

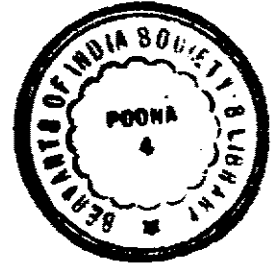
Gokhale Institute Studies No.46

**SHOLAPUR CITY :
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES**

SHOLAPUR CITY: SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES

D. R. GADGIL

(Assisted by the Staff of the Institute)



GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS
POONA

ASIA PUBLISHING HOUSE
BOMBAY · CALCUTTA · NEW DELHI · MADRAS
LUCKNOW · LONDON · NEW YORK

© GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

1965

Y35.23112CS.N5t4

K5

102584

PRINTED IN INDIA

By M. H. Patwardhan, at Sangam Press (Private) Ltd., Poona 2, and published
by D. R. Gadgil, at the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona 4.

FOREWORD

This publication of the Institute represents an extremely belated result of a survey carried out in 1938-39. A socio-economic survey of Sholapur was undertaken by the Institute at the invitation of the Sholapur Municipality. The work of the survey was begun in 1938 and collection of the data was completed by December 1939. In 1946 the Institute published a part of the results of the socio-economic survey of Sholapur entitled "A Socio-Economic Survey of Weaving Communities of Sholapur" by Dr. R. G. Kakade. This was an independent piece of work carried out by Dr. Kakade as part of the plan of investigation at Sholapur. The processing of the other material and the writing of the report got inordinately delayed because of a number of difficulties. The chief among these was that persons who had been put directly in charge of the work of investigation at Sholapur did not continue in the service of the Institute in later years. I had been responsible for planning and supervising the work but could find no time to devote to this work. It was also not possible to find anybody who knew enough of conditions in Sholapur to undertake the responsibility. Prof. N. V. Sovani, who helped in drafting chapters of the report on the Poona Survey, examined the material at one time and prepared drafts relating to some aspects. However, he could not find time to complete the work.

It happened later that a student of Prof. Sovani, V. P. Pethe, conducted a survey of population and fertility in Sholapur city and submitted a thesis based on the work for his Ph.D. Some years after obtaining his Ph.D. Dr. Pethe joined the staff of the Institute and it was felt that he might usefully go over the collected material. This he did and the report finally put together is now being published. It was thought appropriate to include in the publication relevant material, from Dr. Pethe's thesis also. This publication has been published as result of interrupted and partial labours of many persons. It is being published in my name as the overall responsibility for it was mine and I was associated with it at all stages; also, the manner of its presentation made it difficult to specify authorship more particularly. The work of investigation was conducted in the main by Shri L. V. Gogate and Dr. R. G. Kakade. In the final preparation of the report the major share was that of Dr. V. P. Pethe.

I have to offer profound apologies on behalf of the Institute to the Sholapur Municipality — now the Sholapur Municipal Corporation —

for this extraordinary delay in publication of the report. The work of investigation in Sholapur was made possible because of the co-operation given by the Presidents, and councillors of the Sholapur City Municipality and the officers and members of staff of its various departments. Leaders and members of the public in various walks of life in different areas also rendered invaluable help. We wish to record our thanks to all of these.

Gokhale Institute of
Politics & Economics
Poona
March 25, 1965.

D. R. GADGIL

CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	.. v
List of Tables	.. ix
Maps (i) Map of Sholapur City 1955 (Wards) (ii) City of Sholapur (iii) Map of Sholapur showing growth of Municipal Area	} Between page xiv and page 1
Chapter	
I Historical Survey	.. 1
II Population	.. 11
III Census of Establishments	.. 101
IV Industries	.. 116
V Trade and Transport	.. 146
VI Occupational Distribution of Earners	.. 180
VII Family Income and Poverty	.. 221
VIII Wards and Communities	.. 239
IX Housing	.. 268
Appendix: Results of a Survey of Sholapur Conducted in 1955	.. 288
Index	.. 335

for this extraordinary delay in publication of the report. The work of investigation in Sholapur was made possible because of the co-operation given by the Presidents, and councillors of the Sholapur City Municipality and the officers and members of staff of its various departments. Leaders and members of the public in various walks of life in different areas also rendered invaluable help. We wish to record our thanks to all of these.

Gokhale Institute of
Politics & Economics
Poona
March 25, 1965.

D. R. GADGIL

CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	.. v
List of Tables	.. ix
Maps (i) Map of Sholapur City 1955 (Wards) (ii) City of Sholapur (iii) Map of Sholapur showing growth of Municipal Area	} Between page xiv and page 1
Chapter	
I Historical Survey	.. 1
II Population	.. 11
III Census of Establishments	.. 101
IV Industries	.. 116
V Trade and Transport	.. 146
VI Occupational Distribution of Earners	.. 180
VII Family Income and Poverty	.. 221
VIII Wards and Communities	.. 239
IX Housing	.. 268
Appendix: Results of a Survey of Sholapur Conducted in 1955	.. 288
Index	.. 335

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page No.
1.1	Houses and population by wards (1869)	8
2.1	Movement of population in Sholapur during 1901-1951 (Census)	16
2.2	Distribution (per mile) of population by birth place	20
2.3	Sex ratio during 1901-1951	22
2.4	Distribution of population by religion	23
2.5	Distribution of population by age and sex (1901-1951)	26
2.6	Distribution of population by age, sex and civil condition 1901-1951 (Census)	30
2.7	Distribution of population by community, age, sex and civil condition (Census)	40
2.8-A	Literacy by sex : 1901-1951 (Census)	50
2.8-B	Literacy by age and sex	52
2.8-C	Literacy by community, age and sex	56
2.9	Classification of houses by the number of tenements in each (H.S.)	65
2.10	Distribution of the house sample families and the census population by religion	69
2.11	Percentage distribution of population by age-groups and sex	71
2.12	Percentage distribution of population by age-groups, sex and civil condition	71
2.13	Classification of the married girls below 14 by religion and Hindu castes	72
2.14	Percentage distribution of population in different age-groups according to educational status	73
2.15	Distribution of male and female, adult and non-adult population by educational status (H.S.)	76
2.16	Distribution of male and female, adult and non-adult population by earning status (H.S.)	78
2.17	Distribution of male and female, adult and non-adult population according to civil condition (H.S.)	82
2.18	Distribution of male and female population by age-groups and sex ratio (H.S.)	86
2.19	Total and per capita earned, unearned and subsidiary incomes (H.S.)	88
2.20	Analysis of families in respect of number and area of living rooms, domestic servants etc. (H.S.)	92
2.21	Composition of members outside	96
3.1	Classification of industrial establishments of various types by wards	104
3.2	Distribution of retail shops by wards	110
3.3	Distribution of wholesale establishments by important wards	113
3.4	Distribution of professions by ward	114

