had mainly come to Kolhapur city for trade and business and had prospered. The Advanced castes had come to man Government jobs and for exploiting a virgin field for the practising of liberal professions, like medicine, law, etc.

9. *Emigration.*—Data regarding the immigrant character of families in Kolhapur city has been presented above. The other side of the picture, namely, emigration has also to be considered to complete the account. The questionnaire sought information regarding the members of families in the sample who were temporarily staying out of the city. The type of migration sought to be covered was the periodic and/or temporary types. It is possible that because of misunderstanding on the part of the informants information of family members who had left Kolhapur city for good might have been supplied to us in some cases. We have tried to weed out such cases, as far as possible but some may have escaped our scrutiny. A total of 190 members of resident families were

found to be temporarily staying outside Kolhapur city. Of these 156 had been out of the city for less than 5 years and 19 for between 5 and 10 years. Of the remaining, 6 had been out of the city for more than 10 years, but who still regarded themselves as temporarily staying out. No information on this point had been furnished by the remaining 9 persons.

Of the 190, 148 were males and the rest females. About half of them were Marathas and about 18 per cent belonged to the Advanced castes. Nearly 55 per cent were married and 2 were widowers. Widows were completely absent. About 19 per cent each of the emigrants were in the age groups 15-20 and 20-25, 14 per cent being in the age group 25-30 years. A very small percentage was found in the age groups below 10 years and above 50 years. The relationship of persons with the heads of their families were mainly confined to two classes. More than 32 per cent were sons and 21 per cent brothers. Excluding 8 children below 5 years, 43 were illiterate. Others had received education varying from mere literacy to graduation.

Earners numbered 121. Of the non-earners 10 were children below 10 years of age, who were not in schools or were not taking education. 17 were students above 10 years of age, 37 were females and the rest were non-earners because of old age or because of sufficient unearned income, etc. Of the earners 57 were in various kinds of services, 51 were in the army, 8 in trade and business and 4 in agriculture.

10. *Mother tongue.*—The House Sample questionnaire recorded information about the mother tongue of the families. This is summarised in Tables 15 and 16 the families being classified by wards and communities. An overwhelming proportion of the families, 84 per cent, had Marathi as their mother tongue. The mother tongue of less than 4 per cent was Kanarese and the remaining families had other mother tongues. Among

TABLE 15—MOTHER TONGUE OF HOUSE SAMPLE FAMILIES  
CLASSIFIED BY WARDS.

WARD	Marathi	Kanarese	Others	Not stated	Total
A	408	2	7	—	417
B	360	13	30	—	403
C	320	12	88	—	420
D	366	18	43	—	427
E	330	36	75	1	442
Total	1784	81	243	1	2109

TABLE 16—MOTHER TONGUE OF H.S. FAMILIES  
CLASSIFIED BY COMMUNITIES.

Serial No.	Community	Marathi	Kanarese	Others	Not stated	Total
1	Marathas	925	3	1	-	929
2	Advanced Castes	315	2	-	-	317
3	Scheduled Castes	88	1	-	-	89
4	Artisans	191	1	1	-	193
5	Other Hindus	147	8	33	1	189
6	Lingayats	63	17	1	-	81
7	Jains, Gujars and Marwadis	37	49	22	-	108
8	Muslims	6	-	182	-	188
9	Others	12	-	3	-	15
	Total	1784	81	243	1	3109

the wards the proportion of families having Kanarese and languages other than Marathi as mother tongues was highest in the E ward. This was not unexpected because of the presence in it of trading communities. The distribution of different communities according to their mother tongue also shows that except in the case of Mohammedans, Jains, etc. and Lingayats, in all the others the mother tongue was overwhelmingly Marathi. Only 34 per cent of the Jain, etc. families claimed Marathi as the mother tongue, 45 per cent Kanarese and the remaining other languages. Among Lingayats about 80 per cent were with Marathi as their mother tongue. Except for 6 Mohammedan families all the others claimed Urdu as their mother tongue.

## CHAPTER II

### OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS.

1. *The Scheme of Occupational Classification.*—The discussion in this chapter is based on the detailed information, regarding each earner in each of the families included in the house sample. These data regarding persons gainfully employed have been tabulated according to a graded classification of occupations. "In the determination of the grades both social and economic factors were taken into consideration. Each of the main grades has been also divided into sub-grades or groups in respect of the specially important individual occupations or occupational groups contained in it. It is necessary to note that in India no classification could serve equally well the need of describing social as well as economic stratification as it would in, say, the European countries; because in this country the two sets of values do not yet correspond in the same degree. At present a general trend towards the bringing about of such a correspondence is noticeable. Yet the caste bias towards certain occupations and the caste taboos against others retain some force and the influence of caste in determining social gradation is yet considerable".‡ In this chapter we are concerned mainly with the economic aspect of the occupational classification. The details of the sub-classes given in Table 18 will make it easy to recompose particular grades in any manner that is thought desirable.

The classification adopted in Table 18 "aims, not at indicating the total employment of all kinds given by any particular industry or trade, but rather at indicating the strength of individual economic grades and

‡ Poona—*A Socio-Economic Survey, Part I—Economic*, D. R. Gadgil, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, 1945, p. 251.

skill groups in society. It differs in this from the occupational classification of the Census. The Census classification adopts the basis of industry giving the employment. From the point of view of a study of the labour market an occupational classification, like the one adopted by us is more significant as it indicates the comparative volume of employment of different grades and of types of skilled, unskilled, clerical, etc. labour.\* It is necessary in this connection to emphasize the distinction that is usually made between an occupation and an industry. By 'occupation' is usually meant a particular type of work, or calling or craft and it comprises all the persons doing the same sort of work whether employed in the same or in different industries. 'Industry' is normally taken to indicate a 'production-unit' employing workers of various types and occupations.

"In the classification adopted (in Table 18) all earners have been divided into 13 different grades or groups of occupations. These grades have been further divided into separate occupations. As already indicated the grades are not purely 'skill' or purely "status" grades but rather 'skill-status' grades. The last three, Grades XI, XII, XIII, are in a class by themselves in as much as the persons included in those grades cannot strictly be described either as earners or as non-earners. Grade XI is that of pensioners who have 'earned' their pensions but cannot be said to be earning the income by current effort. The case of the unemployed, Grade XIII, is similar. The Merseyside Survey classified persons in both these classes according to their previous occupations. We could not follow that procedure as we were unable to trace the previous occupations of all persons in both these grades. They have therefore been put into separate classes by themselves. Grade XII has been adopted from the occupa-

\* "The supply of labour has usually to be considered in occupational terms; the demand for labour, however, proceeds from industrial units." L. C. Marsh, *Employment Research, McGill Programme of Research*, 1935, p. 77.

TABLE 18—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
<b>[1] UNSKILLED MANUAL WORK</b>						
1) Agricultural Labourers, Cowherds, etc.	Adult males	66	36	26	4	-
	Non-adult „	4	3	1	-	-
	Adult females	17	16	1	-	-
	Non-adult „	1	1	-	-	-
	Total	88	56	28	4	-
2) Workers in Earthwork, Building, Roads, etc.	Adult males	10	9	1	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	8	8	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	1	1	-	-	-
	Total	19	18	1	-	-
3) Grass-cutters, Wood-cutters, etc.	Nil	-	-	-	-	-





TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
4) Servants in shops	Adult males	44	7	36	1	-
	Non-adult „	8	3	6	-	-
	Adult females	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	52	9	42	1	-
5) Servants in Factories and Workshops	Adult males	21	8	9	4	-
	Non-adult „	3	1	2	-	-
	Adult females	3	3	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	27	12	11	4	-
6) Assistants to Artisans	Adult males	73	33	38	2	-
	Non-adult „	17	7	10	-	-
	Adult females	16	16	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	106	56	48	2	-

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

DURATION IN PRESENT OCCUPATION (IN YEARS)				ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES										REMARKS
Below 1	1-5	5 & above	Not stated	Below 100	150	250	400	500	750	1000	2000	and above	Not stated	
1	19	24	-	-	3	17	19	5	-	-	-	-	-	
4	4	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	23	24	-	-	8	20	19	5	-	-	-	-	-	
1	8	12	-	-	1	6	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	
2	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	10	13	-	-	3	10	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	
5	20	48	-	-	7	24	29	13	-	-	-	-	-	
4	12	-	1	1	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	5	7	-	-	4	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	37	55	1	1	23	39	30	13	-	-	-	-	-	

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
7) Bidi Workers	Nil	-	-	-	-	-
8) Servants in Hotels and Restaurants.	Adult males	4	1	3	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	7	5	2	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	11	6	5	-	-
9) Domestic servants.	Adult males	10	5	5	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult Females	2	2	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	12	7	5	-	-
10) Sweepers and scavengers.	Adult males	39	19	20	-	-
	Non-adult „	1	-	1	-	-
	Adult Females	50	50	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	90	69	21	-	-



TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
11) Other servants	Nil	—	—	—	—	—
12) Assistants in handloom weaving.	Adult males	3	1	1	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult Females	1	1	—	—	—
	Non adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	3	2	1	—	—
13) Unattached Casual Labourers.	Adult males	68	47	21	—	—
	Non-adult „	1	—	1	—	—
	Adult Females	38	37	1	—	—
	Non-adult „	3	3	—	—	—
	Total	110	87	23	—	—
Total Grade I	Adult males	337	166	160	11	—
	Non-adult „	34	13	21	—	—
	Adult females	142	138	4	—	—
	Non-adult „	5	5	—	—	—
	Total	518	332	185	11	—

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

DURATION IN PRESENT OCCUPATION (IN YEARS)				ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES										REMARKS
Below 1	1-Below 5	5 & above	Not stated	Below 100	150	250	400	500	750	1000	2000	and above	Not stated	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	23	40	1	-	7	22	27	3	8	-	-	-	-	1
-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	7	26	1	-	15	16	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	34	66	2	-	23	38	37	3	8	-	-	-	-	1
16	94	226	1	6	36	105	149	32	8	-	-	-	-	1
10	23	-	1	1	32	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	26	105	1	2	36	56	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	5	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	148	331	3	10	94	170	203	32	8	-	-	-	-	1

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
<b>[2] SKILLED MANUAL WORK</b>						
1) Gardeners.	Nil	-	-	-	-	-
2) Workers in cotton mills.	Adult males	60	31	28	1	-
	Non-adult „	6	3	3	-	-
	Adult females	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	12	12	-	-	-
	Total	78	46	31	1	-
3) Handloom weavers.	Adult males	6	2	4	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	2	2	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	8	4	4	-	-
4) Brass and copper-smith.	Adult males	14	5	9	-	-
	Non-adult „	1	-	1	-	-
	Adult females	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	15	5	10	-	-



OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS

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TABLE 18—(Contd.)

DURATION IN PRESENT OCCUPATION (IN YEARS)				ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES										REMARKS	
Below 1	1-Below 5	5 & above	Not stated	Below 100	150	250	400	500	750	1000	2000	and above	Not stated		
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	13	46	-	-	-	13	33	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	
3	3	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	2	8	-	-	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	18	54	-	-	3	28	33	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	6	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	7	-	1	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	3	10	-	-	4	1	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	4	10	-	1	4	1	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
5) Carpenters.	Adult males	66	37	39	—	—
	Non-adult „	5	4	1	—	—
	Adult females	3	3	—	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	74	84	40	—	—
6) Sawyers.	Adult males	14	7	6	1	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	14	7	6	1	—
7) Masons.	Adult males	51	29	22	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult-females	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	51	29	22	—	—

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

DURATION IN PRESENT OCCUPATION (IN YEARS)				ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES										REMARKS
Below 1	1-Below 5	5 & above	Not stated	Below 100	150	250	400	500	750	1000	2000	and above	Not stated	
-	14	52	-	1	5	6	34	9	9	2	-	-	-	
2	3	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	17	55	-	1	11	8	34	9	9	2	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	4	1	1	-	-	
-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	5	12	-	-	-	2	5	1	4	1	1	-	-	
1	4	46	-	-	-	1	22	13	13	2	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	4	46	-	-	-	1	22	13	13	2	-	-	-	

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterate	Literate	Literate in English	Not stated
8) Workers in Leather.	Adult males	30	11	15	4	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	4	4	—	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	34	15	15	4	—
9) Washerman.	Adult males	6	4	2	—	—
	Non adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	1	1	1	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	7	5	2	—	—
10) Barbers.	Adult males	26	12	14	—	—
	Non-adult „	2	1	1	—	—
	Adult females	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	28	13	15	—	—

OCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS

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TABLE 18—(Contd.)

DURATION IN PRESENT OCCUPATION (IN YEARS)				ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES										REMARKS
Below 1	1-Below 5	5 & above	Not stated	Below 100	150	250	400	500	750	1000	2000	and above	Not stated	
-	8	22	-	-	1	5	10	6	7	1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	4	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	8	26	-	-	3	5	11	7	7	1	-	-	-	
-	-	6	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	7	-	-	-	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	
-	2	24	-	-	3	5	6	8	4	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	2	24	-	-	5	5	6	8	4	-	-	-	-	

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
11) Cooks and Ayahs.	Adult males	9	2	7	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	49	46	3	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	58	48	10	—	—
12) Tonga-Drivers.	Adult males	15	9	6	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	15	9	6	—	—
13) Bullock-cart Drivers.	Adult males	21	16	5	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	21	16	5	—	—

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

DURATION IN PRESENT OCCUPATION (IN YEARS)				ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES									REMARKS	
Below 1	1-Below 5	5 & above	Not stated	Below 100	150	250	400	500	750	1000	2000	and above		Not stated
-	2	7	-	-	-	3	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	9	39	-	6	32	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	11	46	-	6	32	7	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	
-	5	10	-	-	-	2	1	4	3	3	2	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Owners		-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	5	10	-	-	-	2	1	4	3	3	2	-	-	
-	6	15	-	-	-	1	6	3	7	2	1	1	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Owners		-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	6	15	-	-	-	1	6	3	7	2	1	1	-	

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
14) Potters.	Adult males	29	19	10	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	13	13	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	2	2	-	-	-
	Total	44	34	10	-	-
15) Workers in iron, tin etc.	Adult males	36	17	19	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult Females	3	3	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	39	20	19	-	-
16) Miscellaneous (Painters, Bakers, Dyers, etc.)	Adult males	32	11	19	2	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult Females	2	2	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	34	13	19	2	-



TABLE 18—(Contd.)

DURATION IN PRESENT OCCUPATION (IN YEARS)				ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES										REMARKS
Below 1	1-Below 5	5 & above	Not stated	Below 100	150	250	400	500	750	1000	2000	and above	Not stated	
—	4	25	—	—	12	7	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	13	—	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	4	40	—	—	19	15	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	
1	2	33	—	—	4	11	14	3	3	1	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	2	36	—	—	7	11	14	3	3	1	—	—	—	
—	8	24	—	1	3	11	7	5	2	3	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	10	24	—	1	4	11	8	5	2	3	—	—	—	

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
Total Grade II.	Adult males	415	202	205	8	-
	Non-adult „	14	8	6	-	-
	Adult females	89	86	3	-	-
	Non-adult „	2	2	-	-	-
	Total	530	298	214	8	-
[3] LOWEST PROFESSIONS, ADMINISTRATIVE POSTS, ETC.	Adult males	31	4	20	5	2
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	2	1	1	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	33	5	21	5	2
1) Astrologers, priests, actors, etc.	Adult males	4	-	2	2	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	4	-	2	2	-
2) Compounders, Nurses, etc.	Adult males	4	-	2	2	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	4	-	2	2	-

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

DURATION IN PRESENT OCCUPATION (IN YEARS)				ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES										REMARKS
Below 1	1-5	5 & above	Not stated	Below 100	150	250	400	500	750	1000	2000	and above	Not stated	
4	73	338	-	2	33	69	158	72	60	15	4	1	-	
7	7	-	-	1	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	12	72	-	7	50	23	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	
-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	94	412	-	10	90	99	168	73	60	15	4	1	-	
1	4	26	-	2	13	6	7	1	2	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	5	27	-	2	14	7	7	1	2	-	-	-	-	
-	3	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	3	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
3) Primary Teachers	Adult males	28	2	26	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	5	-	5	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	33	2	31	-	-
4) Lowest Administrative Posts, (Peons, Office Boys, etc.)	Adult males	191	56	122	13	-
	Non-adult „	5	2	3	-	-
	Adult females	10	9	1	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	206	67	126	13	-
5) Miscellaneous. Total Grade III.	Adult males	43	10	29	3	1
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	43	10	29	3	1

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

DURATION IN PRESENT OCCUPATION (IN YEARS)				ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES										REMARKS
Below 1	1-Below 5	5 & above	Not stated	Below 100	150	250	400	500	750	1000	2000	and above	Not stated	
-	6	23	-	-	-	6	12	7	3	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	2	3	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	8	25	-	-	-	6	15	8	4	-	-	-	-	
10	58	121	2	-	13	63	84	19	12	-	-	-	-	
3	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	6	4	-	1	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	66	125	2	1	16	74	84	19	12	-	-	-	-	
2	12	29	-	-	-	15	18	4	4	2	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	12	29	-	-	-	15	18	4	4	2	-	-	-	

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
Total Grade III	Adult males	297	73	199	23	3
	Non-adult „	5	2	3	—	—
	Adult Females	17	10	7	—	—
	Non adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	319	84	299	23	3
[4] SMALL BUSINESSES	Adult males	3	—	3	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult Females	1	1	—	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	4	1	3	—	—
2) Small businesses.	Adult males	10	4	5	1	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	8	7	1	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	18	11	6	1	—

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TABLE 18—(Contd.)

DURATION IN PRESENT OCCUPATION (IN YEARS)				ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES										REMARKS
Below 1	1-Below 5	5 & above	Not stated	Below 100	150	250	400	500	750	1000	2000	and above	Not stated	
15	83	199	2	2	26	91	123	31	22	2	-	-	-	
3	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	9	8	-	1	2	9	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	94	207	2	3	30	103	126	32	23	2	-	-	-	
1	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	3	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	2	7	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	7	-	-	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	3	14	-	-	5	8	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
3) Small shops.	Adult males	67	17	44	6	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	22	22	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	89	39	44	6	-
Total Grade IV.	Adult males	80	21	52	7	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	31	30	1	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	111	51	53	7	-
[5] HIGHLY SKILLED AND SUPERVISORY MANUAL WORK. 1) Motor Divers.	Adult males	50	14	33	3	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	50	14	33	3	-



TABLE 18—(Contd.)

DURATION IN PRESENT OCCUPATION (IN YEARS)				ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES										REMARKS	
Below 1	1-Below 5	5 & above	Not stated	Below 100									and above		Not stated
					150	250	400	500	750	1000	2000				
7	19	41	-	-	7	19	23	6	6	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	4	16	-	-	11	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	23	57	-	-	18	26	32	6	6	1	-	-	-	-	
9	21	50	-	-	7	36	33	6	6	2	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	5	24	-	-	16	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	26	74	-	-	23	36	38	6	6	2	-	-	-	-	
1	11	38	-	-	-	8	31	12	8	-	1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	11	38	-	-	-	8	31	12	8	-	1	-	-	-	

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
2) Motor repairers, Wiremen, Fitters, etc.	Adult males	15	1	8	6	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	15	1	8	6	-
3) Gold smiths.	Adult males	107	10	85	12	-
	Non-adult „	7	-	7	-	-
	Adult females	1	1	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	115	11	92	12	-
4) Tailors.	Adult males	64	4	53	7	-
	Non-adult „	1	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	6	6	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	71	10	54	7	-

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS

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TABLE 18—(Contd.)

DURATION IN PRESENT OCCUPATION (IN YEARS)				ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES										REMARKS
Below 1	1-Below 5	5 & above	Not stated	Below 100	150	250	400	500	750	1000	2000	and above	Not stated	
2	2	11	-	-	-	4	-	-	6	3	2	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
2	2	11	-	-	-	4	-	-	6	3	2	-	-	
7	19	81	-	-	2	13	27	22	28	12	3	-	-	
3	4	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	23	82	-	-	4	17	28	23	28	12	3	-	-	
2	13	49	-	1	2	14	29	12	5	-	1	-	-	
-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	6	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	14	55	-	6	4	14	29	12	5	-	1	-	-	

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
5) Compositers.	Adult males	20	2	15	3	-
	Non-adult „	—	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	—	-	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	—	-	-	-	-
	Total	20	2	15	3	-
6) Miscellaneous (Jobber etc.)	Adult males	18	3	4	11	-
	Non-adult „	—	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	—	-	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	—	-	-	-	-
	Total	18	3	4	11	-
Total Grade V.	Adult males	274	34	198	42	-
	Non-adult „	8	—	8	—	—
	Adult females	7	7	—	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	289	41	206	42	-

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS

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TABLE 18—(Contd.)

DURATION IN PRESENT OCCUPATION (IN YEARS)				ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES										REMARKS
Below 1	1-Below 5	5 & above	Not stated	Below 100	150	250	400	500	750	1000	2000	and above	Not stated	
1	5	14	-	-	-	3	14	1	2	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	5	14	-	-	-	3	14	1	2	-	-	-	-	
-	6	12	-	-	-	1	3	3	3	2	6	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	6	12	-	-	-	1	3	3	3	2	6	-	-	
13	56	205	-	1	4	43	94	50	52	17	13	-	-	
3	5	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	7	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	61	212	-	6	8	47	95	51	52	17	13	-	-	

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
<b>[6] CLERKS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS.</b>	Adult males	182	-	57	125	-
	Non-adult ..	-	-	-	-	-
	1) Clerks in Government and semi-government bodies.	Adult Females	-	-	-	-
	Non adult ..	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	182	-	57	125	-
2) Other clerks.	Adult males	67	-	28	39	-
	Non-adult ..	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult Females	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-adult ..	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	67	-	28	39	-
3) Shop-assistants,	Adult males	56	-	34	22	-
	Non-adult ..	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-adult ..	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	56	-	34	22	-

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS

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TABLE 18—(Contd.)

DURATION IN PRESENT OCCUPATION (IN YEARS)				ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES										REMARKS
Below 1	1-Below 5	5 & above	Not stated	Below 100	150	250	400	500	750	1000	2000	and above	Not stated	
18	60	104	-	-	-	3	58	59	40	13	8	1	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18	60	104	-	-	-	3	58	59	40	13	8	1	-	
7	24	36	-	-	1	10	27	13	10	3	3	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	24	36	-	-	1	10	27	13	10	3	3	-	-	
3	18	35	-	-	-	11	22	10	11	2	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	18	35	-	-	-	11	22	10	11	2	-	-	-	

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
Total Grade VI.	Adult males	305	-	119	186	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	305	-	119	186	-
[7] INTERMEDIATE PROFESSIONS, SALARIED POSTS, SECONDARY TEACHERS, ETC.	Adult males	7	-	-	7	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	7	-	-	7	-
1) Civil and Mechanical Engineers,	Adult males	57	-	14	43	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult-females	2	-	1	1	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	59	-	15	44	-
2) Secondary Teachers,	Adult males	57	-	14	43	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult-females	2	-	1	1	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	59	-	15	44	-



TABLE 18—(Contd.)

DURATION IN PRESENT OCCUPATION (IN YEARS)				ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES									REMARKS
Below 1	1-Below 5	5 & above	Not stated	Below 100	150	250	400	500	750	1000	2000	and above	
28	102	175	—	—	1	24	107	82	61	18	11	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	102	175	—	—	1	24	107	82	61	18	11	1	—
—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—
4	13	40	—	—	—	2	13	12	13	9	7	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	14	41	—	—	—	2	13	12	14	9	8	1	—

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
3) Administrative posts (Supervisors, Sub-registrars, etc.).	Adult males	29	—	3	26	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	29	—	3	26	—
Total Grade VII.	Adult males	93	—	17	76	—
	Non adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	2	—	1	1	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	95	—	18	77	—
[8] MEDIUM BUSINESS. 1) Building Materials, Motor body builders, etc.	Adult males	5	1	3	1	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	5	1	3	1	—

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

DURATION IN PRESENT OCCUPATION (IN YEARS)				ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES										REMARKS
Below 1	1-5	5 & above	Not stated	Below 100	150	250	400	500	750	1000	2000	and above	Not stated	
3	7	18	1	-	-	-	3	3	3	5	10	5	-	
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	7	18	1	-	-	-	3	3	3	5	10	5	-	
7	21	65	1	-	-	2	16	15	16	14	19	11	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	22	65	1	-	-	2	16	15	17	14	20	11	-	
1	-	4	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	-	4	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
2) Grain and Grocery Shops.	Adult males	74	3	50	21	-
	Non-adult ..	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	8	8	-	-	-
	Non-adult ..	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	82	11	50	21	-
3) Prepared food and drink shops.	Adult males	1	-	1	-	-
	Non-adult ..	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	1	1	-	-	-
	Non-adult ..	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	2	1	1	-	-
4) Cloth shops and yarn	Adult males	28	3	18	7	-
	Non-adult ..	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	2	2	-	-	-
	Non-adult ..	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	30	5	18	7	-

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

DURATION IN PRESENT OCCUPATION (IN YEARS)				ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES										REMARKS
Below 1	1-Below 5	5 & above	Not stated	Below 100	150	250	400	500	750	1000	2000	and above	Not stated	
1	14	59	-	-	4	9	20	9	15	8	3	6	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	8	-	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	14	67	-	1	9	11	20	9	15	8	3	6	-	
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
4	6	18	-	-	-	2	2	9	5	3	6	1	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	6	20	-	-	2	2	2	9	5	3	6	1	-	

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
5) Stationery, Cutlery, Medicine shop.	Adult males	20	1	7	12	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	20	-	7	12	-
6) Cycles, Gas lamps, etc., repair shops.	Adult males	34	4	21	9	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult Females	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	34	4	21	9	-
7) Other shops.	Adult males	44	3	27	14	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult Females	4	3	1	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	48	6	28	14	-

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

DURATION IN PRESENT OCCUPATION (IN YEARS)				ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES									REMARKS
Below 1	1-5	5 & above	Not stated	Below 100	150	250	400	500	750	1000	2000	and above	
1	12	7	-	-	-	-	5	2	3	6	4	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	12	7	-	-	-	-	5	2	3	6	4	1	-
4	7	23	-	-	-	6	7	9	5	5	1	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	7	23	-	-	-	6	7	9	5	5	1	1	-
2	10	32	-	-	-	6	9	7	5	4	7	6	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	10	36	-	1	2	6	9	7	5	4	7	7	-

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
8) Agency business (Mortar, Carting agents, House agents, commission agents etc).	Adult males	60	7	34	19	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	1	1	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	61	8	34	19	-
Total grade VIII.	Adult males	266	22	161	83	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	16	15	1	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	282	37	162	83	-
[9] HIGH PROFESSIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE POSTS. 1) Administrative posts.	Adult males	23	-	3	20	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	23	-	3	20	-



OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

DURATION IN PRESENT OCCUPATION (IN YEARS)				ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES									REMARKS
Below 1	1-Below 5	5 & above	Not stated	Below 100	150	250	400	500	750	1000	2000	and above	
2	15	43	-	-	3	3	14	5	11	7	12	3	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	15	44	-	-	4	3	14	5	11	7	12	3	2
15	65	186	-	-	8	26	58	44	45	33	33	18	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	16	-	2	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	65	202	-	2	19	28	58	44	45	33	33	19	2
1	7	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6	11	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	7	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6	11	-

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
2) Liberal Professions (Doctors, Lawyers, Professors, etc.)	Adult males	48	1	4	43	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	1	—	—	1	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	49	1	4	44	—
Total grade IX.	Adult males	71	1	7	63	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	1	—	—	1	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	72	1	7	64	—
[10] OWNERS OF FACTORIES, LARGE SHOPS, Etc.	Adult males	15	1	8	6	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	15	1	8	6	—

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

DURATION IN PRESENT OCCUPATION (IN YEARS)				ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES										REMARKS
Below 1	1-Below 5	5 & above	Not stated	Below 100	150	350	400	500	750	1000	3000	and above	Not stated	
1	7	40	—	—	2	—	2	3	4	15	14	8	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	7	41	—	—	2	—	2	3	4	15	14	9	—	
2	14	55	—	—	2	—	2	4	5	19	20	19	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	14	56	—	—	2	—	2	4	5	19	20	20	—	
—	4	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	5	6	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	4	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	5	6	—	

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
[11] PENSIONERS.	Adult males	63	7	37	18	1
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	2	-	1	1	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	65	7	38	19	1
[12] BEGGARS, PROSTITUTES.	Adult males	10	5	5	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	1	1	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	11	6	5	-	-
3) PROSTITUTES.	Adult males	-	-	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Adult females	18	18	-	-	-
	Non-adult „	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	18	18	-	-	-

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

DURATION IN PRESENT OCCUPATION (IN YEARS)				ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES									REMARKS	
Below 1	1-Below 5	5 & above	Not stated	Below 100	150	250	400	500	750	1000	2000	and above		Not stated
4	24	23	13	1	21	11	13	1	8	2	3	2	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	25	23	13	1	23	11	13	1	8	2	3	2	1	
-	-	9	1	1	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	10	1	1	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	4	14	-	-	2	6	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	4	14	-	-	2	6	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
Total Grade XII.	Adult males	10	5	5	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	19	19	—	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	29	24	5	—	—
[13] UNEMPLOYED.	Adult males	25	5	14	6	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	25	5	14	6	—
[14] AGRI-CULTURISTS. (Landowners & Cultivators).	Adult males	14	5	7	2	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-adult „	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	14	5	7	2	—

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS 103

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

DURATION IN PRESENT OCCUPATION (IN YEARS)				ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES										REMARKS
Below 1	1-Below 5	5 & above	Not stated	Below 100	150	250	400	500	750	1000	2000	and above	Not stated	
—	—	9	1	1	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	4	15	1	—	2	6	7	3	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	4	24	1	1	8	7	7	4	—	—	—	—	2	
6	—	—	19	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	—	—	19	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	
—	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	5	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	5	—	—	

TABLE 18—(Contd.)

OCCUPATIONAL GRADE	AGE AND SEX	TOTAL	EDUCATIONAL STATUS			
			Illiterates	Literates	Literates in English	Not stated
Total— From I to XII.	Adult males	2226	548	1227	447	4
	Non-adult „	61	23	38	—	—
	Adult females	326	306	18	2	—
	Non-adult „	7	7	—	—	—
	Total	2620	884	1283	449	4
Total— From I to XIV.	Adult males	2265	558	1248	455	4
	Non-adult „	61	23	38	—	—
	Adult females	326	306	18	2	—
	Non-adult „	7	7	—	—	—
	Total	2659	894	1304	457	4



TABLE 18—(Contd.)

DURATION IN PRESENT OCCUPATION (IN YEARS)				ANNUAL INCOME IN RUPEES										REMARKS
Below 1	1-Below 5	5 & above	Not stated	Below 100	150	350	400	500	750	1000	2000	and above	Not stated	
111	557	1540	18	13	144	399	753	338	286	123	108	57	5	2226
23	41	—	1	2	34	21	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	61
15	54	251	2	17	120	105	73	5	2	—	1	2	1	326
—	7	—	—	1	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
149	659	1791	21	33	298	527	833	344	288	123	109	59	6	2620
117	559	1552	37	13	144	400	753	338	293	125	113	57	29	2265
23	41	—	1	2	34	21	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	61
15	54	251	2	17	120	105	73	5	2	—	1	2	1	326
—	7	—	—	1	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
155	661	1803	40	33	298	528	833	344	295	125	114	59	30	2659

tional classification in the Indian Census with a slight modification. In this grade are put together beggars and prostitutes. In the Census classification this class also included vagrants. As ours was a household survey vagrants were eliminated from it almost by definition. We, therefore, deleted them from Grade III in our classification. In the proper economic sense of the term, prostitutes should be described as earners and have little in common with the general group of beggars. The class of prostitutes, however, could not be accommodated in any of the other grades. Also some Indian castes combine prostitution with begging. As in the Census, therefore, the prostitutes were separately classified into a sub-group in the same grade with beggars. The first ten grades have been arranged in an ascending order of social and economic importance. They broadly fall into three distinct economic groups; Grades I, II and V—unskilled and skilled wage earners (manual labour); Grades IV, VIII and X—business (enterprise); Grades III, VI, VII and IX—professions and administration (services and salariat).

“Grade I, unskilled manual work, needs no explanation. It includes domestic servants, *bidi*-workers, sweepers, etc., workers who require no sort of skill but only physical energy. Grade II of skilled manual work comprises skilled as well as semi-skilled workers. As the semi-skilled class is numerically small in the working population of the city we made only one grade of skilled manual work, an intermediate grade between the unskilled and the highly skilled, (Grade V). This grade includes, all persons who possess some skill of hand. Most of the artisan classes, like cobblers, carpenters or barbers are put into it together with the semi-skilled workers, like workers in the cotton mills. While dealing with artisans a somewhat difficult problem had to be solved. Among barbers, for instance, we came across individuals who worked in separate establishments owned by themselves and in which they had also engaged a few assistants. Such individuals were skilled workers as well as businessmen in a small

way. They could, therefore, be put either in Grade II or Grade IV. Similarly there were owners of tongas, who besides being tonga drivers themselves, owned 2 or 3 tongas and hired them out. In such cases we had to choose between the ignoring of either the skill or the entrepreneurial factor. We decided in most cases to ignore the latter as our classification aimed at indicating the strength of the various grades and skill groups in economic society. Besides the information that was being dealt with was collected during a household survey and not in a census of establishments.

“Grade V of highly skilled and supervisory manual work is largely composed of workers like fitters, wiremen, goldsmiths, tailors, etc. Grades I, II and V together embrace all the manual wage earners in the working population. The common characteristic of persons of this class is that they are skilled or unskilled manual workers whose earnings chiefly represent payments for their labour, unskilled or skilled. These have been classified into the three grades mainly by using the skill criterion and partly also by the income index.

“Grades III, VI, VII and IX together make up what may be called the services. Professional, administrative and educational services are included in this class. Grade III has within its fold persons in the lowest professional occupations like astrologers, priests, compounders, jugglers, etc. and primary teachers. Grade VI comprises clerks and shop assistants. The clerks in this grade were employed both in business and administration, while the shop assistants were those that did not undertake work which was in the main physical. Grade VII of “intermediate” administrative and business posts and occupations is composed of such persons as sub-inspectors, overseers, etc. and secondary teachers. Grade IX of higher administrative posts and professions includes persons belonging to the liberal professions as well as all higher administrative officers. This “services” class is characterised by the absence of

manual work and the greater emphasis on brain work and educational equipment. It has been classified into three grades mainly by the standard of income.

“Grades IV, VIII and X constitute together the “business” class. Its principal characteristic is that in distinction to the exploitation of physical energy, technical skill or educational qualification, it is engaged in the conduct of business or economic enterprise. Grade IV of small business is composed largely of small shopkeepers, hawkers, etc. Grade VIII is of small business and is composed of grocers, sweetmeat sellers, cloth merchants, etc. Grade X of owners of factories, workshops, etc. is the substantial entrepreneur group. It shows the element of enterprise at its highest. The division of this class into three different grades is mainly on the basis of income”.§

In regard to the data concerning earners in the Kolhapur house sample one new occupational group had to be introduced in the occupational classification. This was of persons who owned and cultivated lands in the vicinity of the city. In Poona and Sholapur house samples no such persons were met with. In Kolhapur there were 14 earners of this category in the house sample. They could not be put into any of the other sub-classes and grades in the scheme of classification adopted and were, therefore, put into a separate grade, Grade XIV. But because of the very small member of earners in this grade it has been shown separately only in Table 18. Elsewhere they have been put in Grade I.

2. *Age Distribution of Earners.*—Table 17 gives the distribution of earners in each grade by age. The majority of the earners were in between the ages of 20 and 50 years. Yet there were interesting variations in the concentrations of earners in different age groups in different occupational grades. Nearly 60 per cent of the total earners in Grades I and II were between

§ Ibid, pp. 252-54.

TABLE 17—CLASSIFICATION OF EARNERS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONAL GRADES BY AGE.

Age in years	I Unskilled Manual work	II Skilled Manual work	III Lowest Professions and Administrative posts, primary Teachers etc.	IV Small Businesses	V Highly Skilled and Supervisory Manual work	VI Clerks & Shop Assistants	VII Intermediate Professions and salaries Posts and Secondary Teachers	VIII Medium Businesses	IX Higher Professions and Saleried Posts	X Owners of Factories, Large Shops Etc.	XI Pensioners	XII Beggars and Prostitutes	XIII Unemployed	Total
15	37	19	4	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
20	75	70	30	10	32	18	1	10	—	1	—	4	3	254
25	70	80	56	17	54	46	6	39	6	1	—	4	2	381
30	85	72	59	19	58	69	19	51	8	1	—	5	4	450
35	73	85	44	14	45	47	23	46	11	4	—	4	6	402
40	63	60	40	17	35	53	20	45	11	3	2	5	7	361
45	49	52	33	10	24	28	14	34	7	1	3	1	1	257
50	45	44	23	11	15	28	7	21	13	4	8	3	—	221
55	35	38	30	13	16	16	5	36	16	—	52	4	2	263
Above Not Given	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	532	520	319	111	289	305	95	382	72	15	65	29	25	2659

the ages 20 and 35 years. In Grades III, IV, V, VI and VIII 60 to 70 per cent of the earners were of ages between 25 and 40 years. Nearly 70 per cent of the earners in Grade VII were between the ages 35 and 50. In Grade IX 43 per cent of the earners were 50 or more years old and a further 30 per cent were in the age group 30-40. In Grade X 46 per cent of the earners were between the ages of 30 and 40 years and another 26 per cent between 45 and 50 years. It is curious to note that no earner in the sample was above 55 years of age. Bearing in mind the considerable latitude in age returns it may be said that some earners above 55 years of age probably understated their age and hence the absence of earners in this category.

3. *General Occupational Structure.*—Table 18 contains information about literacy, duration of employment, income, etc. of earners in different occupational grades classified by age and sex. Of the total earners in the sample more than 20 per cent were in Grade I. Earners in this grade were heavily concentrated in 5 sub-classes, only 20 per cent being found in the remaining 8 sub-classes. Of the total earners in Grade I, 20 per cent were unattached casual labourers, 19 per cent assistants to artisans, 16 per cent each sweepers and scavengers and agricultural labourers, cowherds, assistants to gardeners, etc. and slightly more than 9 per cent servants in shops. About 5 per cent of the earners in this grade were servants in factories and workshops.

About 19 per cent of the total earners in the sample were in Grade II. Of the total earners in it about 15 per cent each were workers in the cotton mill and carpenters, (if we add to this sawyers, who were 3 per cent of the total earners, this becomes the largest single group in the Grade) more than 11 per cent cooks and *ayahas*, 10 per cent masons and more than 8 per cent each potters and workers in tin and iron.

Nearly 12 per cent of the total earners were to be

found in Grade III. The majority of these, nearly 63 per cent, were employed in lowest administrative posts of peons, office boys, etc. Astrologers, priests, etc. and primary teachers each comprised 10 per cent of the earners and compounders and nurses were less than 1 per cent. Slightly more than 4 per cent of the total earners in the sample were in Grade IV. The bulk of these, nearly 80 per cent, were owners of small shops, another 16 per cent being in small business. The rest were hawkers.

More than 10 per cent or 278 earners formed Grade V. In the sub-classes the main concentration was in that of goldsmiths who accounted for more than 40 per cent were tailors and 18 per cent motor drivers.

Eleven per cent of the total earners were in Grade VI. Nearly 60 per cent of these were clerks in Government and semi-Government institutions. Another 22 per cent were clerks employed elsewhere. The rest were shop-assistants. In Grade VII were 94 or 3.5 per cent of the total earners. The main concentration was in the sub-class of secondary teachers who comprised 62 per cent of the earners in the Grade. Another 30 per cent were in supervisory administrative posts. Grade VIII comprised 10 per cent of the total earners. The main concentrations of earners in this grade were 29 per cent in grain and grocery shops, 21 per cent in agency businesses, 17 per cent in other shops, 12 per cent in cycle and gas lamp shops, more than 10 per cent in cloth and yarn shops and 7 per cent in stationery shops. In Grade IX, where there were 2.5 per cent of the total earners, two-thirds of the earners were in liberal professions and the rest in the highest administrative posts. Of the remaining grades in Grades, X, XIII and XIV there were less than 1 per cent of the total earners, Grade XI accounting for 2.4 per cent and Grade XII for 1 per cent.

4. *Old and Juvenile earners.*—It has been already pointed out that no earner above the age of 55 years

was recorded in our sample. But a number of juvenile earners were recorded. These amounted to 68, 61 males and 7 females, all below 15 years of age, being 2.6 per cent of the total earners in the sample. Female juvenile earners were few and no comments are necessary in regard to them. More than half the male juvenile earners were in Grade I. About 50 per cent of these were assistants to artisans and 25 per cent servants in shops. Of the 14 male juvenile earners in Grade II, 6 were in the cotton weaving and spinning mill, 5 were carpenters and 2 barbers. Of the 8 juvenile earners in Grade V, 7 were goldsmiths. All the 5 juvenile earners in Grade III were in lowest administrative posts of peons, office boys, etc. In the remaining grades there were no juvenile earners.

5. *Female Earners.*—Female earners numbered only 333 or 12.5 per cent of the total number of earners in the sample. They were significantly present only in Grades I, II, IV, VIII and XII. In all the other grades they were either absent or insignificant. Of the total female earners in the sample 147 or 44 per cent were in Grade I where they were most prominent among sweepers and scavengers and casual labourers. They also significantly figured among agricultural labourers and assistants to artisans. In Grade II there were 27% or 91 female earners. More than half of these, 49 were cooks and *ayahs*, 12 were in the cotton mill and 15 were enumerated among potters. Small shops and small business in Grade IV accounted for 31 or 9.3 per cent of the total female earners in the sample. In Grade III they were concentrated in lowest administrative posts, etc. and primary teachers. They formed the entire class of prostitutes in Grade XII. In Grade VIII grain and grocery and other shops accounted for 12 out of 16 female earners there. In Grade V they were significant among tailors. The bulk of women earners was thus not to be found in any specialised or skilled labour groups but in general groups only.

6. *Income.*—Income considered in this section is



the income during one complete year, the one preceding the year of survey, of the earners in the sample families. In the case of more than one earner in the same family working in the same concern, say a shop, and having joint incomes, the total income has been equally divided between them. Earner's incomes have been classified into 9 income ranges as displayed in Table 18. Table 19 gives the first quartile, median and third quartile incomes of different occupational grades.

In Grade I, 39 per cent of the total earners were in the 4th range, 32 per cent in the 3rd and 18 per cent in the 2nd range. Among the sub-classes also the concentration was mostly in the same ranges. Nearly 80 per cent of the sweepers and scavengers were concentrated in the 4th range. The only earners in the grade who were in the 6th income range were curiously enough all casual labourers. The median income of the grade was Rs. 227, the middle fifty per cent of earnings ranging between Rs. 180 and Rs. 334. In Grade II, 32 per cent of the earners were to be found in the 4th range, 19 per cent in the 3rd, 17 per cent in the 2nd, 14 per cent in the 5th and 11 per cent in the 6th. The concentration of sub-classes in the grade among the different income ranges was interesting. About 55 per cent of the cooks and ayahs were in the 2nd range. Most of the potters were to be found only in the 2nd and 3rd ranges. Weavers and iron and tin workers were concentrated in the 3rd and the 4th ranges. Leather workers, masons and carpenters were concentrated in the 4th range, the first two being also significantly present in the 5th and the 6th ranges. While tonga drivers were mostly in the 5th and the 6th ranges, bullock cart drivers were concentrated in the 4th and the 6th ranges. The first quartile income of the grade was Rs. 181, the median income being Rs. 305. In Grade III 39 per cent of the earners were in the 4th range, 32 per cent in the 3rd and 10 per cent each in the 2nd and the 5th ranges. The primary teachers were mostly in the 4th and 5th ranges and presons in lowest administrative posts were largely in

TABLE 19—FIRST QUARTILE, MEDIAN AND THIRD QUARTILE INCOMES OF DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONAL GRADES.