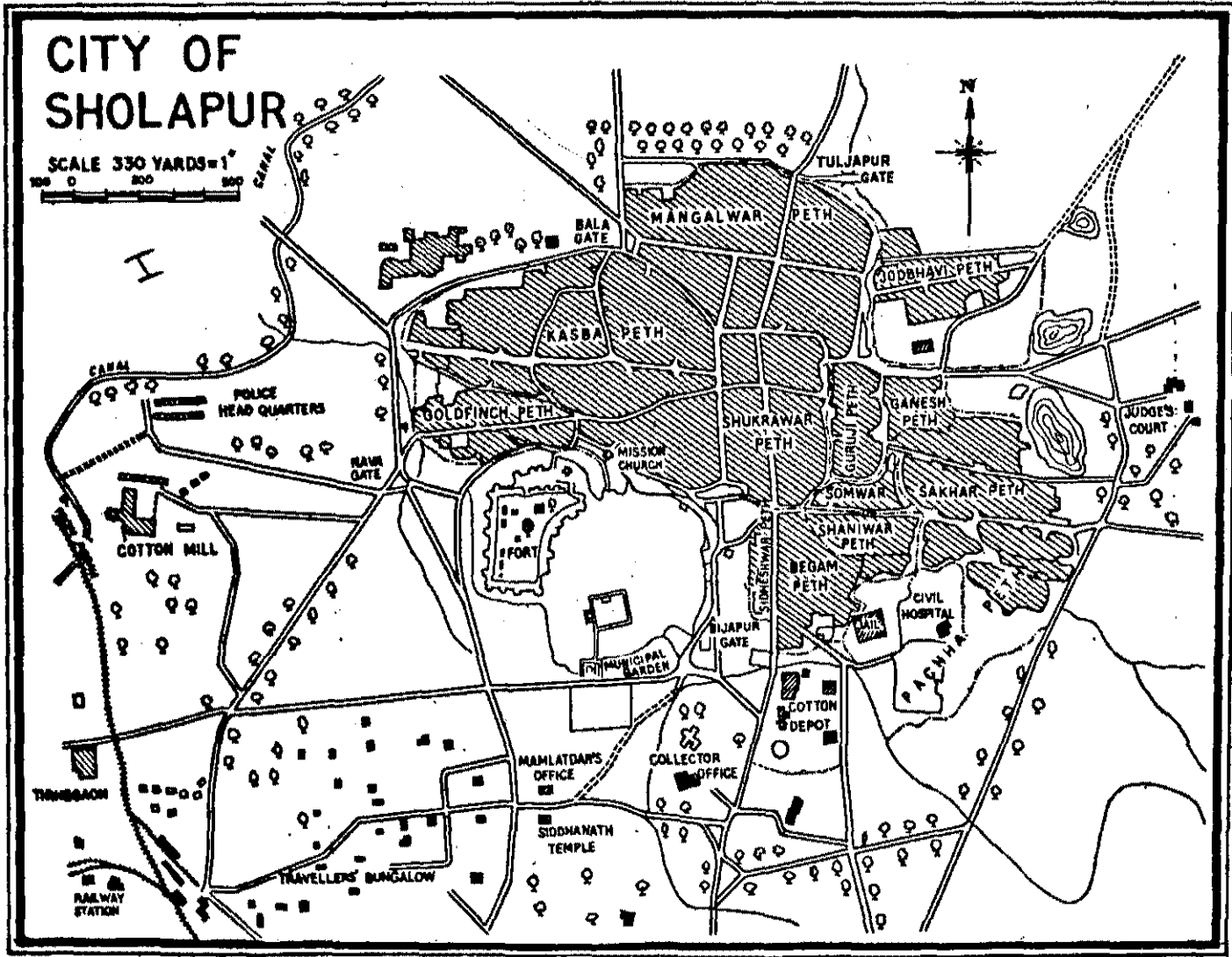
Table	Title	Page No.
5.1	Number of shops and persons engaged in them in the weekly bazaar (Mangalwar Bazaar) on 1-11-38	170
5.2	Prices of some commodities in weekly bazaar (Mangalwar bazaar) on 20-9-38	171
5.3	Bullock-cart owners classified according to modes of operation and number of carts and bullocks owned	173
6.1	Earners classified according to occupation, age, sex and annual income	187
6.2	Indices of the dispersion of earnings and occupational grade (Medians and first and third quartiles)	209
6.3	Classification of families and earners according to occupational grades	215
6.4	Distribution among various grades of families of other earners in each grade	217
6.5	Distribution among various grades of other earners of families in each grade	218
7.1	Families classified according to total income and profession (Occupational grades) H.S.	222
7.2	Families classified according to total income and earner class (H.S.)	225
7.3	Families classified according to total income and percentage of unearned income to total income (H.S.)	226
7.4	Families classified according to professions (occupational grades) and percentage of unearned income to total income (H.S.)	227
7.5	Families classified according to total income per adult unit and professions (occupational grades) H.S.	230
7.6	Families classified according to total income per adult unit and earner class (H.S.)	232
7.7	Families classified according to total income per adult unit and family members (H.S.)	234
8.1	Families in different wards classified according to the occupational grades of their heads (H.S.)	240
8.2	Families in different wards classified according to the range of their income	243
8.3	Families in different wards classified according to their income per adult unit (H.S.)	245
8.4	Families in different wards classified according to their religion and community (H.S.)	251
8.5	Families belonging to different communities classified according to the occupational grades of their heads, (H.S.)	255
8.6	Families belonging to different communities classified according to the range of their income (H.S.)	256
8.7	Families belonging to different communities classified according to their size (H.S.)	259
8.8	Earner status of families belonging to different communities (H.S.)	262

LIST OF TABLES

xi

Table	Title	Page No.
8.9	Occupational grades of families of certain selected Hindu castes (H.S.)	265
8.10	Classification of Heads of Families in selected occupation by community (H.S.)	266
9.1	Number of houses and number of independent structures in them (H.S.)	269
9.2	Number of storeys in 1937-38 (H.S.)	271
9.3	Classification of houses by types of material used in their construction and by wards	272
9.4	Number of various categories of houses and the number of families residing in them (H.S.)	274
9.5	Courtyard or open space area in houses, in different wards (H.S.)	276
9.6	Number of water taps in houses and the number of families residing in them (H.S.)	278
9.7	Number of latrines in houses and the number of families using them (H.S.)	279
9.8	Number of tenements classified according to number of living rooms and number of members in families living in them (H.S.)	281
9.9	Number of tenements of various classes and number of occupants in them in Bombay (1931) Poona (H.S. 1937) and Sholapur (H.S. 1939)	281
9.10	Size of families and number of living rooms in tenements in Lucknow and Cawnpore (1931), Poona (H.S. 1937) and Sholapur (H.S. 1939)	282
9.11	Number of families classified according to members in family and the area in khans of tenements occupied by them (H.S.)	283
9.12	Family income and house ownership and rentals (H.S.)	285
9.13	Rent area ratio and family income (H.S.)	286
9.14	Rent-area ratio by wards (H.S.)	287
A.1	Changes made in the selected tenement numbers	289
A.2	Distribution of families by religion and caste	291
A.3	Distribution of families according to the occupational grade of the head of the family	292
A.4	Distribution of families by age, sex and civil condition of the head of the family.	292
A.5	Distribution of heads of families by birth-place	293
A.6	Distribution of heads of families by period of residence in Sholapur	293
A.7	Total and per capita income in different communities in Sholapur City (1955)	294
A.8	Distribution of families according to their status as the occupants of their tenements	295
A.9	Tenant families classified according to the amount of rent paid per mensem	296
A.10	Families classified according to the number of rooms in their tenements.	296
A.11	Families classified according to the housing amenities enjoyed	297
A.12	Distribution of population by age and sex	297

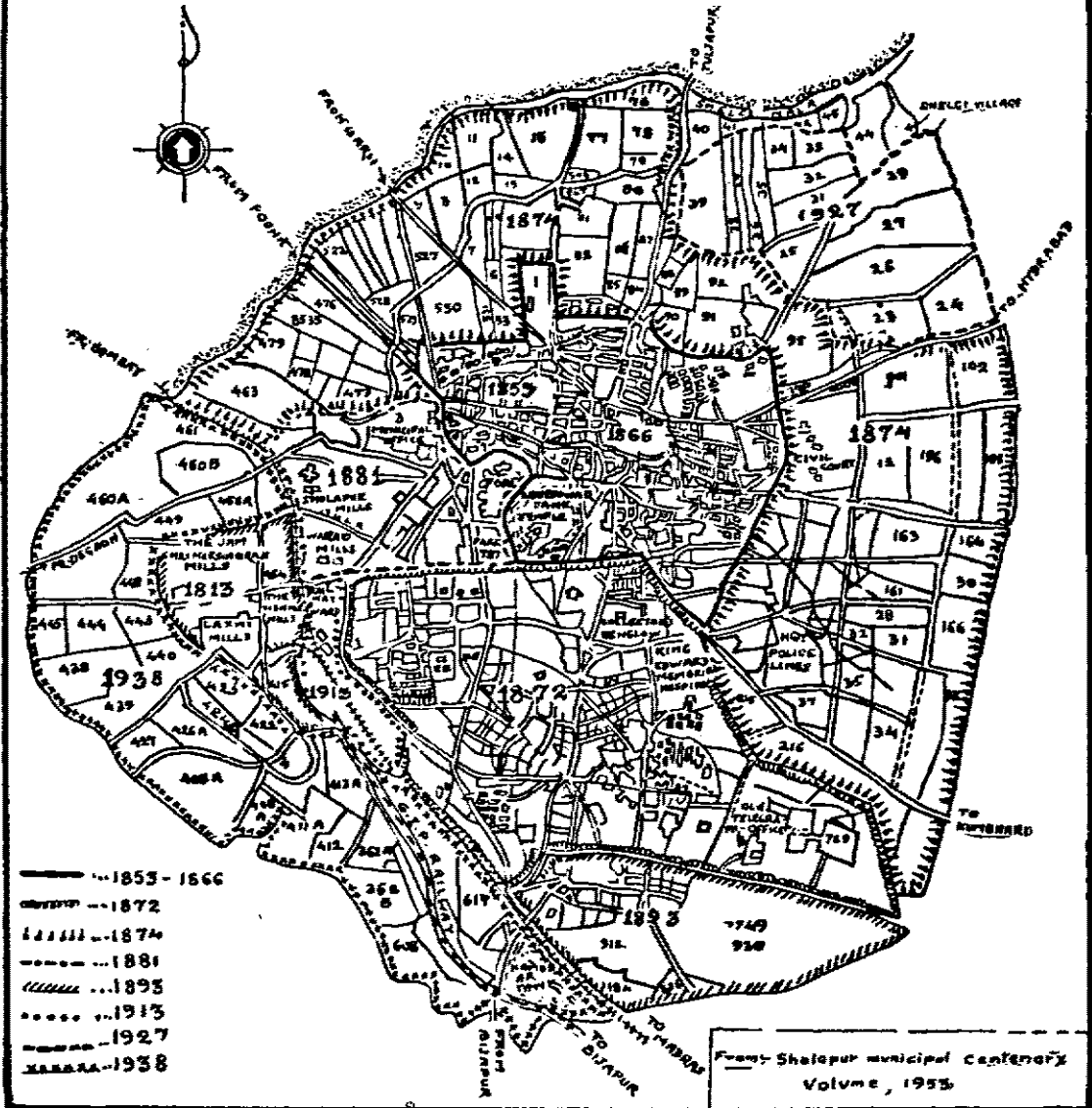
Table	Title	Page No.
A.13	Distribution of male and female population by age group and civil condition	298
A.14	Percentage distribution of educationally eligible population by educational status	300
A.15	Distribution of population by community and educational status	301
A.16	Distribution of male and female population by the educational standard attained	302
A.17	Distribution of population by age, sex, and earning status	303
A.18	Distribution of population by community, sex and earning status	305
A.19	Occupational distribution of earners by age, sex, literacy, duration of employment and annual income	307
A.20	Dispersion of annual earnings: quartile and median income in the various occupational grades	319
A.21	Indices of the dispersion of earnings	320
A.22	Families of different communities classified according to total family income	323
A.23	Families classified according to the occupational grade of the head of the family and the total family income	324
A.24	Families classified according to earner class and total family income	325
A.25	Families classified according to family's total income per adult male unit	326
A.26	Families of different communities classified according to income per adult unit	328
A.27	Families classified according to occupation of the family head and income per adult unit	329
A.28	Families classified according to earner class and income per adult unit	329
A.29	Families classified according to size of family and income per adult unit	330
Statement 1.1 :	Wards which were newly created and/or added to the city area since 1852	10
Statement 2.1 :	Movement of population of different religions during 1901-1951	25
Statement 8.1 :	Wards and Communities--Poverty and Destitution in Different Wards	247



FROM SHOLAPUR DISTRICT GAZETTEER, 1884

SHOLAPUR

MAP SHOWING GROWTH OF MUNICIPAL AREA



- 1855-1866
- - - - - 1872
- - - - - 1874
- 1881
- ~~~~~ 1895
- . - . - 1913
- - - - - 1927
- XXXXX 1938

From Sholapur Municipal Centenary
Volume, 1953

CHAPTER I

HISTORICAL SURVEY

Geographical Setting

Sholapur City is the Headquarters of Sholapur District, Maharashtra State. It is situated in lat. 17°40' 18"N. and long. 75°56' 38"E.¹ It lies 1,800 feet above the sea level. Sholapur is a station on the South-East branch of the Central Railway, 263 kilometres South-East of Poona, 455 kilometres South-East of Bombay, and 335 kilometres North-West of Hyderabad.

According to the Imperial Gazetteer, 1908 : "On account of the absence of any high ground in the neighbourhood, Sholapur is on all sides exposed to the winds. The climate, except during the months of March, April and May is agreeable and healthy."² Sholapur is situated in the centre of a large plain on the watershed of 'Adila', a feeder of the 'Sina' river. The nearest hill called 'Devad Molak' is eight miles to the East. The climate of Sholapur is described as healthy and dry throughout the year. It is considerably hot during the months of April and May. The temperature exceeds 43 C. Though it is very hot during the day, the nights are fairly cool. The rainy season ranges between June to October. The heaviest falls usually take place during July, August and September. Sholapur normally has a rainfall of about 30 inches. The District Gazetteer observes, "The rock on which the city is built is a hard 'murum' almost approaching trap. Except to the north and east where is some rich cotton soil the rock in places is near the surface barely covered by soil. In the rains the surroundings of the town are green and pleasant, at other times the city looks bare and uninteresting, except patches of land watered from the Ekruk canal to the north and west of the town. Its great castle is handsome and well placed on the rising western bank of the Siddheshvar lake. Except the castle the town has little of architectural interest."³

Sholapur through History

The ancient history of Sholapur before the 10th century is shrouded in darkness. Sholapur, as a small village, passed through a number of regimes like those of Satavahana, early Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas, Imperial Rashtrakutas, etc., which obtained in Maharashtra since 90

¹ Hunter, W.W., *The Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XII, Second Ed., 1887, p. 420.

² *The Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XXII, New Ed., 1908, p. 307.

³ Campbell, James M., *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. XX, Sholapur 1884, p. 487.

B.C. It was under the later Chalukyas and the Yadavas, in the 11th and 12th centuries, that Sholapur began to flourish as a religious centre.⁴ The persons responsible for making Sholapur a religious centre were 'Revanasidda', and 'Siddharama'. It is found that the Yadavas left several vestiges of their rule in Sholapur district among which are a few Hemadpanti temples including a temple in the Sholapur fort. An inscription at Sangur (Havery Taluk, District Dharwar) of Yadava Mahadevraya, Saka 1186 mentions that "the Mahapradhana Devaraja visited Sonnaligenagara which had been formerly the residence of the saint Siddharama." This inscription also acclaims Sonnalige as 'abhinava-Sriśaila'.⁵ It seems that the temple of Mallikarjuna and the Siddheshvara lake were built many years before the fort was built.

In 1318 A.D. Alauddin Khilji 'opened the way to the South which was never again shut'. The political history of Sholapur till 1818 is nothing but the history of its fort. The fort of Sholapur was "built originally at the time of the Adilshahi Sultans of Bijapur, and rebuilt, according to inscriptions on its wall, during the reign of Ali Adil Shah I in 1578 A.D."⁶ The fort raised Sholapur to a position of a military strong-hold side by side with its significance as a great centre of religion and pilgrimage. The history of Sholapur from 1430 to 1670 was characterised by a perpetual warfare between the two of the five Bahamani off-shoots. The fort of Sholapur had become an apple of discord between these parties. During the 16th and the 17th centuries, Sholapur was being tossed from one kingdom to another, the historical details of which need not be traced here.⁷ After

⁴ "At Sholapur a fine old temple of the "Chalukyan" type dating from about the 11th Century A.D. was exhumed from beneath the inner wall of the fort..." *Annual Report of the Director-General of Archaeology in India, 1919-20*, by Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology, p. 28.

⁵ Panchamukhi, R.S., "Sangur Inscription of Yādava Mahādevrāya, Śaka 1186", *Epigraphia Indica and Record of the Archaeological Survey of India*, Part V, Vol. XXIII, January 1936, edited by N. P. Chakravarti, pp. 189-96.

⁶ Marshall, Sir John, Director-General of Archaeology, *Annual Report of the Director-General of Archaeology in India, 1919-20*, p. 28.

⁷ The historical details about the frequent changes of rule over Sholapur and its fort during the 16th and the 17th centuries as well as references to other related events may be found in the following important works. The list of the books given below is not intended to be exhaustive.

(i) Briggs, John, *History of the Rise of the Mahomedan Power in India*, (Translated from the Original Persian of Mahomed Kasim Ferishta), (In 4 volumes), 1829, Vol. II: pp. 422-23, 502-3; Vol. III: pp. 35-36, 51, 52, 89-90, 92-94, 105, 106, 117-126, 170-171, 173-74, 180, 183-84, 216-17, 229-30, 235, 237-38; 239, 245-46, 265, 286, 326, 375-76, 382, 387-88, 413.

(ii) Haig, T.W., "The History of the Nizam Shahi Kings of Ahmadnagar", *The Indian Antiquary, A Journal of Oriental Research in Archaeology, Epigraphy, Ethnology, etc.*, Vol. XLIX (1920): pp. 217-18, 218-19, 222, 224; Vol. L (1921): pp. 1, 28, 76-78, 144; Vol. LI (1922): pp. 67-68.

Rajaram's flight to Jinji in 1694, in the course of their numerous raids, the Marathas, led by Ramchandrapant Amatya, levied contributions as much far as Sholapur. In 1724, the Nizam threw off his allegiance to the Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah (1720-48) and the fort of Sholapur passed on to him. During the period 1680-1758, there were about 21 Killedars. In 1758, Killedar Khaliluddin handed over the fort to the Peshwa taking Rs. 25,000 as a bribe.⁸ In 1767-68, during the reign of Peshwa Madhavrao I, Mangalwar or Madhav Peth was founded through the efforts of Uddhava Vireshvara, the Killedar who had brought to the notice of Madhavrao the lack of a suitable market place in Sholapur. Madhavrao personally paid a visit to Sholapur on December 13, 1768 and granted about 73 acres of land to Jagadevappa Shete from Savargaon.⁹

Bajirao was being pursued by General Smith in February 1818. After the defeat of Ashti on February 9, Bajirao retreated to Sholapur. On May 14, after 4 days of siege by General Munro, the fort with its garrison surrendered to the British. After the British conquest, Venkatappa, Shrinivasrao and Bhagwantrao administered it on their behalf. Bhagwantrao was the first Mamlatdar in the British rule.¹⁰

After 1818, Sholapur was included in the Poona Collectorate. The Municipality came into being in August 1, 1852. The area of the town in 1872 was about eight sq. miles and the population 54,744. In 1883, the total number of houses was about 8,791. In 1890-91, there was a five mile 'pukka' road in Sholapur.¹¹ Many parts of the 'city wall' had already been pulled down by the year 1872. The Municipality rejected in 1891 the proposal of razing down the rest of the city wall on the plea that it was the beauty of the town. Since 1893, Sholapur

(iii) Elliot, Sir H.M. and Dowson, Prof. John, *The History of India (as told by its own historians) The Muhammadan Period*, Vol. VI (1875) : p. 416, Vol. VII (1877) : pp. 31, 322.

(iv) *Shivaji Souvenir Tercentenary Volume*, Marathi Section, Edited by G. S. Sardesai, 1927, p. 39.

(v) Apte, D.V., *Shivacharitra Pradip*, (In Marathi), 1925, pp. 16., 232-33.

(vi) Patwardhan, P.N., 'History of Sholapur Fort', *Annual Report of the Bharat Itihas Samshodhan Mandal*, (in Marathi), Poona, 1915, pp. 228-32.

(vii) *Hindi Basatin-U-Salatin* (History of the Kings of Bijapur), Translated by Muhammad Fazlulhaq alias Ahamadmiya, 1895, pp. 102, 103, 137, 142-43, 151, 457, 703, 705, 752.