Occupational grades	1st Quartile	Median	3rd Quartile
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I Unskilled manual work	188	227	334.
II Skilled manual work.	181	305	431
III Lowest professions and administrative posts, primary teachers.	196	279	382
IV Small business.	164	341	351
V Highly skilled and supervisory manual work.	279	368	543
VI Clerks & shop assistants.	369	424	557
VII Intermediate professions and salaried posts and secondary teachers.	440	721	1400
VIII Medium businesses	345	480	879
IX Higher professions and salaried posts.	815	1200	above 2000
X Owners of factories & large shops, etc.	940	1700	above 2000
XI Pensioners.	117	322	400

the 3rd and the 4th ranges. The Median income of the grade was Rs. 279 and that of the 3rd quartile Rs. 382.

Nearly 34 per cent of the total earners in Grade IV were in the 4th range, 32 per cent and 21 per cent being in the 3rd and the 2nd ranges respectively. The distribution of earners in the different sub-classes did not differ much from the general pattern. The median income of the grade was Rs. 241 and the range of the middle fifty per cent of incomes was from Rs. 164 to Rs. 351. Nearly half the earners in Grade V were divided almost equally among the 3rd, 5th and 6th ranges and 32 per cent were concentrated in the 4th range. Tailors were mostly in the 4th range and also significantly present in the 3rd range. Only one tailor, who was the owner of a large tailoring shop, was in the 8th range. The motor drivers were largely found in the 4th and 5th ranges and goldsmiths in the 4th, 5th and 6th ranges. The third quartile and median incomes of the grade were Rs. 543 and Rs. 424 respectively. In Grade VI, 36 per cent of the earners were in the 4th range, 27 per cent in the 5th and 20 per cent in the 6th. Clerks, both in Government and other services, conformed exactly to the same income pattern. The shop assistants were, of course, concentrated in the 4th range, but they were also significantly present in the 3rd and the 6th ranges. The first quartile income of the grade was Rs. 369 and the median income was Rs. 424. Of the total earners in Grade VII, 21 per cent were in the 8th range, 17 per cent each in the 4th, 5th and 6th ranges and 15 per cent in the 7th range. The secondary teachers were concentrated in the 4th, 5th and the 6th ranges. Engineers were to be found mostly in the 8th and 9th ranges, persons in administrative posts being in the 7th, 8th and 9th ranges with a larger concentration in the 8th.

In Grade VIII, 21 per cent of the earners were in the 4th range, 15 per cent each in the 5th and 6th ranges and 11 per cent each in the 7th and 8th ranges. While dealers in grocery and grain, cycles and lamps, and

other shop keepers bulked in the 4th income range, those dealing in building materials and cloth and yarn were concentrated in the 5th range. The median income of the grade was Rs. 430, the middle 50 per cent of incomes ranging from Rs. 345 to Rs. 879. In Grade IX earners were almost equally divided between the 7th, 8th and 9th ranges each comprising 28 per cent of them. While the persons in highest administrative posts were mostly in the 9th range, persons in the liberal professions were largely in the 7th and 8th ranges. The third quartile income of this grade was above Rs. 2,000 while that of the first quartile was Rs. 815. In Grade X all the earners were in the 8th and 9th income ranges. The median income was Rs. 1,700. In Grade XI 35 per cent were in the 2nd range and 18 per cent in the 3rd and 4th ranges.

In Grade XII the bulk of the earners was concentrated in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th income ranges. About 25 per cent each of the earners were in each of these three ranges. Most of the beggars were in the 2nd income range, while two-thirds of the prostitutes were almost equally divided in the 3rd and 4th income ranges. In Grade XIII all except one did not report any income obviously because they were unemployed. Half of the earners in Grade XIV were in the 6th income range and more than one-third were in the 8th range. The median income of the grade was Rs. 750.

The composition of each income range can now be examined. Of the total earners in the 1st range 32 per cent were in Grade I, 29 per cent in Grade II and 19 per cent in Grade V. Of the earners in the 2nd range 30 per cent each were in the first two grades, 10 per cent in Grade III and 8 per cent each in Grades IV and XI. In the 3rd range 32 per cent came from Grade I and 19 per cent each from Grades II, III and VI. In the 4th range 24 per cent were from Grade I, 20 per cent from Grade II, 15 per cent from Grade III, 13 per cent from Grade VI, 11 per cent from Grade V and 7 per cent from Grade VIII. In the 5th range 23

per cent of the earners came from Grade VI, 21 per cent from Grade II, 14 per cent from Grade V, 12 per cent from Grade VIII and 9 per cent each from Grades I and III. Nearly 20 per cent each of the earners in the 6th range were in Grades II and VI, 17 per cent in Grade V, 15 per cent in Grade VIII and 8 per cent in Grade III. In the 7th range 26 per cent of the earners came from Grade VII, about 14 per cent each from Grades VI and IX and about 12 per cent each from Grades II, V and VII. In the 8th range 29 per cent came from Grade VIII, 17 per cent each from Grades VII and IX, 11 per cent from Grade V and 9 per cent from Grade VI. In the 9th range 35 per cent of the earners were in Grade IX, 31 per cent in Grade VIII, 19 per cent in Grade VII and 10 per cent in Grade X.

Dispersion of earnings within an occupational grade or within a sub-group in a grade might result from two causes. It might be due either to the actual disparate levels of earning therein or due to two or more types of occupations or classes of workers being included in the same group. The latter type of dispersion is illustrated by the earnings of workers in the category of cooks. A cook employed in a European household is differently equipped and earns much more than a person employed as a cook in an Indian household, though both would be included in the category of cooks in the occupational classification. It is not possible to discuss here the dispersion of earnings in each sub-group in the occupational grades. But an attempt is made to indicate it in regard to each occupational grade as a whole. It is usual to do this by plotting a Lorenz curve of the earnings in each grade. This is shown by the charts opp. pp. 118/9. In the chart the diagonal straight line shows the position where there is complete absence of dispersion of earnings. The distances of the curves of each grade from this line broadly indicate the relative degree of dispersion in each. The curves of Grades VI and III are the nearest to the no-dispersion line while those of Grades VII and VIII are the farthest removed. This might broadly be taken to

indicate that Grades VI and III are more homogeneous than Grades VII and VIII.

This can be supplemented by noting sub-groups of occupations in individual grades that display marked dispersions of earnings. In Grade II, the dispersions of earnings were significant among workers in iron, tin, etc., tonga drivers, bullock cart drivers and among earners in the 'miscellaneous' group in the grade. Among workers in iron, tin, etc. those in the higher income brackets were not merely wage earners but in addition owners of small workshops in those lines. The dispersion in the earnings in the sub-group arose mainly because it contained pure wage earners and workshop owners who also were workers. The same was true in respect of tonga and bullock cart drivers. Those who were owner-drivers in this group were in the higher income ranges.\* Pure tonga and bullock cart drivers and owner-drivers had, of course, different incomes and the dispersion revealed was not unnatural. The 'miscellaneous' group is by definition a heterogenous group and dispersion of earnings in it is but natural. In Grade V the goldsmiths displayed a rather marked degree of dispersion in earnings. Here again, it is a case of goldsmiths working on the putting out system merely as wage earners and those who had small establishments of their own and worked on contracts, etc. being put together in one category. In Grade III dispersion was marked among primary teachers. As most of them received monthly salaries, the dispersion might be taken to arise out of the scales of salaries and increments varying with seniority, etc. and income from tutions, etc. In Grade VIII most of the sub-groups showed considerable dispersion. In most of the trading establishments the various sizes of units partly accounted for the dispersion. Most of these were again concerns handling not one but two types of goods such as grain and grocery, cloth and yarn, cycles and gas lamps, etc.

\* Cf. Vol. II, p. 274-76.

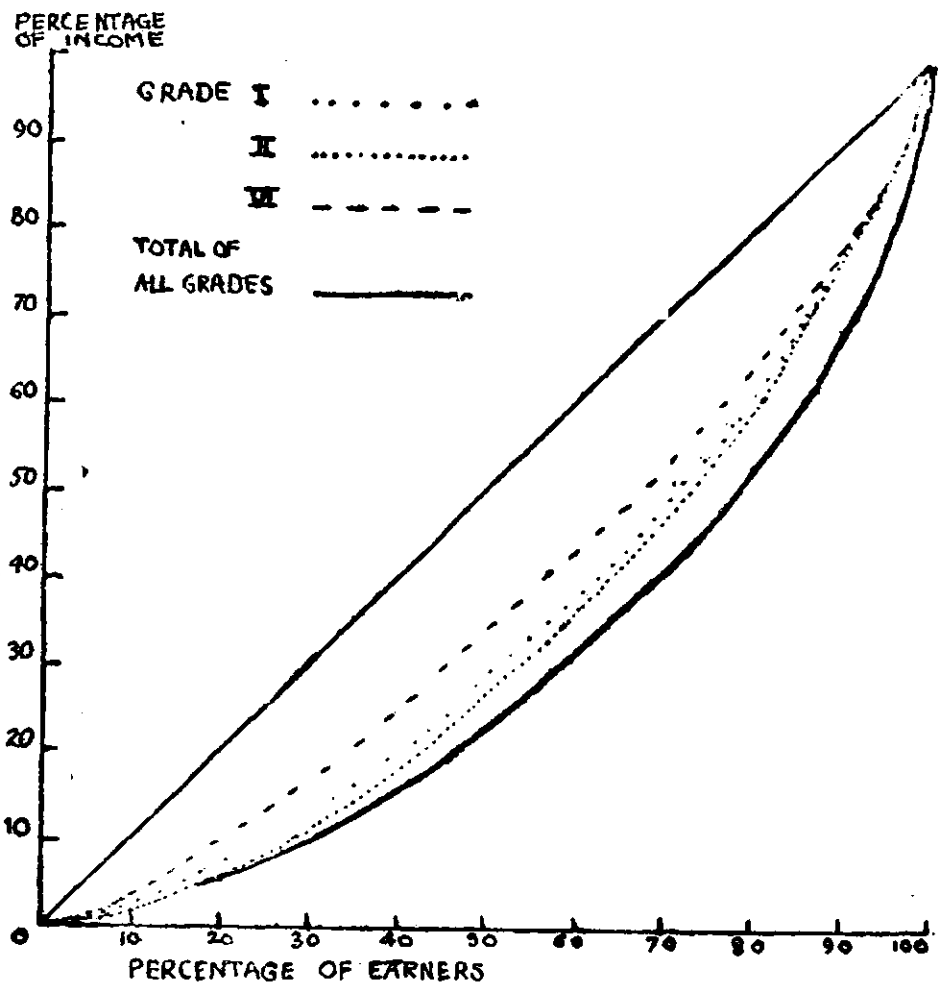


CHART SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME OF EARNERS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONAL GRADES.

PERCENTAGE  
OF INCOME

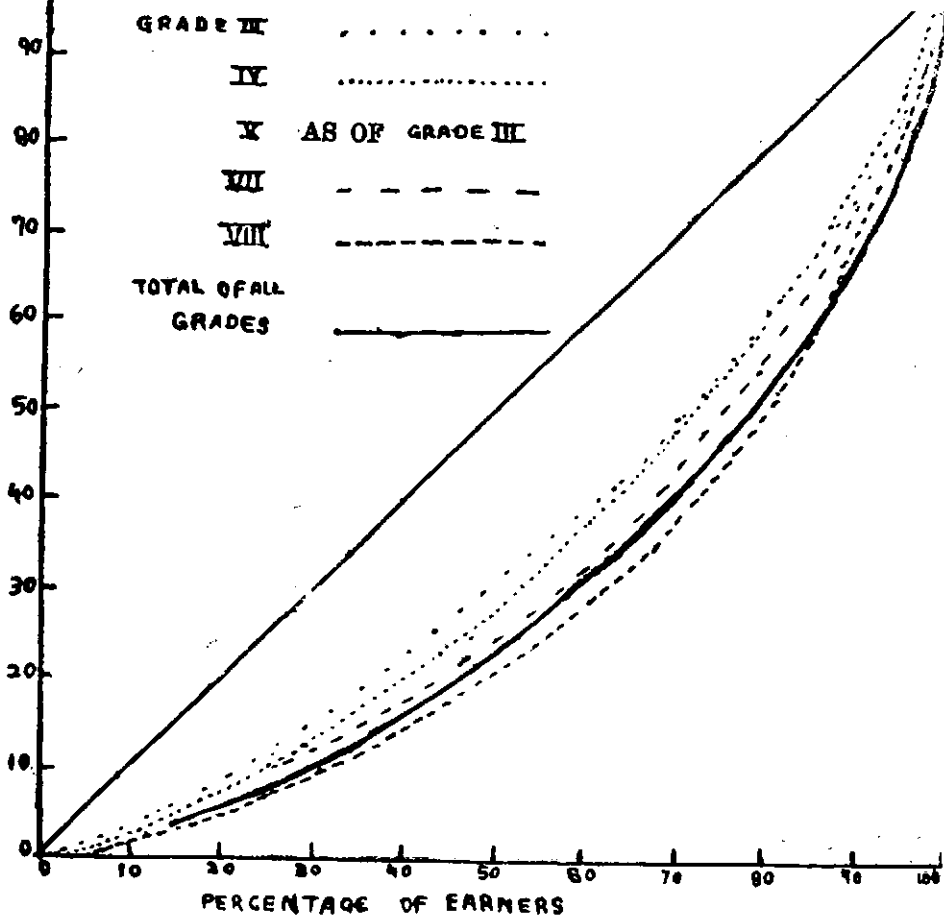


CHART SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME OF EARNERS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONAL GRADES.



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TABLE 20—CLASSIFICATION OF EARNERS IN OCCUPATIONAL GRADES BY THEIR SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION.

Main occupation & No. of earners in them	Subsidiary occupation	No. of earners
I Unskilled manual work	Milkmen	7
	Coppersmiths	1
	Cooks	1
	Comb-making, etc.	1
	Cartmen	1
532	Total	11
II Skilled manual work	Milkmen	6
	Potters	2
	Taking in paying guests	2
	Blacksmiths	2
	Priests	1
	Gondhalies ( गोंधळी )	1
520	Total	14
III Lowest professions and administrative posts and private teachers.	Milkmen	4
	Bidi-making	2
	Barbers	2
	Fruit selling	1
319	Total	9

TABLE 20—(Contd.)

Main occupation & No. of earners in them	Subsidiary occupation	No. of earners
IV Small business	Fruit merchant	1
	Cycle-shop	1
	Casual labour	1
111	Total	3
V Highly skilled and supervisory manual labour.	Casual labour	1
289	Total	1
VI Clerks and shop assistants.	Milkmen	3
	Soda water factory	1
	Insurance agent	1
	Private service	1
305	Total	5
VII Intermediate professions, salaried posts and secondary teachers etc.	Tuitions	3
	Jewellery making	1
	Money-lending	1
	Authors	1
	Miscellaneous	1
95	Total	6

TABLE 20—(Contd.)

Main occupation & No. of earners in them	Subsidiary occupation	No. of earners
VIII Medium business.	Money-lending	2
	Miscellaneous	3
282	Total	5
IX High professions & salaried posts.	Pensioner	1
	Shop-keeper	1
	Money-lending.	1
72	Total	3
X Owners of factories and large shops		Nil
15	Total	Nil
XI Pensioners	Bank Peons	1
	Service in a Cinema-Theatre	1
	Milkman	1
	Miscellaneous	1
65	Total	4
XII Beggars and prostitutes	Jogwa begging and prostitution	1
	Miscellaneous	1
29	Total	2

7. *Earners and Subsidiary Occupations.*—Table 20 gives the classification according to the occupational grades of earners who had, in addition to the main, a subsidiary occupation yielding some income. Their total income and the income derived from the subsidiary occupation is also given. A total of 61 earners in the first 11 occupational grades reported some subsidiary occupation. It is obvious that their number is relatively insignificant. More than half of them were in the first three grades, and Grades VI, VII and VIII together accounted for a further 25 per cent. The subsidiary occupations were numerous but the most favoured and convenient was perhaps the milk business in so far as slightly less than one-third of the total earners having a subsidiary occupation were in it. Of these, six bought and sold milk while others kept milch cattle and sold milk which was in excess of household requirements. It was in many ways a convenient business. Usually a buffalo was purchased at small cost and milk yielded by it was sold after keeping back the minimum necessary for household needs. The income derived from this business was also significant. In Grade I, in the case of those practising it as a subsidiary occupation, 45 per cent of the total income was derived from it. Similar percentages for Grades II, III and VI were 21, 36 and 35 respectively. In the case of a pensioner in Grade XI it brought in 80 per cent of the total income. In this case probably the pension might be considered as a subsidiary source of income, though it could not be a subsidiary occupation.

Among other somewhat significant subsidiary occupations might be mentioned hair cutting and *bidi*-making in Grade III, private tuitions in Grade VII and money lending in Grade VIII. Hair cutting and *bidi*-making contributed 35 and 55 per cent respectively of the total income of earners practising them, tuitions accounting for 25 per cent of the total income and money lending for 18 per cent.

8. *Occupation and Caste.*—The caste system is inherently an occupational distribution and it might be

TABLE 21—DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS IN OCCUPATIONAL GRADES ACCORDING TO COMMUNITY.

Community	I Unskilled Manual Work	II Skilled Manual Work	III Lowest professions and administrative posts, primary teachers, etc.	IV Small business	V Highly skilled and Super- visory Manual Work	VI Clerks and shop- assistants	VII Intermediate professions and salaried posts and secondary teachers	VIII Medium business	IX Higher professions and salaried posts	X Owners of Factories Large Shops, etc.	XI Pensioners	XII Beggars and prostitutes	XIII Unemployed	Total
1. Maratha	246	191	168	31	134	144	28	69	14	3	33	7	15	1083
2. Advanced Castes	5	14	40	2	12	92	56	38	37	5	31	—	6	328
3. Scheduled Castes	130	72	38	7	5	3	—	7	—	—	1	1	1	255
4. Artisan Castes	31	114	14	2	72	11	6	27	3	1	—	—	—	282
5. Other Hindus	67	66	23	20	21	6	—	24	3	—	—	7	—	237
6. Lingayats	23	13	4	4	6	6	—	24	3	1	1	—	—	93
7. Jains, Gujars, Marwadis, etc.	7	2	6	4	4	27	1	62	5	4	—	—	2	125
8. Muslims	18	45	33	41	34	15	3	30	4	1	9	—	—	238
9. Others	5	3	3	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	17
10. Not given	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total; ...	532	520	319	111	269	305	95	282	72	15	65	29	25	2659

interesting to examine the distribution of earners in the various occupational grades classified according to their community and caste. Table 21 gives this distribution in respect of Kolhapur earners. The picture revealed by the table is at once significant as well as familiar. The Marathas were concentrated in Grades I, II, III, IV and V. More than 40 per cent of the total Marathas were in the first two grades. Though they formed the largest group in the sample accounting for about 41 per cent of the total earners, they were outnumbered by other communities in Grades IV, VII, IX and X while in Grade VIII they had only a slight lead over others. Nearly 70 per cent of the Advanced castes were found in Grades VI, VII, VIII and IX and they were also significant in Grade III. The occupations where educational qualifications were important such as primary teachers, clerks, high administrative posts and liberal professions naturally attracted and claimed earners of this class. Half the Scheduled caste earners were in Grade I (unskilled manual work) and another 28 per cent in Grade II (skilled manual work). The Artisan castes were naturally concentrated in Grade II and in Grade V (highly skilled) with a minor concentration in Grade VIII. A quarter of the Lingayats were in Grade VIII and another quarter in Grade I. Jain, Gujar, Marwadis, etc. were concentrated in Grade VIII with a minor concentration in Grade VI, where they were prominent among shop assistants. The Mohammedans were rather evenly distributed among the various grades but they were very insignificant in Grades VII, IX and X.

If we examine the composition of each occupational grade community-wise, it might throw some light on the way in which the different grades were recruited from the various communities. Somewhat less than half the earners in Grade I (Unskilled Manual Work) were Marathas and another quarter belonged to Scheduled castes. Marathas and the Artisan castes contributed 48 per cent of the earners in Grade II,

significant contributions also being received from Scheduled castes, other Hindus and Mohammedans. More than half the earners in Grade III were Marathas, the Advanced castes and Mohammedans contributing more than 10 per cent each. In Grade IV of small businessmen, shopkeepers and hawkers the Mohammedans were the most numerous, followed at a distance by Marathas and by other Hindus. Marathas formed the majority in Grade V and the Artisan castes and Mohammedans contributed significant numbers. In Grade VI 48 per cent of the earners were Marathas, another 30 per cent being from the Advanced castes. The Advanced castes contributed nearly 58 per cent of the total earners in Grade VII, the Marathas contributing about 30 per cent. In Grade VIII more than a quarter of the earners were Marathas, about 22 per cent Jains, Gujar, Marwadis, etc and 14 per cent were from the Advanced castes. More than half the earners in Grade IX came from the Advanced castes and one-fifth from the Marathas. In Grade X, the Advanced castes were the most numerous, followed by Jains, Gujars, Marwadis, etc. The Marathas and the Advanced castes formed the largest groups in Grade XI while to Grade XII, Marathas, other Hindus and Lingayats made equal contributions, with Mohammedans contributing slightly less. Marathas bulked large among the unemployed, Grade XIII, but Advanced castes were also present there in significant numbers.

9. *Earners and the Method of Payment.*—The questionnaire contained a column for recording the method by which the earners received their incomes or payments i.e. as to whether they got a salary, or a weekly wage or worked on piece or contract rates. The information is tabulated in Table 22 where earners in the different grades are classified according to the method of income payment. The large majority of earners in the sample were paid monthly salary. Their numbers were naturally insignificant in Grades IV and VIII. The daily wage earners were naturally

TABLE 22—EARNERS IN OCCUPATIONAL GRADES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE METHOD OF INCOME PAYMENT.

Method of Payment	I Unskilled Manual work	II Skilled Manual work	III Lowest professions and administrative posts, etc.	IV Small business	V Highly skilled and supervisory Manual work	VI Clerks and shop-assistants	VII Intermediate professions and salaried posts and Secondary teachers	VIII Medium business.	IX Higher professions and salaried posts	X Owners of factories, large shops, etc.	XI Pensioners	XII Beggars and prostitutes	XIII Unemployed	Total
1. Self-employed (contract and piece rate)	117	277	25	109	182	3	5	352	43	5	—	26	—	1043
2. Monthly	240	124	378	—	105	296	88	9	27	9	58	1	—	1235
3. Weekly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Daily	146	116	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	266
5. Others	20	2	9	2	—	6	—	30	2	—	—	—	—	61
6. Not Given	9	1	3	—	2	1	2	1	—	1	7	2	25	54
Total	532	520	319	111	289	305	95	392	72	15	65	29	25	2659



confined to the first two grades. Those who were not paid a salary but got their incomes from some occupation which might be broadly called business enterprise, were of course, poorly represented in Grades III, VI, VII and XI. Those not receiving a salary or a daily wage represented a class which worked on its own or was in one sense self-employed. The table shows the predominance of the salariat in the sample.

10. *Literacy of Earners.*—Table 18 gives the total number of illiterates, literates and literates in English in the various occupational grades. Taking the earners as a whole nearly one-third were illiterate and one-fifth were literate in English. Nearly 70 per cent of the total illiterates were to be found in Grades I and II. The percentages of illiterates to total earners in each of these two grades were 62 and 57 respectively. The percentage of illiterate was 46 in Grade IV and 26 in Grade III. In Grade I illiteracy was markedly low among servants in shops, servants in factories and workshops and among assistants to artisans. In Grade II illiteracy was notably higher among washermen, sawyers and masons.

More than one-third of the total literates in English were concentrated in Grade VI. In the first 4 grades the proportion of literates in English to the total earners in each grade was below 7 per cent. It was 14 per cent in Grade V and 29 per cent in Grades VIII and XI. In Grades IX, VII and VI these percentages were 89, 81 and 62 respectively.

11. *Duration in the present occupation.*—Table 18 also contains information about the duration of earners in their present occupations. The information is interesting because it throws light on the "very new", (i.e. those who had been in the reported occupation for a period of less than a year) and "new" (i.e. those who had been in the reported occupation for less than five years but more than 1 year) entrants in various occupations thus showing which of them were attracting

new entrants during the 5 years preceding our survey. Slightly less than 70 per cent of the earners reported that they had been in their present occupations for more than 5 years. About a quarter had been there for less than 5 years but for more than one year and 6 per cent were there for less than one year.

Considering first the "very new" entrants, though their proportion in the total earners was 6 per cent they were between 9 and 10 per cent in Grades I, IV and VI. Most of the very new entrants were adult males. Only in Grades I and II were there some juveniles and females in their ranks. Out of the total "very new" entrants in the sample, 24 per cent were in Grade I, 18 per cent in Grade VI and 10 per cent each in Grades II, III, V and VIII. In Grade I the "very new" entrants were concentrated in assistants to artisans, unattached casual labour and servants in shops. In Grade VI they were mostly among clerks in Government and other institutions. Turning to "new" entrants, their proportion among total earners in Grades XI and VI were 38 per cent and 34 per cent respectively. It was 28 per cent in Grades I, III and X and around 18 per cent in Grades II and IX. Of the total new entrants, 22 per cent were in Grade I, around 14 per cent each in Grades V, II, III and VI and 10 per cent in Grade VIII. In Grade I they were concentrated in agricultural labourers, and assistants to artisans and servants in shops. In Grade II they were prominent among cooks and ayahs and most of them were females. In Grade III, the lowest administrative posts, peons, etc. absorbed most of them and in Grade VI they were mostly clerks in Government offices and elsewhere.

The information recorded above shows that the new employment during the preceding 5 years had been thrown up mainly by Grades I, II and VI. This can be corroborated by actual experience. During the war the demand for unskilled and skilled labour had considerably gone up. So also the administrative

personnel in various Government departments had increased considerably.

12. *Occupational Mobility.*—Numerous attempts have been made to measure occupational mobility in various countries and several different methods have been used for the purpose. One of these, and probably the most widely used is that of comparing and contrasting the occupational distribution of fathers and their sons and from this to assess the occupational mobility as between two successive generations. We tried to adopt this method for analysing the data we had gathered in the house sample. Because of the smallness of our sample, however, we could not confine ourselves only to the cases of fathers and sons, but had also to include those of the senior earner in a family and all the other junior earners in it. The later might be sons of seniors earners or even brothers belonging to the same generation. We separately classified, for the purpose, all the households in the sample having more than one adult male earner. The male earning members other than the senior members of their families were classified according to (i) their occupational grade and (ii) the occupational grade of the senior earning members of their families. (Tables 23 and 24). The classification was confined to male earners only because female and juvenile earners were ordinarily employed in unskilled occupations and employment on their part did not necessarily indicate movement away from the occupational grades of the senior male earners. Both in the Poona and Sholapur surveys we had analysed the data in this very manner and the results obtained there are comparable with those obtained from the Kolhapur data. These have been used wherever possible in what follows.

The following statement gives the percentages of earning members other than the senior earners or the heads of the families, who had moved from one occupational grade to another.

TABLE 23—THE PROPORTIONS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONAL GRADES OF SENIOR EARNERS OF WHICH

Occupational Grades of Senior Member	Members of families	Percentage of		
		I	II	III
I Unskilled manual work	43	62.1	19.0	6.9
II Skilled manual work	79	7.3	70.8	5.2
III Lowest professions and administrative posts, primary teachers	48	13.1	6.6	29.5
IV Small businesses	51	7.5	17.9	7.5
V Highly skilled and supervisory manual work	57	8.8	5.9	7.4
VI Clerks and shop-assistants	58	2.6	7.8	16.9
VII Intermediate professions and salaried posts and secondary teachers	6	—	—	14.3
VIII Medium businesses	48	1.6	6.3	—
IX Higher professions and salaried posts	11	—	—	—
X Owners of factories and large shops, etc.	—	—	—	—
Total	401	12.7	21.4	10.0

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TIONAL GRADES OF 'OTHER EARNERS' FROM FAMILIES THE ARE IN ANY PARTICULAR GRADE.

other earners in occupational Grade as below							Total	Total Numbers of other Earners
IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X		
3.4	8.6	—	—	—	—	—	100	58
6.3	8.3	1.0	—	1.0	—	—	100	96
1.6	26.2	18.0	1.6	3.3	—	—	100	61
43.3	9.0	6.0	3.0	6.0	—	—	100	67
2.9	52.9	20.6	—	—	1.5	—	100	68
2.6	23.4	36.9	2.6	5.2	2.6	—	100	77
14.3	14.3	57.1	—	—	—	—	100	7
—	1.6	14.3	1.6	74.6	—	—	100	63
—	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	38.4	—	100	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.4	18.2	14.3	1.6	11.8	1.6	—	100	510

TABLE 24—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 'OTHER EARNERS' IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONAL GRADES, ACCORDING TO THE GRADES IN WHICH WAS TO BE FOUND THE SENIOR EARNER OF THEIR FAMILIES.

Occupational grade of other earners	Percentage of other earners in Occupational grade of senior earner as below										TOTAL	
	1. Unskilled manual work	2. Skilled manual work	3. Lowest professions and administrative posts, primary teachers	4. Small businesses	5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual work	6. Clerks and shop assistants	7. Intermediate Professions and salaried posts and secondary teachers	8. Medium businesses	9. Higher professions and salaried posts	10. Owners of factories and large shops, etc.		
I	55.4	10.1	7.8	4.7	5.4	—	—	—	—	—	11.4	
II	10.7	62.4	9.8	14.0	8.6	1.5	—	1.7	—	—	18.8	
III	12.3	3.7	35.2	2.3	17.2	15.1	12.5	3.3	—	—	13.0	
IV	7.7	11.0	9.8	67.4	6.5	5.5	25.0	6.7	—	—	13.1	
V	9.2	3.7	9.8	4.7	38.7	19.9	—	—	12.5	—	13.3	
VI	3.1	5.5	25.4	4.7	19.3	36.4	25.0	6.7	25.0	—	15.1	
VII	—	—	2.0	2.3	1.1	5.5	—	—	—	—	1.4	
VIII	1.5	3.7	—	—	1.1	12.3	12.5	78.3	—	—	13.4	
IX	—	—	—	—	2.2	2.7	25.0	3.3	62.5	—	2.6	
X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	100	
Total number of other earners	65	109	51	43	93	73	8	6	0	8	—	510

City & Year of survey	No. of other earners sampled.	Percentage of other earners who have moved*		
		Up.	Down.	Neither up nor down.
Kolhapur (1945-47)	510	22.10	25.50	52.40
Poona (1936-38)	897	11.33	22.33	66.34
Sholapur (1938-40)	1420	11.55	20.77	67.68

In Kolhapur the proportion of 'other earners' moving down the occupational scale was slightly more than that of those going up. In contrast with the Poona and Sholapur figures the proportion of those going up in Kolhapur was about twice that in these cities. The proportion of those going down was slightly higher in Kolhapur than in the other two. The contrast provided by the Kolhapur figures might be the result of two factors. Firstly, the pattern of occupational distribution of earners in Kolhapur city was in some respects markedly different from that of the other two. The distribution of earners among various grades was relatively much more even in Kolhapur than in Poona and Sholapur as can be seen from the statement below showing the percentage distribution of total earners in different occupational grades in the three cities. Secondly, while the Poona and Sholapur surveys were carried out in the years of pre-war depression, the Kolhapur survey was carried out at a time when inflationary conditions prevailed. In the latter period employment was expanding where as in the earlier periods it was at best stagnant. Both these factors influence occupational mobility though the

\* (In the above statement the words "up" and "down" have been used, partly because of the absence of more satisfactory ones, without implying any value judgement).

individual effect of each of them cannot be separately sized up.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS AMONG OCCUPATIONAL GRADES.

Grade	Poona	Sholapur	Kolhapur.
I	26	21.4	20.7
II	20	47.8	19.0
III	8	4.5	12.0
IV	12	7.0	4.1
V	8	4.5	10.0
VI	8	5.5	11.0
VII	4	—	3.5
VIII	8	5.3	10.0
IX	1	Below 1	2.5
X	Below 1	Below 1	Below 1
XI	2	"	2.4
XII	2	"	1.0

The percentage of those going down the occupational classification scale in the above statement should be interpreted with caution because it contains a downward movement which might be the result of the natural difference in the occupational grades as between two generations. The following of the occupation of the senior earning member in the family for the 'other earners' might itself involve starting in a grade lower than that of the senior earner. A carpenter's son, for instance, would start as an assistant in Grade I. Gradually he would learn the craft and mature into a skilled manual worker in Grade II. It is of course not possible to assess quantitatively the extent of this natural lag.

We have so far taken account of the number of movements. We can now turn to the distance cover-



ed by these movements. The following figures show mobility according to the extent of movement.

City	No. of other earners moving.	Number of grades moved.								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 Total	
Kolhapur (1945-47).	Up	39	34	25	12	2	1	—	—	113
	Down.	43	39	26	15	2	4	1	—	130
Poona (1936-38).	Up	41	21	21	10	3	2	—	—	98
	Down.	78	38	55	16	7	2	2	—	198
Sholapur (1938-40).	Up	89	28	18	16	8	4	—	—	113
	Down.	113	45	57	28	22	10	16	2	293

Average movement	Upward	Downward.
Kolhapur	2.26 grades.	2.30 grades.
Poona	2.17 grades.	2.24 grades.
Sholapur	2.04 grades.	2.53 grades.

There is a close similarity in regard to the extent of mobility in all the three cities. In all, the 'jump' upward was slightly smaller than the 'jump' downwards. Of the total earners moving up in Kolhapur, 87 per cent moved three or less grades. The corresponding percentages for Poona and Sholapur were 82 and 83 respectively. Of those going down in Kolhapur, 83 per cent moved three or less grades, the corresponding percentages for Poona and Sholapur being 86 and 73 respectively. The proportions of those who had moved only one grade up or down were 35 per cent and 33 per cent in Kolhapur as compared to 42 per cent and 39 per cent respectively in Poona and 55 per cent and 33 per cent respectively in Sholapur.

Occupational mobility can be looked at from two points of view. Firstly, the outward movement of 'other earners' from the occupational grade in which

they were born,\* might be studied. Secondly, the inflow of 'other earners' born in other grades into the different grades might be studied. For this purpose, two tables have been prepared. In Table 23 the proportions in the different grades of 'other earners' from families, the senior earners of which are in any particular grade, are shown horizontally. In Table 24, the percentage distribution of 'other earners' in particular grades (according to the grades in which the senior earners of their families was to be found), is given.

The proportion of "other earners" born in Grade I and remaining there was 62 per cent. About 19 per cent of the 'other earners' who had been born in Grade I had moved out to Grade II, about 9 per cent to Grade V and 7 per cent to Grade III. Of the total inflow into Grade I of 'other earners' born in other grades, 27 per cent came from Grade III and 24 per cent from Grade II. The total inflow into Grade I was only slightly larger than the total outflow from it.

About 62 per cent of 'other earners' who were born in Grade II had remained there. Of the total inflow of 'other earners' into Grade II, 30 per cent and 24 per cent were respectively born in Grades IV and I, about 15 per cent in Grade VI and about 10 per cent each in Grades III, V and VIII. About 28 per cent of those born in the grade but moving out, had gone to Grade V, 25 per cent to Grade I, 21 per cent to Grade IV and 18 per cent to Grade III. Total inflow into the grade slightly exceeded the outflow from it.

In Grade III—lowest administrative posts, etc.—the proportion of "other earners" born there and remaining there was 35 per cent. Of those born in other grades but moving into Grade III, 39 per cent were from Grade VI, 15 per cent each from Grades III, IV and V and 12 per cent from Grade I. About 37 per cent

\* By 'born' is here indicated the grade to which the senior earner in the family of "other earners" belonged. The word is used as a convenient short expression in what follows.

of those born in Grade III but moving out went to Grade V, 25 per cent to Grade VII, 18 per cent to Grade I and 9 per cent to Grade II. Inflow into the grade fell slightly short of the total outflow from it.

This analysis, however, cannot be fruitfully pursued in respect of other grades, because the number of other earners in them is not large and such an analysis in their case could not be expected to be of much significance.

## CHAPTER III.

### FAMILY INCOME AND POVERTY.

1. *Introductory.*—We have so far presented information in respect of income in terms of individual incomes. We now proceed to present data dealing with family income. Though individuals earn incomes, they earn them for their families and family income is a more significant category when the problem of the standard of living of families is to be approached. We first present a series of tables regarding the family income and various factors that affect it. A transition is next made to the problem of relating family incomes to their expenditure liabilities and data regarding income per adult equivalent in different families variously classified are presented. Then the Poverty Line is defined, together with the Destitution and Starvation Lines and the family income data are examined in that light. At the end the life cycle of families is indicated and examined.

2. *Earners' Class and Family Income.*—Table 25 gives the income distribution of families classified by earner status. The majority of the families in the sample, 57 per cent, were families with one adult male earner only. The next largest group was that of families with 2 adult male earners, comprising 15 of the total families in the sample. About 5 per cent of the families had 3 adult male earners each. Families with non-adult earners only and families with one female and non-adult earners, together numbered 3 in the whole sample. Families with no earners were slightly more than 7 per cent of the total while those with an adult female earner only were about 5 per cent. Among families with one adult male earner 21 per cent of the families had an annual income above Rs. 750; among those with two adult male

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TABLE 25—INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES CLASSIFIED BY EARNER STATUS.

Income in Rs.	Earner's Status													Total			
50	9																14
100	7																36
150	11																51
200	11																69
250	11																107
300	10																172
400	15																294
500	10																296
750	39																448
1000	10																219
1500	16																193
2000	4																79
3000	6																66
above 3000	6																51
Not Given	9																15
		1. No earner															
		2. No male adult but one or more female adult earner															
		3. No male adult but one or more non-adult earner															
		4. No male adult but female and non-adult earner															
		5. One male-adult earner only	3														
		6. One male adult earner and female non-adult earner															
		7. One male adult and non-adult earner															
		8. One male adult & female adult & non-adult earner															
		9. Two male adults only															
		10. Two male adults and others															
		11. Three or more male adults only															
		12. Three or more male adults and others															
		13. Not Given															
Total	164	115	1	2	1208	132	22	6	317	31	106	4	1	2109			

earners 53 per cent and among those with 3 adult male earners 70 per cent had incomes above Rs. 750. It is interesting to note that the percentage of families with incomes above Rs. 750 was higher (21) in families having one male earner only than that among families with one adult male and adult female earners which was about 17 per cent. The very fact that adult women work is an indication that the family belongs to a lower economic level because as soon as the economic status of a family rises above a certain level the women folk cease to work. The same is also true for families with two or three adult males with other earners. Families with no earners must either be steeped in poverty or must have unearned incomes of an adequate magnitude. Among families with no earners in the sample, 27 per cent had incomes of more than Rs. 750 each. On the other hand, among the 115 families with adult female earners only, only one family had an income higher than Rs. 750.

3. *Professions and Family Income.*—Table 26 gives the income distribution of families classified by the occupational grade of their heads. In the first eight occupational grades and in Grade XIV the largest number of families were concentrated in the range Rs. 500-750. In Grades I to IV, the second largest concentration was found in the range Rs. 300-400, followed by a smaller concentration in the range Rs. 250-300 in Grade I, in the range Rs. 400-500 in Grades II, III and IV. In Grades V, VI and XIV the second largest concentration of families was in the range Rs. 400-500 followed by a smaller concentration in the range Rs. 300-400 in Grade V and in the range Rs. 1,000-1,500 in Grades VI and XIV. In the Grades VII and VIII, the second and third largest concentrations were in the ranges Rs. 1,000-1,500 and Rs. 1,500-2,000 respectively. In Grade IX the largest concentration was in the range Rs. 3,000 and above, the second largest being in the range Rs. 1,000-1,500 and the third, in the range Rs. 2,000-3,000. The largest concentration in Grade X was found in the range

TABLE 26—INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES CLASSIFIED BY THE OCCUPATIONAL GRADE OF THEIR HEADS.

Occupational grade	1. Unskilled manual work	2. Skilled manual work	3. Lowest Profession and administrative posts, primary teacher	4. Small businesses	5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual work	6. Clerks and shop assistants	7. Intermediate professions and secondary teachers	8. Medium businesses	9. Higher professions and salaried posts	10. Owners of factories, large shops, etc.	11. Pensioners	12. Beggars and prostitutes	13. Unemployed	14. Agriculturists	15. Not given	Total
50	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	9	14	
100	8	10	10	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	7	36	
150	18	16	16	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	10	51	
200	16	16	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	11	69	
250	26	17	26	10	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	1	11	107	
300	46	40	26	4	9	1	2	12	1	1	3	2	3	9	172	
400	47	72	41	18	34	36	6	24	1	1	5	4	3	12	294	
500	42	71	29	10	39	51	6	22	1	1	4	2	2	5	296	
750	50	98	43	19	51	78	18	48	1	1	5	2	1	10	448	
1000	25	44	11	3	19	36	12	42	7	1	6	1	1	1	219	
1500	10	22	10	8	15	39	13	32	11	5	7	1	—	16	193	
2000	2	3	2	—	9	13	7	36	8	—	4	—	—	4	78	
3000	—	3	1	—	5	14	7	18	10	—	1	—	—	5	66	
above 3000	—	—	1	1	1	1	5	13	19	3	2	—	—	6	51	
Not given	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	15	
Total	291	397	307	92	199	269	77	237	60	10	43	23	31	25	158	2109

Rs. 1,000-1,500, the second largest being in Rs. 3,000 and above. No marked concentration was observable in Grades XI and XIII; the families were rather evenly distributed among the income ranges. In Grade XII the concentrations were confined to the lower income ranges.

Looking at the same phenomenon in another way it would appear that more than 50 per cent of the families in each of the Grades I, III and IV were to be found in income ranges below Rs. 400, while in Grades II and V, more than 90 per cent of the families were in ranges below Rs. 500. More than half the families in each of the Grades VII and VIII were in income ranges below Rs. 1,000 but above Rs. 300. In Grade IX, 80 per cent families were in income ranges above Rs. 1,000 and 40 per cent of these were in the highest income range. No family in Grade X was in ranges below Rs. 500.

4. *Communities and Family Income.*—Table 27 gives the income distribution of families classified by communities. The largest concentrations of families among Marathas, Scheduled castes, Artisan castes, other Hindus, Mohammedans and the Rest were in the three income ranges, namely Rs. 300-400, Rs. 400-500 and Rs. 500-750. The proportion of total families in these ranges to the total in these communities varied between 50 to 64 per cent. Among Marathas, Scheduled castes, other Hindus, Lingayats, Jains, Gujars, etc. and Mohammedans the largest single concentration of families was in the range Rs. 500-750, the proportion of families in this range to the total being nowhere below 20 per cent. The pattern of income distribution among the Advanced castes and the Jains, etc. stands out in bold relief from the pattern generally common to all the other communities. Among the Advanced castes, the largest concentration was in the range Rs. 2,000-3,000 comprising about 29 per cent of the total families. More than 68 per cent of the Advanced caste families were to be found in ranges above



TABLE 27.—INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES CLASSIFIED BY COMMUNITIES.