(viii) Pethe, V.P., *Population and Fertility in Sholapur City: A Survey*, (unpublished Ph.D. Thesis), 1957, Chapter II.

⁸ *Annual Report of Bharat Itihas Samshodhan Mandal*, Poona, 1915, p. 232.

⁹ Kulkarni, G.P., *Sholapur Municipal Centenary Volume*, 1953, p. 35.

¹⁰ *Annual Report of the Bharat Itihas Samshodhan Mandal*, Poona, 1915, p. 232.

¹¹ Kulkarni, G.P., *Sholapur Municipal Centenary, Volume*, 1953, pp. 21, 41, 43, 296.

was visited by plague for nearly six times. During the most ravaging plague of 1893, as many as 2,265 souls died, and the people shifted to other places in large numbers. In 1895, on account of heavy rains, there was a famine. The electric light came to be used on public roads in 1925. The Municipality began the construction of tar roads in 1933.¹²

The episodes of 1930 resulting from the Civil Disobedience Movement, the ensuing Martial Law, and the hanging of the four patriot youths of Sholapur are too well known. They made the name of Sholapur famous throughout India.¹³ The Razakar Regime in Hyderabad drove bands of refugees to Sholapur in 1948. The population swelled and the problem of food and water became acute and pressing. The Police Action relieved this menace. During this action, Sholapur had become an important strategic point for the mobilization of the Indian Police Units.¹⁴ The Municipality celebrated its Centenary in 1953.

Since a long time in the past, Sholapur has retained its religious traditions right from Revanasiddha. Among the very old temples are Revanasiddheshvara, Markandeya, Siddheshvara, Mallikarjuna, Rупpa Bhawani, Tripurantkeshvara, Kaljapur Maruti and Bali Khandoba. In 1904, the Jains built their chief temple of Parasnath in Mangalwar Peth. The tradition of Siddharama still continues. Kirttaswami, Pharala Swami, Shrimati Yogini Somnavva, Shri Ramalingappaswami were some of the successors. The 'Gadda' pilgrimage to the Siddheshvara is held every year with poles and flags on Makara Sankranti day in January. The origin of Sholapur as a market place can be traced to some extent to this 'Gadda' pilgrimage. Besides the temples, there are several 'mathas' such as the Gavi matha, Kirti matha, Nandi matha, Shubharaya Swami's matha etc.

Apart from its importance as a place of religious pilgrimage, Sholapur was also a commercial place and a trade centre from the very old times. Goods used to be transported to Sholapur with bulls and camels as the means of transport. Sholapur was situated on the great commercial routes of the middle ages connecting Maharashtra, Karnataka and Hyderabad. Since 1818, its importance gradually grew. Its convenient situation between Poona and Hyderabad has made it, especially since the opening of the south-east branch of the 'Peninsula Railway' in 1859, the centre for the collection and distribution of goods over a large extent of this part of the country.¹⁵ On account of the immunity from the risk of robbers, resulting from order established by British Government, Sholapur became a resort of traders. The opening of the Railway raised it to be one of the chief marts of the

¹² *Ibid.*, pp. 41, 43-44, 195-97, 298, 306, Appendix 3: p. 105.

¹³ *Ibid.*, pp. 328-30, 332-33.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 49.

¹⁵ Campbell, J.M., *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. XX, Sholapur, 1884, p. 491.

Deccan. Salt, Kirana seeds, grains, oil, sugar and other goods from Humanabad and Gulburga came to the market of Sholapur. To other commercial centres like Gulburga, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Barshi, Latoor, Nanded, Parbhani, Mudkhed and Jalna, Sholapur was an important centre of exchange.

Raw cotton began to come to Sholapur market since 1840 and it became the staple trade of the town. The production of dyes had been an important productive activity of Sholapur. The chief industry of Sholapur today is the manufacture of cotton cloth. Palmori, Kongari, Udgiri and other sub-castes of the Salis came and settled in Sholapur after 1820 and contributed a good deal to the development of handloom industry. The first mill belonging to the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company was opened in 1877 with a capital of nearly seven lakhs. Mills gradually increased since the opening of the present century. According to the 1951 Census, the cotton textiles absorbed as many as 31,605 persons (29,330 males and 2,275 females) — 1,438 as employers (1,398 males and 40 females), 26,761 as employees (25,335 males and 1,426 females) and 3,406 as independent workers (2,597 males and 809 females).¹⁶

As regards education, Sholapur has shown a steady progress. In 1853, there was only one Marathi and one English School in the town. Girls' schools were unknown at that time. Ever since the Municipality took over the responsibility for education from Government in 1885, it provided careful attention to the progress of education of the town. The first step towards free primary education was taken by the Municipality as early as 1920 and towards compulsory education in 1927. From 1947, the Municipality started the scheme of basic education, making provision for spinning, weaving, carpentry, cardboard modelling, etc. In 1953, the strength of the students in the Municipal and private ('aided') primary schools together stood at 31,203 (22,392 being boys and 8,811 girls).¹⁷ There are several high schools in the city today which cater to the needs of the Secondary education. The Northcote Government High School was established in 1902, and the Haribhai Devakaran High School (of the Sikshan Prasarak Mandali, Poona), the biggest school in the city, in 1918. In respect of University education, Sholapur is blessed with five colleges (3 Arts and Science Colleges, one Commerce College and one College of Education).

This is in brief the political and social history of Sholapur for the last few centuries during which the city gradually grew in importance as a religious, industrial and business centre.

¹⁶ *Sholapur District Census Handbook*, 1951, p. 34.

¹⁷ (i) Pethe, Dr. V.P., *Living and Working Conditions of Primary School Teachers : A Sholapur Survey*, Popular Book Depot, Bombay 7, 1962, pp. 49, 68.

(ii) Kulkarni, G.P., *Sholapur Municipal Centenary Volume*, 1953, pp. 210, 226-27, 230, 242-45.

was visited by plague for nearly six times. During the most ravaging plague of 1893, as many as 2,265 souls died, and the people shifted to other places in large numbers. In 1895, on account of heavy rains, there was a famine. The electric light came to be used on public roads in 1925. The Municipality began the construction of tar roads in 1933.¹²

The episodes of 1930 resulting from the Civil Disobedience Movement, the ensuing Martial Law, and the hanging of the four patriot youths of Sholapur are too well known. They made the name of Sholapur famous throughout India.¹³ The Razakar Regime in Hyderabad drove bands of refugees to Sholapur in 1948. The population swelled and the problem of food and water became acute and pressing. The Police Action relieved this menace. During this action, Sholapur had become an important strategic point for the mobilization of the Indian Police Units.¹⁴ The Municipality celebrated its Centenary in 1953.

Since a long time in the past, Sholapur has retained its religious traditions right from Revanasiddha. Among the very old temples are Revanasiddheshvara, Markandeya, Siddheshvara, Mallikarjuna, Rupa Bhawani, Tripurantkeshvara, Kaljapur Maruti and Bali Khandoba. In 1904, the Jains built their chief temple of Parasnath in Mangalwar Peth. The tradition of Siddharama still continues. Kirttaswami, Pharala Swami, Shrimati Yogini Somnavva, Shri Ramalingappaswami were some of the successors. The 'Gadda' pilgrimage to the Siddheshvara is held every year with poles and flags on Makara Sankranti day in January. The origin of Sholapur as a market place can be traced to some extent to this 'Gadda' pilgrimage. Besides the temples, there are several 'mathas' such as the Gavi matha, Kirti matha, Nandi matha, Shubharaya Swami's matha etc.