Community	Income in Rs.													Total		
	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	500	750	1000	1500	2000		3000	Above 3000
1. Maratha	7	32	33	44	70	90	144	133	188	78	62	33	13	16	7	929
2. Advanced castes	4	4	6	3	3	13	24	30	57	44	50	32	27	18	3	317
3. Scheduled Castes	-	1	1	1	1	11	15	15	29	7	5	1	1	-	1	89
4. Artisans	-	2	1	4	6	16	23	47	41	24	17	5	4	2	1	193
5. Other Hindus	1	1	5	6	12	17	29	27	39	31	13	9	4	4	1	189
6. Lingayats	-	2	1	3	7	8	13	8	17	7	9	-	2	4	-	81
7. Jains, Gujars. Marwadis	1	1	2	1	-	3	10	10	26	18	16	5	8	6	1	108
8. Muslims	1	3	2	7	7	15	33	24	48	18	20	3	5	1	1	188
9. Others	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	3	1	-	1	2	1	-	15
Total	14	36	51	69	107	173	294	296	448	218	192	79	66	52	15	2109

Rs. 750. Among Jains, etc. though the largest single concentration was in the range Rs. 500-750, 50 per cent of the total families were found in ranges above Rs. 750.\* The relative position of different communities can be seen in another manner by comparing their median incomes. The median incomes of communities were as under:—

Marathas, Rs. 523; Advanced castes—Rs. 829;  
 Scheduled castes—Rs. 494; Artisan castes—Rs. 494;  
 Other Hindus—Rs. 484; Lingayats.—Rs. 481;  
 Jains, etc.—Rs. 750; Mohammedans—Rs. 508.

But for the understatement of incomes the median income among Jains, etc. would be, broadly speaking, on a par or even in excess of that of the Advanced castes and that of the Lingayats on a par or above that of the Marathas.

5. *Earners Status among Communities.*—Table 28 gives the classification of families of different communities in the sample according to their earner status. The Advanced castes had the highest proportion of families with no earners, namely 17 per cent, while the proportion was about 7-8 per cent among Marathas and Mohammedans and about 8-9 per cent among Jains, etc. and Lingayats. In others, the proportion was below 2.6 per cent. The proportion of families with no adult male earners but one or more adult female earners was 13 per cent among Scheduled castes, about 10 per cent among Lingayats and 7 per cent among Mohammedans. It was only about 2 per cent among the Advanced castes. In all communities the largest single concentration of families was in the class of families with one adult male earner only, though the proportion of such families varied from 38 per cent among Scheduled castes to 66 per cent among

\* It has been already observed that income was liable to be understated in the case of commercial classes. This applies particularly to Jains, etc. and Lingayats.

TABLE 28—CLASSIFICATION OF FAMILIES OF DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES ACCORDING TO THEIR EARNER STATUS.

Community	Earners' Status													Total
	1. No earner	2. No male adult but one or more female adult earner	3. No male adult but one or more non-adult earner	4. No male adult but female and non-adult earners	5. One male adult earner only	6. One male adult earner and female adult earner	7. One male adult and non-adult earner	8. One male adult and female adult and non-adult earner	9. Two male adults only	10. Two male adults and others	11. Three or more male adults only	12. Three or more male adults and others	13. Not given	
(1) Maratha	72	58	1	2	555	47	9	1	186	5	49	3	1	929
(2) Advanced castes	54	6	—	—	197	2	—	—	48	—	10	—	—	317
(3) Scheduled castes	2	12	—	—	34	21	—	—	13	3	3	1	—	89
(4) Artisan castes	5	4	—	—	108	10	4	3	40	11	8	—	—	193
(5) Other Hindus	3	10	—	—	93	34	6	1	21	8	13	—	—	189
(6) Lingayats	7	8	—	—	47	7	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	81
(7) Jains, Gujars, Marwadis	9	4	—	—	72	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	108
(8) Muslims	12	12	—	—	93	11	3	1	37	3	16	—	—	188
(9) Other Religions	—	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	15
Total	164	115	1	2	1308	132	22	6	317	31	106	4	1	2109

Jains, etc. Families, with two adult male earners only, were 21 per cent of the total families of Artisan castes and Mohammedans, their proportion in the remaining communities varying between 11 and 15 per cent. More than 9 per cent of the Mohammedan families had 3 or more adult male earners, the proportion of such families among other Hindus being about 7 per cent.

6. *Family Income and Expenditure liability.*—Attention has so far been concentrated on general characteristics of families in the H.S. We now approach the central problem in all family surveys, that of appraising their standard of living. We have so far discussed only one aspect of the standard of living i.e. income. The other aspect, which is equally important is expenditure. The incomes of families have to be related to their expenditure liabilities for an assessment of their standard of living. How to measure or determine the expenditure liability of a family?

“For estimating in a general manner the comparative expenditure liability of various families it is necessary to define a standard unit into which the different types of sex and age units composing various families might be converted. The formation of such a standard unit assumes a certain relation between consumption requirements of different types of age and sex units which is constant from family to family. The calculation of expenditure liability further involves the determination of normal expenditure on various items entering into the standard of living. The approach through expenditure liability determination is necessarily different than that through a family budget enquiry. In the latter the results and the averages obtained represent actual conditions. In the former the formulation is theoretical or speculative. The speculation might no doubt concern itself with the actual but is more usually concerned with what should or might be. Expenditure liability thus

tends to be defined in terms of norms of necessary or desirable expenditure. Conversion of various types of units into the standard unit would then be made to depend on their comparative expenditure liability so defined. Actually considerable progress in the determination of norms of expenditure for various types has been made so far only in the sphere of nutrition. Therefore, most measures of conversion into male adult unit—the usual standard measure—follow for the larger part norms of expenditure on food. These scales are not based on total expenditure but on food requirements in terms of calories. 'Even this latter is usually based on the idea that the need for food is proportionate to the need for calories; no allowance is made for the fact that calories of a different kind are needed for persons of different age, sex, and occupation; the scales apply to food requirements as a whole and not to individual foods. Unsatisfactory, therefore, as this procedure may be, it is at the present time used in practically all family budget inquiries and if it is wished to undertake a study of food consumption at all, this procedure has to be accepted'.† In India the data available for preparing tables of conversion into standard adult units are scanty. Almost no data are available for items other than food. On the basis of certain nutritional enquiries, Dr. Aykroyd of the Indian Research Food Association has prepared a table indicating the relation between the needs of food consumption of persons belonging to various age and sex groups. Our data had been tabulated, for other purposes, according to certain age groups and we had to adapt the conversion table to suit that classification. Also some allowance had to be made for consumer expenditure other than food. The conversion table adopted by us and the food unit relations given by Dr. Aykroyd are given below:—

† *Workers' Nutrition and Social Policy, International Labour Office, Series B, No. 23, 1936, p. 40.*

INDIAN FOOD RESEARCH ASNS. CO-EFFICIENT.	OUR SURVEY. CO-EFFICIENT.
Adult Male (Over 14) 1.0	Adult Male (Over 14) 1.0
Adult Female (Over 14) 0.8	Adult Female (Over 14) 0.875
Child 12 and 13 years. 0.8	Child 5 to 14 years. 0.625
Child 10 and 11 years. 0.7	Child below 5 years 0.375
Child 8 and 9 years. 0.6	
Child 6 and 7 years. 0.5	
Child 4 and 5 years. 0.4	

By using this scale we reduced all families into their equivalents in terms of male adult consumption units and by dividing the total family income by the number of these adult units arrived at the annual income per adult unit of each family. This income per male adult unit of a family may be said to measure or define the possible standard of life of the families in the sample."†

7. *Income per adult unit and Professions.*—Table 29 gives the distribution of families according to the income per adult equivalent classified by the occupational grade of their heads. In Grades I, II, III, IV, XII and XIV the largest concentration of families was in the income per adult equivalent range of Rs. 75-100. In Grades I, II and IV and XII the next important concentrations were in the ranges between Rs. 100-125, Rs. 125-150 and Rs. 150-175. In Grade III the secondary concentrations were in the ranges Rs. 100-125, Rs. 125-150 and Rs. 50-75. In Grade XII the se-

† Poona—*A Socio-Economic Survey, Part I—Economic*, D. R. Gadgil, 1945, p.p. 293-94.

condary concentrations were widely dispersed, mainly because of the composite nature of the grade. The range Rs. 125-150 was prominent in Grades V and VIII, the secondary concentrations being in the ranges Rs. 75-100, Rs. 150-175 and Rs. 175-200 in Grade V and in the ranges Rs. 200-225 and Rs. 350-400 in Grade VIII. In Grades VI and XI the range Rs. 150-175 contained the heaviest concentration. The secondary concentrations in Grade VI were in the ranges Rs. 125-150, Rs. 175-200 and Rs. 75-100 while in Grade XI they were in the ranges Rs. 25-50, Rs. 75-100 and Rs. 125-150. In Grade IX the dominant ranges were Rs. 375-400, Rs. 275-300 and Rs. 450-500. Two ranges Rs. 500-550 and Rs. 450-500, were dominant in Grade X.

8. *Income per adult unit and Communities.*—Table 30 gives the distribution of families by income per adult unit for the various communities. It conforms to the pattern of social and economic status that has been described earlier. Considering the proportion of families with income per adult unit below Rs. 175, we find that the proportion was highest, 68 per cent, among Mohammedans, 66 per cent among Scheduled castes, 60 per cent among Artisan castes, 58 per cent among Marathas, 56 per cent among other Hindus, 52 per cent among Lingayats, 34 per cent among the Advanced castes and 30 per cent among the Jains, etc. The proportions of families with incomes per adult unit above Rs. 500 were equally remarkable. It was 1.6 per cent among Mohammedans, between 3.2 and 3.7 per cent among Artisan castes, Scheduled castes and other Hindus, 2.4 per cent among the Marathas, 6 per cent among Lingayats, more than 9 per cent among Advanced castes and 30 per cent among Jains, etc. Some specific points may also be mentioned. Among Scheduled castes there was no family with an income per adult unit above Rs. 800 and among Mohammedans none above Rs. 900. Generally speaking the social and the economic divisions in the society ran on parallel lines.

TABLE 29—DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONAL GRADE

Occupational Grade						
	1. Unskilled manual work	2. Skilled manual work	3. Lower Professions and administrative posts, primary teachers 4. Small businesses	5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual work	6. Clerks and shop assistants	
25	3	-	2	-	-	-
20	35	13	13	5	3	1
75	34	32	23	9	11	12
100	44	79	50	21	27	28
125	29	51	28	5	16	21
150	29	52	29	11	31	39
175	41	57	19	10	19	40
200	15	23	10	6	20	30
225	22	21	10	3	13	20
250	8	19	5	5	14	13
275	6	19	2	4	10	12
300	7	8	6	3	9	6
350	6	3	3	3	9	16
400	10	9	2	2	5	7
450	8	4	1	2	2	9
500	-	1	3	1	1	7
550	-	-	1	-	-	2
500	4	1	-	1	1	-
700	-	1	-	-	5	3
800	-	1	-	-	-	-
900	-	2	-	-	1	2
1000	-	-	-	-	-	1
1250	-	-	-	-	-	1
1500	-	-	-	-	-	-
1750	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-	-	-
2500	-	-	-	-	-	-
3000	-	-	-	-	-	-
above 3000	-	1	-	-	1	-
Not stated	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total	291	397	207	92	199	369



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THE INCOME PER ADULT UNIT CLASSIFIED BY THE OF THEIR HEADS.

7. Intermediate professions and salaried posts and secondary teachers	8. Medium business	9. Higher professions and salaried posts	10. Owners of factories, large shops, etc.	11. Pensioners	12. Beggars and prostitutes	13. Unemployed	14. Agriculturists	15. Not given	Total
1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	12
1	1	-	-	6	-	1	-	4	76
2	10	1	-	1	3	4	-	9	151
3	20	1	-	5	6	2	-	20	314
3	19	2	-	3	-	1	-	19	300
3	28	1	1	5	-	1	4	10	248
5	16	2	-	3	1	2	3	7	231
6	20	7	-	4	2	-	3	6	152
4	22	2	1	2	2	-	1	10	135
4	14	2	1	2	-	1	-	7	98
7	8	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	72
7	11	7	-	1	3	-	2	4	74
6	14	4	1	2	2	1	-	2	73
2	21	9	1	1	1	-	-	6	76
4	8	1	2	1	1	1	1	8	50
4	5	5	3	-	1	1	-	-	32
-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	19
-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	11	21
3	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	18
-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	14
-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	17
77	237	60	10	43	23	21	25	158	2109

TABLE 30—DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES OF DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES BY INCOME PER ADULT UNIT.

Income in Rupees per annum per adult unit	Community									Total
	(1) Maratha	(2) Advanced castes	(3) Scheduled castes	(4) Artisan castes	(5) Other Hindus	(6) Lingayats	(7) Jains, Gujars, Marwadis	(8) Muslims	(9) Others	
25	6	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	13
50	51	6	-	-	5	2	1	10	1	76
75	93	10	4	10	15	4	-	15	-	151
100	153	18	21	29	30	14	4	43	2	314
125	87	19	11	28	19	2	7	24	3	200
150	120	29	12	24	21	13	7	20	2	248
175	110	25	11	27	20	7	13	17	1	231
200	69	16	7	15	10	7	10	17	1	152
225	56	23	7	15	10	4	9	10	1	135
250	32	20	3	17	12	2	7	5	-	98
275	29	19	2	5	9	2	4	2	-	72
300	22	20	-	7	12	3	5	5	-	74
350	23	23	-	3	5	4	7	7	-	72
400	17	25	4	4	6	6	8	6	-	76
450	18	15	1	1	6	3	3	2	1	50
500	7	12	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	32
550	4	4	1	-	2	3	5	-	-	19
600	6	6	-	1	-	1	6	1	-	21
700	5	5	-	4	-	1	1	1	1	18
800	4	4	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	14
900	3	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	9
1000	-	4	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	7
1250	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8
1500	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2500	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
above 3000	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Not stated	9	3	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	17
Total	929	317	89	193	189	81	108	188	15	2109

9. *Poverty*.—By relating income and expenditure liabilities of families in Kolhapur an attempt has been so far made to indicate in a broad manner the standard of living of these families and the various factors affecting them. The next step is to try to measure the adequacy or otherwise of these levels of income per adult equivalent or the analysis and measurement of poverty, for poverty is simply a standard of living below a certain minimum. This approach to measuring poverty has been made quite familiar since Rawntrey used it towards the close of the 19th century in his justly famous *Poverty: A Study in Town Life*. He defined two types of poverty—(i) primary poverty which results from inadequate income and (ii) secondary poverty which results from the unwise spending of an otherwise adequate income. We are concerned mainly with primary poverty here.

“Primary poverty is by definition the result of inadequate income and the problem of measuring it is that of measuring the adequacy of income in terms of standard of living. This problem is closely allied to that of the determination of expenditure liability referred to above. As in that determination here also the approach is usually through definition and measurement of norms of necessary or desirable expenditure. In so far as it is possible to set these up in objective and scientific terms the standard of living is related to properly defined conditions of well-being. In other respects, ascertained average expenditures of classes or groups reckoned currently to be just above poverty might be adopted as standards. The extent to which it is possible, in any circumstances, to attain objective measurement depends on the progress both of applied sciences and of economic investigation. The progress in India in either respect has not been considerable. Therefore the problem of defining poverty accurately and measuring the adequacy or inadequacy of a given level of income is specially difficult in this country”.§ However, one of the few attempts made in this country

§ Poona: *A Socio-Economic Survey, Part I—Economic*, D. R. Gadgil, 1945, p. 296-7.

at evaluating levels of income in terms of a minimum standard of living was made by the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee (1937-40). In calculating the minimum standard of living for Kolhapur city we have generally followed the methods used by this Committee. The data furnished by our family budget inquiry was also valuable in this connection.

The calculation of the expenditure necessary to maintain a minimum standard of living in Kolhapur city in 1946 can begin with the consideration of the most important item of expenditure in family budget, food, which accounted for 55 per cent of the total expenditure of working class families in Kolhapur.† The minimum expenditure necessary on food is usually estimated with reference to some dietic norms, often called a balanced diet. Dr. Aykroyd communicated to the B. T. L. I. Committee that the cost of a well balanced diet came to Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per adult male per month. Besides this a further allowance of 25 per cent of this cost should be made for expenditure on extras like sugar, etc. The committee adopted Rs. 6 as the cost of a balanced diet in the Bombay Presidency (now State) because of the comparatively higher cost of living there than in other parts of India and after allowing for 25 per cent for "extras", arrived at the figure of Rs. 7-8-0 per adult male per month as the cost of a well balanced diet in the Bombay Presidency in 1938. The same dietic norm could be legitimately adopted for Kolhapur after making the necessary adjustments in cost to suit conditions in Kolhapur city in 1946. According to the various cost of living indices in the centres in the neighbourhood of Kolhapur city as well as from the indices of retail prices of food grains, etc. in Kolhapur and nearby cities and districts, we found that the prices of food items, including extras, in the family budgets had increased generally by about 300 per cent in 1946 as compared to 1938. Making the necessary adjustment on the above basis the cost of balanced diet in Kolhapur city in 1946 per adult unit

† Cf. Vol. II, p. 333.

per month works out at Rs. 22-8-0, expenditure per annum amounting to Rs. 270-0-0 per adult unit.

The next step was to calculate the minimum necessary expenditure on fuel and lighting, clothing and miscellaneous items. From the family budget data, it was possible to find out the proportion of the total expenditure devoted to these and to find out the relative proportions that these expenditures bore to the expenditure on food. On a detailed consideration of the problem we decided that satisfactory calculations of necessary expenditures on those items could be made by relating the above proportions to the expenditure necessary for securing a balanced diet. The expenditures on fuel and lighting and clothing were 5 per cent each of the total expenditure on food in the family budget. Applying these proportions to the expenditure necessary for a balanced diet calculated above we got the minimum necessary expenditure on fuel and lighting and clothing, which amounted to Rs. 13-8-0 each.

Following the practice of the B. T. L. I. Committee of disallowing for the purpose of evaluating a minimum living standard expenditures on certain items in the miscellaneous class, such as on liquor, gambling, etc. we found that expenditure on miscellaneous items amounted to one-third of the expenditure on food. Applying the same procedure as above the necessary expenditure on miscellaneous items came to Rs. 90 per year.

It remains now to calculate the necessary expenditure on housing or rent. If we adopt the minimum standard laid down by the Rent Enquiry Committee, Bombay, the necessary calculation can be made. This Committee put down the minimum floorspace necessary for a family of 4 persons in Bombay city at 180 sq. ft. Making some allowance for a larger floor space in less over crowded cities as recommended by the B.T.L.I. Committee, we fixed the minimum floor space necessary in Kolhapur at 200 sq. feet for a family of 4

persons. According to the information regarding housing collected by us, the average rent for 100 sq. ft. of floor space in Kolhapur city in 1946 was Rs. 20 per year so that the rent for 200 sq. ft. would be Rs. 40 or Rs. 10 *per capita*. The calculations made so far are shown together below:—

EXPENDITURE NECESSARY FOR MAINTAINING A MINIMUM STANDARD OF LIVING PER ANNUM PER ADULT MALE UNIT.

	Rs.
1. Food .. .. .	270-8-0
2. Fuel, and lighting .. .. .	13-8-0
3. Clothing .. .. .	13-8-0
4. Miscellaneous .. .. .	90-0-0
5. Rent .. .. .	10-0-0
	<hr/>
	Rs. 397-0-0
	<hr/>

Rounding off the figure we can say that Rs. 400 would have had to be spent per annum per adult male unit in 1946 in Kolhapur city for maintaining a minimum standard of living. The Poverty Line can be therefore drawn at an income of Rs. 400 per adult male unit. Applying this criterion it is found that more than 86 per cent of the families in Kolhapur city were below the Poverty Line. Poverty in India is a by-word and the fact that an overwhelming percentage of our population has a standard of living which is below the minimum necessary for the maintenance of full physical efficiency is also well known. The analysis of poverty, therefore, cannot be restricted only to the drawing of the Poverty Line in the traditional sense. It is necessary to define other standards specially low, in order to bring out in relief the main features of the situation. For this purpose we defined two further lines below the Poverty Line; one, which may be called, the Destitution Line, and the other, called the Starva-

tion Line. The Destitution Line was drawn at an income per adult unit of Rs. 175 per annum, an income roughly not enough to buy a balanced diet, but adequate to buy the usual type of deficient diet prevalent at the time of the survey as indicated by the expenditure data furnished by our family budget inquiry. It is thus adequate to satisfy only the food needs of the family, even though at an inadequate level, but nothing more. The Starvation Line is drawn at an income per adult unit of Rs. 75 per annum i.e. income which was only sufficient to purchase the weekly ration of cereals and some quantity of pulses. No other need can of course be satisfied. Families below this line may be actually said to starve. They have not the wherewithal to buy even the rationed quantities of cereals together amounting to not more than 12 ozs. per person per day let alone other needs or requirements. Both these are necessarily somewhat arbitrary lines fixed by a reference to the family budget data. Examining the data in this light we find that in Kolhapur city 1,232 or 59 per cent of the families were below the Destitution Line and 239 or about 12 per cent of the families below the Starvation Line.\*

Having defined the lines the next step is to study the incidence of each of them among the wards, communities and occupations. Among the wards, C and E showed a higher average level of living than the other wards. The proportion of families above the Poverty Line was 9 per cent in C and 12 per cent in E while in

\* The statements made above regarding the proportion of families in Kolhapur city below the Poverty, Destitution and Starvation Lines are subject to one qualification. These proportions do not make allowance for families, who have their own houses to live in and have not to pay any rent or families who have even otherwise not to pay rent cf. Table 10. If an allowance is made for this fact the number of families below each of these lines will be somewhat reduced. But considering that in our calculation of an adequate standard the allowance for rent is not more than Rs. 10, the reduction cannot be expected to be very marked.

the other wards it varied between 6 and 7 per cent. While only about 10 and 7 per cent of the families in C and E wards respectively were below the Starvation Line, between 12 and 14 per cent of the families in the other wards were in that category. Curiously, the pattern was slightly different with reference to the Destitution Line. The lowest proportion of families below this line was in E ward (51 per cent), the next lowest (55 per cent) being found in A ward. The proportion in C was 59 per cent, in D 61 per cent and in B 64 per cent. The possible reasons for this pattern could not be satisfactorily discerned. As has been indicated several times before, the two wards, C and E are the centres of commercial and business activity in the city which, together with other factors, account for the average higher level of living in them than in other wards.

The incidence of poverty among the various communities also reveals certain very interesting features. The Jains, Marwadis, etc. and the Advanced castes were placed at the top of the economic ladder, the lowest rung being occupied by the Mohammedans and the Artisan castes. The Marathas occupy only a slightly higher position than the Artisan castes. The Scheduled castes and the Lingayats though below the Advanced castes and the Jain, Marwadi, etc. group, definitely appear to be better off than the Marathas. Coming to details, the percentage of families above the Poverty Line was about 20 among Jain, Marwadi, etc., about 18 among the Advanced castes and 13 among Lingayats. About 8 per cent of the Scheduled castes families were above the Poverty Line, the corresponding percentages for the Marathas, Artisan castes and Mohammedans being 6, 4 and 3 respectively.

The proportion of families below the Destitution Line was lowest among the Jain, etc. group (30 per cent) followed closely by the Advanced castes with 34 per cent. The highest percentage was found among Mohammedans with 68 per cent, followed in that order by Scheduled castes with 66 per cent, Marathas with



58 per cent, other Hindus with 56 per cent and Lingayats with 52 per cent. Here the position of Scheduled castes was revealed to be rather worse than that of the Marathas. The proportion of families below the starvation line was highest among Marathas—more than 16 per cent, followed by Mohammedans with more than 13 per cent. It was lowest among Jains, etc. group, being less than 2 per cent, followed by the Scheduled castes with about 5 per cent, Artisan castes slightly more than 5 per cent, other Hindus with about 6 per cent, Advanced castes with more than 6 per cent and Lingayats with more than 7 per cent.

The position can be examined from another angle, i.e. from the view point of an individual community. Consider the Marathas who formed the largest single group in the population. More than 94 per cent of the Maratha families were below the Poverty Line, 58 per cent below the Destitution Line and 16 per cent below the Starvation Line. Broadly speaking only the Artisan castes and the Mohammedans were generally poorer than the Marathas. Even the Scheduled castes who socially definitely stood lower, showed a better economic standard than that of Marathas. Marathas also had the highest percentage of families below the Starvation Line. The depressed economic status of the Marathas can be partly attributed to the relatively small number of women earners among them. There is a social taboo among the Marathas on women working and a Maratha, would even stint himself rather than allow his women folk to work and earn. Considerable patronage has been extended to the Marathas by the rulers of the State for more than 40 years and as a result many Marathas are to be found in clerical and other better paid occupations; they are not to be specially found in skilled occupations. But this has not proportionately raised the economic status of the community as a whole. It is also probable that many Maratha families enjoy unearned incomes in kind from land, which have been perhaps under-estimated in our survey.

The higher percentage of families of the Advanced castes above the Poverty Line and smaller percentage below the Destitution Line was not surprising. Members of these castes were placed in better paid jobs and their economic status largely resulted from these better paid occupations. The percentage among them, however, of families below the Starvation Line was rather high relatively both to other communities and its own general economic position. This was probably explained by the presence of persons in occupations which were fast declining both in social and economic importance. Priests, astrologers, etc. may be cited as examples of this class of occupations which these days earned only a pittance.

Lingayats and Jains, Marwadis, etc. were economically better off mostly because they were traders and businessmen. During a period of inflation, such as the one preceding our enquiry, this class particularly gained relatively to the other sections of the population. But their higher economic position was not solely due to this because both in the Poona and Sholapur surveys also we found their relative economic position almost the same as in the Kolhapur sample. The inflation is mentioned as an aggravating cause here rather than as an originating one. Generally speaking, as we have observed elsewhere, the returns of incomes in the case of the business community have leaned on the side of under statement. The distance between Lingayats and Marwadi, Jains, etc. on the one hand and the other communities on the other can be surmised to be much more than that revealed by Table 30. In India and even elsewhere the earnings in trade and commerce are often seen to be on the average higher than in clerical or other lines and the generally better position of trading communities is more or less natural. The percentage of Lingayat families below the Starvation Line was again relatively high. No specific reason can be given to explain this. Scheduled castes in the Kolhapur sample made economically a rather good showing than some of the other communities. This

was partly due to the rise in the wages of municipal and other Scheduled castes workers during the war period. The total number of earners in the Scheduled castes families was also relatively larger than in other communities. Mohammedans and Artisan castes were economically the lowest in the Kolhapur sample. In the case of the former the absence of any particular skilled occupation as well as the absence of patronage might partly account for this. The Artisans had probably suffered more because of inflation, their wages failing to rise to any significant extent. Their relative position among the communities had been, I believe, much influenced by recent events. It will not be surprising if it is found to be a temporary phenomenon.

10. *The Life Cycle of Kolhapur Families.*—The variations in the economic fortunes of a family during its life span is a fascinating subject. With the development of the ideas of social insurance and social security it has been increasingly attracting the attention of social scientists and economists. Rowntree, in his survey of York, tried to indicate the different phases of economic fortune through which the York families passed during their span of life. Similar investigations have been made by Woytinsky in the U.S.A. and Messrs. Lamontague and Falardeau in Canada.\* There are two ways of pursuing such an inquiry. An attempt might be made to record the economic history of a sufficient number of families and then to try to deduce from it the general pattern through time. Alternatively, this pattern might be discovered by studying a sample of families classified according to the age of their heads. This is the well known method of cross-section analysis that has been used by Woytinsky in studying the income cycle of families in

\* W. S. Woytinsky, "Income Cycle in the Life of Families and Individuals", *Social Security Bulletin*, June, 1943; Maurice Lamontague and J. C. Falardeau, "Life Cycle of French-Canadian Urban Families", *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, May 1947.

the U.S.A. and by Messrs. Lamontague and Falardeau of Laval University in studying the life cycle of French-Canadian urban families. The latter observe: "It has been shown, that if families of different ages are studied at a given moment with regard to certain factors, one can validly, from the sequence of their respective status at various age levels, infer the typical cycles of the theoretical average family at the successive chronological stages of its life. . . . (this method) has been preferred (to the historical), first, because of the excessive length of time involved in the use of the historical method, secondly, because of the time contingency factors which inevitably hamper the findings of historical family studies".† The same method has been adopted below for analysing the life cycle of Kolhapur families.§

1,954 families in the H. S. have been classified according to the age group of the head of family below:—

Age Group.	Total No. of families.	Percentage of the total.	Cumulative percentage.
- 15	6	0.3	0.3
- 20	81	4.15	4.18
- 25	207	10.6	14.78
- 30	328	16.8	31.58
- 35	342	17.6	49.18
- 40	331	16.9	66.08
- 45	228	11.6	77.68
- 50	203	10.4	88.08
- 55	228	11.0	99.68
Total	1,954	100	100
Not given	155		
Grand Total	2,109		

† op. cit., p. 237.

§ In the study of Canadian families referred to above the family is defined as "the complete, biological and socio-economic unit including not more than two generations, that is, both the father and the mother with or without children, living alone in a household" and only such families have been studied. We have included in our study all the families in our sample.

More than 51 per cent of the families in the sample were concentrated between the ages of 25 and 40. Only about 15 per cent of the families were to be found in age groups below 25 years, while about 33 per cent were in age groups above 40 years. On another view, half the families were in the age groups below 35 years.

Table 31 gives the number of persons in families classified by the age of their heads. It also gives the average numbers of total members, earners and dependents, in the families classified as above. As the head of the family grew in age from 20 to 40 years the average size of his family increased from 3.90 to 5.87 persons. This increase was largely that of dependents whose average number in a family increased from 2.50 when the head was 20 to 4.51 when he reached the age of 40. After 40 the size of the family decreased, the average falling to 5.35 at 45 years of age and then again increased to 5.64 at the age of 55 and above. The decrease in the family members after the head passed his 40th year, was mostly in the number of dependents and the later rise was, mostly confined to the earners.†

Variations in family income must be set against the variations in size to study the variations in the economic fortunes of families. Table 32 gives the income distribution of families classified according to the age groups of their heads. The income is annual income from all sources. The cross classification of in-

† In the above the average rather than the median size of the family has been used. The median gives a more correct measure than an average if there are some very big units in the sample which affect the average significantly. In our sample this was not the case and consequently no special reason why the median should have been preferred to the average. We had, however, the median size calculated and it conformed well with the graph of the averages, only moving at a slightly lower level. The median size of the family increased from 2.92 to 4.88 between 20 and 40, fell to 4.76 at 45, increased to 5.05 at 50 and slightly decreased to 4.97 after that.

TABLE 31—THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN FAMILIES CLASSIFIED BY THE AGE OF THEIR HEADS.

Age of the head of the family	Number of persons in a family											Total				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
Years																
15	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
20	4	19	19	16	11	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81
25	12	36	49	38	26	18	8	10	4	3	2	1	—	—	—	207
30	13	45	69	74	43	37	15	13	10	4	1	4	—	—	—	338
35	7	29	54	57	66	44	31	16	14	9	6	9	—	—	—	342
40	11	29	34	43	55	56	32	30	20	4	8	9	—	—	—	351
45	16	13	31	26	38	34	23	26	12	2	4	4	—	—	—	298
50	14	26	27	16	18	20	24	26	11	9	1	11	—	—	—	303
55 and above	19	19	19	28	30	29	27	20	14	5	5	13	—	—	—	228
Not given	32	26	17	18	15	22	12	4	4	2	1	2	—	—	—	155
Total	129	242	331	316	302	265	177	149	89	38	38	53	—	—	—	3109

come groups by age of heads of families shows that the percentage of families with incomes below Rs. 250 per year decreased continuously from 16.05 when the head was between 15-20 years to 9.45 when he was between 35-40 and increased continuously thereafter to 15.86 when the head was above 50 years. In families with incomes below Rs. 750, the percentage decreased from 88.88 when the head was between 15-20 years to 69.21 when he was between 35-40, increased slightly to 69.30 during the next quinquennium and then declined to 59.03 when the head was above 50 years of age. This pattern was broadly observable in all the income categories above Rs. 400.

To infer the typical pattern from this distribution it was necessary to compute the average income at various age groups. For this purpose, median incomes had to be obviously used because of open end classifications of incomes in our tables. The choice of the median of course could have been justified on other grounds also which need not be laboured here. The median income of the family increased from Rs. 390 when the head was between 15-20 years to Rs. 560 when he was between 35-40, dropped to Rs. 500 when he was between 40-45 and then increased to Rs. 640 for ages above 50 years. In order to test how far this general pattern was typical deciles corresponding to different income groups were computed. These are shown in the chart printed opp. p. 166. A glance at it shows that the median did faithfully represent the general pattern. Other significant characteristics were also revealed. In the 2 lower deciles, the peak level of income was reached when the head was between 35-40 years of age and then there was a decline. The increase was also slow. In the 3rd decile the peak was reached between 40-45 years of age, but was not followed by a decline. In all the other deciles the peak level was reached when the head was between 35-40, followed by a slight decline when he was between 40-45 and then a rise, except in the 8th decile where the income level fell after the head passed his 50th year. In the 2

TABLE 32—INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AGE OF THEIR HEADS.

Age of the head of the family	Total income in Rs.										Not given	Total	
	100	150	250	400	500	750	1000	2000	Above 2000				
Years													
15	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
20	1	4	8	31	9	19	3	5	1	—	—	—	81
25	2	4	22	59	28	51	19	16	5	1	—	—	207
30	6	1	28	93	46	76	30	36	11	1	—	—	328
35	4	3	25	80	59	71	37	50	19	—	—	—	342
40	5	8	18	69	44	83	32	50	19	3	—	—	331
45	3	8	13	48	44	42	30	28	12	—	—	—	238
50	6	4	19	32	32	31	21	35	22	1	—	—	203
55 and above	7	8	21	32	20	46	33	36	24	1	—	—	228
Not given	16	11	21	19	12	29	10	19	10	8	—	—	155
Total	50	51	176	466	296	448	215	275	117	15	—	—	2109



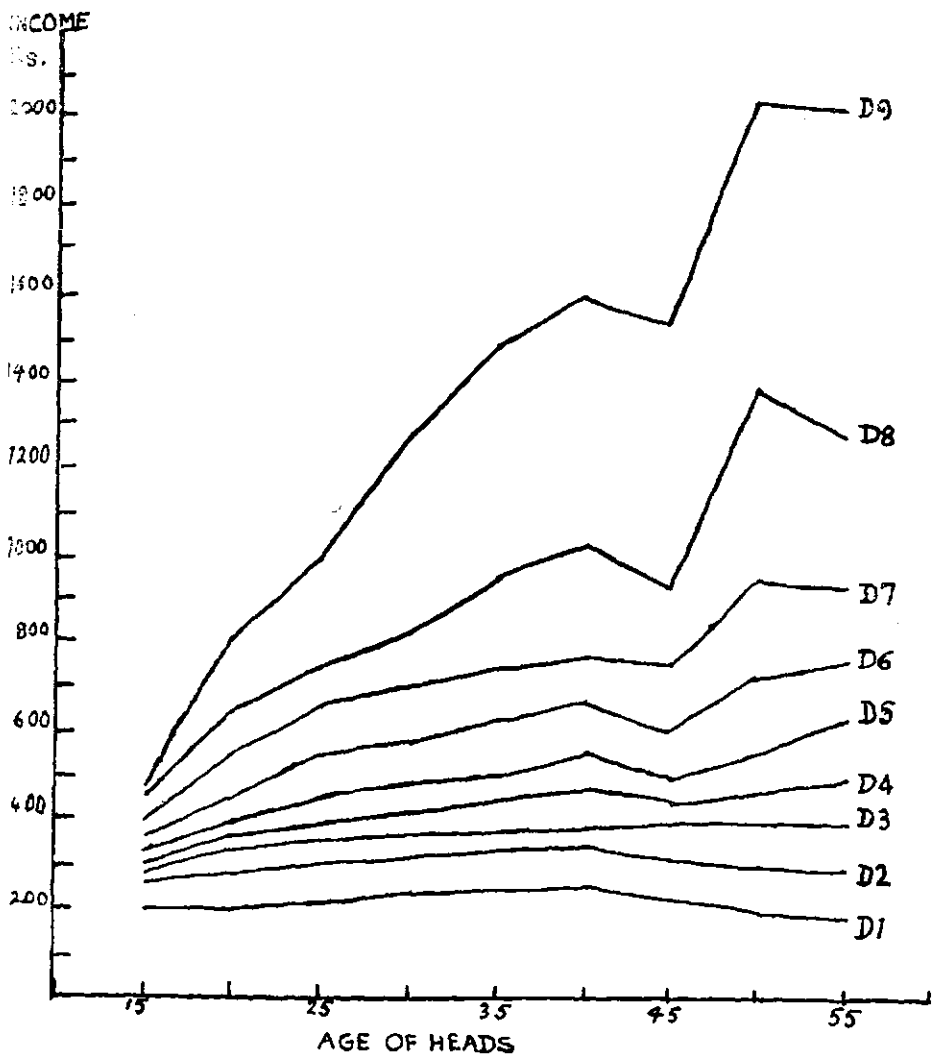


CHART SHOWING DECILES OF INCOMES OF FAMILIES BY AGE GROUP OF HEADS

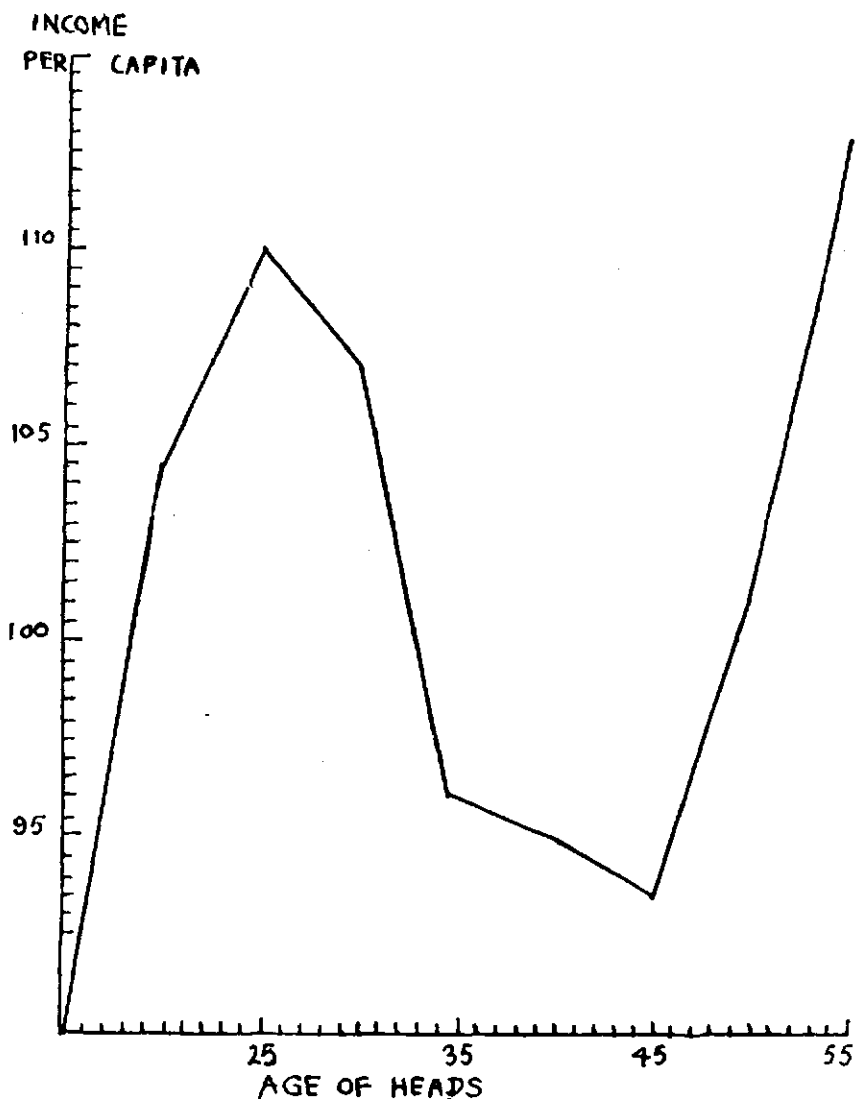


CHART SHOWING MEDIAN INCOME PER CAPITA IN FAMILIES BY AGE OF THEIR HEADS

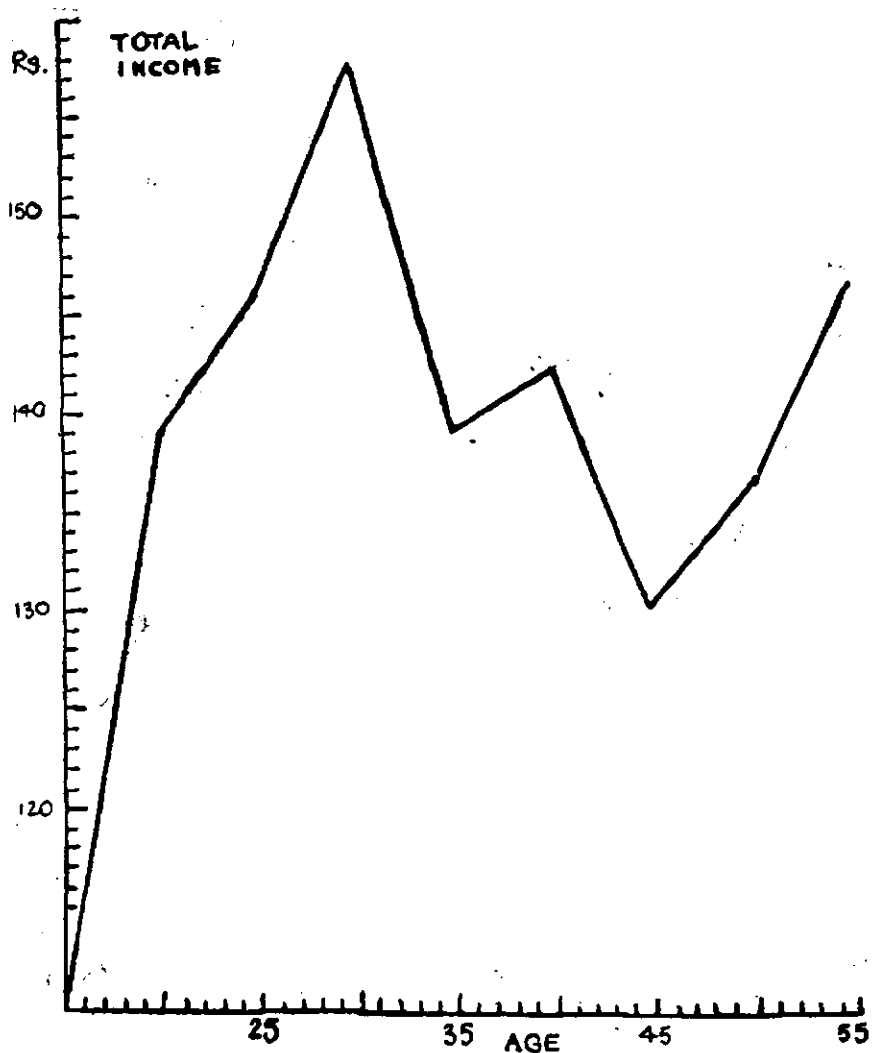
upper deciles the rate of increase to the peak level was relatively very rapid.

We are now in a position to combine the two patterns and study more closely the fluctuations in the economic fortunes of the family. For this purpose the *per capita* income in each age group has been calculated by dividing the median income of the group by the average number of family members in it and these have been plotted on a graph reproduced **Opp. p. 167**. It shows a very common and familiar pattern. The head of a family, when he was between 15 and 20, began his career, probably as an apprentice or in some such lower position, when his income was low but his family responsibilities, mainly in the economic sense, were also small. As he grew towards 25, income rapidly increased. By that time most of the heads of families were married and children began to arrive with the consequence that income *per capita* began to decline slowly during the next five years mainly because the increase in income generally kept pace with the increase in the number of children. Then followed a rather steep decline in *per capita* income as the pace of income increase slackened and children continued to arrive. The decline was slower after 35 years and reached its bottom at 45 years. It then took an upward turn, probably as the eldest son began to earn and continued to rise higher as the sons began to earn more and the number of earners in the family increased. It appears that the real period of economic suffering in the life cycle of a family was when the head was between 30 and 45 years of age i.e. between the time when children increased the expenditure liability and when they became earners and began to add to family income.

By considering *per capita* income, expenditure needs of the families are equalized irrespective of the ages of their members at given periods. For eliminating this it is necessary to consider income per adult equivalent at various stages of the life cycle of families. For

this purpose the income per adult equivalent was calculated after dividing the median income by the average number of adult equivalents per family in each age group. This is shown in the graph opp. p. 168.

The pattern was only slightly different from the one described above. The income peak was attained at 30 years instead of at 25, and instead of a continuous decline afterwards there was a slight increase between 35 and 40. The second rise, as in the above, began after 45 years.



OF HEAD OF FAMILY  
CHART SHOWING MEDIAN INCOME PER ADULT EQUIVALENT  
IN FAMILIES BY AGE OF THEIR HEADS



## CHAPTER IV.

### HOUSING.

1. *Introductory.*—In this chapter, we present all the available data regarding housing in Kolhapur city. We present firstly data refering to the past. These are available in the Census Reports and in other official and non-official publications. When all this is put into the perspective of historical development, a general view of the housing situation in the city as it developed, becomes available. Next, we proceed to present data regarding housing conditions in the city at the time of our survey. It will be remembered that along with the H. S. survey we also filled in a separate questionnaire for the sample houses as such. The information recorded in this questionnaire in regard to the sample houses in the city is presented. Data gathered in a special survey of two slum areas in the city is then presented. The information is in respect of both housing conditions and also regarding the population living in those slum areas.

2. *Historical Review.*—The earliest information regarding houses in Kolhapur town is contained in an order issued by Shahaji Maharaj of Kolhapur in 1830. It is an order directing what arrangements are to be made for the cleaning of streets in the town, etc. and levying a tax on all the houses situated in the area enclosed by the town wall. It approximately estimated the number of houses in the area within the town wall at 2,200 of which roughly 75 were of the first order, 300 of the middling sort, 500 of a low order and 1,325 of the lowest order.\*

Though the town was not even then confined to the

\* *History of the Kolhapur Municipal Borough (in Marathi)*, J. P. Naik, 1944, p. 5,

area enclosed by the town wall, the estimate of the number of houses is specially in regard to that area. The figures, therefore, are not comparable with those given by Graham in 1852 regarding the whole town, inside and outside the town wall. The town, according to Graham, exceeded in circumference, a distance of four and a half miles. § Graham went on to record: "Besides public buildings, and 22 *dhurmashalas* for the use of travellers, there are 6,363 houses in the city of which 5,000 are built of stone and burnt bricks, 777 of sun burnt bricks and the remainder of mud". ‡

Dr. Hewlett's special report in 1873 about the sanitary conditions in the town put the total number of houses in the town at 7,888 "of which 1,292 belong to persons in higher classes". This is likely to be a reliable figure derived from the records of the house tax administration which had been set up in that very year. Graham's figure, noted above, is obviously not comparable with that given by Dr. Hewlett. If they are held to be so, that would mean that about 1,500 houses were constructed in an interval of 20 years. This, however, is highly unlikely in view of the fact that during this period the total population of the town recorded a slight decline. It is difficult to believe that when the residents of the town were not increasing, house construction was taking place at such a fast rate. Dr. Hewlett recorded that there were on an average 4.77 persons per house roughly in 1873. ††

We get no information regarding houses, etc. for the next period of 37 years. The Municipal Records for this period would have supplied data in this respect had they been available. But unfortunately, the records of the Municipal Borough prior to 1940 were destroyed in 1943. The Census of 1911 furnishes

§ Graham, op. cit, p. 113.

‡ Ibid, p. 115.

†† *History of the Kolhapur Municipal Borough*, (in Marathi) J. P. Naik, 1944, pp. 62-63.



data regarding houses, etc. in Kolhapur town. In all the previous Census Reports, no separate figures for houses in Kolhapur town are available. According to the Census the total number of occupied houses in Kolhapur city in 1911 was 10,490. The following statement sets out the data contained in the Census Reports in this respect.

	1911	1921	1931	1941
1. Total Number of Occupied Houses	10,490	11,191	12,030	14,919
2. Number of persons per house	4.6	4.9	6.2	6.4

Between 1873 and 1911, the number of houses in the city increased by 2,602, which would roughly amount to an average increase of about 650 houses per decade. Of course the rate of increase could not have been so uniform during the period but in the absence of any other more specific information we might treat this as showing broadly the long term average rate of growth of houses. The rate of growth was only slightly greater during the next two decades than the average for the 4 decades preceding 1911. During 1911-1921 and 1921-1931 the number of occupied houses in Kolhapur city increased by 701 and 839 respectively. The latter figures show a general quickening of pace in house construction and its momentum. A housing boom developed all over the country in the next decade and the number of occupied houses in Kolhapur at the end of the decade 1931-41 had increased by 2,889.

We have examined so far the data regarding the number of houses in Kolhapur city as a whole. It would have been instructive to examine how the numbers of houses in the different wards of the city had changed at different dates. However, such data are not available except for the years 1927 and 1941.

Dr. Bal Krishna's report on "Distribution of Real Property in Kolhapur city in 1927" (unpublished). gives the data for the year 1927 derived from Municipal records and the 1941 data are furnished by the Census Report of 1941. This is set out below.

Wards	Number of houses in	
	1927	1941
A	2,514	2,852
B	2,689	2,704
C	2,264	2,747
D	2,293	3,021
E	750	2,692
Total	10,500	14,919

In comparing the figures it must be borne in mind that Dr. Bal Krishna's figures probably excluded houses in the Sadar Bazaar in E ward which were included in the 1941 Census figures. But, even making allowance for this, the figures clearly show that during the period between 1927 and 1941 a very considerable part of the house building was done in E ward. This is not surprising because it was a comparatively undeveloped ward in 1928 and deliberate efforts were made during the period to develop it. The new colonies of Rajarampuri, Syke's Avenue, Tarabai Park were specially planned in this ward during the period and developed. The flourishing and expanding Shahupuri wholesale market in *gul* and groundnut must have also contributed to this. Next to E ward, the largest number of houses during 1927-1941 were constructed in D ward. This was again to be expected as it was a comparatively undeveloped ward and the Sakoli area was developed during this period. The smallest increase in the number of houses was in B ward. This was in spite of the development of the Khasbag Extension developed during the period. No particular reason can be adduced for this.

The ratio of persons to houses was 4.6 in 1911 which was slightly lower than that in 1873. It increased to

4.9 in 1921 and to 6.2 in 1931. Though more houses were added during 1921-1931 than in 1911-1921 the rate of population increase was faster during the decade than in the previous one. During the next decade the number of houses increased considerably and roughly kept pace with the rapidly increasing population, thus increasing the number of persons per house in 1941 to only 6.4.

At the time of our survey, according to the latest city survey carried out there were 14,195, what are called "estates" in the city area. These do not represent houses but at times even represent open plots of ground, lakes, etc. For the House Sample we made a list of all the residential houses in Kolhapur, excluding those that were solely used for commercial purposes and their number came to 11,580.\* Calculating on the basis of this the average number of persons per residential house came to 9.1. This is of course not comparable with the Census figure for 1941 as the Census does not cover only residential houses. But making allowance for this, the ratio still showed an increase in congestion over that in 1941. This is also testified by facts that are generally known and by the impressions of persons who can be trusted to sense the changing conditions in this respect.

Another index of congestion which is also used is the density of population per acre in an urban area. Unfortunately the available data in the Kolhapur city on this point were rather conflicting. The Census Reports consistently report the area of the city as 17,889 sq. miles of which 0.3 sq. miles are in the Civil Station and the rest in the city and suburbs. In Publication No. 1 of the City Extension Scheme, 1944, embodying the resolution of the Regency Council (G.R.E.D. No. 712 of 23-6-1944) the area within the city limits in 1891 is put at 833 acres that is slightly more than one square mile. Again Notification No. 18 of 14 August, 1941 issued by the Revenue Department put the area with-

\* Cf. Part I, pp. 25, 26.

in the city limits at that time at 4,292 acres, † i.e. less than 7sq. miles. It would obviously mean that the area included by the Census within the city limits for its own purposes was much more than that regarded as falling in that category for Municipal purposes. We tried to resolve these difficulties by seeking information on this point from the Kolhapur Municipal Borough but could not get any additional information from it.

#### HOUSE SURVEY INFORMATION.

3. *Floors.*—Table 33 summarises the information about the number of floors in the sample houses classified by wards. Taking the city as a whole nearly two-thirds of the houses had ground floors only. More than a quarter had one floor and only 5 per cent had two. The contrast between the wards was interesting. In wards A, B, C and D the proportion of houses with ground floors only varied between 57 and 67 per cent but it was as high as 90 per cent in E ward. This was mainly because of the preponderance of bungalows in that ward. If a lateral view of a city is taken it is usual to find the central parts heavily built up both as regards the density of buildings in space as well as the number of stories. It decreases towards the edges. This pattern is also broadly observable in regard to Kolhapur city. From many points of view the C ward can be considered to be central or more correctly the centre of the city may be said to lie in C ward. If we consider the floor situation in this ward it is found that though only 26 per cent of the buildings were two storied in it, as compared with 35 per cent and 33 per cent in A and D wards respectively, it had the highest percentage of three storied buildings among all the wards. Taken as a whole, therefore, the average height of buildings in this ward in terms of stories was the highest. Next to it were in that order A, D and B wards. The average height of buildings in terms of stories in E ward was lower than that in all the other wards.

† City Extension Scheme, No. 1, 1944.

TABLE 33—NUMBER OF FLOORS IN SAMPLE HOUSES  
CLASSIFIED BY WARDS.

Wards	FLOORS					Total
	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Not given	
A	150	91	20	—	—	261
B	152	66	8	—	—	226
C	147	61	21	—	1	230
D	144	77	13	—	—	234
E	179	19	1	—	—	199
<b>Total</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1150</b>

TABLE 34—ALIGNMENT AND CONTIGUITY OF SAMPLE HOUSES IN DIFFERENT WARDS.

Wards	Description of House						Total
	Open on one side only	Back to back	Open at front and back sides only	Open on three sides	Open on all sides	Not given	
A	9	15	169	52	15	1	261
B	13	6	148	44	15	—	226
C	13	4	143	46	24	—	230
D	8	10	168	40	8	—	234
E	—	3	23	45	128	—	199
Total	43	38	651	227	190	1	1150

4. *Alignment and Contiguity of Houses.*—Table 34 sets out information regarding the contiguity of houses in the sample classified by wards. In the city as a whole more than 54 per cent of the houses were flanked on the left hand and the right hand side by houses, i.e. they were just wedged in between houses on either side. In ward E only 11 per cent of the houses were in this category. In all other wards the proportion of such houses varied between about 60 per cent and 70 per cent. Nearly 3 per cent of the houses were in the category of "back to back". One-fifth of the houses in the city were open on three sides while slightly more than 16 per cent were open on all sides. About 64 per cent of the houses in ward E were of this type.

5. *Owners and Tenants.*—Table 35 presents information regarding ownership of sample houses classified by the number of tenants in each, in different wards. In between 71 and 77 per cent of the houses in A, B, C and D wards their owners stayed besides the tenants. This percentage in E ward was 65. In the city as a whole owners did not live in 27 per cent houses and they were solely occupied by tenants. These figures are comparable with those of Poona (1936-37) where the proportion of owner-residents to the number of houses was 62 per cent. About 45 per cent of the families in the house sample were those of house owners and the rest of tenants. In 61 per cent of the owner-resident houses the owners alone lived, in 22 per cent they lived with one tenant, in about 9 per cent with two tenants and in the rest with 3 or more tenants. In houses solely occupied by tenants 54 per cent were occupied by a tenant each, 23 per cent by 2 tenants each, 10 per cent by 3 tenants each and the remaining by 4 or more tenants each.

6. *Courtyard and open space.*—Table 36 presents information about the courtyards in the sample houses classified by wards. In the city as a whole nearly

TABLE 35—OWNERSHIP OF SAMPLE HOUSES IN DIFFERENTS

Wards	No. of tenements	Owner			Total
		stays in	does not stay	Not given	
A	1	132	36	—	168
	2	42	13	—	55
	3	16	5	—	21
	4 and above	10	6	—	16
	N. G.	1	—	—	1
	Total	201	60	—	261
B	1	96	34	1	131
	2	40	15	—	55
	3	16	5	—	21
	4 and above	12	7	—	19
	N. G.	—	—	—	—
	Total	164	61	1	226
C	1	105	27	1	133
	2	45	10	—	55
	3	10	10	—	20
	4 and above	10	10	—	20
	N. G.	2	—	—	2
	Total	172	57	1	230



## RENT WARDS CLASSIFIED BY THE NUMBER OF TENEMENTS IN EACH.

Wards	No. of tenements	Owner			Total
		stays in	does not stay	Not given	
D	1	95	38	—	133
	2	38	16	—	54
	3	21	7	—	28
	4 and above	12	7	—	19
	N. G.	—	—	—	—
	Total	166	68	—	234
E	1	78	32	—	110
	2	21	19	—	40
	3	10	5	—	15
	4 and above	23	12	—	34
	N. G.	—	—	—	—
	Total	131	68	—	199
All Wards	1	506	167	2	675
	2	186	73	—	259
	3	73	32	—	105
	4 and above	66	43	—	108
	N. G.	3	—	—	3
	Total	834	314	2	1150

TABLE 36---COURT YARDS IN SAMPLE HOUSES CLASSIFIED BY WARDS.

Wards	Court yard Area in sq. ft.												Total houses with Court yard	With no Court yard	Grand Total	
	100	200	300	400	500	750	1000	1250	1500	2000	2500	3000 above				Not Given
A	24	16	13	8	6	7	6	-	3	2	1	-	1	86	175	261
B	13	7	5	1	-	7	1	-	-	1	3	3	-	41	185	236
C	31	16	10	5	7	3	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	77	153	230
D	13	8	3	4	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	31	203	234
E	8	16	12	11	1	6	5	3	1	5	1	7	-	76	123	199
Total	88	63	42	29	14	24	14	3	5	9	5	13	2	311	839	1150

three-fourths (73 per cent) of the houses had no courtyards or open spaces attached to them. The proportion of such houses was highest in D ward, being 85 per cent and it was lowest in E ward, being 61 per cent. Of the houses that had courtyards, in 29 per cent the area of the courtyard was below 100 sq. feet, in 21 per cent between 100 and 200 sq. feet, in 14 per cent between 200 and 300 sq. feet and in 10 per cent between 300 and 400 sq. feet. One-third of the total houses having courtyards of more than 400 sq. feet each were in E ward. The lack of courtyards which is glaringly revealed by the above figures goes to emphasize the congestion in the city. What is more remarkable is that the newly settled E ward as a whole was only a shade better than the other wards in this respect. In this connection it must be noted that in parts of this ward such as the Tarabai Park, Syke's Avenue, Residency, etc. extensive courtyards and open spaces existed in most houses. But in other parts like Shahu-puri, Rajarampuri, etc. this was not so.

7. *Plinth, dampness, roof and walls.*—Table 37 presents information regarding plinths, liability to dampness, roofs and walls of sample houses classified by wards. In the city as a whole only 28 per cent of the houses had plinths. The variations in this regard as between the wards were considerable. While 36 per cent and 33 per cent of the houses in B and E wards respectively had plinths, the percentage was as low as 19 in the D ward.

Regarding the incidence of dampness, more than one-third of the houses reported damp floors. The incidence varied from 24 per cent in E ward to 43 per cent in A ward. Dampness of floors was not very definitely related to the presence or absence of a plinth, for besides it, liability to dampness depended upon land levels, water drainage, etc. in the different localities. Thus, though 36 per cent of the houses in B ward were with plinths, 33 per cent houses in that ward had damp floors; while, though 33 per cent of the house in E ward had plinths, only 23 per cent had damp floors.

TABLE 37—PLINTH, LIABILITY TO DAMPNES, WALLS AND ROOFS OF SAMPLE HOUSES  
CLASSIFIED BY WARDS.

Wards	Plinth		Dampness		Walls		Roofs						
	With plinth	No plinth	Damp floors	No damp floors	Of unbaked bricks	Of baked bricks	N. G.	Total	Corrugated iron sheets	Tiled roof.	Mixed	Not given	Total
A	64	197	113	148	172	89	—	261	13	177	68	3	261
B	82	144	75	151	185	41	—	226	8	166	52	—	226
C	61	169	80	150	160	70	—	230	18	160	51	1	230
D	45	189	81	153	189	44	1	234	16	167	50	1	234
E	66	133	48	151	114	85	—	199	—	177	20	2	199
Total	318	832	397	753	820	329	1	1150	55	847	241	7	1150

There was not much variety as regards roofs. Three-fourths of the houses in the sample had tiled roofs. About 88 per cent of the houses in E ward had tiled roofs. Roofs of solely corrugated iron sheet were very rare.

A city takes the colour of its surrounding land. This is very true of Kolhapur. Stone is cheaply quarried in the neighbourhood and 70 per cent of the houses in the city were constructed of stone and unbaked bricks. The remaining 30 per cent were constructed of baked bricks.

8. *Number of Rooms.*—Table 38 presents the information regarding the total number of rooms in sample houses classified by wards. The largest group in A, B, D and E wards was of houses with 6 or more rooms. The percentage of such houses varied between 34 and 37 per cent in the different wards. Only in C ward was the proportion as low as 26 per cent. The second largest group of houses was of those having 3 rooms. Nearly one-fifth of the houses in the city were in this category. The proportion of such houses was highest in C ward, 26 per cent, and lowest in E ward, 11 per cent. Houses with 2 and 4 rooms each were 14 per cent each of the total houses in the sample. The proportions of these houses in each ward were nearer this average but in E ward about 18 per cent of the houses had two-rooms each while in D ward about 17 per cent of the houses had four rooms each. About 5 per cent of the houses in the sample consisted of one room only. But the percentage of such houses to total houses in different wards varied between 2 and 4 in B, C and D wards while it was 7 in A ward and about 12 in E ward.

9. *Water taps and wells.*—Table 39 sets out the information regarding water taps and wells in the sample houses classified by wards. In 63 per cent of the houses in the city there were neither water taps nor wells. For the supply of drinking water the residents in these

TABLE 38—NUMBER OF ROOMS IN SAMPLE HOUSES CLASSIFIED BY WARDS.

Wards	Number of Rooms							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Not given	
A	18	36	44	36	21	88	18	261
B	6	34	50	27	22	84	3	226
C	9	31	60	31	22	59	18	230
D	4	28	53	41	16	80	12	234
E	23	36	23	26	11	71	9	199
Total	60	165	230	161	92	382	60	1150

TABLE 39—WATER TAPS AND WELLS IN SAMPLE HOUSES CLASSIFIED BY WARDS.

Wards	Houses with wells and water taps	With No wells and no tap	No well					Total	Well but no water tap	Total
			Water taps							
			One	Two	Three	Four	Total			
A	2	168	62	15	6	3	86	5	261	
B	6	137	66	13	3	1	81	2	228	
C	3	146	59	10	4	4	77	4	230	
D	2	140	73	7	7	4	91	1	236	
E	7	138	32	4	1	1	38	16	199	
Total	20	729	292	48	20	13	78	28	1150	

houses depended mainly on public taps at street corners. At the time of our survey there were several public water taps in the city. The water from these taps was provided free. The proportion of houses without taps or wells was highest in E ward, being 69 per cent. It was the newest ward and there had been difficulties about supplying water by taps from the central reservoir outside the old city to this ward. Later on an alternative arrangement was made by the construction of the Punchganga Pumping Station and a high level tank on the Tembalai hill. The water supply from this source was, however, very inadequate and was only available to Tarabai Park, the Residency, the New Palace and the area around it and to a small part of Shahupuri. In the new extension of Rajarampuri in E ward residents depended on boarings or deep-wells for water. The proportion of houses with wells was naturally the highest in E ward, being nearly 8 per cent of the total.

Of those houses that had water taps 78 per cent had a water cock each, about 13 per cent had 2 water cocks each and less than 3 per cent of the houses in the city had more than 2 each.

10. *Sanitary Arrangements.*—Table 40 gives information regarding the number of privies in the sample houses classified by wards.

In the city as a whole 65 per cent of the houses were without privies. The residents of these houses used the public privies, built by the Municipality. At the time of our survey there were 65 public privies with 429 seats. The proportion of houses with no privies was the lowest in E ward, being 56 per cent. It is difficult to say whether this deplorable state of affairs in the city was the result of poverty or ignorance. For some of the poorest house owners it was not possible to build a privy in the house and to pay the Municipal tax on it. But cases were not infrequent where the house owner was quite well off, had spent more than Rs. 2,000



TABLE 40—NUMBER OF PRIVIES IN SAMPLE HOUSES  
CLASSIFIED BY WARDS.

Wards	No. of privies				Total	No. of privies	Not given	Total
	1	2	3	4 or more				
A	85	6	—	—	91	170	—	261
B	68	8	—	—	76	150	—	226
C	61	8	—	—	69	161	—	230
D	78	5	—	—	83	151	—	234
E	71	11	2	2	86	113	—	199
Total	363	38	2	2	405	745	—	1150

for the construction of the house, but did not construct a privy therein. The Municipality had started taking action in this regard. Of the houses that had privies 90 per cent had only one each. The remaining had in most cases two and nearly 40 per cent of such houses were to be found in E ward.

11. *Survey of Slum Areas.*—The Municipality had declared the following as slum areas which were to be improved under a slum clearance scheme: Joshi Galli, Lonar Galli, Kumbhar Galli, Parit Galli and Bara Imam Galli. We decided to carry out a survey of two of these, Joshi Galli and Bara Imam Galli.

The House Sample survey comprised 10 per cent of the residential houses in the city and as every tenth house in the list was included in the sample, a continuous series of contiguous houses which might constitute a block of buildings was not to be found in the sample. Therefore, even though the house sample covered some houses in the above two areas, the information gathered could not give a consolidated and adequate picture of the areas as blocks. We therefore decided to carry out a separate survey of all the houses and the families living therein in the two areas by means of the H. S. questionnaires. We surveyed a block of 22 houses in Joshi Galli and one of 15 houses in Bara Imam Galli. The information gathered is presented below, first in regard to houses and then in regard to families residing therein.

Of the 22 houses in Joshi Galli 17 were not open except at the front and the back and 3 houses were open only at the front. In Bara Imam Galli, 14 of the 15 houses were closed in on two sides and were open only at the front and the back. The remaining one was open on three sides. All the 22 houses in Joshi Galli, and 13 out of the 15 houses in Bara Imam Galli had no plinths. Except in 5 houses in Joshi Galli and 3 houses in Bara Imam Galli in all others the floors became damp during the rainy season. All the houses in the

Bara Imam Galli were built of unbaked bricks. The number of similar houses in Joshi Galli was 19. In Joshi Galli 10 houses and in the Bara Imam Galli 4 houses were two storied, the rest being only one storied. All houses in Bara Imam Galli and 16 in Joshi Galli had tiled roofs. In Joshi Galli 2 houses had roofs of corrugated iron sheets and 4 of tiles. There were no wells in any of the houses in both the Gallis. In Joshi Galli none of the houses surveyed had a water tap. In Bara Imam Galli 6 had one water tap each. In Joshi Galli none of the houses had a privy. Only 6 houses in Bara Imam Galli were without privies. The owners of houses did not stay in 8 houses in Joshi Galli and in 5 houses in Bara Imam Galli. Twenty houses in Joshi Galli and 9 in Bara Imam Galli had only one room each, 2 in the former and 5 in the latter having 2 rooms each. Only 1 house in Bara Imam Galli had 4 rooms. There were 24 tenements in the 22 houses in Joshi Galli, one each in 20 houses and 2 each in two. Total tenements numbered 23 in Bara Imam Galli, one each in 9 houses, 2 each in 5 and 4 in one. The living area per house was between 150 sq. feet and 250 sq. feet each in 11 houses in Joshi Galli and in 6 others it was between 250 sq. feet and 350 sq. feet each. In Bara Imam Galli it was between 100 sq. feet and 200 sq. feet each in 6 houses, between 450 sq. feet and 600 sq. feet each in 4 others, and between 250 sq. feet and 400 sq. feet each in 4.

The total population of residents of the 22 houses in Joshi Galli was 107, 99 Marathas and 8 Mohammedans, and that of the 15 houses in Bara Imam, 116, consisting of 89 Mohammedans and 27 Marathas. Table 41 gives details regarding them by sex, age, earners, etc.

While females slightly exceeded males in Bara Imam Galli, they were less than males in Joshi Galli. The proportions of adults and non-adults in both the areas were not dissimilar. Of the total, nearly 40 per cent were earners both in Joshi Galli and Bara Imam Galli. In both areas most of the adult males were earners.

TABLE 41—POPULATION OF THE TWO SLUM AREAS CLASSIFIED BY AGE, SEX, EARNERS AND NON-EARNERS.

Lanes		M A L E S								
		Adults			Non-Adults			Total		
		Non-Earner	Earner	Total	Non-Earner	Earner	Total	Non-Earner	Earner	Total
1	Joshi Galli.	1	30	31	24	2	26	25	32	57
2	Bara Imam Galli.	2	27	29	27	1	28	29	28	57
Total		3	57	60	51	3	54	54	60	114
Lanes		F E M A L E S								
		Adults			Non-Adults			Total		
		Non-Earner	Earner	Total	Non-Earner	Earner	Total	Non-Earner	Earner	Total
1	Joshi Galli.	15	11	26	24	—	24	39	11	50
2	Bara Imam Galli.	20	15	35	24	—	24	44	15	59
Total		35	26	61	48	—	48	83	26	109
Lanes		Total								
		Adults			Non-Adults			Total		
		Non-Earner	Earner	Total	Non-Earner	Earner	Total	Non-Earner	Earner	Total
1	Joshi Galli.	16	41	57	48	2	50	64	43	107
2	Bara Imam Galli.	22	42	64	51	1	52	73	43	116
Total		38	83	121	99	3	102	137	86	223

Only 2 non-adult males in Joshi Galli and 1 in Bara Imam Galli were found working. About 45 per cent of the adult females were earners in both the areas. No non-adult female was returned as working.

Of the 43 earners in Joshi Galli sample 13 were hawkers of utensils, 15 were engaged in pottery and earth-work, 5 were tanners, 3 workers in the weaving mill and the rest were in other miscellaneous occupations in Grades I to IV. Of the 43 earners in the Bara Imam Galli sample, 7 were weavers and thread button makers, 7 salesmen in different retail shops, 6 sellers of fish, 4 peons, 3 goldsmiths, 2 cooks, 2 pensioners, 2 hawkers, one clerk and one sub-registrar, one motor driver, etc.

The following statement gives a classification of families according to their size:—

	Number of persons.										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	
Joshi Galli	—	1	7	3	2	3	4	2	—	—	22
Bara Imam Galli.	—	3	5	3	7	—	4	—	1	1	24

The average number of persons per family, in Joshi Galli was 4.86 and in Bara Imam Galli 4.83.

Of the 22 families in Joshi Galli the annual income of 13 was between Rs. 90 and Rs. 100 each. Six other families had incomes lower than Rs. 90. None of the families had an annual income exceeding Rs. 150. In Bara Imam Galli 10 of the 24 families had annual incomes of between Rs. 90 and Rs. 100 each. Eight other families had incomes lower than Rs. 90 each. The highest family income in this area was Rs. 250. Income *per capita* in Joshi Galli amounted to Rs. 90 and in Bara Imam Galli to Rs. 106.

13 of the 22 families in Joshi Galli lived in their own houses, 8 in rented tenements and 1 paid no rent. In Bara Imam Galli 10 families lived in their own houses, 12 in rented premises and 4 lived free without paying any rent. The average rent per month per room in Joshi Galli was about Rs. 1-4-0. In Bara Imam Galli it was about Rs. 2-3-0. Average monthly rent per 100 sq. feet was Rs. 1.67 in Goshi Galli and Rs. 2.03 in Bara Imam Galli.

The average number of rooms per family was 2.86 in Joshi Galli and 1.96 in Bara Imam Galli. However the average living area per room in Joshi Galli was about 82 sq. feet as against about 119 sq. feet in Bara Imam Galli. The mutual cancelling of these two factors is reflected in the average living area per person which was 48.37 sq. feet in Joshi Galli and 48.19 sq. feet in Bara Imam Galli.

**SOCIAL SURVEY OF KOLHAPUR CITY**

**Vol. III PART II**

**SOCIAL LIFE**





## CHAPTER V.

### INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY.

1. *Education-Historical*.—Graham records that, of the 446,156 inhabitants in the Kolhapur principality, "a portion of only 400 was returned as being under tuition. Since the restoration of general tranquillity to the country, the prospects of education have assumed a more favourable aspect. The Government have provided a certain share to the public stock, and numerous private schools have been opened on speculation in all the large towns and villages. Besides one English and one Marathi school in the capital, Government institutions have been established at each of the principal towns of the eight districts. They are periodically visited by an inspector, and the surveillance is entrusted to the master of the English school at Kolhapur. A tuition fee of 1 anna is exacted in these vernacular schools, and in the English seminary the fee varies from 8 annas to 1 Rupee, according to the circumstances of parents and guardians of the pupils."\*

Graham gives further details regarding the English and vernacular schools in Kolhapur town. In the former there were 71 students of whom 47 were Brahmins, 7 Shenvees, 5 Purbhoos, 6 Marathas, 3 Musalmans and a Taili, a Gingar and a Koodalee. The master was a Purbhoo and his pay was Rs. 100. There were 59 students in the vernacular school of which 46 were Brahmins, 4 Marathas, 3 Sonars and Tailees each, 2 Kasars and one Shimpee. The master was a Brahmin whose pay was Rs. 30.†

The English school at Kolhapur developed into a high school in 1867 and in 1871 it was named the

\* Graham, *Op. cit.* pp. 194-5.

† *Ibid.*, p. 196.

Rajaram High School after Rajaram Maharaj who died in 1870. In 1880 it developed into the Rajaram College. A training school was established in 1867 to provide trained teachers for the vernacular schools. The female training class was opened in 1882 to provide trained female teachers for the girls' schools. The first night school was opened at Kolhapur in 1871.†

At the time of the Gazetteer (1883-84), besides the Rajaram College and the High School, there existed a training school, a female training class, 4 girls' schools, 3 night schools, one private English school (with 58 students) and one Sanskrit School (with 83 students). There were other schools besides these in the town, but their number was not separately available.§

Education made fairly good progress during subsequent years and in 1893-94 there were 224 schools in the State with 14,819 students. During the reign of Shri Shahu Maharaj great efforts were made to spread education, particularly among the less advanced castes. An Act for making primary education compulsory in the State was passed in 1917. At the end of his reign (1921-22) there were 559 schools with 31,096 students in the State. Under Shri Rajaram Maharaj also there was considerable progress and two new colleges, the Sykes Law College and Shri Maharani Tarabai Teachers' College, were started at Kolhapur. In 1940-41 there were 865 schools with 62,786 students in the State.

*Education in Kolhapur City in 1945-46.*—The educational facilities available in Kolhapur city at the time of our survey can be described under four heads: (1) Primary, (2) Secondary, (3) Collegiate, (4) Technical.

(1) *Primary Education.*—In September 1942 the Regency Council handed over the management and ad-

† Gazetteer, pp. 281-84.

§ Ibid, pp. 281-83.

ministration of primary education in Kolhapur City to the Kolhapur Municipality. Under the Primary Education Act, 1942, the Municipality elected the Shikshana Samiti and from 21 December 1942, this body assumed charge of primary education in the city.

Before this there were 66 primary schools in Kolhapur city. Of these, 6 boys' schools, 6 girls' schools, and 2 night schools were run by the Kolhapur Darbar. Three others were managed by the Ilakha Panchayat. The remaining 49 schools were privately managed. The total number of students in these schools was 9,762 of which 2,945 were girls. Teachers numbered 429 including 70 trained teachers. The Darbar used to spend annually Rs. 36,000 on primary education in the city and of these Rs. 4,000 were distributed as grant-in-aid to the private schools. The 17 schools managed by the Darbar and the Ilakha Panchayat were free. A total of 106 teachers were working in these free schools.

The following statement shows the number of primary schools and students in 1944-45 and 1945-46:—

Management.	No. of schools.		No. of students.	
	1944-45	1945-46	1944-45	1945-46
<b>1. Municipal Shikshana Samiti.</b>				
Boys.	13	12	1932	1777
Girls.	7	6	1534	1855
<b>2. Aided Private Schools.</b>				
Boys.	63	58	7702	7673
Girls.	2	2	214	200
Total.	85	78	11382	11505

During 1945-46 the number of schools was lower by 7 as compared with the preceding year, though the

total number of students had slightly increased over that of 1944-45. Considering the fact that a primary school with less than 400 students becomes an inefficient unit, it was decided by the Municipality to concentrate teaching in 40 well-built well-located and well-run schools. With this end in view, the policy of closing down inefficient schools was deliberately followed. During 1945-46 a total of 8 schools were closed down and a new one was started. Of these former, 5 were private schools, 2 Municipal night schools and 1 Municipal girls' school.

A total of 114 teachers were working in the 18 Municipal schools in 1945-46. Of these 7 were drawing teachers and 10 others were teaching tailoring, embroidery, singing, etc. particularly in girls' schools. Of the remaining, 74 were men and 30 women. Only 6 of these were unqualified. The Shikshana Samiti had resolved that no new unqualified teacher was to be employed in future. The pay-scale of qualified teachers was revised and it became Rs. 25-1/1-45 from 1st September 1944, instead of Rs. 18-1/2-23 E.B. 1-35. Of the 266 teachers in private schools only 90 were trained ones.

Of the 377 teachers working in all the primary schools in the city at the end of 1945-46, 306 were men and 71 women. Of the male teachers 140 were Brahmins, 111 Marathas, 14 Mohammedans and 7 belonged to the Scheduled castes. Among female teachers 23 were Brahmins, 20 belonged to other advanced castes, 13 were Marathas, 10 Jains and only one from Scheduled castes.

In 1944-45 the Kolhapur Darbar and the Municipality gave grants of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 60,000 respectively to the Shikshana Samiti. Besides this, Rs. 6,666 and Rs. 18,693 were sanctioned by the Municipality for paying dearness allowances to teachers as supplementary provisions for the months of April and May respectively.

Of the 7,028 boys in the schools 987 were Brahmins, 3,804 Marathas, 624 Mohammedans, 301 from Scheduled castes, 239 Lingayats and 255 Jains. Of the 4,477 girls, 2,113 were Marathas, 981 Brahmins, 363 Mohammedans, 201 Jains, 136 Scheduled castes and 100 Lingayats.

The following statement shows the distribution of students among the various standards in 1945-46:—

	Standards					Vernacular			
	I	II	III	IV	Total	V	VI	VII	Total
Boys	2,786	1,246	1,140	1,199	6,371	186	210	261	7,028
Girls	1,978	942	728	618	4,266	79	67	65	4,477

The sharp fall of numbers after standard IV is mainly due to the fact that those who continue education after passing that standard usually go into English schools and only a few continue in the higher primary standards.

The average number of students registered in the catalogues of all the primary schools in the city during the year 1945-46 was 11,246. Of these 6,805 were boys and the rest girls. The proportion of average daily attendance to the total average number of students registered was 66 per cent among boys in Municipal schools. It was 83 per cent in private schools, free as well as those that charged fees. Among girls also the proportion of daily attendance in Municipal schools was 67 per cent; but in private schools, it was around 78 per cent.

Of the total boys in the primary schools 65 per cent were between 7 and 11 years old, 22 per cent more than 11 years old, 10 per cent between 6 and 7 years old and only 2 per cent below 6 years. Among girls 70 per cent were in the age group 7-10 years, 18 per cent were above 11 years, 9 per cent between 6 and 7 years and 2 per cent below 6 years.

The grants from the Darbar and the Municipality were Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 96,000 respectively. In addition Rs. 23,000 were sanctioned by the Municipality for the scheme of spreading of literacy among adults. The Darbar also sanctioned an additional sum of Rs. 5,000 which was to be distributed as bonus to the teachers in private schools. The following statement shows the total expenditure on primary education in Kolhapur City in 1944-45 and 1945-46 classified according to the various items of expenditure.

<i>Item.</i>	1944-45	1945-46
1. Directorial and Inspection.	Rs. 10,151	8,601
2. Municipal Schools.	63,898	68,207
3. Grants to Private Schools.	25,171	40,918
4. Compulsory Primary Education.	—	1,967
5. Adult Literacy.	—	829
6. Physical Education.	—	2,102
7. Libraries.	—	3,230
8. Miscellaneous.	—	4,805
9. Scholarships and prizes.	—	228
Total	99,220	1,30,987

*Compulsory Primary Education.*—The Compulsory Primary Education Act was made applicable to Kolhapur city from 1 June, 1943. Two of the Municipal teachers were appointed as attendance officers in this connection. Under the Act notices were served on the guardians of 2,063 boys and girls between the ages of 7 and 9 years for their non-attendance at schools. In 1945-46 notices were served on guardians of 2,135 boys and girls between the ages of 7 and 10 years. Some poor students were provided with slates and books free of charge.

*Physical Training.*—109 teachers were trained through special classes for this purpose, and in 1945-46 they were imparting physical training to students. In that year 48 schools were provided with the necessary

equipment for physical training and half of its cost was borne by the Darbar.

*Adult Literacy.*—In 1945-46, 5 centres were being run for this purpose. Fifteen teachers had been appointed in this connection.

*Libraries.*—3 libraries were started by the Shikshana Samiti, one for teachers, one for women and children, and a moving library for students in primary schools.\*

*Secondary Education.*—In 1945-46 there were 10 high schools and 6 middle schools in Kolhapur city with 4,655 and 1,085 students respectively. As compared with the previous year the number of middle schools had increased by one, and the number of students in middle schools and high schools had increased by about 10 per cent.

Of the 10 high schools 3 were for girls, 2 were Government high schools, 7 Government aided ones and the remaining one was unaided. There were in all 234 teachers in them (209 males and the rest females); 89 of these were trained or certified graduate teachers. There were no unqualified teachers employed in these high schools. Of the 4,655 students 1,885 were Brahmins, 1,625 Marathas, 240 Jains, 169 Mohammedans, 109 Lingayats and 71 belonged to the Scheduled castes.

Of the middle schools in Kolhapur city one was for girls and one was a night school. All were private institutions, but except one, all received government aid. There were 65 teachers engaged in them, of which 46 were males. Thirteen of them were trained or certified graduate teachers. Only 4 unqualified teachers were employed in all. Of the total of 1,085 students 552

\* For further information see: Libraries and Reading rooms below.

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\* For further information see: Libraries and Reading rooms below.

were Marathas, 229 Brahmins, 99 Jains, 63 Mohammedans, 43 Lingayats and 16 belonged to the Scheduled castes.

*Collegiate Education.*—There were 3 colleges in Kolhapur city: (1) Rajaram College (2) Sykes Law College (3) Shri Maharani Tarabai Teachers' College. All of them were Government Institutions. These are described separately below.

(1) *Rajaram College.*—This college, as recorded before, was started in 1880. At the time of our survey it was affiliated to the Bombay University to teach up to M.A. and M.Sc. (It is now affiliated to the Poona University). In 1944-45, there were 932 students reading in the college and of these 105 were lady students. The average daily attendance at the college was 605.

95 students were married. The following was an occupational classification of the parents or guardians of students: 100 Government Servants, 70 State servants, 50 Government and State pensioners, 255 landlords and agriculturists, 114 merchants, 45 lawyers, 33 doctors, 30 private servants, 10 engineers and contractors and the rest belonged to occupations other than these.

(2) *Sykes Law College.*—The college was started in 1933 and was affiliated to the Bombay University for teaching upto LL.M. At the time of our survey (1945-46) there were 108 students in this college, 73 in the first LL.B. class and the remaining in the second LL.B. class. There were only 3 Lady students. Of the 108 students 49 were Brahmins, 38 Marathas, 5 Lingayats, 4 Jains, 3 Mohammedans and one from the Scheduled castes. About 20 scholarships each amounting to between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 were given to backward class student and to students coming from outside Kolhapur State. There were 3 full time and 2 part time professors,

(3) *Shri Maharani Tarabai Teachers' College.*—This college was established in 1934. It was affiliated to the Bombay University to teach up to B.T. and M.Ed. degrees. In 1945-46 there were 27 students in the college. There were 6 full time and 2 part time professors. The fee per term was Rs. 120. In addition there was a Gymkhana fee of Rs. 5 per term. The hostel, housed in a rented building, accommodated 35 students. No freeships were given.

*Technical Education.*—The two institutions imparting technical education in Kolhapur city were (1) O'Brien Technical Institute, (2) Jayshingrao Ghatge Technical School. Both were Government Institutions.

The O'Brien Technical Institute was started in 1929. It provided training in the following courses: (1) Mechanical (3 years), (2) Fitter Mistry (3 years), (3) Weaving (2 years), (4) Electro-plating (1 year) and (5) Engraving and rubber stamps (1 year). It was recognised as a centre of technical training by the Government of India. During 1945-46 there were 18 students in the Institute. Of these 11 were for the Mechanical course, 6 for the Fitter Mistry course and only one for the Electro-plating course. No students had registered for the remaining two courses. 13 students were Brahmins, 4 Marathas, and the remaining a Mohammedan. The staff members numbered 16. Fee per term for the Mechanical course was Rs. 15, that for all the other courses was Rs. 10 each. A total of 11 scholarships were given. The total income of the Institute during 1944-45 was Rs. 2,419 and the total expenditure Rs. 16,414.

The Jayasingrao Ghatge Technical School was established in 1887. It gave instruction in iron-smithy (fitter), carpentry and drawing. It was a free school. In 1945-46 there were 10 students in it, of whom 9 were for iron-smithy and one for carpentry. Of these, 7 were Marathas and 3 Brahmins. Instruction was given by members of the staff of the O'Brien Technical

Institute. During 1944-45, the total income of the school derived from the sale of goods made by students in the course of their training was Rs. 401. The total expenditure during the same year came to Rs. 6,587.

2. *Libraries and Reading Rooms. Historical.*—Graham did not mention libraries in his Statistical Report. The initiative in this field was taken by Colonel Anderson, Political Superintendent, Kolhapur in 1850. He called in that year a public meeting at the Raviwar Palace and explained the objectives and benefits of starting a library. He called upon those present to subscribe generously for the purpose and Rs. 5,000 were collected immediately. Of this Rs. 1,000 were contributed by the Maharaja of Kolhapur. The Kolhapur Native Library thus came into being and was located in a newly built building costing Rs. 2,508-8-0. Books worth Rs. 1,050-13-10 were bought for it and Rs. 232-3-2 were spent on goods for a museum, which Colonel Anderson wanted to start as an integral part of the library. The unspent balance was Rs. 1063-9-0. There were 17 subscribers and the monthly income was Rs. 15. The idea of organizing a museum was later given up. In 1861, there were 21 subscribers and the monthly income was Rs. 21. The library was looked after by the head clerk in the Political Department.

The library, however, could not make much progress. It arose initially out of the need felt by the European officers and personnel stationed at Kolhapur. The local population was indifferent. The local persons who evinced some interest in the library did so mainly because the European officers liked it and at times ordered it. This lack of interest was not or could not be remedied, and in 1867 the European officers realised that it was no use pretending that the library was doing well and decided to sever their connexion with it. They conveyed their decision to the Maharaja by a letter dated 13th July, 1866 and later organized a separate institution called "Agency Book Club" for their own needs.