Apart from its importance as a place of religious pilgrimage, Sholapur was also a commercial place and a trade centre from the very old times. Goods used to be transported to Sholapur with bulls and camels as the means of transport. Sholapur was situated on the great commercial routes of the middle ages connecting Maharashtra, Karnataka and Hyderabad. Since 1818, its importance gradually grew. Its convenient situation between Poona and Hyderabad has made it, especially since the opening of the south-east branch of the 'Peninsula Railway' in 1859, the centre for the collection and distribution of goods over a large extent of this part of the country.¹⁵ On account of the immunity from the risk of robbers, resulting from order established by British Government, Sholapur became a resort of traders. The opening of the Railway raised it to be one of the chief marts of the

¹² *Ibid.*, pp. 41, 43-44, 195-97, 298, 306, Appendix 3: p. 105.

¹³ *Ibid.*, pp. 328-30, 332-33.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 49.

¹⁵ Campbell, J.M., *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. XX, Sholapur, 1884, p. 491.

Deccan. Salt, Kirana seeds, grains, oil, sugar and other goods from Humanabad and Gulburga came to the market of Sholapur. To other commercial centres like Gulburga, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Barshi, Latoor, Nanded, Parbhani, Mudkhed and Jalna, Sholapur was an important centre of exchange.

Raw cotton began to come to Sholapur market since 1840 and it became the staple trade of the town. The production of dyes had been an important productive activity of Sholapur. The chief industry of Sholapur today is the manufacture of cotton cloth. Palmori, Kongari, Udgiri and other sub-castes of the Salis came and settled in Sholapur after 1820 and contributed a good deal to the development of hand-loom industry. The first mill belonging to the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company was opened in 1877 with a capital of nearly seven lakhs. Mills gradually increased since the opening of the present century. According to the 1951 Census, the cotton textiles absorbed as many as 31,605 persons (29,330 males and 2,275 females) — 1,438 as employers (1,398 males and 40 females), 26,761 as employees (25,335 males and 1,426 females) and 3,406 as independent workers (2,597 males and 809 females).¹⁶

As regards education, Sholapur has shown a steady progress. In 1853, there was only one Marathi and one English School in the town. Girls' schools were unknown at that time. Ever since the Municipality took over the responsibility for education from Government in 1885, it provided careful attention to the progress of education of the town. The first step towards free primary education was taken by the Municipality as early as 1920 and towards compulsory education in 1927. From 1947, the Municipality started the scheme of basic education, making provision for spinning, weaving, carpentry, cardboard modelling, etc. In 1953, the strength of the students in the Municipal and private ('aided') primary schools together stood at 31,203 (22,392 being boys and 8,811 girls).¹⁷ There are several high schools in the city today which cater to the needs of the Secondary education. The Northcote Government High School was established in 1902, and the Haribhai Devakaran High School (of the Sikshan Prasarak Mandali, Poona), the biggest school in the city, in 1918. In respect of University education, Sholapur is blessed with five colleges (3 Arts and Science Colleges, one Commerce College and one College of Education).

This is in brief the political and social history of Sholapur for the last few centuries during which the city gradually grew in importance as a religious, industrial and business centre.

¹⁶ *Sholapur District Census Handbook*, 1951, p. 34.

¹⁷ (i) Pethe, Dr. V.P., *Living and Working Conditions of Primary School Teachers : A Sholapur Survey*, Popular Book Depot, Bombay 7, 1962, pp. 49, 68.

(ii) Kulkarni, G.P., *Sholapur Municipal Centenary Volume*, 1953, pp. 210, 226-27, 230, 242-45.

Growth of the city

It is difficult to know from recorded history the original site of the Sholapur city. Not much information regarding the socio-ecological aspects of the city is available for the period prior to the 16th century. The Sholapur District Gazetteer (1884) is perhaps the first document which gives a systematic and accurate description and map of the different wards of the Sholapur city. The official documents (since the time when Sholapur was included in the Poona Collectorate), the records of the Municipality (since 1852) and the census reports (since 1872) enable us to have a fairly accurate and comprehensive picture of the growth of the city during the last century. Three maps are given at the end of this chapter: (i) as given in the Gazetteer showing the different localities of the city as obtaining in 1884 (ii) a recent map (1955) and (iii) a map reproduced from the Sholapur Municipal Centenary Volume (1952) which indicates the growth of the area of the city during the last 100 years (1852-1952).

It is not easy to find the starting point for tracing the history of the original nucleus of the Sholapur city. There is a controversy regarding the original name of the town itself! The legend goes that the word Sholapur denotes sixteen ('Sola') villages¹⁸ ('pur'), one of which — interestingly enough — was Sholapur. Historians, however, do not attach much value to this story. It is believed in some quarters that the name Sholapur was derived from (Shri) 'Shaila' + pur. The name is also traced to: Chola + pur. King Chola had given his daughter in marriage to Revanasiddha. 'Chola' later became 'Shola'. Some are of the opinion that Sonnalige was one of the villages which became important on account of Siddharama and in the course of time encompassed the neighbouring villages. Sonnalige later became Sonapur, from which the present name of Sholapur was derived.¹⁹ Whatever the original or central village which led to the emergence of the present Sholapur, one can be certain that by the 16th century, the Siddheshwar Lake, the fort and Kasba and Shukrawar wards were the nuclear and inseparable parts of the territory and life of the Sholapur town. These covered an area of about 150 acres. The Siddheshwar lake appears to have been excavated by Siddharama, a Saint, sometime in the 12th century. For centuries later, the lake supplied water and proved a blessing to the populace of the town. As regards the fort, there is a difference of opinion as to when it was

¹⁸ The sixteen villages were: Adilpur, Ahmedpur, Chamladev, Fattehpur, Jambardvadi, Kajlapur, Khaderpur, Khanderavkivadi, Muhammadpur, Ranapur, Sandalpur, Shaikpur, Sholapur, Sonalgi, Sonapur and Vaidkivadi — (Maulvi Muhammad Kasim). — Campbell, J.M., *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. XX, Sholapur 1884, p. 485, f.n.

¹⁹ *Sholapur Samachar Jubilee No. 1936*, pp. 162-62.

built.²⁰ Some scholars believe that the fort was built sometime in the 14th century whereas others hold that it was constructed as late as the 16th century. Any way, there is little doubt that by the 16th century, the town was clearly marked and it included within its fold the lake, the fort and the Kasba and Shukrawar wards.

The first notable addition to the oldest wards seems to have taken place during the reign of Aurangzeb. During his stay at Sholapur, Aurangzeb granted land near the gate of the fort to the people for habitation. This ward, established around 1689, came to be called the Rewani Peth, on account of its vicinity to the Rewani meaning a part between the moat and the wall of the fort.

Due to the Siddheshwar Gadda Fair and the weekly market, Sholapur had become one of the trading centres for the adjacent areas of Maharashtra, Karnatak and Hyderabad. Shukrawar ward was the chief marketing area. This, however, proved insufficient in the course of time. As noted earlier, Uddhava Vireshwara, the killedar, brought to the notice of Madhavrao Peshwa the absence of a suitable marketing place for the town.²¹ Madhavrao visited Sholapur on December 13, 1768 and granted 75 acres of land to Jagdevappa Shete from Savargaon for the purpose.²² This area was initially called the Madhav Peth, which later came to be known as the Mangalwar Peth. With this peth and the Rewani peth, the area of the town became about 223 acres. It was about the same time that Phaltan 'galli' also came into existence. This area was habited mainly by the Gujar families from Phaltan. Both the Mangalwar peth and Phaltan galli could not cope up with the needs of the growing trade and increasing population of the town. By 1802, a few more wards seemed to have been created to meet the situation. In the Peshwa Daftar, we have references to such wards as Shanwar, Gurwar, Somwar, Bengampura, etc. Col. James Walsh described (in 1804) Sholapur as a 'town having well established peths, encircled by well built walls and gates'.