To this loss of European patronage was added at about this time the loss of the building that had been built for the library. This building was purchased by the Kolhapur Government for starting a hospital on Western lines and the library was shifted to the Chawadi in Shanwar Peth. Both these developments were enough to kill the institution, but another development saved it from this fate. At about this time the Rajaram High School was started and new life was put into the educational movement in the city. Those connected with the educational movement interested themselves also in this failing institution. They reorganized it and established it on sound foundations.\*

According to the Gazetteer, "Of the fourteen libraries and reading rooms in 1883 two were at Kolhapur. . . . Of these the Kolhapur Native General Library is the largest. In 1883 it had 2,969 books and 195 subscribers, an income of £220. 4sh. (Rs. 2,202) including the balance and an expenditure of £ 143. 12sh. (Rs. 1436). It subscribed to forty-five newspapers. The yearly rates of subscription varied from 6 sh. to £ 12. (Rs. 3-120)". ‡

*Present Position.*—According to our census of social institutions in Kolhapur city there were 24 libraries and reading rooms. Of these 8 were in B ward, 6 in D, 5 in A, 4 in C, and one in E wards. We gathered detailed information about 16 of these.

Of the 16 included in our sample 4 were libraries run on subscriptions, purchasing newspapers, books, periodicals, etc. Two other libraries were managed by the Shikshan Samiti (Education Committee), of the Municipal Borough and were free for all. They were mainly being run for the use of municipal teachers. There was another, private library, specially organised for

\* कोल्हापूर नेटिव्ह लायब्ररी या संस्थेचा साप्ताहिक इतिहास, वा. र. रेगे,  
 ऑ. सेक्रेटरी, ऑगस्ट १९१७.

‡ P. 284.

small boys and school going children. The remaining 9 were mainly reading rooms where newspapers and periodicals were made available for reading without any fee and which possessed a small number of books. But the latter were not being added to. Of these free reading rooms 2 were managed by two Talims, 2 were run by 2 ladies' clubs, 1 (which had religious books only and newspapers and periodicals) was managed by the Shwetambar Jain Sangh and the rest by different other organisations.

Five of these free reading rooms had been started during 1940-42 and one in 1945. The remaining three were older and had been started in 1936, 1928 and 1915 respectively. The equipment of these reading rooms consisted of one or two cupboards and a few chairs. The average monthly expenditure on newspapers and periodicals, was between Rs. 5 and Rs. 15 in most of them, except in one where no newspapers and periodicals were purchased. In two of the reading rooms nothing except a few newspapers and periodicals were available for reading. The remaining possessed sets of 100 to 250 books each which were available for reading. One had 598 books. However, no new books were being purchased by these institutions. Only the existing ones were lent or used for reading. The reading rooms were generally open in the mornings and evenings for an hour or two. The average attendance in them varied between 15 and 40 readers.

The small library in D ward specially organized for children had been started in 1945. The monthly subscription was two annas, there being 15 subscribers. There were 138 books in the library. No newspapers were kept in this library. The library was kept open for two hours every evening. The average daily attendance was 4 to 8 boys and girls.

One of the two libraries run by the Kolhapur Municipal Borough's Education Committee, was started in 1943 for primary teachers, students and teachers in the

Training College and students in Municipal and other private schools. The other library, meant mainly for women, was started in 1944. The libraries were managed by a librarian in each, whose monthly salary (including dearness allowance of Rs. 20) was Rs. 45.

Both the libraries were kept open for 3 hours in the morning and 3 hours in the afternoon. Besides newspapers and periodicals there were 7,110 books in one and 3,538 books in the other. Both were free libraries, but in the case of the library meant for women, a nominal fee of 2 annas per month was charged to those members who wanted books issued to them to be sent to their homes. The charge was made for this extra service. In this library the total members were about 300 and the daily attendance varied between 20 to 25. In the other there were 100 members and the average daily attendance was between 30 and 40. During 1945-46 the Municipal Borough had spent a total of Rs. 3,226 on both these libraries.

Of the 4 remaining libraries one was of course the Kolhapur Native General Library established in 1850, now called the Karvir Nagar Wachan Mandir. Of the remaining, two had been started in 1936 and one in 1940.

The oldest and the largest library was kept open from 7.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. There were 850 subscribers and 100 readers' card holders. There were 21,341 books, both English and Marathi, in the library. Every year books worth Rs. 3,500 were purchased. Subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals amounted to Rs. 1200 annually. Rs. 400 were spent on building, etc. Payment to staff absorbed to Rs. 6,263-12-0 every year. The library was housed in its own building. The daily average attendance was around 300.

The other three libraries were comparatively small. One possessed about 2,000 Marathi and 500 English books. Another possessed 1,150 Marathi and 350

English books. The third had a total of 4,539 books. 1,027 of which were English. Besides this newspapers and periodicals were purchased for the use of subscribers and the monthly expenditure on that account came to around Rs. 10 in each library. In all the three no paid servants were employed.

The area of each was between 100 and 150 square feet. Each had a few cupboards, benches, tables and chairs. The monthly subscription was 6 annas for reading books, 4 annas in two and 2 annas in one for newspapers.

Two libraries were kept open for 2 hours each in the morning and evening. The average daily attendance was around 100 in one, about 30 each in the other two. The average monthly expenditure on new books, newspapers and periodicals, binding, rent, etc. was round Rs. 25 each in two libraries and around Rs. 40 in the remaining.

3. *Newspapers and Periodicals.*—At the time of the Gazetteer there were two weekly newspapers, named Dnyansagar started in 1870 and the Dakshinavritta in 1883. A third paper, Vidyavilas, had been started recently.

At the time of our survey 8 weeklies and one daily newspaper were being run in Kolhapur city. Besides, there was also a monthly magazine, but it was not then being regularly published. We gathered information from 8 weeklies and the one daily by means of a questionnaire. We treat the weeklies and the daily paper separately below.

*Weeklies.*—Of the eight weeklies 6 had been started sometime between 1942 and 1944. Of the remaining, one had been started in 1926 and the other in 1937. The sudden spurt in this field after 1942 was mainly due to the changed circumstances in Kolhapur. In

1940 the Maharaja of Kolhapur died and as he had no son, a child was adopted by his widow in 1942, and a Regency Council was appointed at the same time to look after the administration of the State. Before the death of the ruler in 1940 there was complete autocratic rule and newspapers could not exist without patronage. The appointment of the Regency Council and the political reforms then foreshadowed put a new life into the peoples' movement towards political rights which had been slowly developing before. Besides this, the Congress-inspired struggle was also started in 1942 and it quickened still more the tempo of political agitation in the State. One of the results of this increased political activity was the starting of new weeklies, etc. as vehicles for propaganda and discussion.

But as can be seen from the table appended below most of the weeklies were petty affairs. They rarely contained more than 8 pages each. The oldest weekly, started in 1926, claimed the highest circulation, 3,500. In the case of the remaining, even without allowing for a certain degree of overstatement, the circulations were between 600 and 1200. The information regarding the incomes and expenditures was not detailed and in most cases represented rounded overall figures. We therefore do not propose to comment on them.

Most of these weeklies were run by individuals in three cases singly and in others with the assistance of one or two persons. The financial responsibility, however, was in most cases shouldered by an individual. In 3 cases sales were made through agents, outside Kolhapur. In one instance, all the outside agents also served as reporters of that paper. The rate of commission was usually graded and varied with the total sales made by an agent. With the exception of one weekly, which was the oldest and devoted to the cause of the uplift of the Depressed classes, the other weeklies were not sold in any large numbers outside

TABLE 42—INFORMATION ABOUT WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN KOLHAPUR CITY IN 1946-47.

Name of the Weekly	Year of Establishment	Receipts from		Sales		Expenditure					
		Subscription Rs.	Advertisements Rs.	To Subscribers	Sundry	Exchange	Printing	Paper	Postage	Newspapers periodicals	Payment to writers
1) Vikas	13-11-1943	900	475	300	—	100	768	250	240	160	—
2) Garud	1926	1500	50	300	3000	200	3000	2000	750	300	300
3) Garjana	7-5-1943	3000	1500	500	500-600	—	—	1300	300	250	—
4) Lok-sevak	March 1943	530	1105	500	300	—	—	1291	237	—	—
5) Praja	June 1942	3000-4000	500	1200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6) Seva	1942	1600-1800	1000	417	50-100	—	2400	—	288	—	—
7) Sandhikal	1944	700	190	250	400	50	1500	1500	200	—	—
8) Samaj	1937	750	500	400	100	—	—	—	—	—	—

Kolhapur State. In the total sales also, the largest sales were made in Kolhapur town.

Only one of the weeklies owned the press in which it was printed.

*The Daily.*—The daily newspaper had started publication from 1 January 1939. At the time of our survey its circulation amounted to 1,600. There were 700 subscribers. Total annual subscription came to Rs. 8000. The advertisement revenue was about Rs. 16,000 annually. A quarter of the total advertisements was canvassed by 8 commission agents, who were paid a commission at the rate of 25 per cent.

The editorial staff consisted of 3 persons, the chief editor and two sub-editors. The latter were paid a monthly salary of Rs. 60 each. The number of representatives and reporters of the paper was 7 and they were paid a fixed monthly remuneration varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. Expenditure per year on telephone and telegraph messages came to Rs. 950 and a further Rs. 500 were spent as subscriptions to news agencies, etc. The printing charges annually came to about Rs. 8,000 and the cost of paper to Rs. 5,500. It was sold through 6 agents.

## CHAPTER VI

### COMMUNAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

1. *Notes on Communities.*—We present below information regarding 17 communities. This was gathered by means of a questionnaire which was distributed to leaders of all the important castes and communities in Kolhapur city. Only 17 communities supplied us the information asked for and short notes in regard to each of them are presented below. They are based mainly on the information supplied to us. The information we sought was for ascertaining the present state of caste government and organization, its functioning, its institutions and office bearers, its economic and social significance, etc. The notes are presented below in alphabetical order.

*Arya Kshatriya.*—Karanjkars and Jingars styled themselves as Arya Kshatriyas. According to a census carried out by the community in April, 1946 there were 115 families belonging to it in Kolhapur city, the total population being 525. They were not markedly concentrated in any locality in the city but were almost evenly spread all over. The community as a whole was a native of the Kolhapur territory. Nearly two-thirds of the families in Kolhapur city were its residents for generations. The rest had arrived during the last 20-25 years from the surrounding rural parts of the State.

The main traditional occupation of the community was metal work. The two main occupations were silver work and paper work like the making of buntings, etc. Silver work engaged about 40 families and the latter engaged about 20. Among the remaining, 15 were locksmiths, 4 turners, 5 carpenters, 4 sculptors and 3 photographers. A few were in government service as clerks or teachers, and a few others dealt in iron goods.



There were four institutions established and managed by the members of this community for its benefit. These were (1) Arya Kshatriya Samaj (2) Arya Kshatriya Co-operative Silver Goods stores (3) A. K. Sukh Sampatti Samwardhak Samstha and (4) A. K. Co-operative Credit Society. The members of the community met together 10 to 12 times during a year at various functions, etc. of these various institutions.

A.K. Co-operative Credit Society was started in 1921 and celebrated its silver jubilee in 1946. The total deposits of members and non-members therein were about Rs. 9,000 in 1945-46. During the 25 years of its working the society had granted total loans amounting to more than Rs. 2,28,000. In 1946 the Silver goods Co-operative Stores was organized. It purchased silver goods made by persons of the community and thus provided them with immediate cash. The Credit Society made it possible to organize mutual economic help among members of the community. A. K. S. S. Co-operative Society was started in 1936 to promote educational, social, etc. progress of the community. At the time of our survey this institution gave scholarships and prizes to deserving poor students in the community. About a hundred students profited by these every year. In addition a reading library had been started by this institution for the members of the community.

The caste rules were not enforced with any rigour. The spread of education was not considerable but the community members, we were informed, preferred vocational and technical education to mere literary education. Except those mentioned above, no other organized efforts were being made for social and economic uplift of the community by it.

(ii) *Bagwan*.—There were between 150 and 200 families of this community in Kolhapur city and the population was about 700-800 at the time of our survey.

They were concentrated in Shukrawar, Somwar, Shanwar and Raviwar Peths.

The community was native to the territory and they had no recollection of any ancestral or original place from which they came. Their traditional business was that of growing and selling fruits and vegetables. At the time of our survey most of the families were in the fruit and vegetable trade. Only 4 persons were *Kirana* and *Bhusar* shopkeepers and 4 were motor drivers.

The members of the community met together on social and religious occasions. Many met at the weekly Friday prayers at the mosques. In old times they had a caste elder or Panch who was called Mheteer or Choudhari. It was a hereditary office. He presided over caste meetings and his permission had to be obtained for marriage settlements and he had important perquisites. This system had however been abolished of late and at the meeting of all the caste members the president was now elected. The rule of marrying within the caste was strictly observed and if anybody violated it he was excommunicated. Rs. 5 were paid to the community at every marriage. There were besides other subscriptions also. Out of the funds thus collected the expenses of the mosque owned by the community were defrayed. This mosque was in Raviwar Peth and was built some 50-60 years ago by raising a public subscription. There were two officers there, the Peshmam and the Bangi, and their salaries were paid out of the funds collected by the community in the manner described above.

Education was fairly widespread among the community though the degree of it was not very high. Most of the people were literate, a necessary qualification for a community of traders. Only a few, however, had been educated up to the Matriculation and there was one graduate. Some 10 years back the community had tried to organize an Urdu school, but after an year the project had to be given up for lack of funds. At

the time of our survey no other concerted efforts were being made for the educational, economic or social improvements by the community.

(iii) *Bhangis*\*.—At the time of our survey there were about 75 families of the Bhangi community in Kolhapur city, the total population being about 300. About 40 families belonged to the Mallkane Panth and were natives of the Kolhapur territory. The rest were called Pardeshis, who belonged to the Lalvili division and were recent migrants from Gujarat. The latter came from Kathiawad, etc. and had been specially invited to Kolhapur by the Municipality§ to serve as scavengers. All the Bhangis lived in Municipal chawls in Laxmipuri, Raviwar and Somwar Peths. Some 30 years back all of them were concentrated near the Raviwar Vesh but since that locality was acquired for road winding, they had been living in Municipal chawls built at different places.

The Pardeshi Bhangis maintained contact with their native villages and often visited them. Marriages, however, did take place locally as well as outside.

The traditional occupation was scavenging and sweeping. All the persons in the community were in this occupation. Literacy was very low.

There were no hereditary Panchas, etc. among the Pardeshi Bhangis. They elected a Choudhari, a Jama-

\* The Kolhapur Gazetteer noted: "Bhangis... are returned as numbering 128 and as found chiefly in Kolhapur town. In religion they are half Musalmans, half Hindus, repeating prayers from the Kuran and at the same time worshipping Hindu gods. Their social disputes are settled at caste meetings." (p. 109).

§ The local Bhangis had gone on strike in 1905 when Mr. Bhas-karrao Jadhav was the Municipal Administrator. He brought other Bhangis from Bombay and thus broke this strike. Those that came from Bombay at that time were from Gujarat.

dar, a Patel and a Pyada from among themselves for settling caste disputes. These office bearers were elected for life. When one of them died another was elected in his place and for election to the office he was required to give a dinner to the whole community.

Among the local Bhangis the offices of Mhater and Ghadkari were hereditary. The Mhater and the Ghadkari settled caste disputes, marriages, etc. and imposed fines for misconduct. Recently however, the younger generation had brushed aside these traditional hereditary caste elders.

The members of the community met once or twice during the year. Efforts were being made to start a local branch of the Mehetar Mahasabha in Bombay. The community had also approached the Municipality and the Government with a request to grant them suitable land for building a temple and also for building houses. But no other efforts were made to spread education or to facilitate entry of caste members into other professions or generally to improve the economic and social conditions of the community. Lack of realisation of the need for such effort as well as poverty were basic causes of this apathy.

(iv) *Chambhars*.—There were more than 80 families of this community in Kolhapur city at the time of our survey. The total population was in the neighbourhood of 800 persons. They were concentrated in three localities in the city namely, near the Ferris Market, in the old fort area, Shanwar Peth and Raviwar Peth; that near the Ferris Market was the oldest among the three. Those who came later to the city were congregated in the other two localities, which were outside the old city wall.

The community was a native of the Kolhapur territory and some families were natives of the city of Kolhapur. The latter probably originally numbered

about 5 to 10. They had now increased to 40 to 50 families and bore the common surname of "Powar". Graham puts the number of shoemakers, as distinguished from Dhor hide curers, in Kolhapur city at 100 in 1852.† As the town developed the population of the community swelled both by natural growth and by immigration from the surrounding parts. A section of the community, we were informed, came to Kolhapur city from Satara district some 50 years ago. This stream of immigration from Satara has continued up to recent times. But the immigrants had rapidly become localised and connections with their places or region of origin were either absent or very slender. Only the very recent arrivals maintained any such connexions and in a few cases also sent money orders to their relatives at home.

The traditional occupation of the community was that of making leather goods. The majority of the community was engaged in the traditional occupation of making leather wear at the time of our survey. The heads of 15-20 families were working as clerks or teachers in Government offices and schools. Some had been also recruited in the army during World War II. Some others were in the local police force.

The members of each locality often came together on social and religious occasion though the whole community in the city met together only once or twice a year. The whole community acted as a Panchayat or caste council. There was one family of Mehetar or caste elder and the senior male member in it was called the Mheter. The caste customs and rules were enforced by the Panchayat and offenders were punished by fines, excommunications, etc. On the occasion of marriages, births, etc. it was traditional to give the Panchayat a dinner. The community owned 1 temple in the Cham-bhar Galli in the old fort area and 2 temples in Shanwar Peth. But they were in a dilapidated state. Because of the general poverty of the community it had not

† P. 116,

been found possible to maintain these temples in repairs.

The community was very poor and the resulting lack of capital hampered them in their traditional business also. Adoption of new methods, techniques, etc. in the trade was also hampered. The members of the community helped one another, but the extent of such mutual help was naturally very limited because of the general poverty. The community was educationally backward and literacy was very low. This was also a result of poverty because children had to work as soon as they were 5-6 years old and could not afford to attend school. The Devi Indumati (Students) Boarding had been started to afford facilities to students of this and the Dhor community. But because of the limited funds available only a small number of students could be thus helped.

Ignorance and poverty in the community combined with wide-spread addiction to drink had kept the community low in the economic, social, etc., spheres. Efforts at uplift on the part of the community itself had not been sustained. Recently "Charmakar Samaj Seva Mandal" had been established in order to press on with educational, social and other reforms. Some good resulted but it was in the nature of mere drops in the ocean. More widespread and sustained efforts were necessary and for this purpose substantial financial help was necessary from some outside source.

(v) *Daivadnya Brahmins*.—Daivadnya is a synonym for Devangan and Konkani Sonars.‡

At the time of our survey there were about 300 families of the Daivadnya Brahmin Community in

‡ "They are split up into two territorial divisions, Deshi and Konkani. They claim to be Brahmans... and have their own priests... their right to employ priests of their own caste was upheld by the Peshwas against the opposition of the Poona Joshis." Enthoven, Vol. III, p. 343.

Kolhapur city, the total population being in the neighbourhood of 1,200. They were spread over all the parts of the city but were markedly concentrated in Kasar Galli, Pradhan Galli, Bhende Galli and Khardekar Galli,—all in the vicinity of Gujari in C ward. As the goldsmiths establishments were mainly concentrated in and around Gujari, this concentration was easily explained.

Most of the families of this community had migrated to Kolhapur city from the Konkan, particularly from Ratnagiri District and also from Goa during the last 300 years. At the middle of the last century, the total number of families of this community numbered about 50-60. They had since increased both by immigration and natural growth. Migration continues even today and it varies with the economic fortunes of the gold and silver industry, the traditional vocation of the community. Only such families as had migrated in more recent times had connections with the home region and visited it frequently. About Rs. 2,000-3,000 were also sent by them to these areas annually. But the proportion of such families in Kolhapur city was very small. The majority of the families had become localised and visited their places of origin on rare occasions, for visiting the family deities, etc. Only rarely did they visit their original places for contracting marriages.

The traditional occupation of the community was gold and silver work. Nearly 300 families were in the traditional occupation. About 40 were *Sarafs* and the rest had abandoned the traditional profession for government service, technical jobs, liberal professions, etc. Economic help was given among caste members on any other consideration than gain or profit. During the 4 or 5 years preceding our survey an agitation had been carried on to impress on the Daivadna *Sarafs* and shopkeepers the necessity of giving all their gold and silver work to workmen of their own community only. But it was reported to us that the agitation was of no avail and work continued to be given to workmen of other communities.

The traditional skill of the community was preserved by training younger member in older establishments as apprentices. Daivadnya *Sarafs* and shopkeepers gave general preference to boys of their community in taking apprentices.

There was no caste council or Panchayat of this community in Kolhapur city. Members of the community met on social occasions and celebrations at the Daivadnya Brahmin Students Boarding Anniversary of the late Nana Shankershet was celebrated by the community. The traditional rules and customs were generally observed but the community generally did not frown on those who broke them.

The Daivadnya Shikshana Samaj (Students Boarding House) was established in 1920 and had been working satisfactorily since then. Facilities were given to students of this community who wanted to educate themselves. Education had been spreading in the community during the last 25-30 years and an increasing number had been taking to education. The Daivadnya Sikshana Samaj had made efforts to get the community included in the class of "intermediate and backward" communities by the Kolhapur State Government. This resulted in getting certain educational concessions, etc. for the community.

(vi) *Dhor or Kakkayya*.—The total population of this community in Kolhapur city was about 800. They were mainly concentrated in Dhor Galli in C ward and in B ward. Nearly three fourths of the community lived in the former locality. This was the oldest settlement of the community in the city and was constituted of local and native elements. The settlement in B ward was only 20-25 years old and was mainly of those who had migrated to Kolhapur city from Pandharpur, Satara, Belgaon, Nipani, etc. for business i.e. the tanning of leather. This section of the community maintained contact with their native villages and visited them once or twice a year.



The traditional occupation of the community was tanning. A very large proportion of the members of the community were in the traditional occupation at the time of our survey. Only the heads of about 30 families were in other occupations. Of these, 15 were workers in the Shahu Mill, 6 clerks and teachers, 5 peons in different offices and 2 were government officers. The community was educationally backward but could boast of nearly 7 graduates among them.

Formerly the hereditary Mheteer or caste leader was the sole authority in the community and he used to settle caste disputes, impose fines for misbehaviour, etc. In more recent times this system had been replaced by an elective one and the Panchas or caste leaders were now elected. Their authority and decisions were binding on the caste members. Marriages, etc. were performed according to the Hindu customs, the Jagams acting as priests. There was no bridal price.

The community had started two institutions, the Kakkayya Samaj Sudharana Mandal and the Kakkayya Samaj Co-operative Credit Society. Under the auspices of the former a *Bhajan* was performed every Monday in the temple of Shiv owned by the community. Religious books were also read publicly at this place in the month of *Shravan* every year. The members of the community came together on all such occasions.

The Dhor and the Chambhar communities had together established the Indumati Students Boarding in Kolhapur for giving facilities for education to deserving students of both the communities. The communities collected funds by subscription from its members for meeting the expenses of the Boarding House. The annual Government grant amounted to Rs. 900. Nearly 40 to 50 students of both the communities benefited from the boarding. The Dhor community had in addition collected Rs. 400 from among its own members and requested the Municipality to build and run a

school for the community by supplying the remaining funds. As a result a school had been built and 30 to 40 boys of the community were studying there at the time of our survey.

Children learnt the traditional vocation by working with parents. A Co-operative Credit Society provided economic help to members for professional purposes. At the time of our survey the total credit advanced by it amounted to Rs. 500.

There was no concerted effort on technical improvements in the traditional lines mainly because of the lack of capital and education.

(vii) *Ghisadi*§.—The Gazetteer recorded that this community was said to have come to the Kolhapur territory from Gujarat.\*

At the time of our survey there were 25-30 families of Ghisadis and they were concentrated in the Ghisadi Galli in Somvar Peth. According to oral tradition before they came to settle in this locality some 25 years ago they had been living in the Tutu Garden near Khasbag. Besides the resident families there were 3-4 wandering Ghisadi families in the city. They were, however, temporary residents. We were informed that such families were always on the move and 2 or 3 of them were always likely to be found in Kolhapur city at any time.

§ Graham puts the total population of 'Ghisarees' in Kolhapur territory at only 28 as per the census taken on 3rd March, 1853. He notes, "They are blacksmiths. Their headquarters during the rainy season are different villages in the Kolhapur territory. They are Hindoos, being Rajpoots by caste; they worship Joteeba particularly. They practise bigamy, and pay for their wives. They burn their dead if they can afford to do so, otherwise they bury them. They do not intermarry with other tribes." (p. 130-181).

\* p. 106.

Ghisadis were traditional tinkers. They worked in iron and made horse shoes, spear heads, plough shares, etc. Most of the families were found in this traditional line of business. Two or three persons worked on lathes and as engine supervisors. This might be deemed as a most natural extension of the traditional skill and craft.

There was no caste council. The members of the community came together on social and religious occasions. The community as a whole was uneducated and economically poor. Efforts for social and economic improvement of the community were not many or vigorous. An attempt was being made to organize a Co-operative Credit Society to give credit facilities to people in the community mainly for business purposes. A large part of their business consisted of the making of iron shoes for horses and bullocks, and by starting a Co-operative Credit Society the aim was to purchase the raw materials in bulk and use them collectively to make iron shoes.

No efforts to promote education in the community were made nor were any such contemplated. We were informed that the members of this community felt that they could not afford to send their boys to school because they were a help in the workshop and they could not afford to replace them by hired assistants.

(vii) *Korwees*.—Graham noted Korvees among the wandering tribes in the Kolhapur territory and according to the census taken in 1853 their total population in the region was 359. He further noted that they wandered all over "Kolhapur territory and several places below the Ghauts, Sawuntwaree, Rajapoor, etc. They pass the rainy season at different villages in the Kolhapur territory. They make baskets, brooms, and other similar articles, from the stems of the *toor* and cotton trees; they are also employed as musicians. They are Hindoos, their favourite object of worship being Hanooman and Venkoba. They practise polygamy,

and pay for their wives. They sometimes burn, and sometimes bury their dead. Some division of the tribe have reorganized heads while others have not. If they find opportunities, they commit thefts, gang robberies, and other crimes."‡

At the time of our survey there were about 25 families of this community in Kolhapur city and its total population was in the neighbourhood of 120. They were mostly concentrated in Shanwar Peth. Most of the families had become established in Kolhapur city. Their relatives, etc. were spread over in the surrounding parts and contact with them was maintained. But the community as a whole was a native of the Kolhapur territory.

Most of the persons in the community were in the traditional occupations of basket making and music-playing. Literacy was very low and the community as a whole was poverty-stricken. Members of the community came together in social occasions like marriages or religious occasions, as for instance, the Margai, fair. Two families, known as Naik and Naik Patil, were recognized as the hereditary chiefs of the community. Their directives and decisions were binding on all the members of the community. They had the power to impose fines, etc. and to ex-communicate persons for misbehaviour, etc.

As noted earlier the community was very backward and no efforts were being made by it, perhaps because of non-realisation, to improve its social and economic conditions.

(ix) *Kumbhars*.—According to the Gazetteer, Kumbhars in Kolhapur territory "are divided into Maratha Kumbhars and Rajput Kumbhars," who do not eat together or intermarry. Maratha Kumbhars have no tale of their origin or any memory of former settle-

‡ pp. 132-3.

ment. Rajput Kumbhars say that they came into the State about two hundred years ago. The bulk of the Kolhapur potters are Maratha Kumbhars, and the Rajputs are a very small body. The Rajputs are brick makers only, and as they find themselves unable to compete with the Marathas, they have taken to fuel selling and charcoal burning. The Marathas enjoy the monopoly of making and selling earth vessels and toys. Rajput Kumbhars are a declining people and Maratha Kumbhars are fairly off”\*

At the time of our survey there were about 300 families of Maratha Kumbhars in Kolhapur city and its total population was in the neighbourhood of 1,500. They were concentrated in the Somwar and Mangalwar Peths, near Papa Tikati and near the old bridge in Shahupuri. Of these Somwar settlement was the oldest. The settlement in Shukrawar Peth and near Papa Tikati came later about 80-90 years ago. Here were located the Kumbhar Wada and the Kumbhar Tank. The settlement near the old bridge in Shahupuri was only 25-30 years old.

Most of the families in the older localities were natives and some of them could produce Sanads from the Mahommadan kings of old. Originally there were about 9 families of potters (called budke) in Kolhapur city and these had now grown to 30-40. The population had been swelled by natural growth and by immigration into the city from the surrounding rural parts of the State. Only the recently arrived maintained contact with their relatives living at the places of origin.

The traditional business of the community was the making of earthen pottery. Some 80-90 years ago they took to brick-making. The community took to the making of Ganapati idols some 50 years back and since about a decade previous to our survey had started making earthen images, etc.

\* pp. 95-6.

Only a few families had completely abandoned the traditional occupation. Twenty-two families were in the bricklayer's profession and 12 in government service. Besides these some others had taken to other occupations as subsidiaries to their traditional one. Of such, 25 did tin and metal work, 10 gold and silver work, 7 tailoring work, 8 carpentry and 8 painting work.

The community used to meet together once a year on the occasion of the anniversary of Tukaram. Recently a Co-operative Credit Society had been started by it and occasions to meet together were now more frequent than before. Hereditary caste leaders from the original nine families were known as "Daiva". They were indispensable for marriage settlements and ceremonies. But it was not clear whether they settled other caste questions and enforced caste rules, etc.

Some two years ago the community had established an Arts school where the boys of this community were taught the art of painting and making images, etc. The Co-operative Credit Society had been started to provide financial help for business purposes to caste members. Literacy was very low and in order to fight this, plans were being drawn up by the community to collect one anna per month from every family and to utilise the amount for promoting education among themselves.

(x) *Maheshwari*.—At the time of our survey there were 13 families of this community in Kolhapur city and the total population was in the neighbourhood of 70. They were not concentrated in one locality but were to be found in Shahupuri, Laxmipuri, Bhende Galli, Bhausinghji Road, etc. The community had migrated to Kolhapur city during the last 90 years from Jodhpur, Sirohi, etc. in Rajaputana. It primarily came to Kolhapur for trade. Except two or

three families, all the others had active connections with their ancestral places. They visited them for purposes of marriage, etc.

According to the information supplied to us the population of this community in Kolhapur city had declined by more than half during the last 50 years. About 20 families from the city had migrated to Sangli, Satara, Poona, etc. because they did not find enough scope in trade at Kolhapur.

The traditional occupation was trade and most of the families were in that line at the time of our survey. Three were owners of cloth shops, 2 were *Sarafs* and 4 were employees in shops. One owned a shop dealing in gunny bags. The remaining were idle at the time of our survey.

There was no caste or community organization in existence. The members of the community met at marriage, death or birth, etc. ceremonies and also on the occasion of religious celebrations like Ramnavami, Gokul Ashtami, etc. But everybody was left to himself more or less. Educationally the community was not advanced. It was not even anxious to do so. Because, as it was put to us, they did not like their children to go to school as they were not intended to be clerks or government servants. They were expected to be merchants and they were taught the art of trade from their childhood.

(xi) *Mangs*.—At the time of our survey there were about a thousand families of this community in Kolhapur city and the total population was in the neighbourhood of 4,500. They were mainly concentrated in Rajarampuri, in Mangalwar Peth and near the Firangai pool. The Rajarampuri locality was the oldest, the other two being about 60 years old. Besides, the resident Mangs, Mang Garudis, a wandering division of the Mangs, often came to Kolhapur city in search of work, etc.

The community was native to the territory. Its population in the city had increased during the last 100 years both by natural increase and immigration. The immigrants had mostly come from the surrounding rural parts of the State. Relations with the original villages are maintained by many of them even today. Marriages were contracted locally as well as with families in the original villages.

The traditional occupation of the Mangs was that of rope making. Only about 20 families in Kolhapur city were engaged in this traditional vocation at the time of our survey. An overwhelming proportion of the rest worked as sweepers either privately or as Municipal servants. Ten were workers in Shahu Weaving and Spinning Mill, 6 in the Police force, 6 had taken to tailoring and 4 had started hair cutting shops. It would thus appear that in respect of this community a complete break with the traditional occupation had occurred. This was, however, only in regard to the city or the urban population. In rural parts, they were solely confined to the traditional occupation.

There was a branch of the All India Matang Assembly in Kolhapur city and the members of the community met under its auspices 4-5 times during the year. The total membership of the branch was about 200 and a subscription was collected from them. There were no hereditary Panchas or Mheters, etc. in the community. A brideprice has to be paid to the parents of the bride by the bridegroom and at the time of our survey the general rate was Rs. 100. The caste rules, such as they existed, were not very strictly enforced.

Educationally the community was very backward. Sometime ago the community had tried to establish and run a night school for the boys of the community. But because of the lack of funds the effort had been given up. The community as a whole was very poor.



They had started the Jai Bhavani Co-operative Credit Society for promoting mutual help among the members. The membership of this society amounted to about 25 members and the society had advanced loans totaling about Rs. 300.

Concerted efforts for the social and economic uplift by the community as a whole were very meagre. Because of poverty and educational backwardness there was no incentive for any such effort from within.

(xii) *Momins*.—Graham notes that there were 15 shops of "Momeens" (Weavers of turbans and Shelas) in Kolhapur town and 22 persons were employed in them.\* The Kolhapur Gazetteer recorded that "Momins or Believers are found in Kolhapur cantonment.... They deal in piecegoods and English furniture."§ Prof. Modak in his report of the Industrial Survey of Kolhapur (1895) reported that out of the 3,032 handlooms in the State "230 belonged to Momins who weave turbans. These looms are small. . . Thus it will be evident that the condition of this class of weavers is wretched. Their ware is not much in demand. They principally produce tape or nawar and inferior turbans worth from annas 12 to Rs. 2 worn by Kunbees. These turbans are now being fast driven out by Patakas made of coarse grey shirtings or Turkey red. The looms of the Momins therefore, have barely work enough for three or four months and they are forced to work as labourers for the rest of the year."† He further recorded that there were at that time 40 looms of Momins in Karvir Peta; a total of 69 hands worked them.‡

At the time of our survey there were about 100 families of this community in Kolhapur city and the total population was in the neighbourhood of 400.

\* pp. 116-7.

§ p. 150.

† p. 120.

‡ p. 21.

Most of them were concentrated in the Bara Imam Galli. Their settlement, according to local tradition, was at least 150 years old. They had no recollection of the original or ancestral place from which they came. For all practical purposes they had been completely localised and did not know much about their caste brethren outside Kolhapur city or State. There was no contact between them and outsiders.

Their traditional occupation was weaving but at the time of our survey only 2 or 3 families still practised the old vocation. All others had abandoned it. Most of these had gone into trade of various commodities, like hardware, cloth, stationery, timber, etc. About 25 to 30 people were in government service. The collapse of the traditional industry, foreshadowed by Prof. Modak in 1892, was mainly responsible for this state of affairs.

There was no caste council. The tenets of Islam were generally observed. Members of the community met on social and religious occasions. No concerted efforts at educational and economic progress had been made. Education was not widespread, but more persons were now being attracted to it. There were 3 or 4 graduates in the community. As the traditional industry had collapsed there was no incentive for the maintenance of the traditional skill.

(xiii) *Namdeo Shimpis*.—There were about 700 families of Namdeo Shimpis in Kolhapur city and the total population was in the neighbourhood of 4,000. Most of the families were local and had been residents of Kolhapur city for several generations. Their traditional vocation was tailoring and cloth trade. At the time of our survey about half the families in the city were engaged in the traditional vocation. The other half had gone into other occupations, a large proportion becoming clerks, salesmen, etc. and going into government or private service. A few had entered the liberal professions and still fewer were working in gold and silver.

The old caste organization and caste council had been considerably modified and the Samast Daiva Namdeo Samaj, Kolhapur had been established many years ago. This body, consisting of most of the adult males in the community in Kolhapur city, modified and enforced the caste rules. The caste rules had been revised in 1906, 1923, and recently in 1940 and these were to be printed in book form. The Executive Council of the Samaj consisted of 44 members. Of these, 4 were the traditional caste elders with certain hereditary rights. They were (1) The Sarmheter (2) one Mheter (3) two Vadils. It was expressly provided in the constitution of the Samaj that these persons were to remain in office so long as they were considered fit for all types of work that they had traditionally the right to perform. In their absence the Samaj could appoint other persons to that office from time to time. All the other persons in the Executive Council were elected by the general body.

The sanction and permission of the Samaj had to be obtained for all private religious or other functions. A fee of Rs. 1-4-0 was charged by the Samaj for every such application. The Samaj could excommunicate any member of the community if he misbehaved. The Samaj owned 3 buildings in the city and the rents, etc. received were used for educational, etc. purposes.

The Namdeo Students Boarding had been established in 1911 and was managed by the Samaj. It afforded educational facilities in the shape of free lodging, etc. to deserving students in the community. During the last 30-35 years education had reached an increasing proportion of persons in the community. Facilities were also given to those who wanted to learn the traditional business of tailoring by arranging for them to work as apprentices and also by sending some to tailoring colleges.

The Namdeo Mahila Mandal, an organization of women of this community, was established in 1945, in

order to help the spread of literacy, tailoring, etc. among women to encourage them to meet and discuss together, to organise lectures, etc.

(xiv) *Nhavis*.—There were about 1,000 persons of this community in Kolhapur city at the time of our survey. They were spread over all parts of the city, but marked concentrations were to be found in Shukrawar, Budhwar and Mangalwar Peths. The Nhavi Galli in Shukrawar Peth was the oldest centre. The community was a local one and apart from these families who were natives of the city, others had come to Kolhapur city from the surrounding parts of Kolhapur State. Because of the nearness of the places of origin the more recent arrivals maintained some contact with them. But many had lost contact with their villages. Marriages were contracted locally but many times brides and bridegrooms were sought from the surrounding villages also.

Most of the families in Kolhapur city were those of Maratha Nhavis. Only two or three families were of Mashale Nhavis. They were considered socially inferior to Maratha Nhavis. Lingayat Nhavis were to be found only in the rural parts of Kolhapur State.

The traditional occupation of the community was shaving. An overwhelming proportion in the community were following the traditional vocation at the time of our survey. About 25 to 30 persons had entered government service as clerks, peons, etc.

The members of the community met and came together on the occasion of marriages, etc. A Nabhik Sangh, or a union of Nhavis had been established and it celebrated every year the anniversary of Sena Nhavi when a procession was taken out. The community gathered together at this annual function. There were Panchas in the community who settled quarrels, etc. and also took the decision to excommunicate per-

sons misbehaving. It appears that the office of the Panchas was not hereditary in Kolhapur city but elective. The Sangh as a whole looked after the religious and social behaviour of its members. All marriages, when settled, had to be reported to the Sangh, which kept a register for this purpose. A registration fee of between Re. 1 and Rs. 10 was charged for every marriage.

The community had organized two other institutions—the Nabhik Society and the Nabhik Students Boarding. The Society had been primarily organized to give some economic help to persons in the community with a view to promote their business or means of livelihood. The Students Boarding accommodated free students of the community and enabled them, by giving other facilities, to prosecute their studies.

Education and literacy in the community was very low. The community was also poor. Besides the concerted efforts noted above nothing worthwhile for the uplift of the community had been attempted by it as a whole.

(xv) *Panchal or Vishwa Brahmins*.—According to Enthoven some say that “the term Panchal is derived from *Panch* (five) and *al* (melt), because Panchals melt gold, silver, copper, brass and zinc. According to others, they are so called because they have only five *gotras*, while some maintain that the name Panchal is the result of the community containing five classes—Sonars, Tambats or Baligars (Copper-smiths) Lohars or Kamars (Blacksmiths) and Patharvats or Kallukutigs (stone masons). Of the above derivations the first is the most probable, as the Panchals form one caste, the members of which follow the occupations of the five artisan castes referred to above, this difference of occupation being no bar to intermarriage. Taking advantage of this five-fold occupation of the Panchals, and of the fact that the Panchals hold a comparatively higher status, the five artisan castes mentioned above

also call themselves Panchals, and some appear to have evolved a Panchal division which does not marry with the rest of the caste. Enquiries on this point clearly show that the Panchals are a distinct caste, differing considerably in religion and customs from the five artisan castes. Thus the five artisan castes eat fish and flesh while the Panchals are strictly vegetarians. . . Panchals claim to be Brahmans. They follow the Brahmanic *sanskars* or sacraments and perform their ceremonies according to Vedic rights. Panchals. . . . do not eat food cooked by members of any caste but their own."\*

The Kolhapur Gazetteer noted that Panchals numbering 819 in Kolhapur State are "found in towns and large villages. They speak Kanarese at home and Marathi abroad. They are carpenters, coppersmiths, goldsmiths and casters of brass and copper vessels. . . Their family goddess is Kalikadevi and their priests belong to their own castes. They have a caste council and settle social disputes of caste meetings under their headman."§

At the time of our survey there were about 50-60 families of this community in Kolhapur city, its total population being in the neighbourhood of 350. They were concentrated in Mangalwar Peth, Gujari and Bhende Galli mainly for convenience of practising the traditional occupation. In olden days they were said to have come to Kolhapur city from the Districts of Satara and Sholapur and even from the rural parts of Kolhapur State itself. But at the time of our survey the community in Kolhapur did not have any connection with the old places of origin.

Nearly 40 of the total families in Kolhapur city were engaged in goldsmithy, i.e. gold and silver work, and 7 were *Sarafs*. Among the remaining, 3 families were

\* Op. cit., Vol. III, pp. 158-9,

§ p. 97.

of primary teachers, 5 of clerks, etc. in Government service, 1 of a professor of Kannada and one of a mechanical worker.

No caste council seemed to be in existence at the time of our survey. Members of the community met on social, etc. occasions at the Panchal Brahmin Students Boarding House run by the Panchal Brahman Vidyaprasarak Samaj. The traditional rules were generally observed but even if they were broken the community as a whole was indifferent to it. No sanctions, etc. were applied by the community against those who did not conform to the traditional rules. The community owned the temple of Kalikadevi in Raviwar Peth. It was not clear who looked after it but it was in a dilapidated condition at the time of our survey.

Though there was considerable necessity of doing something for the economic and social uplift of the community nothing much was being done. Members of the community, we were informed, rarely helped one another economically except when it served their purpose. The traditional skill of the community in respect of metal work was maintained by taking younger members of the community as apprentices. The Panchal Brahmin Students Boarding had recently started giving preference to students going in for vocational and technical education instead of general literary education emphasised during earlier years.

(xvi) *Shwetambar Jain (Marwadi)*.—The local Jains in Kolhapur belonged mostly of the Digambar sect. The Shwetamber Jains had come to Kolhapur from Jodhpur, Sirohi, etc. in Rajaputana during the last 90 years. At the time of our survey there were about 50 families of this community in Kolhapur city, the total population being about 300. They were mainly to be found in Gujari, Bhende Galli, Khatik Galli, Mahadeo Galli and Laxmipuri. Being mainly traders, they were concentrated in and around Gujari, the old marketing area.

Though an immigrant community, it had during the course of years become localised and had lost touch with its places of origin in Rajputana. Only the few very recently arrived maintained some contact with the homeland. Otherwise the community had become purely local. The population of this community had increased during the past 50 years because of the increasing scope they found in the trade of the city.

It was a community of traders and most of the families were in trade, either as shopkeepers or employees in shops, at the time of our survey. About 150 shops of silver and goldware, cloth, cutlery, brass and copperware were owned by members of this community. About 100 persons were employees in shops.

There was no caste council, Panchayat or community organization. The community owned 2 Jain Temples. The community had started an institution called Shri Atmananda Jain Seva Samiti for the general advancement of the community. Formerly they had started the Narendra Kumar Jain Pathshala for giving religious education. This had been replaced by Atmananda Jain Pathshala and 75 boys were reading there at the time of our survey. A library was also organised for the people of the community. The money necessary for the expenses of these institutions was raised by subscription and donations from the members of the community. The Atmananda Jain Seva Samiti managed the Pathshala and the library.

The need for a further spread of education was realised, but no concerted action was contemplated for that. The traditional skill in trading was imparted to the younger generation by making them work as apprentices in shops and trade.

(xvii) *Waddars*.—Graham noted Wuds, Matee Wuds and Beldars, in his statement of wandering tribes within the Kolhapur territory according to a Census



taken on 3rd March 1853.† The total population of Wuds was 616, that of Matee Wuds 134 and of Beldar 234 according to this census. Graham further noted that the Wuds "quarry and supply stones," the Matee Wuds "sink wells, etc. and also carry away and supply earth," and the Beldars "quarry stones and make hand mills." In respect of all the three, he recorded, that "they are Hindoos, Venkoba being their favourite object of worship." "They practise bigamy (the word polygamy is used in connection with Wuds) and pay for their wives. They bury their dead." The Matee Wuds have a recognized head of the tribe. "The original seat of the tribe is supposed to be Tylingun. Some of the tribe are also pick-pockets and shop lifters." In respect of the other two Graham noted that "some divisions of the tribe have a recognized head, others have not."§

At the time of our survey there were about 1,000 Waddars in Kolhapur city. Of these about half were local residents and the others were temporary migrants who wandered in search of work from place to place and lived in tents, etc. The local Waddars were concentrated in Shanwar Peth and in the Wudd Wadi in E ward. There were 3 divisions of Waddars in Kolhapur city namely Kalkutagi, Gadi Waddars and Mati Waddars. The first were the earliest residents of the town and mostly resided in Shanwar Peth. They claimed to be residents of the city for the preceding one hundred years at least. The other two divisions of Waddars had come to Kolhapur city from the southern and surrounding region some 40 years ago at the invitation of H. H. Shahu Maharaj. Their services were then required for the construction of the Shahu Spinning Mill and the Radhanagari dam. They were given free the present site of the Wadd Wadi in E ward by His Highness for their permanent residence. The shifting or migrant Waddar families lived in temporary and removable hutments near the Shalini Palace, near

† PP. 129-140.

§ Ibid.

Padmala tank, etc. They generally pitched their huts near the site of work where they happened to be employed.

Of the local residents about 200 persons were Mati Waddars and Gadi Waddars, the rest being Kalkutagi Dagad Waddars. Among the migrant Waddars Kalkutagis numbered about 50, Gadi Waddars about 200 and Mati Waddars about 250. The Kalkutagis did the work of stone dressing and stone building, the Gadi Waddars quarried stones and transported them; the Mati Waddars sank wells, did excavations and earth work. These were the traditional occupations and even at the time of our survey most of the Waddars were in the same occupations. Some of them had evolved into petty contractors who undertook earth or stone work. This might be considered as a natural development.

Though the three divisions of Waddars mentioned above were distinct and known as such, they were not independent subcastes. All the three took food with one another and intermarried. There was no Panchayat or caste council or caste elder among them. We were informed that 40 years back there used to be a caste elder, known as Thekedar, who settled disputes, arranged and permitted marriages, and whose authority was unchallenged among the Waddars. He had also the authority to fine people in the community for misbehaviour, etc. At the time of our survey there was no such person and everybody looked after himself and fended for himself. The traditional customs were generally observed. For instance, one of the most distinguishing customs among the Waddars is that the women folk were prevented from wearing bodices or chemises, etc. Another custom was for married women to wear glass bangles on the left hand and a brass bangle or Kada on the right hand. Glass bangles were worn by women on both hands only before marriage. The Kalkutagis in Kolhapur city had abandoned these customs but neither had they been socially frowned upon nor excommunicated by others.

The community was poverty stricken and addicted to drink. Literacy was very low. No efforts for social or economic uplift of the community were being made by it because of ignorance, poverty, etc. The families worked as a whole and children went to work with the elders. They learned the traditional craft in this way.

2. *Communal Boarding Houses for students—The Background.*—The rather unusually large number of communal boardings for students in Kolhapur city patronised by the government might appear surprising and might also possibly be misunderstood when communalism is being condemned all round. Much of this surprise and misunderstanding will be removed, however, if the history of the growth of these institutions and the deliberate Government policy of which they were the results is understood. Before, therefore, dealing with the existing boarding houses in the city in detail, we give below an historical account of their origin, etc.

The object of starting, fostering and helping such institutions in Kolhapur city and State was set before himself by the Late K. H. Shahu Maharaj from the beginning of his reign. He was an ardent champion of the non-Brahmin communities and the backward classes in Maharashtra. He realised quite early that education in India was confined mostly to the numerically insignificant Advanced castes, and this lopsided state of social progress placed the non-Brahmin communities at a fatal disadvantage in all walks of life. There was no hope for them unless they were induced to pursue the path of education. But only a passive *laissez faire* policy in this regard, it was realised by him, was of no avail. As his biographer has put it: "Such a policy took no note of the peculiar situation created in Hindu India by her centuries-old history. That history had so filled the minds of the non-Brahmin Hindus (at any rate throughout the South) with ideas of self-depreciation that left to themselves, they looked

upon education as a wholly unnatural pursuit for their class, a pursuit which Nature and providence unfitted them for."§ It was therefore necessary to adopt a policy of active and special help to the educationally backward communities.

The idea of starting boardings for students of different communities was suggested to the Maharaja by the starting of a Hostel for boys in high schools and colleges by the Brahmin community in 1896. The institution received the support of the Maharaja but did not live long for various reasons. The idea was further underlined by the failure of an experiment which the Maharaja had made. "Since sometime before 1900, His Highness had provided for a few Maratha students in his own Palace. The first batch of them was cared for in an aristocratic style. It was found that the kindness only served to spoil the boys. The tongas which drove them to the schools were replaced by bullock-carts. Still the atmosphere of the Palace had its deleterious effects on the Maratha boys who learned the fashions of the Sirdars more quickly than their lessons."†

On this background, it was not wise "indiscriminately to waste the resources of the state without creating in the classes concerned a certain amount of initial receptivity or a willingness to move and assimilate the advantages offered. His Highness had found from his experience with the Maratha students whom he had put up in his Palace that useful outside stimulus presupposed an innate capacity to profit by it; tonics proved of no good to the dead or the dying. He, therefore, set himself to finding out the natural leaders of communities whom he wanted to give a start on the road to progress. He wanted them to put their faith only in their own leaders and not on outsiders because the latter did not go far enough as regards active sympathy. This was the main reason why the first steps

§ A. B. Latthe, *op. cit.*, p. 135.

† *Ibid.*, p. 133.

in an active educational effort for the backward communities were to be the starting of boarding houses for students of different communities.”\*

The Victoria Maratha Students Institute, named after Queen Victoria, was founded on 18 April, 1901, under the presidentship of His Highness. “Besides a building with a large compound for its extension, His Highness gave the new Institute the nucleus of a permanent endowment which was soon raised by him to over Rs. 47,000. His Highness has strengthened the income of the Institute by an annual grant of Rs. 550 and landed income of about Rs. 2,000 a year. The funds of this as well as of the other Hostels deposited in the State Treasury bear an interest of 8 per cent per annum. Scholarships on a liberal scale are also allowed to the inmates of all these institutions.”†

The Jain Hostel established in April 1901 at Kolhapur by the Southern Maratha Jain Association was established on a permanent basis in 1904 when Shahu Maharaj gave an extensive piece of land as a gift to the Southern Maratha Jain Association and the foundation stone of the main building was laid at his hands. “Besides contributing to its funds, His Highness paid an annual grant of Rs. 340 to the Hostel and extended to it all the facilities which the Marathas enjoy in the State Schools.”§ Next came the Lingayat Hostel in 1907. Shahu Maharaj invited Lingayat leaders from Karnatak to help the local Lingayats to start an educational movement in their community. As a result the Veer-shaiva (Lingayat) Hostel on the western bank of the Rankala lake giving accommodation to over fifty students was built.

At about this time also came to be established the Mohommedan Hostel. Though Shahu Maharaj had

\* Ibid. p. 136.

† Ibid. p. 139.

§ Ibid. p. 144.

promised support to any educational movement the Mahommedan community would start, as early as 1902 nothing was done by the members of that community. "So His Highness's first step for the advancement of Mohommedans was to admit a few of their students, about ten in all, into the Maratha Hostel."† The Mohommedan Hostel was started in November 1906. "Shahu Maharaj paid Rs. 5,500 to the Musalman building fund. A suitable site was of course given free in June 1907 for this building. A grant of Rs. 250 a year was sanctioned. And last but not least, a total annual landed income of Rs. 6,745 was given to the institution."††

In 1911 the Namdeo Hostel for Shimpi or (tailors) caste students, accommodating 30 boys, was started. The Daivadnya Brahmins or Sonars (goldsmiths) started a hostel of their own, affording facilities for 22 students, in 1921. The Saraswat Brahmins received a gift of a site worth Rs. 5,000 for their hostel in addition to a small maintenance grant from Shahu Maharaj. He also contributed Rs. 1,600 to the building fund. The hostel accommodated some 30 students. The Prabhu community was also helped to have a similar institution providing for 30 students, by a contribution of Rs. 15,000 to the building fund by Shahu Maharaj.

A Society for the promotion of education among the Depressed Classes was started in 1908. The Society later started a small hostel with 7 students in Ekweri temple premises in Raviwar Peth which was lent to them by Shahu Maharaj for the purpose. "Subsequently His Highness placed the site with the buildings standing thereon at the disposal of the institution. The comfortable quarters added on to the old structure in 1914 received from His Highness a full help of the total cost incurred by the Committee of Management."\*

† Ibid. p. 145.

†† Ibid. p. 146.

\* Ibid. p. 148.

The Karajgars or Jingars, who call themselves, Arya Kshatriya, established in August 1920 a students' Boarding House and Prince Rajaram Industrial School. Shahu Maharaj gave them a spacious building, worth more than Rs. 30,000, for housing the boarding for students, a show-room of the various industrial products of the community and also an Industrial School. Besides this an annual grant was also arranged.§

*Present Position.*—According to the census of social institutions in the city there were 16 boardings meant for students of different communities at the time of our survey. We collected information from 12 of them by means of a questionnaire. This information is presented below.†

These boarding houses were designed and run for the students of different castes, i.e. students of a certain caste only were admitted in each of them. In the Koregaonkar Vaishya Students boarding, students from other than the Vaishya caste were admitted but were charged rent. In most of the hostels there were either no or very nominal rent charges. Of the 12 boarding houses 2 were for Maratha students. Judging from the number of students accommodated in them, these two were the largest among the whole lot. Except the Esther Pattan boarding all others were for male students. Esther Pattan boarding was exclusively for Christian girls. It accommodated 105 girls and 2 small boys. Table 43 gives the students boarding covered by us, the year of their establishment, the caste for which

§ *Ibid.* pp. 149-150.

† *Kolhapur State Administration Report, 1944-45*, contains the following "There are 15 boarding houses run by different communities and aided by the State. 559 students as against 550 in the preceding year took advantage of these boarding houses during the year under review. Out of 559 inmates, 375 came from Kolhapur State and 184 either from neighbouring British districts or Native States. The State spent Rs. 13,112 on grants to these hostels."

TABLE 48—INFORMATION ABOUT STUDENTS' BOARDING

Name of Boarding	Year of Establishment	Community for which it is for	No. of Students	
			From outside Kolhapur state	From the state
1) Victoria Maratha Boarding	—	Maratha and Like Castes	38	84
2) Panchal Brahmins Boarding	1912	Panchal Vishva Brahmins	13	—
3) Daivadnya Boarding	1908	Daivadyna Brahmins	12	3
4) Shri Namdev Boarding	1911	Namdev Community	12	11
5) Saraswat Boarding	—	Gaud Saraswat Brahmins	22	—
6) Muslim Boarding	—	Muslims	42	—
7) Koregaonkar Vaishya Boarding	—	Vaishya	12	—
8) Digamber Jain Vidyalaya	1901	Only Jains	89	—
9) The Estere Paten Boarding	—	Christian Girls	107 + 2 Boys	—
10) Jagatguru Jaidev Boarding	1919	All Sub-Castes of Lingayat	37	—
11) Prince Shivaji Maratha Free Boarding	1920	Maratha	108	20
12) Devi Indumati Boarding	1919	Dhor-Chambhar	—	—



## HOUSES IN KOLHAPUR CITY IN 1946-47.

Total No. of Rooms	Annual State Grant  Rs.	Annual Municipal Grant  Rs.	Managed By
56	1550	—	—
6	100	—	Secretary, Panchal Brahmins Vidya Prasarak Samaj
8	80	21	Secretary, Daivadnya Shikshana Samaj
9	100	—	Superintendent, Namdev Samaj
11	50	—	Managing Committee appoin- ted by the general body of members.
22	—	—	Managing Committee elected by the general body of members.
12	—	—	Superintendent of Boarding House
39	300	21	Local Committee of the Dakshin Maharashtra Jain Sabha
3 Houses	—	—	Christian Mission
18	—	—	The Swami of Math
42	1000	—	Hon. Secretary and paid Superintendent
—	—	—	—

TABLE 44—STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT BOARDING HOUSES  
EDUCATIONAL

Name of Boarding	Marathi				English							School Total
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
1) Victoria Maratha Boarding House	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	8	9	18	40
2) Panchal Brahmins Boarding	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	5
3) Daivadnya Boarding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	6
4) Shri Namdev Boarding	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	-	6	14
5) Saraswat Boarding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
6) Muslim Boarding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	4	9	22
7) Koregaonkar's Vaishya Boarding	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	5	8
8) Digamber Jain Vidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	7	12	19	50
9) The Estere Pater Boarding	3	-	1	11	28	14	19	15	8	6	2	107
10) Jagatguru Jaidev Boarding	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	5	13
11) Prince Shivaji Maratha Free Boarding	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	14	17	16	26	82
12) Devi Indumati Boarding	-	-	-	-	4	2	12	5	2	3	5	33
Total	4	1	1	11	34	17	48	58	55	56	98	383

## IN KOLHAPUR CITY IN 1946-47 CLASSIFIED BY THEIR STATUS.

First Year Arts	First Year Science	Inter Arts	Inter Science	B. A.	B. Sc.	M. A.	B. T.	LL. B.	Mechanical Fitter	Mechanical Engineer	Tech. School	Night School	Commercial College	Secondary Training	Drawing & Painting	1 to 3 Std. Class	Fatih Talathi Class	Total
7	3	12	6	24	5	11	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	13
-	1	1	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
1	4	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
1	4	1	6	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
5	-	3	2	2	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	42
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
5	3	2	8	5	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	89
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107
-	-	11		3	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
18		11 6		3	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
20	16	33	33	43	26	12	2	29	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	7	1	644
+18		+11																

it was meant, local and outside students, the number of rooms and Government and Municipal grants received. Table 44 gives a classified list of student inmates of these hostels according to their educational status. The comments below are mainly based on the information in these tables and also on some other supplementary information from the questionnaire filled in by us and also the printed reports of some of these institutions.

The total number of students living in the 12 boardings was 644. Of these 536 belonged to the State of Kolhapur. The rest came from outside. More than half of them were high school students while 242 were reading in different colleges. Religious education was imparted in two of the Boardings, Digambar Jain Boarding and the Esther Pattan Boarding. In 5 of the boardings there were a library and reading room each. In most of the boardings, facilities for sports, etc., existed. In eleven of the boardings the students managed dining clubs by employing cooks, etc. Some students also dined with their relatives in the city. In the Esther Pattan boarding the girls were required to cook their own food. In one boarding the students were given Rs. 2-8-0 each every month for meeting food charges.

Seven boardings received grants from the Kolhapur Government and two of them received in addition a token grant from the Municipality. The total government grants amounted to Rs. 3,180 (excluding that to the Devi Indumati Hostel) and the municipal grants totalled to Rs. 42.

Most of the boardings were managed by councils of prominent persons in the communities. Small donations from caste members and other prominent persons were collected every year to meet the expenses.

## CHAPTER VII

### USE OF LEISURE

1. *Use of Leisure.*—Energies consumed in the work of everyday life are recuperated during leisure. Through entertainment, diversion, amusement and recreation the process of recuperation of physical and nervous energy takes place. The energy processes in a society are vitally affected and moulded by the way leisure is used in it. It affects the efficiency and stability of that society and has cultural aspects also. A study of the use of leisure is, therefore, important in any social investigation.

In collecting information about the use of leisure in Kolhapur city we could cover only a limited field. In this chapter we deal with the following clubs and gymkhanas, *Talims* and *Akhadas*, parks and gardens, and theatres. Other institutions that provided other ways of using leisure such as reading rooms and libraries, places of worship, etc. have been dealt with in other, and in their case, more relevant contexts. Still others such as domestic entertainments, radios, public lectures, *bhajans* and *kirtans*, in temples, etc. have not been covered at all. The main reason for this, apart from the difficulties of the task, was the lack of both funds and time on our part.

In regard to the institutions covered in this chapter it may be noted that some of them are indigenous and others imported. *Talims* and *Akhadas*, dramatic performances and *tamashas* are institutions of the indigenous type. They are native. On the other hand, clubs and gymkhanas providing facilities for western games like tennis, ping-pong, cards, etc. and cinemas are institutions that have been imported from the West. They have been of course adopted with

changes to local needs but in origin they are essentially foreign. Parks and gardens can be said to belong to both types, for though the love of gardens is indigenous, the planning of parks and gardens in the context of a city plan, is definitely of Western origin.

2. *Clubs and Gymkhanas.*—The rich and middle classes in Kolhapur and particularly the educated elements among them patronised clubs and gymkhanas. The membership of the women's clubs was also of rich and middle class origin. As contrasted with the mens' clubs, however, the womens' clubs undertook activities other than those purely connected with sports and amusements.

*Mens' Clubs.*—There were 3 clubs and gymkhanas for men in Kolhapur city noted by our census of institutions. One was in B ward, another in E and the third in D. Besides this, there was another rather exclusive club in the British Residency area which was not covered by our census.

Of the three clubs in the city that in B ward was the oldest, having been established in 1892. It was mainly meant for the Rajaramians, i.e. present and past students of the Rajaram High School and College. The club in D ward was established in 1920 and that in E ward in 1923. All the three clubs provided facilities for playing tennis and cards. Pingpong was played at the club in B ward. In the club in E ward there were arrangements for the playing of badminton and billiards. In the club in D ward there were arrangements for playing ring tennis. All the three clubs had some built up area and some open ground, with tennis, etc. courts attached to them. The club in B ward held tournaments annually, and that in E ward occasionally. The total membership of the clubs in B, D and E wards in 1946 were 147, 154 and 150 respectively and the total subscriptions collected in that year amounted to Rs. 1,000, Rs. 800 and Rs. 5,785 res-

pectively. The clubs did not undertake any other activities besides those mentioned above.

The club in the British Residency had been organised and founded in 1902 by officers of the Indian Political Service, Ruling Princes and the nine Feudatory Jagirdars of Kolhapur. The British Resident at Kolhapur was the ex-officio president of the club and persons of very high social standing and status only were accepted as members. The club provided facilities for playing tennis, badminton, billiard, squash, cards and pingpong. The total membership of the club in 1946 amounted to 125. The monthly subscription per member was Rs. 8.

*Womens' Clubs.*—According to our census there was a total of 10 clubs in the city. Of these 7 were womens' clubs. Three of these were allied with one another, one being the parent body and the other two its branches. The remaining were functioning as independent units. Taking the 7 clubs as individual units we find that B, C and D wards had two each and E ward had one. Our sample consisted of two of these, one in the E ward and another in the B ward. Both of them were not branches of any other body but the one in E ward had two branches in other parts of the town. This was the oldest womens' club in Kolhapur and was established in 1934. The other club in the sample had been established in 1941. Both the clubs in the sample had been granted free sites by the Kolhapur Darbar for the construction of building, etc.

The total membership of the club in E ward consisted of 2 patrons, 3 helping members, 11 donors, 31 life members and 130 members in 1946-47. The annual subscription for general members was Rs. 2-12-0. In the other club in the sample the total membership was in the neighbourhood of 200, the annual subscription varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per member. Both clubs afforded facilities for badminton, ring tennis, cards, etc. Besides this both the clubs

undertook activities for the cultural and educational advancement of their members. These included the conducting of reading rooms, tailoring and other classes, the arrangement of lectures of experts on subjects of interest to the members. Both the clubs also maintained sets of the necessary medical equipment like hot water bags, bed pans, etc. and made them available to members when required. The club in the E ward also conducted a co-operative store where members were able to purchase goods of house-hold necessity at rates lower than those in the general market. Among other activities of the clubs may be mentioned the arranging of trips, celebration of the annual social gathering when usually a dramatic performance was given by the members of the club.

3. *Talims and Akhadas*.—These are old indigenous institutions for the training of athletes, wrestlers and gymnasts and generally for providing facilities for exercises, etc. In Kolhapur these institutions had been specially encouraged and had received royal patronage during the reign of Shahu Maharaj. Being himself a great wrestler, his favourite amusement was wrestling. For this purpose he erected a special arena in Khasbag, large enough to seat more than twenty-thousand people and there, matches of renowned wrestlers used to be held throughout the year during his reign.

At the time of our census of institutions there were 53 *talims* and *akhadas* in the city. Of these 17 were in A ward, 15 in B, 11 in C, 9 in D and 1 in E. We gathered detailed information from 23 of them by means of a questionnaire.

A *Talim* or *Akhada* was usually managed by a committee of Panchas or notables of the locality, and their number varied from 5 to 15. Funds were raised by subscription from the residents of the locality in which the *Talim* or the *Akhada* was situated for general as well as for specific purposes. The latter included such



celebrations as those of Urus or Ganapati, etc. The Panchas, contributed more than the average subscribers. Some token grants were also made by the Kolhapur Government. The young people who came to the *Talims* for exercise and also for learning wrestling and various other games were trained by one or two senior persons who were known as *Ustads* or *Masters*. In one *Talim* in our sample, there was no *Ustad*, in 18 there was one *Ustad* each, in 2, two *Ustads* each and in the remaining there were 3 *Ustads*. They were usually included among the Panchas. Wrestling matches were arranged between young and mature athletes of different *Talims* in the city or even with athletes from outside the town and Kolhapur State. The winner was usually awarded an amount of money as a prize. When such matches were arranged the wrestler was put on some special exercise and diet schedule by the *Talim* authorities. The expenses in this connection were met by the Panchas or at times, they were even raised by general subscription. We were informed that because of the scarcities during the war period the cost of special diets had gone up considerably and was beyond the financial capacities of Panchas. As a result, at the time of our survey the special diet usually consisted of a seer or two of milk every day. Every *Talim* had one or two deities; either Maruti, their traditional Hindu god of wrestling and/or Pir, the latter of Muslim origin. In 11 of the 23 *Talims* in our sample the presiding deity was Maruti, in 5 it was a Pir and in the remaining, both Maruti and Pir presided side by side.

The various instruments for exercises, etc. included *lathis*, *farigadagas*, *karels*, *legims*, *malkhamb*, *bothatis*, etc. Most of the *Talims* in our sample possessed these. Every *Talim* had a wrestling arena. In Table 45 the area of the arenas of the 23 *Talims* in the sample are given together with the built area in each and the open area where it existed. The area of the wrestling arenas varied between 144 sq. feet and 288 sq. feet in most cases. Only in two cases was it 375

TABLE 45—INFORMATION ABOUT *Talims*.

Name of Talim	Ward	No. of Master Gymsast	Area in Sq. ft.			Fir (F) Maruti (M) or Both
			Building	Open space	Wrestling arena	
1) Uttareshwar	D	1	375	—	225	M
2) Dhotri	—	1	540	87120	270	M
3) Sontakke	C	1	700	—	180	F
4) Dadoba Mali	A	2	1560	1500	225	M
5) Ganji	—	3	225	400	144	F
6) Bara-imam	B	1	600	—	375	F
7) Babu Jamal	A	1	1200	—	225	B
8) Shri Satyanarayan	C	1	1200	—	270	M
9) Subrao Gawli	B	1	1156	306	289	M
10) Bal Gopal	C	1	1200	—	225	M
11) Bajuprao Mane	B	1	625	50	225	M
12) Khandoba	A	—	420	105	225	B
13) Mahakali	A	1	312	—	180	B
14) Vetai Mal	A	1	200	—	240	M
15) Shripant Amatya Bavadekar	—	1	775	—	225	M
16) Avachit Pir	A	2	405	—	400	B
17) Hyder Saheb Kalagiwale	—	1	672	—	256	B
18) Bodake	B	1	144	—	216	F
19) Gole	A	1	1750	—	288	F
20) Pancha Ganga	—	1	324	—	144	F
21) Shri Shahu Vijai Ganga Ves	—	1	4500	—	225	F
22) Sangar Galli	B	1	540	2475	196	M
23) Math	—	1	600	—	225	M
<b>Total</b>	—	<b>26</b>	<b>20473</b>	<b>91956</b>	<b>5473</b>	—

AND PERSONS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THEM.

No. of persons taking advantage of the Talim												
Regular	Irregular	Literate	Illiterate	Married	Unmarried	Maratha	Brahmins	Jains	Lingayats	Scheduled Castes	Muslims	Others
6	10	16	—	4	12	14	—	1	—	1	—	—
15	15	30	—	4	26	20	3	—	—	—	—	3
10	16	22	4	4	22	20	1	—	—	4	—	5
25	25	50	—	15	35	40	3	—	—	4	—	3
6	20	26	—	2	24	—	—	—	—	2	4	20*
15	20	35	—	4	31	—	—	—	—	—	20	15*
7	30	37	—	2	35	30	1	3	—	—	3	—
19	20	30	9	8	31	—	—	2	—	5	10	22*
20	8	28	—	2	26	25	—	—	—	—	3	—
15	10	25	—	4	21	20	3	2	—	—	—	—
12	18	26	4	4	26	25	2	—	—	—	3	—
20	15	35	—	2	33	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	20	28	2	2	28	28	2	—	—	—	—	—
16	4	16	4	3	17	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	50	75	—	13	63	56	—	—	—	—	—	19†
15	10	21	4	2	23	20	5	—	—	—	—	—
10	10	6	14	4	16	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	10	13	1	1	13	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	10	5	1	14	13	—	—	—	—	2	—
12	12	24	—	2	22	14	—	—	—	—	3	7
25	35	60	—	5	55	40	—	—	—	—	4	16
20	15	35	—	—	35	8	—	—	4	—	3	—
10	15	25	—	2	23	4	—	—	1	—	—	—
33*	388	673	47	89	631	506	30	8	5	16	55	110

\* Hindus. † Other than Marathas.

sq. feet and 400 sq. feet respectively. Only 7 *Talims* in the sample had open grounds attached to them. In four of these the area varied between 50 and 400 sq. feet each. In other two the areas were 1500 sq. feet and 2,475 sq. feet respectively. The built up area also differed considerably from *Talim* to *Talim*.

A total of 720 persons (all males) came to the 23 *Talims* in the sample for exercise, wrestling, etc. regularly or irregularly (see Table 45). The regulars numbered 332. Only 47 of the total 720 were illiterate and only 89 were married. There were hardly any professional wrestlers as such. Most of these people followed different occupations for their maintenance. The community-wise classification of these persons showed that about 70 per cent of them were Marathas. Brahmins, Jains and Lingayats were relatively few but the Muhammedans were present in relatively large numbers. The presence of 16 persons of the Scheduled castes was very significant because it showed that they mixed freely with others and that they were not debarred from the *Talims* though they were from the untouchable castes. This was a remarkable instance of the crumbling of caste barriers, at least in this particular instance.

As contrasted with the clubs and gymkhanas the *Talims* attracted less sophisticated and less educated persons and met their requirements in regard to exercise, etc.

4. *Attendance at Parks and Gardens and Playgrounds, Parks and Gardens.*—Two large public gardens in Kolhapur attracted a large number of people every day. A small garden near the water storage tank on the Temblai Hill also attracted a few visitors daily. One of the two large public gardens in the city was that surrounding the Town Hall which was built in 1876. The garden was spacious and, though neglected of late, continued to serve as a place of rest. The other garden was the Padma Raje Park on the

bank of the Rankala lake. This had been planted only recently and was opened for public use in 1946. It was a spacious garden equipped for children's games, etc.

In order to have some idea of the advantage taken by the residents of Kolhapur city of these public gardens we decided to take counts of visitors to them on certain days. Accordingly our junior investigators were posted at these places during specific hours on certain days and counts were taken. Their results are presented in the following statement.

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*Padmaraje Park.*

Date	Time	Men	Women	Children	Total
29-11-1946	5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.	85	14	119	218
30-11-1946	"	219	68	176	463
31-11-1946	"	90	50	115	255

*Townhall Garden:*

10-12-1946	5-30 p.m.	20	6	10	36
11-12-1946	"	25	15	7	47
12-12-1946	"	15	10	20	45

---

Of course, the counts were at best rough and each and every visitor to these gardens was not covered by them. But they give a broad-idea of the magnitudes involved.

*Playgrounds.*—There were two playgrounds in the city. The Khasbag ground and the Merewether ground. In order to gather some idea about the persons who used them for playing cricket, hockey, football, etc. we decided to take counts of such persons on certain days at specific hours. As the Merewether ground was not being used to any great extent for this purpose at the time of our survey, we confined our attention to the Khasbag ground only. The following statement records the results.

*Khasbag ground.*

6th January, 1947 at 6 p.m.

Upper Part:—142 children and 4 women.

Lower part:—193 students and children, etc.

Rajaram College Pavilion on the lower ground:—  
27 students.

Total:—366.

5. *Theatres.*—There were in all 9 theatres in Kolhapur at the time of our survey. Of these 6 were cinema theatres, 2 *tamasha*\* theatres and one theatre where dramas were performed. The latter was the property of the State; the remaining were private concerns. Our sample comprised 6 of them, the theatre for dramatic performances, 4 cinema theatres and one *tamasha* theatre. The drama house was situated in the Khasbag area and was constructed in 1915. The *tamasha* theatre was in C ward and was built in 1935. All the 4 cinema theatres were situated in Laxmipuri and were started about or after 1935. All these are dealt with separately below: (a) The drama theatre, known as Palace Theatre, was used and hired out exclusively for dramas. Saturday, Monday and Wednesday were regarded as the principal days in the week, and on each of these days a rent of Rs. 50 was charged to the professional dramatic companies. The charges for lighting, etc. were Rs. 15 per day. The rent charged on any of the remaining days in the week, was Rs. 40, exclusive of lighting charges. Private clubs, amateur dramatic societies, etc. were charged Rs. 40 on any day in the week. No such concession was made in the lighting charges. The theatre was also hired out on a monthly and fortnightly basis. During one month 13 performances were allowed and a total of Rs. 500 was charged as rent. The lighting charges for this period amounted to

\* An indigenous species of variety entertainment which includes singing, dancing, dialogue, etc.

Rs. 195. Usually 6 performances were allowed during a fortnight and for this a rent of Rs. 300 was charged. The lighting charges for this period were Rs. 90.

The theatre had a total capacity of seating 1800 people. The auditorium was divided into 9 classes. The charges for each of these were different in the case of different dramatic companies. The permanent staff of the theatre comprised a watchman, a wireman and a sweeper. The monthly salaries of the watchman and the wireman were Rs. 31 and Rs. 45 respectively. The total building cost of the theatre was put at Rs. 300,000. The yearly charges towards wear and tear usually amounted to Rs. 3,000. The monthly expenditure on lighting, etc. (excluding that of the stage) varied between Rs. 50 and Rs. 55.

There was one restaurant on the premises of the theatre. Its building was owned by the State and was hired out by auction every year, to the highest bidder. The monthly rent of the building during the year 1946-47, was Rs. 44. The net total annual proceeds of the State from the theatre were in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1,500. All applications for renting the theatre were made to the Executive Engineer of the State.

(b) The *tamasha* theatre included in the sample was started in 1935. In that year it was hired out for a monthly rent of Rs. 75. At successive hires, since then the rent went on mounting up, until in December, 1947, it was Rs. 500 per month.

The total building cost of the theatre was Rs. 20,000. The building was extended in 1940 for which Rs. 10,000 more were expended. The total annual charges for the maintenance of furniture, etc. were in the neighbourhood of Rs. 500.

The staff of the concern comprised 4 doorkeepers, a booking clerk, a manager, an accountant and

5 menial servants. The monthly salary of one of the doorkeepers was Rs. 30 while that of the remaining 3 was Rs. 15 each. The salary of the booking clerk amounted to Rs. 30, while the manager and the accountant were paid a monthly salary of Rs. 50 each. The monthly salaries of the menial staff ranged from Rs. 24 to Rs. 30.

On an average, one *tamasha* was performed daily. No performances were allowed to go on after 1-30 a.m. The theatre accommodated 550 persons. On rush days additional accommodation was often provided by closing up the gangway, etc. but this had been restricted to a reasonable limit by the order of the State Government. No electricity was used. Petromax lamps were considered to lend a greater effect to the performance. The average expenditure on this type of lighting amounted to Rs. 9 per day. There was one restaurant on the premises of the theatre building and it had been hired out for a monthly rent of Rs. 50. The monthly proceeds from the cycle-stand varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. The proprietor of the theatre paid an annual house tax of Rs. 250. The monthly theatre tax of Rs. 60 and the income and the super tax had also to be paid every year.

The performers usually numbering 8 to 12 formed a *troupe* or *bari*. They comprised a harmonium player, a *tabalji*, a couple of buffoons or *Songadis*, two or three dancing girls, and a "*Kalatwala*". They were paid on contract, the monthly payment varying between Rs. 600 and Rs. 1,000 which was divided amongst them by their manager in accordance with their respective position in the *bari*. Reputed *baris* were usually entertained for as many as four to five months on end at a theatre. The theatre proprietor had to pay one-way travelling charges of a *bari*. In addition to the usual contract payment, a payment of between Rs. 300 and Rs. 400 had also to be made to them as booking fees. Often even after booking a *bari*, there were many defaults and the proprietor had,



to forfeit the booking fees. He had to bear this loss; otherwise he was likely to lose prestige and his theatre to lose reputation.

(c) Of the 4 cinemas included in the sample only one—Padma Talkies was managed by the proprietor himself and it exhibited English films only. The remaining three had been rented out on lease. All the cinema theatres had been built in or after 1934.

The staff of each of these theatres mainly comprised a manager, an accountant, one or two booking clerks, operators, door-keepers, theatre boys and watchmen. In one of the theatres one typist was also employed in addition to the usual staff. The monthly salaries of the managers in 3 theatres varied between Rs. 75 and Rs. 85. In the remaining it was Rs. 40. The chief operators were each paid a monthly salary varying between Rs. 35 and Rs. 45, while the salary of their assistants ranged between Rs. 20 and Rs. 28. The salary of the door-keepers and the booking clerks varied between Rs. 15 and Rs. 25, that of the watchmen between Rs. 18 and Rs. 25 and of the accountants between Rs. 40 and Rs. 50.

There were usually 2 shows on week days, one at 6-30 p.m. and the other at 10 p.m. On Saturdays and Sundays there was a matinee show at 3-30 p.m. in addition to the usual two.

Of the 4 theatres in the sample three accommodated from 450 to 550 persons each while the remaining had a capacity to seat 682 people. No information was available regarding the total construction costs of the cinema theatres included in the sample. The total annual charges towards the wear and tear of machinery, furniture, etc. varied between Rs. 700 and Rs. 800 in the first two theatres, and between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 in the remaining two. These charges were borne by the lessees. The annual expenditure on lighting, etc. varied between Rs. 1,700 and Rs. 3,000.

Films were rented on a percentage or a fixed hire basis. English films were usually rented on fixed hire while most of the Indian films had to be rented on a percentage basis. Before booking the films a deposit—its amount depending upon the reputation of the producer and the film itself—had to be placed with the distributors. Sometimes the deposits amounted to between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 12,000. Usually between 50 and 60 per cent of the total takings comprised the distributors' share.

All the cinemas in the city had to pay a municipal tax of Re. 1 per show. Besides this, they had to pay the District Magistrate's Performance Licence fee of Rs. 10 per month. The octroi duty on films imported into the State territory was borne by the exhibitor at the rate of 4 annas per 1000 feet. All the theatres had to be "passed" by the government electrical engineer once or twice a year, the fees charged at each inspection being Rs. 50. Profits in all the four theatres in the sample fluctuated over a wide margin, the range depending upon the reputation of the films exhibited. Usually the annual net takings of these concerns varied between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 9,000.

*Sale of tickets in Cinema Theatres.*—The 6 cinema theatres in the city have been described above. In order to have some idea of the patronage extended to these by the residents temporary, or permanent, of the city, or from the other side, the extent to which the residents availed themselves of the entertainment provided by these theatres, we decided to carry out a rather detailed survey of the ticket sales in them. For this purpose we arranged through the District Magistrate that each of the cinema theatres in the city should submit a detailed statement of different classes of tickets sold every day at the end of every week in April, July, October and December in 1946. These returns were duly submitted to the Office of the Socio Economic Survey. We present below this information.

The data collected by us pertained to 1,605 shows in all the 6 theatres in the city. (See table 46). The total number of spectators as per the total sale of tickets at all these shows was 504,967 and the total income was Rs. 178,741. From this it can generally be said that during the whole year there were about 4,800 shows in the 6 theatres and they were attended by about 1,500,000 spectators, the theatres collecting about Rs. 500,000. Considering the total population of the city at the time of our survey in relation to the above figures, we may say that if all persons had availed themselves of the entertainments afforded by the theatres every one could have attended on an average 9-10 shows during the year.

The total seating capacity of the 6 theatres, as per information supplied by their managers, was 3,225. On the basis of about 4,800 shows at these 6 theatres during one year, they could have accommodated 155 lakh spectators, during one year, or everybody in the city could have availed himself of about 5-6 cinema shows every two weeks. The corresponding figure for Merseyside was 3 shows every two weeks.\* But the actual attendance, as recorded from the sale of tickets was 9-10 per cent of this. This reveals a considerable degree of unutilised accommodation in cinema houses. In Merseyside while the seating capacity in relation to the population was smaller than in Kolhapur, the utilisation of available capacity was much fuller. It was calculated that the total weekly attendance at Liverpool Cinemas came to about two thirds of the population while in Kolhapur the corresponding proportion came to less than 30 p.c.‡

In most of the cinema theatres there were usually two shows every day. On Saturdays and Sundays there were matinee shows in addition. On any other days, which were public holidays, etc. matinee shows were arranged. From our data it appears that on an

\* The Social Survey of Merseyside, Vol. III, p. 280.

‡ Calculated from Social Survey of Merseyside, p.p. 280, 281.

**TABLE 46—TOTAL NUMBER OF SPECTATORS, SHOWS AND INCOME IN DIFFERENT CINEMA THEATRES IN KOLHAPUR CITY IN DIFFERENT MONTHS OF 1946.**

Name of Cinema Theatre	Months—April		July		October		December		Total	
	Total Spectators	Total Income Rs.	Total Spectators	Total Income Rs.	Total Spectators	Total Income Rs.	Total Spectators	Total Income Rs.	Total Spectators	Total Income Rs.
Frabhat No. of shows	29876 70	14235	19151 71	7032	18487 66	8349	16243 70	6671	83757 277	36287
Padma No. of shows	25347 68	6964	24969 70	6985	26257 72	7510	24884 72	6608	101457 282	28067
Venus No. of shows	24090 67	5321	23573 71	5550	22740 70	5412	20978 72	3907	93481 280	20300
Rajaram No. of shows	35939 74	18056	20398 66	9992	23769 66	10507	23085 67	10069	103191 273	48024
Royal No. of shows	18291 64	8137	17692 65	8056	19570 67	8475	22239 67	10580	77792 263	55308
Shivaji No. of shows	16219 65	3080	13390 68	4444	11212 68	2232	5468 29	999	45289 330	10755
Total	149,762	55,853	120,273	41,569	122,035	42,485	112,897	38,834	504,967	178,741

average there were two shows per day and 16-17 shows per week. Taking into account the total attendance at these theatres during a week it would appear that every person in the city could have attended one show every 3 weeks. Of course the assumption underlying these calculations, that everybody in the city avails himself equally of the cinema shows, was far from true. There were some sections of the population which did not visit the cinemas at all. There were others who attended them more frequently than the average. We could, however, collect no information about the former or the latter group.

Turning to the interesting problem of seasonal variations in the average number of spectators and income per show, we find some remarkable things. The following statement shows the average number of spectators and income per show in different months.

Month	Average number of spectators per show.	Average income per show.
April	367	136
July	293	101
October	298	104
December	299	103

The most remarkable fact is the close accord of average for July, October and December. They are surprisingly, or almost suspiciously, close and stable. During April the average number of spectators and with it the average income per show went up, the number of spectators by about 22 per cent and income by about 36 per cent. Thus in April the average attendance per show was higher and the income derived per spectator was also slightly larger than in other months. A further probing into this reveals another remarkable fact about the sale of tickets of various classes in the different months. Table 47 contains this information

TABLE 47—THE SALE OF TICKETS OF VARIOUS CLASSES IN CINEMA THEATRES IN KOLHAPUR CITY IN DIFFERENT MONTHS OF 1946.

Classes	Months- April Spectators	July Spectators	October Spectators	December Spectators	Total Spectators
Ladies 2 as.	7849 (5.2)	5387 (4.4)	4732 (3.8)	4350 (3.8)	22318 (4.4)
Males 2 as.	33356 (23)	24516 (20)	31490 (25.3)	29395 (36)	118757 (23.6)
Ladies 4 as. 6 p.	18498 (12.3)	14949 (12.4)	10159 (8.3)	8285 (7.3)	51891 (10)
Males 4 as. 6 p.	45067 (30)	43054 (35)	41199 (33)	38719 (34)	168039 (33.6)
Ladies+Males 6 as.	—	—	—	1605 (1.4)	1605 (1.95)
Ladies+Males 8 as.	21676 (14.5)	19475 (16)	18948 (15.5)	16379 (14.5)	76478 (15)
Ladies+Males 12 as.	11217 (7.5)	6567 (5.3)	8101 (6.1)	7172 (6.3)	33057 (6.6)
Ladies+Males Rs. 1	10830 (7.2)	5884 (4.9)	6910 (5.5)	6567 (5.7)	30091 (6.0)
Ladies+Males Rs. 2	1269	441	596	425	2731
Total	149762 (100)	120273 (100)	122035 (100)	112897 (100)	504967 (100)

More than 70 per cent of the spectators bought tickets of the lowest 4 classes in all the months. Most of the increase in the number of spectators in April also occurred among these four classes of tickets buyers. It is necessary in this connection to examine the proportion of spectators in each ticket class in the different months. The proportion of spectators in the different classes of tickets sold show very interesting variations. The proportion of spectators in the class—Ladies—annas 2 is the highest in April but in the class—Males—annas 2 it is the second lowest. Again in the class—Ladies—annas 4 6 pies—the proportion of the spectators is at an identical peak in April and June but in the class Males—annas 4-6 pies—the proportion of spectators in April is the lowest of the year. In the classes of tickets of 12 annas and above the proportion was highest in April. The above facts would generally indicate that relatively more females on an average visited cinemas in April than males. No specific reason can be adduced to explain this.

The total number of films exhibited during the 4 months covered by our survey was 92. Of these 48 were English films, 37 Hindi films and 7 Marathi films. Of the total spectators 57 per cent had been attending Hindi pictures, the remaining being almost equally divided between Marathi and English pictures. It is obvious that Marathi pictures attracted larger crowds. Though Marathi films were only 8 per cent of the total number of films exhibited during the period they had attracted about 22 per cent of the total spectators. Almost the same number of spectators attended 48 English films, i.e. more than half the total films screened during that period.