After 1818, the Sholapur town was included in the Poona Collec-

²⁰ According to Campbell, the fort was built sometime between 1358 and 1375, during the reign of the Bahamani King Muhammed Shah. Hunter dates the event earlier to 1345. According to the report of the Archaeological Department, the fort came into existence in 1578 during the reign of the first Ali Adilshahi King of Bijapur. Shri Toro opines that the outer wall was built in 1313 by Hasan Gangoo and the inner wall belonged to the 12th century. (Toro: *Sachitra Mahavashtra*). In some quarters, it is held that the fort along with Parinda was constructed by Mohammed Gawan, the Minister of Mahmood Shah II Bahamani (1463-82). The Bijapur General Khaja Jahan too is supposed to have built this fort in 1510. An old account of Sholapur attributes the construction to one Khoja from Bidar in 1313 (*B.I.S.M. Annual Report*, 1915, p. 222).

²¹ *Shivaji Souvenir Tercentenary Volume*, Marathi Section, p. 93.

²² (i) Kulkarni, G.P., *Sholapur Municipal Centenary Volume*, 1953, p. 35; (ii) *B.I.S.M., Annual Report*, 1915.

torate. According to the information supplied by the Sholapur sub-collector to the Poona office, there were, in 1936, about 3600 houses and a population of 30,000 persons in the town. A census of population was believed to have been taken in 1851-52 when the population numbered 30,819 persons.

The Sholapur Municipality was established in 1852. The first announcement regarding the boundaries of the town was made in the Gazette in 1866.²³ An idea regarding the houses, wards and population of the town by this time could be had from Table 1.1. It will be seen that there were over 5,500 houses and 28,600 persons in the town. The most populated wards were the old ones, viz. Kasba, Mangalwar and Shukrawar.

TABLE 1.1 : *Houses and population by wards (1869).*

<i>Ward</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Population</i>
1. Siddeshwar	59	438
2. Begam	198	1055
3. Pachha	125	642
4. Shanwar	247	1614
5. Babu (Budhwar)	109	622
6. Sakhar	539	3544
7. Gurwar	96	689
8. Somwar	135	777
9. Ganesh	150	890
10. Maharwada	22	206
11. Mangalwar	1553	5811
12. Kasba	1601	8514
13. Shukrawar	678	3844
Total	5512	28646

Source : *Sholapur Municipal Centenary Volume*, p. 38.

²³ या जाहिरनाम्यानुसार शहरास ३३ खालीलप्रमाणे ठरविण्यात आली.

“कॅम्पथील पिलर नं. २२ पासून ते देगांव नात्यापर्यंत (मोतीबागेपासून देगांव नात्यापर्यंत बाह्याच्या नात्याच्या काठाने व पुढे रेल्वेच्या १४ कनानीखालून शेळगी नात्याला मिळेपर्यंत); पुढे ल्हान नात्याच्या (शेळगीहून येणाऱ्या) संगमापासून, तुळजापूर रस्त्यापर्यंत व तुळजापूर रस्त्यापासून हैद्राबाद रोडवरील तिरकस पुलापर्यंत ; तेथून सरळ रेषेने रेवण सिद्ध्या मोमीन यांच्या बागेपर्यंत ; या बागेपासून लष्कराच्या दवाखान्याचे समीतरे रेषेत या रेषेचा व कॅम्प पिलर ७ व ८ ला जोडून येणाऱ्या रेषेचा छेद होईपर्यंत. या छेद-विन्दूपासून कॅम्पच्या हद्दीच्या कडेने पिलर नं. ७ व तेथून पिलर नं. १ पर्यंत, व शेवटच्या पिलरपासून ते नं. २२ च्या पिलरपर्यंत.” *Kulkarni, G. P., Sholapur Municipal Centenary Volume, 1953, p. 37.*

The first all-India census of population was taken in 1872. According to this census, there were 8,720 houses containing a population of 53,403 persons in the town. The composition of the population by religion was: (i) Hindus: 39,695, (ii) Muslims: 12,545, (iii) Buddhas: 879, (iv) Christians: 239, (v) Others: 45.

The Sholapur District Gazetteer, published in 1884, gives a fairly detailed account of conditions regarding the wards, houses, communities and population around the 80s of the last century. In this connection, we may quote a few relevant paragraphs from the Gazetteer:—

“The city is enclosed by a wall, two and a half miles round, of which two miles round the Kasba and Shukrawar wards are old and half a mile on the north was made about 125 years ago. About 1872, to give room to the growing town, the Municipality pulled down the whole of the east wall and parts of the south-west and north.....

The city is divided into the Kasba or old town including the Navi or Goldfinch ward and fifteen peths or wards, Babu, Begam, Budhwar, Ganesh, Guruwar, Jodbhavi, Mangalvar, Margompatti, Pachha, Sakhar, Shankar, Shanvar, Shukravar, Siddheshvar, and Somvar lying round the town. The Kasba, Mangalvar and Shukravar wards are within the town walls. Of the remaining twelve, Siddheshwar, Begam, Shankar, Shanwar, Pachha, and Margompatti wards on the south and south-east, and Sakhar, Somwar, Ganesh, Budhwar, Gurwar and Jodbhavi wards on the east are outside the town walls..... The Sadar Bazaar or main market and a cluster of buildings to its south-west known as the Modikhana form suburbs of the town and are inhabited by a mixed population..... The south of the town including the Siddheshwar ward is chiefly occupied by Burud bamboo workers and Ghisadi tinkers; the south-east and east excluding the Jodbhavi ward by Sali, Koshti, and Momin Weavers; the Jodbhavi and Mangalwar wards by Lingayat, Gujar, and Marwar Vanis and well-to-do traders; and the west that is the Kasba and Shukrawar wards chiefly by Brahmans, Gujar and Marwar Vanis, Pardeshis, Dhangars and Dhors. The Mhars and Mangs live in Mharvada outside the town walls Some Mhars and Mangs also live within the town walls in Shukrawar ward near the Bijapur gate.

The 1881 census showed 8,751 houses, 8,330 of them occupied, lodging 61,281 people or 7.36 in each house. Of the 8,330 occupied houses, thirty-six were bungalows most of them with thatched roofs; 941 were one-storeyed, nine two-storeyed, and one a three-storeyed house; 1,467 were ground floors with tiled roofs and 4,752 with flat roofs; 1,119 were huts and five were Police Lines..... The flat roofed houses have mostly stone and mud built walls while some have burnt brick and mud masonry upper floors

and tiled roofs. The plinths are generally one to three feet above the road. The walls of the one-storeyed tiled houses are generally of mud masonry. The timber commonly used is *nim*, *babhul* and *nimbara*. Some of the richer houses are built of stone and burnt brick. As a rule the walls present a blank face to the streets with few openings except the door."²⁴

From the three maps given at the end of this chapter, we can have an idea regarding the wards which were created and added to the area of the town since 1852. The history of the growth of wards during the last hundred years is nothing but the history of the extension of the Municipal area of the town. The habitation of new wards and/or the additions to the Municipal area are listed in a chronological order in Statement 1.1. It will be noticed that very substantial additions to the area of the town were made in 1927 and 1938. Quite a few wards like Goldfinch, Jodbhavi, Raviwar, Bhavani, Railway Lines, Laxmi, A-Area etc. were added to the area of the town since 1852 to accommodate the increasing population, whose history has been traced decade by decade in the following chapter.

STATEMENT 1.1 : *Wards which were newly created and/or added to the city area since 1852.*

Year	Description of the area/ward added to Municipal area
1. 1864	Goldfinch peth: This was created originally to meet the needs of trade and business. The business community, however, found the area inconvenient. The ward then became a residential area. The peth was named after the Collector, Mr. W. A. Goldfinch.
2. 1866	The limits of the Municipal area were for the first time defined and announced in the Gazette.
3. 1869	Jodbhavi peth was created to meet the needs of the trading communities.
4. 1871	Modikhana and Sadar Bazaar were included in the Municipal area.
5. 1881	Area to the south and west of the fort was added. The total Municipal area in 1881 amounted to 852 acres.
6. 1890	Portions of New Cantonment were added.
7. 1893	Tirhegaon was incorporated in the town.
8. 1913	Railway Lines added.
9. 1927	About 397 acres from the adjoining Shelgi village were added.
10. 1938	The largest ever increase in the town area. About 900 acres to the west and south of the town were added to the Municipal area.

In 1953, the total area of the city was 5502 acres.

Source : *Sholapur Municipal Centenary Volume*, 1953, Chapter IV & Appendix 2.