The predominance of Hindi films over Marathi films could be easily explained. A Hindi film could be exhibited all over India as contrasted with a Marathi film which could be shown only in the relatively restricted Marathi speaking area. Film

producers naturally preferred, therefore, to produce films for the larger and wider all-India market. During the war costs of film production had gone up and each film producer had to take out a licence and was allotted a fixed annual quota of raw film. The quota of raw film allocated to Marathi pictures was also small and as a consequence only a few Marathi pictures could be produced. Thus at the time of our survey and for 2-3 years before that the total number of Marathi films produced every year had significantly gone down.

The number of English films shown during the period slightly exceeded the combined total of Marathi and Hindi films. English or American films attracted generally a small audience of educated and English knowing people, except when the picture was what is popularly called a "stunt picture". English or American films were also booked for short periods and changes were much more frequent than in the case of Marathi and Hindi films.

Table 48 shows a list of the best attended pictures in the period together with the total number of shows of each, the number of spectators attending each and the income derived from each. The best attended pictures were those which attracted the largest number of spectators in the Hindi-Marathi group and in the English group respectively. Of the 10 best attended pictures in the period, 2 were Marathi, 4 Hindi and 4 English and American. Both these Marathi pictures were mythological films and had naturally a very wide appeal. The 4 Hindi films may be broadly described as "social pictures". The four best attended English pictures were predominantly of the 'stunt type' containing a lot of fighting, etc.

*Tamasha Theatres.*—As recorded earlier there were two theatres in Kolhapur where only *tamashas* were performed. The following statement shows



**TABLE 48—THE BEST ATTENDED PICTURES IN KOLHAPUR CINEMAS IN 1946 TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF SHOWS, AND SPECTATORS OF EACH AND THE TOTAL INCOME DERIVED FROM EACH.**

Name of the Picture	No. of Shows	Total Spectators	Total Income
Ram Rajya	131	47821	20815
Dr. Kotnis	113	43719	21194
Meri Behen	65	17692	8056
Basant	57	19740	4373
Piya Milan	53	13059	5630
Rukmini Swayamvar	47	13277	4968
Desert Song	18	5087	3031
Frenchman's Creek	16	4959	1102
Lady Robinhood	18	3452	699
Thief of Bagdad	26	4362	1503

the total number of performances, the number of spectators and income during the 4 months under survey:—

Month	No. of performances.	No. of spectators.	Income Rs.
April	60	10,155	5,264
July	61	5,459	3,102
October	62	7,158	4,006
December	18	3,311	1,688
Total	201	26,083	14,060

The small number of performances in December was mainly due to the fact that only in one of the two theatres were performances taking place in that month. Even so it can be generally inferred that, relatively, December was in the slack season. In the other months surveyed performances averaged two per day or one in each theatre. The average attendance per show was lowest in July and highest in December. Attendance was better in December probably because of a relatively small number of shows. Average attendance per performance was second highest in April.

The total seating capacity of the two theatres was about 1,000 and putting the average number of shows during a year at 600, the theatres could have accommodated 600,000 spectators or everybody in the town could have availed himself of about 5-6 performance during the year. The actual attendance was, however, only about 13 per cent of this. About Rs. 4,500 were spent every year on this kind of entertainment in Kolhapur city.

*Dramas.*—There was one theatre where only dramatic performances were given. As dramas were not regularly performed we decided to collect infor-

mation about the sale of tickets at all dramatic performances during 1946.

During 1946, 63 dramatic performances were given at this theatre. These performances were of 32 different dramas. All of them were Marathi dramas. A total of 24,007 persons attended these performances and a total of Rs. 21,836 were spent by them for this.

Of the 63 performances during the year, 12 each took place in June and July, 11 in December and 10 in January. In all the other months, except November in which there was no performance, they averaged between 2 and 4. From the point of view of attendance or number of spectators at different performances, a classification made for this purpose showed that of the total of 63 performances during the year, the number of spectators attending a performance was between 200 and 300 in the case of 19 performances, between 100 and 200 in the case of 11, between 300 and 400 and between 400 and 500 respectively in the case of 8 performances each. Income per performance averaged between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 in the case of 16 performances, between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 in the case of 14, below Rs. 100 in the case of 8, and between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 in the case of 12. It is also interesting to note that 23 of the 63 performances were given on Saturdays, 13 on Mondays, 11 on Wednesdays and 5 on Sundays.

The two best attended dramas, 5 performances of one of which and 3 of the other had been given during the year, were old ones one written some 25 years ago and another even older than that. The number of spectators per performance averaged about 650 in one case and about 400 in another case, the income per performance averaging Rs. 585 in the case of the former and Rs. 385 in the case of the latter.

## CHAPTER VIII

### SOCIAL VICES

1. *Bucket or Race betting shops.*—As revealed by our Census of institutions there were 9 bucket shops in the city at the time of our survey. In a sense the presence and continued functioning of these shops was a unique feature of Kolhapur as these did not exist, at least openly, anywhere else in the Bombay State. These shops in Kolhapur worked as licenced betting shops. They accepted bets on races held in Poona, Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta, etc. on the days on which they were held at those places. The results of these races were communicated to Kolhapur by telephone and/or telegraph. The winners were paid according to the rates of each race horse as declared at the places at which the races were run. The rates were the same in all the shops. Transactions of each day were concluded on that day and there were no carry forwards. Each shop had to pay an annual licence fee of Rs. 3,000 to the Kolhapur Government. A betting tax of one anna in a rupee on the total bet money collected in each shop on each day was also collected by the Government.

The existence and continued functioning of these shops was mainly the result of the keen interest the late Shri Rajaram Maharaj took in horse racing. Popular elements had always looked upon these shops as a blot on Kolhapur and as a blatant encouragement to people to indulge in gambling. In 1944, the Regency Council prohibited these shops from accepting individual bets for less than Rs. 5. The aim was to prevent poor people from betting small amounts and to raise the level of the smallest bet beyond their means. We were, however, informed that this restriction was always evaded and bets of smaller amounts were ac-

cepted though they were not entered into the written records of the shops which were regularly inspected by Government officials.\*

In order to get some idea of the volume of activities of these shops we requested the District Magistrate, Kolhapur, to make available to us the records of transactions kept by these shops. This he kindly agreed to do and we got the records copied for the months of February and September in the year 1945 and 1946. The choice of months was influenced by the fact that the two months chosen were supposed to be busy months in the world of horse racing in India. As noted previously the records do not cover bets accepted below the legal minimum. The records, therefore, only present a partial picture. The extent of underestimation, however, could not be determined.

The information gathered by us is presented below in two tables. Table 49 gives the classification of bets according to their amounts for all the shops. Table 50 gives for each shop, the total amounts of accepted bets and the total payment made during the same period.

The classification of bets according to their individual amounts brings out the fact that the bulk of them were concentrated in the two lowest classes. This taken together with the fact mentioned above that bets of amounts less than Rs. 5 were accepted in contravention of the legal restriction, confirms the then widely held belief that the poorer classes were the main victims or customers of these shops. This was an indulgence they could ill afford. The amounts of total payments made were always less than the total amounts of bets accepted. A rough calculation can be made to estimate

\* The shops were abolished in 1948, when Kolhapur State was merged into the Indian Union.

TABLE 49—NUMBER OF BETS ACCEPTED BY ALL THE  
IN 1945 AND 1946 CLASSIFIED  
February 1945

## D A T E S

Amount of bets. Rs.	3	10	14	17	24	26	27
5	251	397	139	337	280	110	152
10	50	53	56	73	63	8	47
11—20	244	324	132	264	234	128	314
21—30	18	36	16	19	33	21	17
31—40	42	42	29	44	32	10	16
41—50	7	10	12	20	22	8	5
51—60	5	12	6	13	11	5	—
61—70	3	13	6	11	11	3	7
71—80	6	—	—	3	5	—	2
81—90	1	6	—	2	85	3	—
91—100	2	2	—	4	1	—	2
101—110	4	8	7	3	105	2	1
111—120	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
121—130	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
131—140	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
141—150	4	3	4	3	4	3	2
151—160	1	3	—	1	—	—	1
161—170	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
171—180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
181—190	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
191—200	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
201—250	—	2	3	—	10	—	4
251—300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
301—400	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
401—500	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
501—600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
601—700	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
701—800	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

BUCKET SHOPS IN KOLHAPUR CITY ON PARTICULAR DAYS  
BY THEIR INDIVIDUAL AMOUNTS.

September 1945

D A T E S

Amount of bets. Rs.	1	4	8	10	15	23	29
5	325	273	338	333	259	345	462
10	76	67	103	63	53	102	104
11-20	224	191	238	226	237	303	282
21-30	53	33	33	24	31	54	36
31-40	39	31	25	21	27	34	18
41-50	14	4	12	6	5	8	32
51-60	7	10	5	5	9	11	4
61-70	10	14	7	11	3	15	6
71-80	1	1	-	2	1	9	1
81-90	5	-	-	-	2	1	2
91-100	3	5	4	4	2	6	2
101-110	1	2	1	-	-	1	-
111-120	1	2	-	2	3	-	-
121-130	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
131-140	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
141-150	1	6	4	3	1	1	2
151-160	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
161-170	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
171-180	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
181-190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
191-200	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
201-250	4	4	2	3	-	2	3
251-300	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
301-400	2	1	1	-	2	-	-
401-500	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
501-600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
601-700	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
701-800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-





TABLE 50—THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF BETS ACCEPTED AND PAYMENTS MADE BY DIFFERENT BUCKET SHOPS IN KOLHAPUR CITY ON PARTICULAR DAYS IN 1945 AND 1946.

Name of the Shop or the Owner	Dates—						
	3-2-45	10-2-45	14-2-45	17-2-45	24-2-45	26-2-45	27-2-45
	Rs. as.p.	Rs. as.p.	Rs. as.p.	Rs. as.p.	Rs. as.p.	Rs. as.p.	Rs. as.p.
1) Shaikh Sports Betting Payment	2437-13-0	3720-15-0	5150-5-0	492-0-9	5656-9-0	706-14-0	4622-8-0
2) Sankpal Race Office Payment	1743-5-6	2326-6-0	6418-13-0	2404-13-0	3166-15-9	203-8-0	3847-2-0
3) Asha Sporting House	470-0-0	48-4-0	47-13-0	—	3-13-0	—	340-5-0
	45-0-0	55-0-0	35-0-0	—	10-0-0	—	25-0-0
4) Magdoom Sbet Race House							
5) D. G. Jadhav							
6) Deccan Sporting House							
7) P. T. Lad Betting Payment			4246-0-0		5324-0-0	—	5174-0-0
8) B. A. Walwekar Betting Payment	1170-5-0	1316-10-0	1464-11-0	1386-9-0	1193-2-0	—	45-0-0
	1263-6-0	1175-12-0	786-13-0	939-8-0	1802-8-0	—	1697-12-0
9) The Sharad Sports Betting Payment	5301-11-0	5063-7-0	4374-6-0	5188-12-0	2323-12-0	235-0-0	870-3-0
	6254-3-0	2262-6-0	3180-3-0	2044-2-0	1368-13-0	—	3108-1
							2432-14-0
Totals not available							
Betting Payment	9379-13-0	10049-4-0	15283-3-0	11067-5-9	14401-3-0	941-14-0	14883-5-0
% of Payment to Betting	9305-14-6	5759-8-0	10430-11-0	5388-7-0	6383-3-9	203-8-0	7220-3-0
	99	58	68	48	44	22	48

TABLE 50—(Contd.)

Name of Shop or owner	Dates:—						
	1-9-45	4-9-45	8-9-45	10-9-45	15-9-45	22-9-45	29-9-45
	Rs. as.p.	Rs. as.p.	Rs. as.p.	Rs. as.p.	Rs. as.p.	Rs. as.p.	Rs. as.p.
1) Shaikh Sports	4070-10-0	3994-1-0	3000-5-0	2715-0-0	3550-10-0	3806-4-0	3144-12-0
Payment	1986-13-0	2406-9-6	2090-9-0	1963-8-0	1803-14-0	1907-7-0	1274-5-0
2) Sankpal Race	476-14-0	425-1-0	556-9-0	346-0-0	250-10-0	590-10-0	435-15-0
Office	25-1-3	30-0-0	35-0-0	10-10-0	30-0-0	40-0-0	30-0-0
3) Asha Sports							
4) Maedum Shet Race House							
5) D. G. Jadhav							
6) Deccan Sporting House							
7) F. T. Lad	322-0-0	195-0-0	387-3-0	295-12-0	341-4-0	993-8-0	1147-14-0
Payment	41-12-0	5-0-0	50-0-0	10-0-0	30-0-0	20-0-0	55-0-0
8) B. A. Walvekar	1795-10-0	1430-5-0	1032-3-0	1286-15-0	1292-13-0	1440-10-0	1646-14-0
Payment	1002-9-0	1044-6-0	1007-14-0	752-8-0	2857-15-6	721-2-0	2437-2-0
9) The Sharnad Sports	3827-8-0	3100-0-0	2926-5-0	3018-12-0	2460-14-0	3262-13-0	2235-10-0
Payment	152-8-0	230-10-0	176-14-0	25-0-0	57-8-0	110-0-0	111-4-0
Totals not available							
Betting	9492-10-0	9144-7-0	7902-9-0	7663-7-0	7896-3-0	10092-13-0	8611-1-0
Payment	3208-11-3	3716-9-6	3290-5-0	2761-10-0	4779-5-6	2798-9-0	3897-11-0
% of Payment to Betting	32	41	42	35	50	28	45

TABLE 50—(Contd.)

Name of Shop or Owner	3-2-46	9-2-46	16-2-46	23-2-46	7-9-46	14-9-46	21-9-46	28-9-46
	Rs. as.p.	Rs. as.p.	Rs. as.p.	Rs. as.p.	Rs. as.p.	Rs. as.p.	Rs. as.p.	Rs. as.p.
1) Shaikh Sports Betting Payment	4953-2-0	5001-10-0	5175-5-0	1193-3-0				
2) Sankpal Race Betting Office Payment	3596-12-0	5140-14-0	3432-0-0	667-9-0	2851-4-0	2852-10-0	3881-9-0	3727-3-0
3) Asha Sports	85-0-0	125-0-0	115-0-0	50-0-0	240-0-0	185-0-0	601-14-0	145-0-0
4) Magdoom Shet Race House	Totals not available							
5) D. G. Jadhav Betting Payment	3552-3-0	3698-2-0	2551-9-0	363-12-0				
6) Decaan Sporting House Betting Payment	2452-6-6	2587-13-0	1780-6-0	31-0-0				
7) P. T. Lad Betting Payment	Not available							
8) B. A. Walwekar Betting Payment	2581-9-0	2243-12-0	2352-8-0	262-8-0	928-2-0	974-6-0	527-3-0	550-10-0
9) The Sharad Sports	65-0-0	105-10-0	10-0-0	10-0-0	619-11-0	1251-4-0	251-6-6	253-9-0
	1633-2-0	2471-4-0	3207-8-0	637-8-0	3159-0-0	3123-0-0	3256-0-0	2019-0-0
	1500-2-0	2080-12-0	2613-15-0	398-0-0	242-0-0	95-0-0	577-0-0	101-6-0
Betting Payment	15875-0-0	15784-11-0	16126-14-0	2987-3-0	6948-6-0	6950-0-0	6674-12-0	5306-13-0
% of Payment to Betting	7699-4-6	10040-1-0	7951-5-0	1156-9-0	1102-11-0	1471-4-0	1430-4-6	499-15-0
	48	63	49	39	16	21	21	9

the probable loss suffered by the customers from the proportion of the amount of payments made to the amounts of bets accepted. In Table 50 we have a record of 22 days. Only on one day the proportion of payments to bets accepted was about cent per cent. It was as low as 9 per cent and 16 per cent on two occasions. On 15 days the proportion varied between 20 per cent and 50 per cent. On the remaining 4 days it varied between 58 per cent and 50 per cent. Ignoring the loss to individual customers, payments made may be taken as money not lost by customers, as a whole. If this is deducted from the total amount put into bets by them we get a rough idea of the loss suffered by the customers as a body. Such calculations show that in February and September, 1945 the customers lost Rs. 31,315 and Rs. 36,351 respectively. In the same months in 1946 they lost Rs. 24,026 and Rs. 20,370 respectively. This of course does not include the loss suffered by those who made bets for amounts below Rs. 5.

## CHAPTER IX.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. *History and Development of the Kolhapur Municipal Borough.*—The establishment of municipalities in bigger cities in the Bombay Presidency goes back to 1850. The Government of India Act XXVI of 1850 authorised the creation of such bodies. Under this Act municipalities came to be established on Government initiative in several towns and cities in the Bombay Presidency. The Satara municipality was established in August, 1853. Major George Malcom, the then Political Agent at Kolhapur, took the initiative in this respect and on 12th October, 1854, the Kolhapur municipality was established. It consisted of six persons, two of whom were Government servants. An annual grant of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned to the Municipality and one clerk and 34 policemen were earmarked for its activities. The functions of the Municipality, as then visualised, were maintenance of roads, cleaning and maintaining open drains, water supply, privies, maintenance of bridges and ferry service. The town of Kolhapur was divided into six parts and each part was to be looked after in all these respects by a member of the Municipal Committee of six. Each member was assisted by a policeman and he was expected to look after the cleaning of the streets in his jurisdiction. By a *firman* of 1854, the members were given powers to fine anybody up to Rs. 5 for despoiling the streets or for keeping them unclean.

For some years, the work of the new Municipal Committee went on satisfactorily and was even commended by the Government of Bombay in 1861. But things began to slacken a great deal soon afterwards. In 1868, the constitution of the Municipality

was somewhat altered and the Darbar Surgeon was made the Ex-officio president of the Committee. An Executive Council of 2 members was appointed, and all matters were to be decided in consultation with the President. It appears that this did not improve matters. By an order dated 19th July, 1871, the Political Agent increased the membership of the Committee to thirty. The sum of Rs. 3,000 allotted to the Municipality had also been found to be incommensurate with its increasing expenditure. From 1860 the annual expenditure had gone up considerably and in 1867-68, it had amounted to Rs. 5,722-7-4. As a result of a representation in this matter, therefore, the annual grant of Rs. 3,000 was abolished in 1869 and certain heads of revenue were transferred to the Municipality. These were the octroi duties on betal leaves, tobacco, salted fish, etc. and excise duties on opium, *bhang*, etc. The total revenues thus allocated to the Municipality amounted to Rs. 7,300.

But even this income was found to be inadequate to the growing needs of the Municipality in the next few years. The authorities realised that the rates of Municipal taxes were quite high but that a majority of the citizens in the town escaped from them on several grounds, the most important of which was the strength of some old privileges. Colonel Anderson, the then Political Agent, appointed a committee of five, on 24 February 1873 to inquire into this state of affairs. The committee consisted of the following persons.— President: Mr. S. Hanik, Assistant Political Agent. Members: M. V. Barve, State Karbhari; G. G. Phatak, Chief Judge; V. R. Kale, Sudar Amin; Ganesh Vithal, Mamlatdar. The Committee submitted its report on 12th April, 1873 and opined that the tax collections were very inadequate on account of the following reasons:—

- (a) Brahmins were completely exempt from all taxes.
- (b) The following persons were exempt from the payment of octroi duties:—

(i) Those who paid a charge known as *Khandjupi*. The system of paying this charge to Government to get exemption from all other taxes had originated at the beginning of the 19th century. In 1873, there were 486 persons in Kolhapur town, most of them merchants, who paid a total *Khandjupi* charge of Rs. 163-8-0 to the Municipality. The charge per head thus came to 6 annas only, which was less than the octroi duty payable on a single cart loaded with grain.

(ii) The Sardars and Jagirdars of the realm, whose families numbered 153, were exempted from the payment of taxes for various reasons.

(iii) Residents of the Guruwar and Shanwar Peths were exempted because they paid taxes to the Dumaldars of those wards. The latter claimed the exclusive right of levying and collecting taxes in those wards.

The Committee, after reviewing the then existing conditions, made several recommendations for improving matters. The main suggestion made was that of levying a house-tax. The Committee noted that 5 out of the then existing 11 wards of the town were outside the purview of Municipal taxation because they were administered by Dumaldars. Unless this state of affairs was radically changed, no substantial improvement in the system of taxation and collection was possible. The Committee therefore, proposed that the perquisites, rights, etc. of the Dumaldars should be abolished after paying them reasonable compensation. The Committee proposed to levy a house tax on 5,000 out of the 7,000 houses in the town so as to collect Rs. 10,000. This, together with other proposals, was expected to raise the annual income of the Municipality to Rs. 20,000.

The Municipal Committee approved the proposal for the levying of the house tax by 26 votes to 2 (2 others abstaining). Another Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. G. Phatak endorsed the sug-

gestion as well as that of expropriating the Dumaldars. These recommendations were accepted by the Political Agent and, in turn, by the Bombay Government and the house tax was levied in Kolhapur with effect from 1st September, 1873.

The house tax was opposed by all sections of the population. As Colonel Ferris, who was at this time in the Kolhapur Residency and who became the Political Agent at Kolhapur in later years, observed in a speech in 1906, "I remember that the imposition of a house tax was very much resented indeed, and I have a lively recollection of a vast crowd numbering many hundreds, if not thousands, of dissentients assembled on the maidan known as the general parade ground, and refusing to return to their burdened domiciles. The arguments of an April storm proved stronger than any I could urge, and the house tax came to be accepted as a necessary evil which, after all, brought some compensation."\*

On 19 August, 1873 Colonel Anderson, the Political Agent, issued an order stressing the need for the inclusion of high officials of the State in the Municipality in order to increase the efficiency of its administration. By the same order, he appointed Mr. Hamik, Assistant Political Agent as President, Messers. M. V. Barve and G. G. Phatak as Vice-Presidents, Major Dukot as Honorary Engineer and Dr. G. Sinclair as Health Officer. The order was endorsed by the Bombay Government on 23 September, 1873.

Mr. Hamik carried out his duties as President with great tact and in 1875 submitted a detailed report on the working of the Municipality together with some suggestions for improvement to the Political Agent. In this report he explained that members of the Municipal Committee did not take their duties seriously, did not attend meetings regularly and at meetings wasted

\* Quoted in कोल्हापूर नगरपालिकेचा इतिहास, जे. पी. नाईक, १९४४.



time in palaver ; schemes approved by the General Body were executed with considerable delay, monies were not spent in the best manner possible, etc. He suggested two alternative arrangements as a remedy. (1) To appoint a salaried Manager responsible to the General Body to look after Municipal work. (2) A government official should be appointed to look after this Department. He preferred the latter alternative.

Colonel F. Schnider, the Political Agent, accepted this suggestion and in a report dated 18 May, 1875 suggested to the Bombay Government that the Managing Committee should be replaced by an official to look after city improvement. The General Body should be maintained as before. The official should submit the budget and accounts to it. The Bombay Government approved these recommendations on 5 June 1875 and the scheme was put through. Mr. G. B. Chaphekar was the first official appointed to take charge of Municipal work.

Broadly speaking, this arrangement continued upto 1889 with only minor modifications. One of these was adopted in 1881 by which the total membership was increased to 35, of whom 13 were to be officials, 4 sirdars, and 18 members of liberal professions, etc. During the period from 1873 to 1889 the Municipality carried out the following important schemes of city improvement. (1) Pulling down of the old town wall (filling up the moat around it and constructing on it a road which circled the town). (2) Construction of underground drains. (3) Construction of public privies. (4) Arranging for the collection and disposal of refuse and nightsoil. During the same period the Kolhapur Government constructed the Albert Edward Hospital, the Town Hall, etc. and by building an aqueduct from Kalamba lake arranged for an assured and ample supply of drinking water to the inhabitants.

In 1882 Lord Ripon released his famous resolution on local governments in India and municipalities all

over India entered a new era. The Bombay Government passed two Acts in 1884, one for the Local Boards and another for Municipalities. In 1886, a committee was appointed to suggest changes in the constitution of the Kolhapur Municipality. On the recommendations made by it the Kolhapur Regency Council prepared Municipal Rules in 1889 under which the membership of the Kolhapur Municipality was divided into two classes (1) Ex. Officio (2) Others. Ex. Officio members numbered 9. The others were nominated non-officials and their number was not to be less than twice that of the Ex. officio members. The President was nominated.

This arrangement continued till 1904. During the period the Municipality got the Kapiltirth tank in the heart of the town filled up and also did some notable work for fighting the plague epidemic during the years 1898-1904. However, the municipal affairs deteriorated rapidly in this period and corruption, inefficiency, dishonesty, etc. increased apace. In 1893, the Collector issued an audit on the Municipality and a Committee was appointed by the Darbar to inquire into this. Yet nothing was done. In 1899 a second audit was issued but to no purpose. So, in 1904, when the period of office of the then Municipal Members expired, Shri Shahu Maharaj suspended the Municipality and Mr. B. V. Jadhav was appointed the Administrator, a position which he was to occupy till 1918.

Mr. Jadhav reorganised the municipal administration on sound lines. He organized and arranged the records of the Municipality and wrote out its history. The accounting system was reorientated and for every payment made to the Municipality, giving of an authorised receipt was made compulsory. Tax arrears had been considerable in 1904. They were significantly reduced by efficient collection. During his official tenure the Ferris Market was opened in 1906. In 1913, Mr. Jadhav organized the Urban Co-operative Society for the employees of the Municipality. The develop-

ment of the new suburb of Shahupuri received his constant attention and he was responsible for introducing, for the first time, some kind of building regulations. Mr. Jadhav's term of office ended in 1918 and for the next two years, two other administrators were appointed by the Darbar. In 1920 Shri Shahu Maharaj issued a notification by which the Municipality was again restored and its constitution was changed. There were to be 47 commissioners in the new body as against 27 in the old body which had been suspended in 1904. The Mamlatdar, State Engineer, Durbar Surgeon and Daffardar were to be ex-officio members. For the first 3 years, the President was to be appointed by the Darbar. After that he was to be elected by the General Body. The elected members were to be elected from electorates that were communal or caste-wise. The franchise was extended to those paying an annual tax of Rs. 1, other than octroi to the Municipality.

Elections to the new body took place in 1921. The next three years again witnessed a rapid deterioration in Municipal affairs resulting in corruption, maladministration and chaos. As a consequence, the Municipality was again suspended by the Darbar in 1924. In 1925, however, the Kolhapur State Municipal Act 1925 was put on the statute book and the Kolhapur Municipality was again restored. Under the Act there were to be 40 Municipal Councillors, 20 nominated and 20 elected. Out of the latter 2 seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes. The communal or caste-wise electorates were abolished. The franchise was given to all those who were paying a minimum of Rs. 2 as taxes (excluding octroi) and were residents within the municipal area. The President was to be elected by the 40 councillors. The newly formed municipality began functioning in 1926. In 1932 some changes were introduced in its constitution. The number of elected members was increased to 25 and that of nominated ones reduced to 15. The franchise was further extended to those paying a minimum of 8 annas as house-tax.

The Municipality continued to plod on for the next 12 years. In 1944 the Kolhapur Municipal Borough's Act was passed and some important changes were made in its constitution. The total number of councillors was kept unchanged at 40. But the nominations were reduced to ten and were made discretionary. The old Act of 1925 was based on the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901 while the Act of 1944 was generally modelled on the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925. The only significant changes were three. The first of these was the retention of nominations on a discretionary basis—this has already been noted; the second was the power reserved to the Darbar to appoint the Chief Officer, Health Officer and Engineer of the Municipality; and the third was the provision of statutory grants-in-aid which included a share of one anna in the rupee of income-tax and fifty per cent of the non-agricultural assessment raised in the municipal area.

2. *Kolhapur Municipal Finance*\*.—We now proceed to discuss the finances of the Kolhapur Municipal Borough during the period 1940-45, the five years preceding our survey. A survey of finances in the earlier periods cannot be attempted for two reasons. (1) The destruction of the Municipal records pertaining to years before 1940 and (2) the non-uniformity of such information as is available in respect of that period.

Even the information available in this respect for the period 1940-45 was defective in several particulars. Firstly, the system of drawing up statements of expenditure and revenue as well as the budget statements was very defective. Certain items of revenue and expenditure were found transferred from one head to another without any recorded explanation thereof. This was mainly because of the absence of a uniform method of keeping accounts. For making the figures

\* This account is mainly based on a Report on Municipal finance made by Prof. B. R. Dhekney, in 1946-47 and published (in Marathi) by the municipality.

of different years comparable with one another, we had to rearrange them from such information as was available. Secondly, the available accounts did not make any distinction between ordinary and extra-ordinary items of revenue and expenditure. As a result, though the Municipal Borough was spending considerable sums on capital works during the years under review, it was not possible to indicate their magnitude from the available accounts.

*Receipts.*—These can be grouped into two broad categories: (1) revenue derived by the Municipality from the taxes levied by it and (2) grants made by the Kolhapur State Government to it. The latter included shares of certain taxes collected by the State which were allocated to the Municipal Borough.

Under the Kolhapur Municipal Borough's Act, 1944, the Kolhapur Municipal Borough levied the following important taxes: (1) Octroi duty on goods imported and consumed within the Municipal limits. (2) a tax on houses and lands situated within the Municipal limits. In addition, it levied certain rates and fees for the supply of certain essential services, such as (1) a special Sanitary cess for cleaning private latrines; (2) a general Sanitary cess collected from house-owners who did not have private latrines in their houses; (3) a tax on vehicles plying within the Municipal limits and using Municipal roads, and (4) a number of licence fees on certain trades and professions, on the sale of meat and fish, cattle and sheep, tobacco, snuff, betel leaves, etc. Apart from these, the Municipal Borough derived revenue from its landed property, markets, slaughter house, etc.

Table 51 gives the revenue collected and expenditures made under the various heads during 1940-45. The available figures for 1944-45 were for a period of 14 months. This was because the accounting year was changed during 1945. For comparative purposes,

we have reduced the figures to 12 months averages everywhere in the following.

The octroi receipts increased by more than 70 per cent during the period. Broadly speaking, they were rather stable during the first three years and the increase came wholly during the last two. This was mainly due to the revision of the octroi schedule in 1943-44 whereby rates of duty on certain articles were raised and specific duties on some were replaced by *ad valorem* duties. The latter coincided with and was followed by a period of rising prices all round and considerably enhanced the revenues. The revision of the octroi schedules, moreover, put a number of articles in the tax schedule that were formerly not there. As a result of these revisions, and a net rise in the total imports of certain dutiable articles during the period, the octroi receipts were buoyant in the period.

The house tax in Kolhapur was based on annual letting value of houses and lands. In Bombay Province the net annual letting value was obtained by deducting a sum equal to 10 per cent of the gross valuation therefrom in lieu of all allowance for repairs or on any other account. In Kolhapur, however, the net annual letting value was obtained by deducting a sum equal to 10 per cent of the gross valuation and, in addition, the sanitary rates and water charges were also deducted from it. Other conditions being equal, this would make for lighter taxation. Real estate in Kolhapur was taxed at the uniform rate of 8 per cent of the net annual rental value as defined above, which was higher than in, say Poona, Sholapur, etc. But owing to the larger allowances in the calculation of net letting value, the level of taxation in Kolhapur and the other cities was not very different. The rate was proportional, as in most Municipalities, and fell more heavily on properties of lower value.

The house tax receipts recorded a sharp rise in 1942-43 mainly because of the recovery of outstanding

TABLE 51—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE KOL HAPUR MUNICIPAL BOROUGH DURING 1940-45.  
REVENUE

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Year	Total	Octroi	House Tax	Privy Cess	Sanitary Cess	Wheel Tax	Market Returns	Licence Fees
1940-41	339,214	166,665	66,798	20,523	7,819	4,290	27,040	25,411
1941-42	346,947	171,949	69,090	20,381	6,610	5,035	23,699	25,203
1942-43	456,305	166,639	121,500	36,529	14,846	5,700	25,188	29,902
1943-44	701,322	198,397	97,920	27,529	13,310	13,367	28,647	34,117
* 1944-45	888,386	286,835	142,251	40,046	20,318	21,766	26,339	46,153

EXPENDITURE								
Year	Total	Administration and Collection of Taxes	Lighting	Fire brigade	Conservancy	Medical	Public Works	Education
1940-41	327,056	54,843	47,900	3,008	102,330	14,222	47,711	16,925
1941-42	283,513	61,166	33,151	2,201	101,667	7,576	35,566	15,425
1942-43	329,756	73,419	19,362	5,585	93,036	7,648	31,403	46,923
1943-44	804,516	124,281	42,891	2,751	116,390	14,176	96,986	144,811
* 1944-45	1,085,582	93,644	22,639	5,753	205,630	19,645	172,302	270,740

\* Average for 12 months.

arrears. The rise in 1944-45 was partly due to the recovery of arrears and also to the revision of assessment of the tax in that year. Partly also it was due to the fact that the Municipal Borough was authorised by the Kolhapur Government in 1944-45 to levy the house tax on properties owned by them. There were 40 Government buildings in the city paying Rs. 4,346 per year by way of house tax in that year. Within the Municipal limits, there were 14,303 "estates" that paid this tax.

The Privy Cess levied by the Municipal Borough was really a special sanitary cess levied on private latrines for defraying the costs of the scavenging service provided by the Municipality. There were in 1944-45, 4,181 private latrines assessed to this cess. The rate of the cess was Rs. 7 per seat per annum. The general rise in the receipts of this cess during the period under review was mainly due to an increase in the number of private latrines. The rather large collections during 1942-43 and 1944-45 were also due to the recovery of outstanding arrears.

The general sanitary cess was levied only on such houses as were without private latrines and the proceeds were used for the construction and maintenance of public latrines. The cess was based on the annual rental value of buildings at the following graduated rates:—

Houses with a rental value of	Rate per year.
Less than Rs. 3	0-8-0
Rs. 4	1-0-0
Rs. 6	2-0-0
Rs. 8	3-0-0
Above Rs. 8	4-0-0

No house was exempted from tax on the ground of poverty. The rise in the receipts from this cess during



1940-45 was due partly to the inclusion of new houses in the list of those assessed and partly to the reduction of outstanding arrears.

The receipts from the wheel-tax can be split up into two classes (for analytical convenience) as follows:—

Year	Tax on Motor Vehicles. Rs.	Tax on other Vehicles. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1940-41	771	3,519	4,290
1941-42	2,132	2,903	5,035
1942-43	2,514	3,186	5,700
1943-44	9,808	3,559	13,367
1944-45	17,683	4,083	21,766

The almost phenomenal increase in the receipts from the motor vehicles tax during the last two years of the period under survey needs to be explained in greater detail for thereby hangs a tale. Before 1938, the Kolhapur Municipality was competent to levy this tax and the annual collections amounted to Rs. 14,000 on an average. Under the Kolhapur Motor Vehicles Act, 1938, the Kolhapur Government took over this power from the Municipality and promised to compensate it by annual grant of Rs. 1,800. This was wholly unjust but the Municipality was not in a position to do anything about it. In 1943 the Regency Council decided to rectify this by making the grant equal to the share of Kolhapur city in the total collection of the motor vehicles tax in Kolhapur State. This share was to be arrived at on the basis of population. In 1944-45, the Kolhapur Government also cleared the old arrears under this head.

The Municipality levied the wheel tax on other vehicles at the following rates:—

<i>Type of Vehicle</i>	<i>Rate per annum.</i>
1. Four wheeled vehicle drawn by one or more horses	Rs. 12-0-0
2. A <i>Sarwat</i> drawn by 2 bullocks	4-8-0
3. <i>Sarwat</i> drawn by 1 bullock	2-4-0
4. A First class Tonga	10-0-0
5. A Second class Tonga	8-0-0
6. A Private Tonga	10-0-0
7. A cart drawn by 2 bullocks for hire	4-8-0
8. A cart used for agricultural purposes	3-0-0
9. An <i>Ekka</i> for hire	2-0-0
10. An <i>Ekka</i> for private use	1-8-0
11. A hand-cart	1-8-0
12. A Ricksha drawn by man	1-8-0
13. A cycle-ricksha	1-8-0

The increase in the receipts from the tax on other vehicles during 1941-45 was mainly due to the increase in the number of vehicles in the city assessed to this tax.

The receipts from Municipal markets and the market fund did not, for the most part, show any very large variations during the period.

The income from licence fees increased by more than 80 per cent during the period. The bulk of the increase, however, took place during the last two years. Licence fees, before 1942, were in vogue on tea and coffee shops, eating houses, sweetmeat shops, as also on the sales of cattle, sheep, betel leaves, tobacco, snuff, mutton and fish.

The licence fees on hotels and restaurants, eating house, soda water factories, bakeries and sweetmeat

shops were charged according to the importance of streets on which they were situated. These rates were as follows:—

Type of shop	On I	On II	On
	class	class	other
	Road	Road	Roads.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Eating Houses	2	1-0-0	0-8-0
(ii) Hotels and Restaurants	2	1-0-0	0-8-0
(iii) Soda water factories	1	0-10-0	0-5-0
(iv) Bakeries	1	1-0-0	1-0-0
(v) Sweetmeat shops	1	0-10-0	0-5-0

In 1942, fees were levied for the first time on dangerous and offensive trades. In 1944-45 the licence fee on bakeries was raised from annas eight to Re. 1. The basis of the licence fee on the sale of cattle was changed to *ad valorem*. At the same time, licence fees were newly levied on laundry shops and haircutting saloons amounting to Re. 1 and annas eight respectively per year.

Receipts from the sale of manure prepared from the town refuse and sewage were Rs. 4,343 in 1940-41 and Rs. 22,864 in 1944-45.

Coming to the second class of receipts, it should be remarked that prior to 1942-43 the Kolhapur Municipal Borough did not receive any recurring grant from the Kolhapur Darbar in aid of any of the Municipal services. In 1942-43 the Darbar transferred to the Municipality the management and control of primary education in the city and to enable it to carry this out, it started giving recurring grants to the Municipality. These recurring grants were, however, not based on the Municipality's expenditure in that behalf as in British India. They were block grants varying as per

changing conditions. Besides this, the Darbar gave, in this and subsequent years, financial help to the Municipal Borough for construction of school buildings, playgrounds and for the carrying out of the city development schemes.

The recurring grant for primary education was governed by Section 14, Sub-Clause A (6) of the City of Kolhapur Primary Education Act, 1942, which ran as follows:—“(2) the following shall form part of, or be paid into, the Primary Education Fund. (a) The grant payable by the Municipality on account of primary education at not less than such percentage of its total revenue as may be prescribed; (b) The grant paid or payable by the Darbar on account of primary education, which shall be equal to the total contribution of the Municipality during the preceding year or Rs. 40,000 whichever is less”. The laying down of a statutory maximum for the grant in the above, introduced an element of inelasticity to the arrangements.

In regard to the city development schemes, it was stated that the Darbar had promised to pay 50 per cent of the cost of the approved schemes of city development executed during a year or Rs. 50,000 per year whichever was less. For the construction of school buildings, according to the Master Plan adopted by the Municipality, Rs. 10 lakhs were necessary. We were informed that the Darbar had promised to give Rs. 4 lakhs. Contrary to the practice in British India, the Darbar did not make any grant to the Municipality for the maintenance of a qualified sanitary staff.

The following figures show the amounts of grants received from the Darbar:—

Year	Primary Education.	School Building & playgrounds.	City Develop- ment scheme.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1942-43	7,127	—	—
1943-44	73,673	4,625	50,000
1944-45	30,000	37,092	50,000

As has been pointed out already, the Administration Reports and Budgets of the Municipality did not furnish adequate and clear information on these points. For instance, the Administrative Report for 1944-45 showed Rs. 30,000 as received from the Dardar for primary education while the Report of the School Board showed a sum of Rs. 40,000 under the same head. With such discrepancies in the available figures it was not possible to analyse the data in any further detail.

Proceeds from the sale of plots in the areas developed by the Municipality were shown under the head "Miscellaneous" and were included in the net income of the Municipality. In 1944-45 these sales brought in Rs. 48,893 and during the first eight months of 1945-46, Rs. 74,547. The proceeds of such sales are essentially of the nature extra-ordinary receipts and the same should properly have been shown under the head "Extra-ordinary receipts". Their inclusion in the net income gives a distorted view of the net Municipal revenue.

From 1944-45 the Kolhapur Darbar had, in addition to the grants described above, allocated to the Municipality half the non-agricultural cess collected from the municipal area and also one-sixteenth of the income tax collected from persons living within the municipal limits. In both these respects the Kolhapur Government had broken new ground because probably no other Municipality in India had these sources of revenue.

*Expenditure.*—Table 51 gives Municipal expenditure under various heads during 1940-45. It has been already pointed out that no uniform method of listing expenditure had been adopted by the Municipal Borough. So also the recurring and capital outlays under various heads were lumped together and could not be separated. Year to year comparison of expenditure was, therefore, rendered impossible. Brief comments on individual main heads of expenditure are offered below.

(1) Expenditure under the head Administration and Tax Collection included expenditure under three sub-heads: Administration and collection of assessed taxes, Pensions and Gratuities, Octroi collection charges. The increase in the total expenditure over the period was partly due to the increase in staff and partly to increased dearness allowances and pay scales of Municipal employees. The last two years were specially notable for these developments.

(2) Expenditure on *lighting* showed wide fluctuation and, we were informed that they were mainly due to the fluctuations in the quantity of electrical energy consumed for that purpose. Electricity consumed varied with the number of lighting points as well as the period over which they were used. During the period under consideration, the system of electric lighting was extended to practically all parts of the city and there was a corresponding reduction in the expenditure on the old kerosene lamps system. The fluctuations in lighting expenditure, therefore, must be traced mainly to the changes in the number of hours during which street lighting was provided at different times. Electrical energy was sold to the Municipality by a private company working under a licence, at the rate of 4 annas a unit, a very high rate compared to those prevailing in other towns in the Bombay Presidency.

(3) Expenditure on fire-fighting service fluctuated only slightly with the occasional purchases of articles like house pipes, etc.

(4) Expenses connected with the special scavenging service and the general conservancy service were put under the general head "Conservancy". Separate figures for the two were available only for 1944-45. In that year nearly 56 per cent of the expenditure under this head was in connection with the scavenging service and the rest was spent on the general conservancy service. The considerable increase in the total ex-

penditure under this head in 1944-45 was mainly due to the increased staff and increased rates of dearness allowances. In 1944-45 there were 262 sweepers and 187 scavengers employed on daily wages by the Municipality.

(5) Expenditure on medical relief can be broadly divided into two classes: Epidemics and Dispensaries. These were as follows during 1941-45:—

Year.	<i>Epidemic charges. Dispensaries.</i>		Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1940-41	9,204	5,018	14,222
1941-42	2,804	4,772	7,576
1942-43	3,254	4,394	7,648
1943-44	8,794	5,382	14,176
1944-45	9,376	10,269	19,645

The existence of Government medical institutions in the city eased somewhat the pressure on the Municipality in this respect. The expenditure on the preventive work connected with epidemics varied with the state of public health. The Municipal Borough was conducting two dispensaries upto 1944-45 and the third was added in that year. In all these, medical help was given practically without charge. The sudden increase in expenditure in dispensaries in 1944-45 was mainly due to the opening of the third dispensary in that year.

(6) Expenditure under the head Public Works included supervision and establishment charges, expenditure on construction and maintenance of buildings and roads. The figures for the different sub-heads were as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Roads</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1940-41	7,422	1,848	38,805	47,711
1941-42	6,609	972	27,985	35,566
1942-43	4,685	1,449	25,269	31,403
1943-44	6,338	2,381	88,267	96,986
1944-45	14,595	2,806	154,900	172,302

Total expenditure under this head declined over the first three years and then increased two to four times in the subsequent years. As will be noticed the increase in the expenditure in connection with road construction and maintenance accounted for a substantial part of the increased total expenditure. During the last two years the Municipal Borough had undertaken an ambitious programme of road construction and the increase in the expenditure on this head was natural. It was also partly due to the increased prices of materials necessary for road construction and the higher rates of wages that had to be paid to the substantially increased number of labourers engaged in this work.