²⁴ Campbell, J.M., *The Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. XX, Sholapur 1884, pp. 487-89, 490-91.

CHAPTER II
POPULATION

SECTION I : Census History

In this chapter, we may take a brief review of the statistics of the population of Sholapur as available from the Indian Census Reports, 1872-1951. Before proceeding on to the discussion of the census statistics, however, it is necessary to note some important difficulties which render the inter-censal comparisons extremely difficult, sometimes even impossible. In the first place, the Census of 1911 had been very unsatisfactory. The enumeration was largely vitiated by the ravage caused by the epidemic of plague which seriously interfered with the census operations.¹ The second difficulty arises out of the fact that the various censuses differ in respect of the unit of the area of the city to which their statistics refer. Thus, while the census figures of 1901, 1911, and 1951 pertain to the 'City', those of 1921 and 1931 are given with reference to the 'Municipality'. Thirdly, most of the figures for 1941 Census are not available due to the truncated nature of the 1941 Census resulting from the Government's preoccupation with the conduct of World War II.² In spite of the above limitations of data, a few inter-temporal comparisons in respect of

¹ Mead, P.J. and Macgregor, G. Laird, in charge of the census operations in Bombay, remarked: "Unfortunately an epidemic of plague seriously interfered with the enumeration and the figures are valueless except as an instance of the dislocation plague can cause. Although it is a prosperous and growing town the enumerated population shows a drop of 19 per cent and it is therefore quite useless to investigate the results of the enumeration." — Census of India, 1911, Vol. VII, Bombay, Part I, Report, p. 13.

² Dracup, A.H., in charge of the census operations in Bombay, states: "The census enumeration was carried out in full according to plan but the Government of India decided to restrict the tabulation for British India. Consequently the tables in this volume cover less than half the contemplated range and offer in effect only the distribution of the population by community and by province or state, district, tehsil and town." — Census of India, 1941, Vol. III, Bombay, Tables, by A. H. Dracup, (The first page after the title page).

³ (i) *The Sholapur District Gazetteer* states: "The greater part of the old military cantonment of Sholapur including the Sadar Bazar, Modikhana and Cavalry Lines with the site on the south-west of the camp on which the old artillery lines stood, has been transferred to the civil authorities. The present cantonment covers an area of about 600 acres.... The fort was in charge of the military authorities, but since the removal of the Native Infantry Regiment in 1877, it is in charge of the civil authorities." — *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. XX, Sholapur, 1884, by James M. Campbell, p. 495.

(ii) Kulkarni, G.P., *Sholapur Municipal Centenary Volume*, (in Marathi) 1953, p. 41.

the broad socio-economic characteristics of the population can be made with appropriate qualifications with a view to indicating general trends over the period.

The Census Unit

The census unit of the Sholapur City has undergone a few changes in the course of time. In the enumerations of the years 1872 and 1881, it comprised the Municipal area and the Cantonment. Separate figures for both these areas were given in the two census reports. The Cantonment had an area of about 600 acres. The old military Cantonment included Modikhana, Sadar Bazar and the Cavalry Lines, and it appears that most of this Cantonment area as well as the fort became a part of the Municipal area during the seventies of the last century.³ We get separate figures for the 'suburbs' of Sholapur only since the Census of 1911. Though the Sholapur District Gazetteer of 1884 has referred to Modikhana and Sadar Bazar of the Old Cantonment as the suburbs of the city, the Census Reports of 1891 and 1901 have not treated them separately for census purposes.⁴

A change in the census unit took place in 1911. The city came to be divided for purposes of the presentation of census statistics into the Municipal area and the suburbs.⁵ It is here necessary to note that the suburbs to which the Gazetteer had made a reference had by this time merged into the Municipal area. The suburbs in the 1911 and later Census Reports refer to portions of the Sholapur Revenue Village lands on the periphery of the City, which do not fall within the boundaries of the Municipality. The new census unit adopted in 1911 has remained the same until now.

Population Estimates before 1872

Before 1872 when the first systematic census of the population of this city was taken, only one enumeration worth the name seems to have taken place. The Sholapur District Gazetteer mentions that a local census was taken during 1851-52 and it returned the population at 30,819.⁶ The figures of this enumeration, however, have necessarily to be regarded only as a rough estimate. We know neither the territorial unit adopted nor the methods employed in the enumeration of the population. The 1872 Census returned a population of 54,744

³ "The Sadar Bazar or main market and a cluster of buildings to its south-west known as the Modikhana form suburbs of the town...", *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. XX, Sholapur, 1884, by James M. Campbell, p. 488.

⁵ According to the 1911-Census Report, the "suburbs represent figures of civil population not included within municipal limits but within the revenue jurisdiction of the municipal town." — *Census of India, 1911*, Vol. VII, Bombay, Part II, Imperial Tables, by P. J. Mead and G. Laird Macgregor, p. 13.

⁶ Campbell, James M., *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. XX, Sholapur, 1884, p. 489.

persons. Thus, we find that the size of the population showed a remarkable increase during the short period of two decades between 1851-72.

The chief reason for the rapid increase in population of Sholapur during this period seems to lie in the growing commercial and industrial importance of the city. During the latter half of the 19th century and even for some years before that, Sholapur was developing as an increasingly important commercial centre of the Deccan. After some years of the British rule from 1818, Sholapur became immune from the risk of raids from robbers and highwaymen from the neighbouring Nizam's territory. It began to enjoy a high degree of stability and protection which were relatively absent during the old Muslim regimes. This made Sholapur one of the chief resorts of traders and businessmen. Two later events enhanced further the commercial importance of Sholapur. The advent of the railways in 1859 opened up immense possibilities of commercial intercourse over larger areas. Sholapur lies midway between Poona and Hyderabad. The opening of the south-east branch of the 'Peninsula Railway' with a station at Sholapur made this city the vital connecting link between these two parts. Next, the construction of the 'Ekruk' Tank between 1866-70 solved to a great extent the problem of water scarcity which had long afflicted the population and barred its economic development.⁷ By this time, the ancestors of a number of Padmasali 'Karkhandars', who had begun to immigrate since the time of the Peshwas chiefly from the Telangana divisions of the (formerly) Nizam's Division and who are now very prominent in the handloom weaving industry, had well settled in the City.⁸ The Padamsalis along with the local communities of the Lingayats, Marwaris, Gujars, Komtis, etc. made solid contributions to the development of the productive and commercial activity of the city.⁹ Cotton, coarse cloth and the *saris* became the staple commodities of trade of the town. The textile industry along modern lines began to develop with great rapidity with the establishment of the cotton mill belonging to the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, which commenced its work in March 1877.¹⁰ Thus, the order and tranquillity resulting from the British rule, the opening of the railway, the construction of the Ekruk Tank and the prosperity of cotton mills raised Sholapur to be one of the chief marts and centres of textile industry of the then Bombay