(7) Expenditure on Public Instruction was meagre until the Municipality was given the control and management, of primary education in the city in September 1942. Till then the Municipality used to give annually Rs. 12,000 to Government for the support of the primary schools in the city. In September, 1942, 6 primary schools, 2 night schools and 6 primary schools for girls, directly managed by the Darbar and 49 registered private schools were handed over to the Municipality. At the end of the year 1944-45 there were 20 primary schools managed by the Municipality and 85 private schools controlled and aided by it. The number of pupils in Municipal and private schools was 3,466 and 11,382 respectively in 1944-45. A part of the increase in expenditure had been the result of increase in the number of teachers and dearness allowance payments, etc. Almost immediately after the assumption of control over primary education the



Municipality had prepared a Master Plan for school buildings. By the end of 1945, 10 schools buildings under this plan had been completed. The Durbar had financially helped this by making grants and the Municipality had raised Rs. 100,000 by way of donations from the citizens. Even so, it had to devote a considerable part of her own funds to it. The principle of compulsion had been introduced from June, 1943.

(8) Besides the expenditure so far noted the Municipality had spent considerably on city development schemes comprising construction of new and widening of old roads, construction of Bhangi passages, slum clearance, etc. These have been discussed in the section that follows. Up to the end of 1944-45 a total sum of Rs. 4,83,049 had been spent on such schemes.

Taking revenue and expenditure together we get the following general picture of Municipal finances during 1940-45:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Closing Balance.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1940-41	399,214	327,056	199,597
1941-42	346,947	283,513	263,031
1942-43	456,305	329,756	389,580
1943-44	701,322	804,576	286,386
*1944-45	1,036,451	1,266,512	56,325

\* for 14 months.

3. *City Planning and Development.*—In Chapter I, Vol. II, we have discussed the development of the town through historical times, in broad outline. We now propose to examine and describe the attempts made to improve and plan the city during the last hundred years in some detail.

The greatest difficulty in attempting this task is the almost complete lack of detailed information. Neither the Municipal Borough nor the State Engineer's office could give us the necessary information about town-planning schemes. This is an indication of the slovenly way in which town planning was attempted in the past. The only information, published by authoritative sources, we could rely upon was the *History of the Kolhapur Municipal Borough* (in Marathi) and *City Extension Scheme, 1944* (Publication No. 1 of the City Development Department). The following discussion is based on the information contained in these publications and on such other supplementary data as we could get from official and non-official sources either orally or in writing.

Colonel Welsh, who was an officer in the first British expedition against Kolhapur, in his *Military Reminiscences* gives a graphic picture of the city as it was in 1826. He writes "The town is large, straggling and ill-constructed all round the fort... We had utmost difficulty to find clean footing for our houses, and I never recollect to have seen a town so extremely filthy in my life. I could not have conceived anything equal to it, and, even having seen it, I am incapable of describing it." No improvement in this state of affairs occurred during the following years except perhaps the attempt made by Shahaji Maharaj in 1833 to increase cleanliness of street, etc. by his order issued in that year.\*

The first attempts at town improvement were made immediately after the establishment of British Superintendence in 1845. Colonel Graham, the first Superintendent, records a more detailed picture of the town in 1854: "Within the fort no regularity has been preserved in the formation of the streets; the houses are built of brick, with tiled or terraced roofs. Superintendent records a more detailed picture of the a confused mass, of very ill-favoured buildings, form-

\* cf. Vol. II, p. 14.

ing a complete labyrinth of narrow lanes, not even sufficiently broad for the passage of a single cart.... (From the Raja's Palace, which stands in the centre of the town) streets generally diverge as radii, and join concentric lanes running parallel to the outer walls." Noting the improvements made during the preceding seven or eight years Graham records: "Until lately, the city was indeed notorious for its filth, which was allowed to accumulate in every corner filling up the crevices of the rough pavements, emitting putrid effluvia, and generating disease and death. Good roads, with side gutters, have, however, been now generally carried through the worst portions for a distance of upwards of twenty miles; the aqueducts have been repaired and new fountains opened for use; trees have been planted along the lanes, and many other improvements have been made in cleansing and beautifying the streets. A voluntary emigration has been further induced from the fort, and upwards of 6,000 souls have settled themselves in the open suburbs, to the great comfort of all parties."†

The next important event in regard to the improvement of the town was the pulling down of the town wall and the filling up of the ditch around it during the seventies of the last century. Realising that it was necessary to demolish the town wall in order to relieve the congestion within the fort area, the Kolhapur authorities decided to do so and to construct a wide circular road all round the old fort. This decision, however, met with considerable public opposition. As Colonel Ferris who was then in charge of Municipal affairs at Kolhapur, noted later: "It was difficult to move forward in the direction of reform; obstruction and objection met one at every turn. The demolition of the Fort walls and filling up of the pestilential moat has been justified by subsequent experience; and yet I seem to remember that in Rambhat Kadekar's case, in 1881, it was counted as a grievous sin against me for which the scheme of the conspirators for re-

† p. 113.

moving me from the earthly scene was considered a righteous measure, while the Government of India was memorialised against my vandalism in destroying relics of antiquity, and exposing His Highness the Maharaja's capital town to the mercy of his enemies."§ This achieved many desirable things. The false sense of security which induced people to build houses within the walls was destroyed; the obstruction to the free flow of air was removed and the filling up of the insanitary ditch did away with a constant source of disease and filth.

During the next phase of town-planning, two types of schemes or plans were made and carried out. The first comprised the extension of the area of the city by the development of new wards, etc. and the second related to schemes for the development of open sites within the old town limits as well as to the reclamation and development of the uninhabitable areas therein. Both these will have to be reviewed separately.

The necessity of the extension of the city area became obvious by the nineties of the last century. In 1891, the population of the city was 47,374 while the total area within the then city limits was only 833 acres, which meant a density of 56 per acre. The new ward of Shahupuri to the east of the old town was, therefore, planned in 1896 on a rising ground on other side of the Jili Nala and around the new railway station. Perhaps the construction of the railway also gave an impetus to the initiation of this scheme. This first step in respect of city extension is of great significance for it set the direction for such schemes in the future. "Unfortunately a fundamental mistake seems to have been committed at this stage. The area most suitable for the purposes of town-planning lies to the southern and western side of the city. The land on this side is mostly unsuitable for agricultural purposes. The soil is of hard murum. super-

§ Speech at the opening ceremony of the Ferris Market in 1906. Quoted in कोल्हापूर नगरपालिकाचा इतिहास, १९४५

imposed upon black trap which is found at a depth varying from a few inches below the surface to about 4 or 5 feet. It was, therefore, desirable to extend the city on the southern and the western sides. Instead of this it was decided to extend the City towards the east and the Shahupuri extension was planned in 1896.

"The main factor that must have led to the decision was the new focus of development supplied by the Railway Station. It is but natural that the City should develop around the Railway Station and the administrators of those days cannot be blamed for locating the Shahupuri extension around it.\* But it is necessary to point the inconvenience and the difficulties created by this decision. These may be summarised as follows:—

"(i) The City has expanded on both sides of the Jiti Nala. This has necessitated the construction of a number of bridges till now and will need the construction of some more in the days to come. (ii) The ugly and insanitary Jiti Nala now flows through the heart of the City, as it were, because the City has been situated on both its banks. It has, therefore, become necessary to undertake the training of this Nala at

\* Inquiries made by us on this point with old residents and officials in Kolhapur city throw some light on the considerations that decided in favour of an extension to the east at that time. We were informed that extension of the city towards the north was disapproved by the Maharaja, and possibly by the British Resident also, because the Royal Palace and the Residency were located in the north and it was deemed necessary to maintain a certain distance between them and the city. In the south of the city lay the Varuntirth and Padmala lakes and there was also in those days the storing place of the night soil cleared from the city. Both these factors were responsible for discouraging any extension of the city in that direction. On the west of the city there was the Panchganga river which served as a natural boundary.

great cost. All this expenditure could have been avoided if the extension of the City had been planned to the south and the west. (iii) The land on the eastern side was, in several places, extremely useful for agriculture and not very convenient for building purposes. In a State like Kolhapur, where agricultural land is scarce, one has to think twice before it is appropriated to other purposes. But owing to the decision to expand the City towards the east, several acres of good agricultural land has been utilised for non-agricultural purposes in the extensions planned since 1896. (iv) The development of the City round about the Railway Station has created another important difficulty. Kolhapur cannot always remain the terminus of a Railway. It may take some years, but the day is sure to come when the Railway will be extended to the Western Ghats. It is now impossible to extend the Railway Line any further from the Railway Station where it is located at present. When this question will be taken up, it will be necessary to provide a new Station somewhere on the eastern side of Tembalai Hills and continue the Railway Line to the Western Ghats from that point.

"A careful analysis of the problem, therefore, makes one feel that the present location of the Railway Station is far from satisfactory. Its present situation was selected probably for two reasons, the first being the proximity to the Ratnagiri Road and the second being the desire to avoid two bridges, one over Gomati Nala and the other over the Jiti Nala. It is an idle speculation, but one cannot help feeling that an ideal spot for the Railway Station would have been to the south of the City, somewhere in the neighbourhood of the area where the Kalamba Filter Works are now being constructed. Such a location would have given an entirely different and better turn to the development of the city.

"The planning of the Shahupuri extension was a simple and crude affair. There was already a road

going past the Irvin Christian High School towards the level-crossing near the Station Bungalow corner. Another road, almost parallel to this was planned to the western side of the area proposed to be developed. Six roads of 40 feet width were designed geometrically parallel to the Railway Line and the design of Shahupuri extension was complete.

"This planning was defective from several points of view. To begin with, it was wrong to keep all roads of the same width. The main roads ought to have been planned with a width of 40 to 60 feet and the service roads ought to have been planned with a width of 20 feet. In a good plan, the main and the back-roads alternate with each other so that all houses have their frontages on the wider roads and their rear sides on the narrower roads. Failure to observe this principle has now made it very difficult to distinguish between a front-road and a back-road. As a result, almost every latrine has the privilege of standing defiantly in front of the main entrance to some other house. Secondly, a study of the lay-out shows that very few cross-roads have been provided and that most of them have not been properly planned. Thirdly, some of the lanes, e.g. seventh, eighth and ninth have been left blind at one end. Fourthly the Shahupuri extension defies the usual practice of planning extensions as continuation of the old City. A reference to the map will show that between this extension and the old City, there was a large open area (where the Laxmipuri is now situated) and this was left undeveloped. It would, therefore, be more correct to say that the planning of Shahupuri was more like the planning of an independent town near the Railway Station than an extension of Kolhapur City. Lastly, this extension did not make provision for reservations like parks, schools, playgrounds, etc. for public purposes.

"In planning this extension, an attempt was made to remove the obnoxious trades from within the City limits and to locate them on new sites outside the City.

But it is to be regretted that they were not thorough. For instance, the Mangwada was removed from its old site near Jiti Nala and given a new site near the Shahu Mills. But hardly any control was exercised over the development of the scheme so that it merely resulted in an irregular and ill-planned colony. In the same way, some of the potters were removed from the Old City and given new sites on the eastern side of Jiti Nala. Unfortunately these new locations were not very happy, and the potters have got to be shifted again.”\*

The third phase of town planning began in 1925. Certain important steps in the direction of improving the ill-built and congested part of the city in the old fort area were taken during and after 1925 when Mr. A. B. Latthe was the Diwan. He concentrated his attention on the widening of roads in the old fort area and during the tenure of his office, the Bhausinghji Road, the Gujari Road, the Mahadwar Road, and the road in front of the Rajaram College were widened by setting back the houses on both sides.

The Laxmipuri extension was the next scheme of city planning and was undertaken in 1927-28. This was situated on the low-lying ground between Shahupuri and the old town. In planning this extension, it was necessary to fill up the Mahar and Kharala pools and to build another bridge fording the Jiti Nala, so as to have a direct road leading into Shahupuri. The two pools were filled up and in 1927 the Sir Leslie Wilson Bridge over the Jiti Nala was constructed. The planning and lay-out of the new extension was different in many respects from Shahupuri though the basic pattern was the same rectangular grid as in Shahupuri. Two central Roads, one running north-south and another east-west, were planned and parallel to these were planned smaller feeder roads. Moreover, “unlike the Shahupuri, the Laxmipuri extension re-

\* City Extension Scheme, 1944, Publication No. I of the City Development Department.



served sites for educational Institutions like the Rajaram College and the Harihar Vidyalaya. Originally it was also contemplated to provide a Botanical garden (although the idea was not kept up to the end) and provision was made for a Motor stand.”§

But even so, the Laxmipuri extension had its defects. It did not harmonise fully with the city. Some of the main roads in the Laxmipuri were left blind and did not join corresponding main roads in the old city. Also, one feels that the reservation of sites for public purposes ought to have been on a more generous scale.

Between 1931 and 1941 the population of the city increased considerably. There was also a building boom during this decade. This was reflected in three schemes of city extension planned and executed during this period. These were (1) Rajarampuri; (2) Sykes Avenue; and (3) Tarabai Park. The Khasbag and Sakoli schemes were also carried out during this period but they come under the second type of development and will be discussed there.

“The Rajarampuri Extension has been designed more or less on the pattern of Laxmipuri. This was a wrong model to follow, because of the difference in the nature of the ground. Laxmipuri is located in a low-lying area which may almost be taken as flat and level. A rectangular lay-out is not very bad on such ground. Rajarampuri, on the other hand, has been located on undulating ground. In such a place, simple rectangular lay-out is far from desirable and creates several complexities when problems like the drainage of the City have to be considered. Secondly, public reservations were hardly made in the Rajarampuri area. If the solitary example of the Rajaram Hall is excluded, reservations for Primary or Secondary Schools, playgrounds and public parks, etc. are conspicuous by their absence”.†

§ Ibid p. 6.

† Ibid.

The next two extensions to be planned were the Sykes Avenue and the Tarabai Park. The total area of the Tarabai Park is 40 acres and it is divided into 15 plots varying in size from 5 acres to 1 acre. Both these extensions were meant for the rich class of persons and their planning has been the best in Kolhapur city.

The second type of development schemes might properly be said to have started in 1896 when the first step was taken to fill up the many useless pools in the town. Besides this the two schemes of what can be described as the development of open sites within the city, were carried out before 1941. These were the developments of the Khasbag and Sakoli areas and unfortunately, both these schemes have been far from happy. "Khasbag Colony has been planned in a very awkward manner. The widest roads here are only 20 feet. The back roads are mostly non-existent and even the ordinary principle that fronts of houses should face each other has not been followed here. Similarly, the Sakoli area is quite unfit for building purposes. It ought to have been used mostly as open space or developed as good agricultural land, and its development as a building site has created several problems which will be very difficult to be solved".‡

Dr. Hewlett, in his report on the sanitary conditions in Kolhapur city (1876) had recommended the filling up of the Kaniltirth which was at the centre of the old town and which had become a veritable cess pool. In 1895, the Municipality decided to implement this recommendation. The pool was accordingly filled up. This encountered great public opposition because it was considered a sacred pool and the newly installed Maharaja was memorialised about it. This was, however, of no avail. The next step in this direction was taken in 1927, when the Mahar pool and the Kharala pool were filled up for the planning of the Laxmipuri extension, as noted already. In 1936 the Municipality

‡ Ibid.

filled up the Kumbhar pool and planted a public garden there.

Reviewing the progress in town planning and development upto 1941, the City Development Department observed: "Such is the history of the development of Kolhapur in the modern period. It may be closed by pointing out two main features of the extensions that have been planned since 1896. Firstly, the extensions are in the nature of mere additions to the City. In a perfect planning, the extensions must harmonise with the old city and the two together must appear as one compact whole. This synthesis between the old and the new is often lacking in our extensions which do not harmonise either with the old city or between themselves. Secondly, a strict enforcement of good building regulations is absolutely essential for proper development of extensions. In our case, detailed building regulations have not been framed and such regulations as exist are not enforced rigidly. Consequently, some parts of the extensions are getting as congested as the Old City itself and the harmony and appearance of the extensions as a whole is marred at several places. These two mistakes will have to be carefully avoided, in the extensions that will be planned in future".\*

Town planning and development upto 1941 have been reviewed so far. This time limit had been chosen because, during the period after 1941, a vigorous attempt at city planning was undertaken by the Municipality, which deserves separate treatment. The moving spirit behind this drive was Mr. J. P. Naik, who was then appointed the Hon. Secretary, Reorganization Department, and was later the Secretary, Development Department, Kolhapur State. The preceding account is mainly based on the two publications which were mainly written by Mr. J. P. Naik. He studied the development that had taken place till 1941 and tried to evolve a master-plan for the city as a whole. He also directed his attention to the improvement of existing conditions

\* Ibid.

pending the adoption of the master-plan. He started innumerable schemes, completed many and left many others incomplete. Perhaps his only fault was that he was an earnest soul impatient for all types of reforms and the realisation of their fruit in the shortest possible time. It was really unfortunate that almost all his incomplete schemes came to a stand-still after he left Kolhapur Government Service towards the end of 1947.

The City Development Department was created, as a part of the State P.W.D., in September 1943 and Mr. J. P. Naik was appointed as its Secretary. For evolving a programme of development and improvement, the City was divided into nine sections and each section was intensively surveyed for assessing the need for improvements, etc. This survey revealed that in three of the sections, no immediate improvement could be attempted or was unnecessary. In two sections, namely, the old fort area and the area round the Kumbhar, Joshi and Lonar Streets in D ward, the improvements necessary were so drastic and expensive that it was decided to take them in hand gradually and to complete them over a period of 10 years. In the third section, comprising Shahupuri, Rajarampuri, Sykes Avenue, Tarabai Park, etc. the need for improvement was relatively less urgent and, therefore, could be taken in hand later. It was then decided that work in three of the remaining six sections of the city should be started in the first year, and in the next three, in the second year. In the third year, the remaining three sections should receive attention and an attempt be made to complete schemes left over from the previous two years.

The schemes undertaken were of different types. We have noted most of them below under various heads. We have, however, described them for the city as a whole and have not dealt with different sections or the different years individually.

(1) *Filling up of pools.*—The following pools were filled up or drained. (i) Revaneshwar, (ii) Padmala.

(iii) Khambala, (iv) Firangai, (v) Damak, (vi) Petale. The area of Varuntirth was more than 10 acres. It was drained along with the adjoining Firangai pool. A part of the land thus reclaimed was allotted to various schools for building sites, etc. The remaining area of about 8 acres was proposed to be reserved for a Cricket Stadium. On the filled up site of the Damak, the Padmaraje Park was planned and completed in 1947.

(2) *Public and Private Latrines.*—A reference to the Chapter on Housing in Vol II will show that 65 per cent of the houses in Kolhapur were without privies and latrines and that the residents therein used the public latrines built by the Municipality. At the time of our survey, there were 65 public latrines with 429 seats in different parts of the town. Private latrines numbered only 4711. To remedy this very unsatisfactory state of affairs the following steps were taken.

(a) *Compulsory building of private latrines.*—The municipality made regulations to the effect that (i) a new house worth more than Rs. 1,500 must have a privy of its own. (ii) The owner of the old house worth Rs. 1,500 must build a private latrine within one year of his being served a notice to that effect by the Municipality. The penalty for disobeying these was pitched pretty high. The regulation (i) was made immediately applicable to the city while regulation (ii) was to be made applicable later on.

(b) *Construction of backroads.*—It was, however, clear that the construction of private latrines could not be pushed ahead vigorously unless some of the obstacles in the way were first removed. The major obstacle was the absence of back roads in several parts of the town. Privies could not be constructed on the front side of the houses because of absence of space. They could be constructed only in the back-yards. As the backs of houses were, in most cases, inaccessible except through the houses themselves, scavenger service could not be provided for privies built in the back-yards or at

the back of houses. For this purpose, it was necessary to construct service roads through the back-yards of houses in the first instance; and to insist on the construction of private latrines when they were ready. The back roads could also help the improvement of drainage, etc. At the end of 1945 more than 50 back-roads of 10-15 feet wide had been constructed and another 50 were in various stages of planning and execution. As a result the number of private latrines increased. At the end of 1947, the total number of private latrines in the city had increased to 5,201.

(c) *Public Latrines.*—It was, nevertheless realised that public latrines could not be completely eliminated and that the Municipality had to continue to provide public latrines for the class of very poor house-owners who were unable to construct them. It was, however, necessary to remove certain obnoxious features of the then existing public latrines. When these were constructed some 40 to 50 years ago, they were planned and built on the outskirts of the town as it existed then. In the course of time, as the town developed on all sides, they came in the very heart of the town as it were. Moreover, each public latrine consisted of 10 to 18 seats. This resulted in overcrowding of users, excess of dirt, etc. People had also to come to them over considerable distances. It was, therefore, decided that one public latrine with 2 seats was to be constructed in every backroad and the older bigger units were to be gradually dismantled. However, not much progress seems to have been made with this scheme.

(3) *Drainage.*—Plans in this respect were of two types (i) Underground drainage and (ii) Surface drainage. A comprehensive scheme for an underground drainage was worked out by an expert committee appointed for that purpose. According to the report of this committee, the natural advantages which Kolhapur possesses were extremely favourable for the successful and economic execution of the scheme for underground drainage and that a properly designed

scheme could at least be self-supporting, even if it failed to bring a profit. The completion of the scheme would require a long period, probably as long as 9 years. Its cost was about Rs. 40 lakhs and was to be financed by raising a loan. Similarly, another committee went into the problem of surface drainage. It prepared a scheme for the city as a whole and recommended its execution part by part. The total scheme was to cost about Rs. 15 lakhs. Very little action seems to have been taken on the reports of these two committees:

Building of gutters, etc. under the surface drainage schemes was carried out to some extent during subsequent years; but the progress made was not considerable. The scheme of underground drainage still hangs fire.

(4) *Water Supply*.—The available water supply to the residents of the city was very inadequate. The total amount of water available through taps every day was as follows:—

From Kalamba lake	7,50,000 gallons.
From Punchganga Pumping Station	4,50,000 gallons.
Total	12,00,000 gallons.

By a simple arithmetical calculation it would appear that the water supply was about 12 gallons *per capita*. But if it is remembered that the whole of the water supplied by the Punchganga Pumping Station was distributed to about 3,000 residents in Tarabai Park, Svkes Avenue, etc. the per capita water supply works out at 7-8 gallons per day. The inadequacy of the supply needs no further emphasis.

The Kolhapur Government had, therefore, drawn up a scheme known as the Chambukhadi Scheme which was expected to cost Rs. 20 lakhs. A water reservoir was to be constructed on the Chambukhadi hill which

was 1972 feet above the sea level and was located at a distance of 3 miles to the west of the city. A small dam was to be constructed across the Panchaganga river near the Donwade bridge so as to ensure a steady supply of water. The water thus impounded was to be led by a canal into a pump well from which it was to be pumped up into the raw water tank to be constructed on the Balinge moor where it was to be filtered and purified. It was then to be pumped up into the pure water tank on the Chambukhadi hill, and then it was to be distributed to the city. The scheme had a capacity of supplying 6 million gallons per day in the ultimate stage. It had been mostly completed by 1951 although the distribution of water had not been replanned in full.

To improve the supply from the Kalamba lake, the old aqueduct was replaced by a Hume pipe gravitation main from it to the Mangalwar Service Reservoir during 1944-45. Arrangements were also made to filter this water.

(5) *Roads.*—The construction of several back roads has been referred to above. Here attention is directed to main or major roads. The programme in this respect can be described under three heads:—(1) Maintenance of existing roads, making them dust proof, etc. (2) widening of roads (3) constructing new roads. Regarding (1) and (2) the President of the Municipality observed as follows:—

“Hardly anything has been done until now for the development of roads in the city and this may safely be described as the weakest aspect of municipal administration at the moment. We have, therefore, given utmost attention to the problem and appointed a special committee to look after the work. A tentative programme chalked out by this Committee is as follows:—

(a) It is not possible to undertake the asphaltting or cementing of roads on a large scale during the next six or seven years as the work of laying water supply pipes and drainage sewers will be carried out during



this period. It is therefore necessary to postpone the programme of providing dust proof roads for some years.

(b) In the meanwhile, attention will be concentrated on the following preliminaries of a major scheme of road development: (i) Fixing the set back lines of all roads in the city. (ii) Widening roads wherever necessary. (iii) Removing waves. (iv) Fixing the permanent levels of all roads. (v) Removing blind corners. (vi) Providing rubble soling to these roads on which heavy traffic is expected. (vii) Naming roads, and (viii) Preparing plans and estimates for the provision of a comprehensive road development scheme in the city. It is expected that this programme will be finalised in the next few years.

(c) The work of making roads dust proof will be undertaken as soon as the drainage sewers and water supply pipes have been laid. It is expected that this work will require about five years for completion and will cost about Rs. 20 lakhs".\*

Judging from the annual reports of the Municipality for the subsequent years it appears that most of the expenditure on roads incurred by the municipality during these years was for the repairs and maintenance of existing roads. Little information was available about the work done in respect of other items mentioned above.

In respect of (a) New Roads, Mr. J. P. Naik had proposed that a circular road around the new city limits should be planned and constructed. Besides this he proposed that about five new roads should be blazed through the most congested parts of the old city areas. He also proposed to construct five more roads to con-

\* *City Development of Kolhapur*—A prospect and Retrospect—full text of a speech delivered by Mr. R. T. Bagade, President, Kolhapur Municipal Borough, on 12th October, 1945.

venience traffic and to join the old and new parts of the city so as to integrate them. Of the new proposed roads the Tarabai Road was completed in 1947. The other schemes have remained mostly on paper.

(6) *School Buildings and Playgrounds.*—In 1943 there were 83 primary schools in the city of which 20 were run by the Municipality and the rest were private institutions. Nine of the Municipal schools and 3 of the private schools had buildings of their own. Others were located in rented quarters which were not, in the majority of cases, satisfactory. Moreover only nine of the schools had playgrounds, etc. There was an average of 150 pupils per school.

To improve this state of affairs a comprehensive scheme was drawn up. It visualised the concentration of teaching in 40 schools instead of the 83 then existing, each school accommodating about 400 students. For this purpose, 40 sites in different parts of the city were selected and on them the buildings for schools were to be constructed. The following statement shows the then existing and proposed sites and buildings for primary schools.

Ward	Popula- tion	No. of children			No. of sites and buildings			
		For whom there is provision at present	For whom provision is to be made	Total	Existing		Sugges- ted	Total
					Muni- cipal	Pri- vate		
A	18,212	300	2,000	2,300	1	0	6	7
B	16,566	1,500	600	2,100	3	2	5	10
C	22,598	500	2,300	2,800	0	1	5	6
D	16,608	800	1,300	2,100	2	0	6	8
E	19,222	400	2,100	2,500	1	0	7	8
Line Bazar about	4,000	500		500	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,166</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>40</b>

The total cost of the scheme was put at Rs. 10,00,000 and it was expected to be completed by 1946-47. For financing a part of this expenditure, the Maharani Tarabai Primary School Building Fund was started and the public subscription to it upto 31st March, 1944 had amounted to Rs. 91,786. According to the President of the Municipality "about a third of this plan had been completed by the October, 1945".\*

(7) *City Extension.*—The City extension scheme was published in 1944 to elicit public opinion after being tentatively approved by the Revenue Minister. According to the Revenue Department Notification No. 18 of 14 August, 1942 the Kolhapur Government had defined the limits of the Kolhapur City Municipality and the area within these limits was 21,292 acres. This area was inadequate for the growing population and it was proposed to extend the area by about 5,000 acres under the new extension scheme. The Town Planning Adviser of the State proposed that an additional area of about 5,000 acres should be added to the Municipal limits. The following passage from his report speaks for itself:—

"Out of the present population from the City, about 20,000 people may have to leave the congested area as a result of slum-clearance schemes, road schemes and other acquisition schemes for schools, play-grounds and such other public purposes. This process will of course be a gradual one and be spread over a period of say 30 years. Thus, in all, it will be necessary first to make provision for open lands to accommodate 2,50,000—93,166 plus 20,000 = 1,76,831 people. Say 1,76,850. Assuming the maximum density of population not more than 50 persons per acre, the total area of land for habitation comes to 3,540 acres.

"According to modern hygienic and town planning standards a population of 1,76,850, would require nearly 700 acres of land for the purposes of play-grounds,

\* Speech cited above.

parks, open spaces, primary schools, local authority offices, and such other public purposes.

"As a result of the success of the Radhanagari Hydro-Electric Scheme, cheap power is expected to be available and many industries will spring up. It will, therefore, be necessary to reserve for industries suitable area admeasuring about 300 acres.

"It is the intention of the State to locate the Arts and Science Colleges in the new area. It may be that in future Agricultural College, Engineering College, Commerce College, etc. may be started by the State and therefore it is advisable to allocate and reserve a sufficient area for such institutions. I believe 300 acres will be quite sufficient to meet the urgent requirements of Arts and Science Colleges and the future requirements of other institutions mentioned above. I also propose to reserve 100 acres for film Studios. Thus, in all, we will require a total planning area as under:—

1. 3540 acres for residences, shops, etc.
2. 700 acres for public reservations such as gardens, parks, schools, etc.
3. 300 acres for industrial concerns.
4. 300 acres for colleges.
5. 100 acres for Cinetones and film Studios.

"Thus we will ultimately require 5,000 acres for a thorough planning scheme for a beautiful and greater Kolhapur".\*

"This Extension Scheme will be divided into two separate areas: 1. Southern and Eastern and 2. Northern. The former of these two parts will be utilised for providing housing accommodation for the middle and poor classes, and the Northern part will be mostly used to provide housing accommodation for the rich

\* City Extension Scheme, 1944, p. 9.

and upper middle class people. This policy is in keeping with the general practice followed in City Developments and I recommend that it should be approved by the Council".§

The following measures for controlling speculation subsequent to the adoption of the scheme were proposed by the Revenue Minister. "We shall have to guard against a peculiar human weakness. It is feared that publication of this scheme might lead to two unhealthy developments:—

1. The Capitalists will try to grab open spaces in the area proposed to be developed and the prices of land will soar up owing to speculative and competitive buying. This will create considerable difficulties in the way of executing the scheme and increase the cost of land acquisition.

2. The servants of Government or of the Municipality may try to secure lands in the area proposed to be developed.

"With a view to control these tendencies, I propose the following measures: (i) From the date on which notification to the effect appears in the State Gazette, no person shall sell or purchase any land in the area proposed to be developed without the previous permission of the Sarsubha obtained in writing. (ii) In paying compensation for any property that may be required for the development scheme, the market value of the property on the date on which the notification appears shall be taken into consideration and not the market value on the date on which the property will be taken possession of under the Land Acquisition Act. (iii) No employees of Government or of the Municipality shall be permitted to purchase any property in the area proposed to be developed without the previous permission of the Council and Collector, L.S.G., respectively".†

§ Ibid, p. 11.

† Ibid, p. 10.

The new City Municipality area was defined by G.R. D.D. No. 160/9-2-46 and the Municipality assumed charge of the new areas on 13 August, 1947. The area within the new city limits amounted to 25.7 square miles as compared to 6.7 square miles before.

4. *STATE HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.*— At the time of our survey there were the following six centres of medical service financed by the Kolhapur Darbar: (1) Albert Edward Hospital. (2) Padmaraje Maternity Home. (3) Service Hospital. (4) Two Jail Dispensaries. (5) Palace dispensary. (6) Rajaram Rifles Hospital.

Of these the Albert Edward Hospital was the oldest and had been started in 1847 soon after the Kolhapur State was put under British Superintendence. The commodious building in which it is housed was built in 1881-84 and the hospital acquired its present name at the same time in commemoration of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India in 1875. A small contagious diseases ward was later attached to the hospital. Recently an anti-rabies centre had also been opened where treatment was given free of charge. The Rajaram Rifles Hospital had been started only recently.

The following figures show the number of beds in these institutions.

Albert Edward Hospital	150
Padmaraje Maternity Home	25
Services Hospital	30
Two Jail Dispensaries	8
Palace Dispensary	—
Rajaram Rifles Hospital.	—

The following statement shows the number of in-patients and out-patients treated in these institutions during 1945-46.

	<i>In-patients.</i>	<i>Out-patients.</i>
1. Albert Edward Hospital	3,070	100,448
2. Padmaraje Maternity Home	667	2,284
3. Services Hospital	811	75,790
4. Two Jail Dispensaries	461	25,250
5. Palace Dispensaries	Nil	5,509
6. Rajaram Rifles	359	14,122
Total	5,368	223,403

During 1945-46 the Darbar had spent a total sum of Rs. 3,61,500 on these institutions. The details and classification of this expenditure were as follows:—

	Establishment	Medicines	Instruments	Contingencies
Albert Edward Hosp. Padmaraje Mat. Hosp. Services Hosp.	1,37,830	69,000	11,900	1,18,270
2 Jail Dispensaries	3,660	2,340		1,200
Palace Dispensary	3,600	3,200		
Rajaram Rifles Hospital		(Total 10,500)		
<b>GRAN TOTAL</b>				<b>3,61,500</b>

*Lunatic Asylum.*—According to the Gazetteer the lunatic asylum was then attached to the Kolhapur Civil Hospital.\* The same arrangements continued up to the time of our survey. In 1944-45, 25 patients were admitted into the asylum or the Mental Hospital as it is known now. There were 5 patients at the beginning of the year. During the year, 25 of the total of 30 patients were discharged as cured or relieved. The remaining were kept at the hospital.‡

\* p. 288.

‡ Kolhapur State Administration Report for 1944-45, p. 64.

*Municipal Dispensaries.*—At the time of our survey there were 3 Municipal dispensaries in the city where out-door patients were treated. One of these had been started in 1896 and treated the patients according to the Ayurvedic or Indian system of medicine. The dispensary was being run by the Ilakha Panchayat for a long time and had been taken over by the Kolhapur Municipality only in 1946. Another had been started some 40 years back and gave homeopathic treatment. The third dispensary had been started in 1944, and treatment according to the Western system was given there. The first was located in C ward; the second in A ward and the third in D ward. All the three are treated separately below:—

*Devi Ahilyabai Free Ayurvedic Dispensary.*—This was situated in a two storeyed building containing 4 rooms of 6 *khans* each. It was in charge of a trained Vaidya who was paid a monthly salary (including D.A. and other allowances) of Rs. 70. He was assisted by a trained compounder who got a salary of Rs. 38 per month and 3 persons each drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 31-8-0.

In 1945 a total of 11,139 outdoor patients had been treated here. Of these, 5,039 were adult males, 3,100 adult females and the rest, children. The treatment was given free and on an average the Municipality spent 1.1/3 anna on each patient. During 1945, medicines worth Rs. 1,023-4-7 had been purchased for this dispensary.

*The Homeopathic Dispensary.*—It was situated in 6 rooms of 150 sq. feet each. The monthly rent was Rs. 40. Two rooms were used as store rooms, one for compounding, one for dressing and the remaining was used by the medical officer in charge. He was a sub-assistant surgeon on a monthly salary of Rs. 65, (including D.A.) He was assisted by two compounders whose monthly salaries were Rs. 43 and Rs. 32 res-



pectively. There was one female Mukadam who was paid Rs. 26 per month. In addition there was a dresser and a peon and their monthly salary was Rs. 23-8-0 each.

In 1945 a total of 80,407, outdoor patients were treated at the dispensary. Of these 1,461 were adult males, 14,625 adult females, 33,128 non-adult males and 31,193 non-adult females. During the year the Municipality had spent a total of Rs. 8,968-8-7 on this dispensary.

*Allopathic Dispensary.*—This was situated in rented premises consisting of 5 rooms. Monthly rent amounted to Rs. 33. The total area amounted to 500 sq. feet. The big room 240 sq. feet was used as a laboratory, two small ones for dressing, compounding, etc. and the remaining two for medical examination, etc. The Medical Officer in charge was a Registered Medical Practitioner and he was paid a monthly salary of Rs. 100. There were 2 trained compounders getting monthly salaries of Rs. 47-8-0 and Rs. 42 respectively. There was a trained nurse on a monthly salary of Rs. 33. In addition there was a dresser getting Rs. 42 per month and a peon on Rs. 33-8-6 per month.

During 1945 a total of 8,041 outpatients were treated at the dispensary. Of these 2,837 were adult males, 2,163 non-adult males, 1,246 adult females and 1,795 non-adult females. The dispensary charged 1 anna per day for the medicine supplied to a patient. The average expenditure per patient was about one and one quarter of an anna.

5. *Leper Colony.*—The Shenda Park Leper Colony was established in May, 1944. Prior to this a leper asylum was being maintained by the Ildakha Panchayat with inadequate finances. The Shenda Park Colony was situated 3 miles to the north-west of the city and was located on 562 acres of open land. The aim in opening and establishing this colony was to accommo-

date the lepers in the city in a colony of the modern type and one which will be also self supporting.

On the opening day there were 18 inmates in the colony transferred there from the old asylum referred to above. During 1945-46, 166 new ones were admitted. Allowing for deaths and discharges the total number of inmates numbered 131 at the end of the year.

The old buildings on the site were repaired and reconstructed and were equipped with all sanitary arrangements in the first instance. But when accommodation proved inadequate, work of the construction of new quarters accommodating 200 additional lepers was started.

A medical officer, a specialist in the treatment of leprosy and with several years experience in this field, was appointed, and a dispensary with two wards, male and female, was established in the colony. Routine treatment of bi-weekly injections of hydrocrylicol was given to patients. General complaints were also treated by the Medical Officer who also performed minor surgical operations.

Forty acres of land on the site were brought under cultivation by the inmates of the colony during 1945-46 under the supervision of a trained Agricultural Supervisor. Food grains, etc. worth Rs. 1,300 were produced during the year. Considerable quantities of vegetables were also grown and consumed in the colony.

With ample grazing land in the colony a dairy was started with 8 cows, whose number subsequently increased to 62. At the end of 1945-46 the total cattle numbered 80. All of these were received as donations. On an average 30 seers of milk was produced every day. Milking and feeding of cows was done by the

healthy staff. Besides the inmates of the colony, milk was supplied to the Public Health Department and the temporarily started Plague Hospital. The sales of milk had brought in Rs. 1,093 during the year. Land not reserved for the cattle of the colony was auctioned for grazing and fetched Rs. 2,700. Besides this, grass worth Rs. 5,500, cut and stacked by the inmates of the colony, was supplied to the famine stricken areas in the State.

A poultry farm was started with 7 birds and at the end of 1945-46 there were 100 birds. An incubator of 150 eggs capacity was purchased. Eggs were supplied to the colony, to the Hospitals and the rest were sold. Total sales during the year brought in a sum of Rs. 131-8-0.

50 sheep and 1 ram were brought from Raibag Farm to the colony. At the end of the year, these had increased to 83. Wool was spun and warm wollens were knitted for the use of inmates. Various crafts such as, carpentry, smithy, shoe-making, knitting, wool spinning, button-making, tailoring, etc, had been started in the colony. Skilled labourers were paid 3 annas a day and unskilled labourers 2 annas.

A primary school for the children of the inmates had been started. At the time of our survey 14 children were studying there under a teacher, who was also an inmate of the colony. The inmates had also started a music club of their own. Every fortnight they performed a *Bhajan*.

A shop was maintained in the colony and from this the inmates could purchase whatever they liked out of the money they earned by working in the colony.

The total expenditure on the colony during 1945-46 amounted to Rs. 63,122-6-9. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 9,501-15-0.

6. *Dharmashalas*.—These are institutions established and maintained by public authorities or rich persons as charitable institutions providing amenities to travellers, pilgrims, etc. These usually afforded lodging facilities to travellers for a few days and in the olden days boarding facilities also used to be made available at some places either free or at some nominal charge.

Graham records under "Dharmashalas—On the introduction of British superintendency the buildings usually set apart for the traveller, the merchant, and the medicant, were found to be entirely in ruin. The revenues of the country were not sufficient to support the licentious dissipation of the Court, and the stranger, unless under the Royal favour, was forced to seek shelter under the trees. A great change, however, has been already effected. There is hardly a village throughout the State which cannot now offer a cover to the passing traveller, and in the town of Kolhapur, besides twenty-two smaller buildings, erected at a cost of Rs. 7,000, two large Dharmashalas have been erected for the Hindu and Mahomedans, at an expense of Rs. 4,000 respectively, and chiefly by voluntary subscription, capable of containing 4,000 people".\* He also records elsewhere in his statistical report that "22 Dharmashalas, capable of containing 7,000 travellers have been lately built in Kolhapur Town and their cost is put as follows. "22 Dharmashalas, or inns at Kolhapur Rs. 16,550. § Again on page 292 of the same report he noted that there were 18 Dharamshalas at Kolhapur and gives a detailed list of only 16. These 16 were "2 near Sunday Palace, 1 in New Shanwar Peith, 1 near bridge over Jeetee Odha, 1 in Sookoorwar Peith near the Sonar Teerth, 1 attached to the temple of Guya, 1 attached to the Paga near the Pudmala Tank, 1 near large Dharmashala in the city, 1 near the mosque of Baboo Jumal for Mussalmans, 1 near the temple of Ekveree, 2 near the temple of Brumheshwar,

\* Graham, Op. cit. p. 204.

§ Graham, Op. cit. pp. 113-114.

1 near the temple of Pudmavutee." The information given by Graham at different places in his Report is in places conflicting but the general state of affairs at that time is unmistakably clear.

Information regarding Dharmashalas in Kolhapur city during the period from 1854 to 1945 was not available. Our census of social institutions noted five Dharmashalas in Kolhapur city, two in B ward and one each in A, C and D wards. We gathered information about all these except the one in D ward.

Of the four Dharmashalas in our sample three were supervised and looked after by the Municipality. Two of them were owned by the Municipality while the third was being managed by it. Of the two Dharmashalas owned and managed by the Municipality that in the A ward had been newly built a year or two before our survey. The other was an old Dharmashala. The fourth Dharmashala in B ward, had been constructed by two private individuals in 1934. One of them had made available the land and the other had met the expenses of building construction. The following statement shows the built up area of each of the Dharmashalas in the sample, their capacity, the actual number of people using them, etc.

Ward.	Built up area (Description)	Accom- modation for	Total no. of people using it during the year 1946-47.
1. B (Municipal)	5765 Sq. feet 8 rooms of different sizes, 2 Varandas. Electric light. 2 Privies. 3 Latrines. 1 Cistern. 1 Water tap.	50	4000-5000

Ward.	Built up area (Description)	Accom- modation for	Total no. of people using it during the year 1946-47.
2. A (Municipal)	2000 Sq. feet 2 rooms 2 storeyed	30	500
3. C (managed by the Municipality).	1050 Sq. feet 1 veranda	25	1000
4. B (private)	2100 Sq. feet 2 storeyed building 2 Privies. 1 tap 1 cistern	200-250	10,000 to 15,000

People of all castes and creeds were allowed to use the Dharamshalas. In the private Dharamshalas preference was given to persons from outside the town. It was also used for celebrating marriages by people from outside the town. The number of people using it were relatively very large. Each of the three Municipal Dharmashalas was looked after by a paid servant who got a monthly salary of about Rs. 16. He was to look after the building to keep it clean and to see that those using it did no damage. Persons using the Dharmashalas were allowed to live there for three days. They stayed longer only by special permission from the authorities. The Municipality had spent a sum of Rs. 263 in 1945-46 on the two Dharmashalas owned by it. The privately owned Dharmashala in B ward was located within the premises of the ancient temple of Vithoba and the priest there looked after the Dharmashala in an honorary capacity.

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- 1938—The Special Process. By Dr. G. S. Ghurye, Professor of Sociology, Bombay University. Price As. 8.
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