⁷ (i) Kulkarni, G.P., *Sholapur Municipal Centenary Volume*, 1953, pp. 95-96.

(ii) Jakkal, B.N., *History of Sholapur*, (in Marathi) 1928, pp. 7-8.

⁸ Kakade, Dr. R.G., *A Socio-Economic Survey of Weaving Communities in Sholapur*, 1947, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Publication No. 14, pp. 113-18.

⁹ Jakkal, B.N., *History of Sholapur*, 1928, p. 12.

¹⁰ Campbell, James M., *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. XX, Sholapur, 1884, p. 491.

Deccan. These factors therefore seem to explain the rapid population increase in Sholapur between 1852 and 1872.

Movement of Population during 1872-1951

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick remarked in 1921 : "The City (of Sholapur) has gone through some vicissitudes in the way of ups and downs of population."¹¹ In the following, these vicissitudes have been traced with special reference to the period of the last fifty years. Graph No. 2.1 traces the movement of the population of Sholapur over the last 80 years.

The 1872 Census returned for Sholapur City a population of 54,744 persons. In the Municipal area, the population was 53,403, and in the Cantonment, 1,341. The Sholapur District Gazetteer, accounting for the increase in population between 1851-1872, observes : "The 1851-52 census showed for Sholapur city a population of 30,819. The 1872 census showed 54,744 people or an increase in twenty years of 23,925 or about 78 per cent chiefly the result of the opening of the south-east branch of the Peninsula railway with a station at Sholapur."¹² The basic reason for the growth of population of Sholapur in the pre-Census period was, as observed earlier, the relative degree of protection to life and property enjoyed by the people under the British rule, which paved the way for the commercial and industrial development of the town.

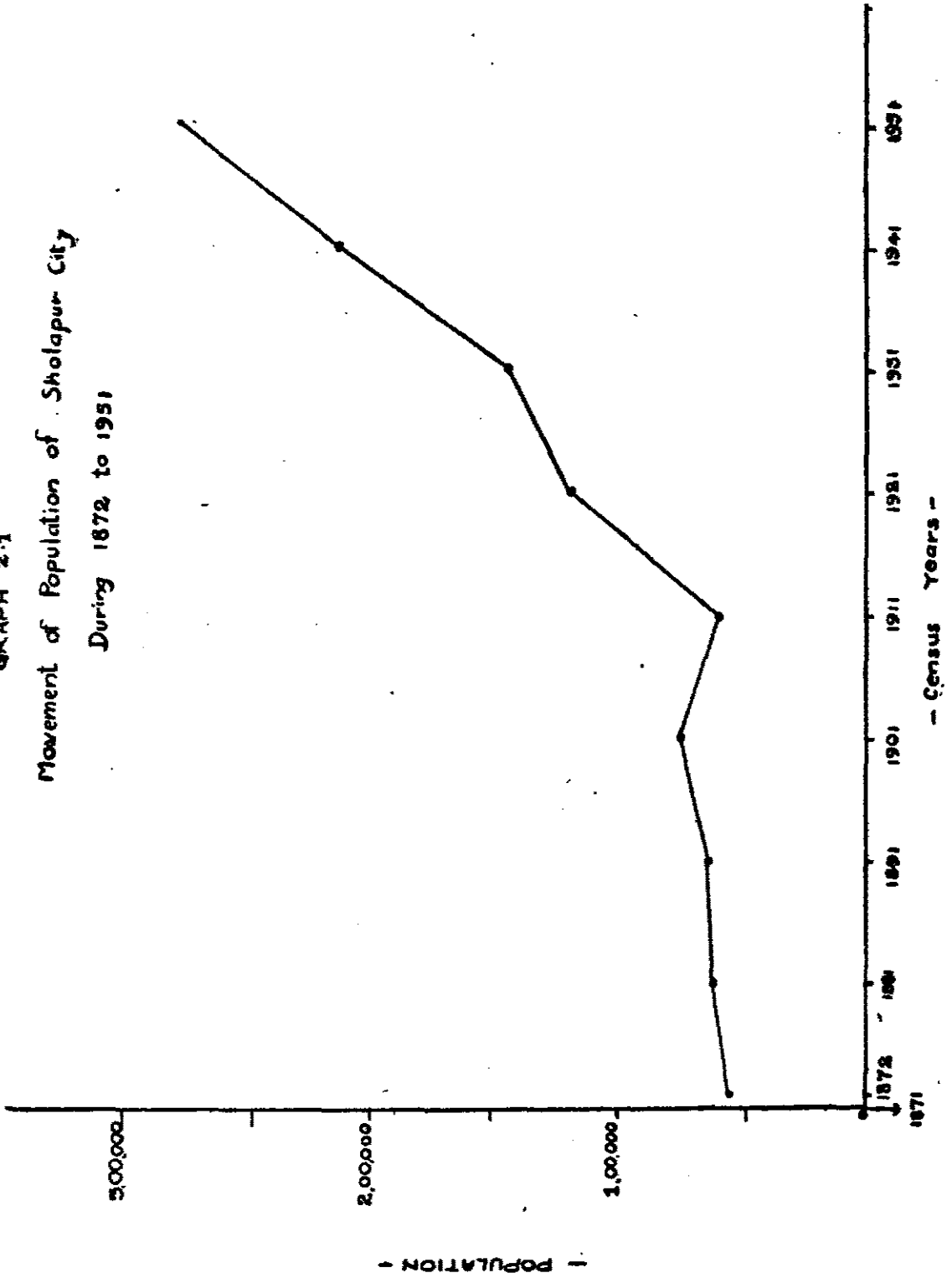
The 1881 Census showed that Sholapur was the sixth city in the 'Bombay Presidency' and second in the 'Bombay Deccan'. It returned a total population of 61,281 persons, 59,890 being in the Municipal area, and 1,391 in the Cantonment. The males were 30,410 and 872, and the females 29,480 and 519 in the Municipal area and the Cantonment respectively. Between 1872-1881, the total population rose by 6,537 persons or by 11.9 per cent. This increase in population was probably the result of the beginning of work, in March 1877, of a cotton mill belonging to the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.¹³ According to the Sholapur District Gazetteer, the increase in population would have been even greater but for the heavy

¹¹ Sedgwick, L.J., *Census of India, 1921, Vol. IX, Cities of the Bombay Presidency, Part I, Report, p. 77.*

¹² Campbell, J.M., *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. XX, Sholapur, 1884, pp. 489-90.*

¹³ *The Bombay District Gazetteer* gives the details of capital, wages, labour force, etc. of the company as follows: "The company has a capital of £ 67,850 (Rs. 6,78,500) and is managed by Bombay Bhatias. The machinery which is driven by two engines each of forty horse-power, works 20,888 spindles and 175 looms and employs 850 hands at a monthly wage expenditure of about £ 770 (Rs. 7,700), the total amount paid in wages in 1883-84 amounting to £ 8,620 (Rs. 86,200)." — Campbell, J.M., *Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, Vol. XX, Sholapur, 1884, p. 491.*

GRAPH 2.1
Movement of Population of Sholapur City
During 1872 to 1951



mortality in the town caused by the famine during 1876-78.¹⁴

The 1891 Census gave figures only for the Municipal area. It returned a total population of 61,915 persons, 31,734 being males, and 30,181 females. Thus, the decade 1881-1891 recorded an insignificant increase of only 2,025 souls, i.e. about 3 per cent. Reasons for this comparatively sudden decline in the rate of growth are not traceable. One noteworthy event of the decade was that the Dufferin Hospital was opened in 1890 with a view to giving free medical advice and treatment to children and the female patients.¹⁵

The Census of 1901 returned a population of 75,288 people, denoting an increment of 13,373 inhabitants, i.e. 21.6 per cent, over the year 1891. This was the first remarkable rate of growth in population in a decade since 1872. The increase can be explained largely in terms of the development of textile industry in the city. On December 5, 1891, the "Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mill" was nearly destroyed by a fire, but a portion of it was soon rebuilt. It was named 'A' Mill in 1893. Later, by the close of the century, two other mills, viz. the 'Raja Narsingh Girji Mill' and the 'Laxmi Mill' started work in 1898.¹⁶ That the growth of population during the period under consideration largely resulted from textile development which attracted wage-earning immigrants in large numbers can be seen from the fact that the population increased despite a number of factors working against its growth. In a way, the decade 1891-1901 was the worst. Sholapur suffered severely, like many other cities of the 'Presidency', from the vicissitudes of severe famines. The epidemics of plague and cholera took a heavy toll of lives and led to large out-migration.¹⁷ Despite these epidemics, the population increased, and, as Mr. R. E. Enthoven observed : "The successful head made against years of great difficulty is a hopeful sign of the progress of which the city should be capable in more fortunate periods".¹⁸ It was during this decade that in 1895, 'Saraswati Mandir', a school exclusively for the girls, was founded in the city.¹⁹

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 490.

¹⁵ Jakkal, B.N., *History of Sholapur*, 1928, p. 76.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 62-64.

¹⁷ Some statistics about mortality caused by plague and cholera are available; about migration out of the city, however, exact figures are not available. Plague made its first appearance in 1873 when a few cases of plague infection were reported. In 1893, it created a havoc, taking away, according to the yearly report of the Municipality, 2,265 lives. In 1897, about two-thirds of the population, it is reported, went out of the city and sought refuge in the nearby farms. In 1899-1900, about 1,534 were infected and 1,419 died of plague. The number of deaths due to cholera was 380 during 1893-95, 471 in 1897 and 790 in 1900. — *Sholapur Municipal Centenary Volume*, by G. P. Kulkarni, 1953, pp. 191-98.

¹⁸ Enthoven, R.E., *Census of India*, 1901, Vol. IX, Bombay, Part I, Report, p. 34.

¹⁹ Jakkal, B.N., *History of Sholapur*, 1928, p. 68.

Let us now look into more details regarding the movement of population since the opening of the present century. Table 2.1 gives separate figures for the Municipality and the Suburbs (except for the year 1901) as well as for the male and female populations, along with the decennial variations in the respective categories of population by sex. During the decade beginning with 1901, there was a positive fall of 13,943 persons, i.e. of 18.5 per cent, in the city's population. The main cause was the recurrent visitations of plague.²⁰

TABLE 2.1 : *Movement of population in Sholapur during 1901-1951 (Census)*

<i>Census Years</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Variation</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Variation</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Variation</i>	<i>Net variation (1901-51)</i>
<i>Sholapur Municipality</i>							
1901	38163	—	37125	—	75288	—	—
1911	28553	- 9610	26684	- 10441	55237	- 20051	—
1921	60224	+ 31671	53707	+ 27023	113931	+ 58694	—
1931	72079	+ 11835	63495	+ 9788	135574	+ 21643	—
1941	106825	+ 34746	96866	+ 33371	203691	+ 68117	—
1951	138857	+ 32032	127193	+ 30327	266050	+ 62359	+ 190762
<i>Sholapur Suburbs</i>							
1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911	3338	—	2770	—	6108	—	—
1921	2891	- 447	2759	- 11	5650	- 458	—
1931	4758	+ 1867	4322	+ 1563	9080	+ 3430	—
1941	4645	- 113	4284	- 38	8929	- 151	—
1951	5688	+ 1043	5349	+ 1065	11037	+ 2108	—
<i>Sholapur City : Total</i>							
1901	38163	—	37125	—	75288	—	—
1911	31891	- 6272	29454	- 7671	61345	- 13943	—
1921	63115	+ 31224	56466	+ 27012	119581	+ 58236	—
1931	76837	+ 13722	67817	+ 11351	144654	+ 25073	—
1941	111470	+ 34633	101150	+ 33333	212620	+ 67966	—
1951	144545	+ 33075	132542	+ 31392	277087	+ 64467	+ 201799

²⁰ The population of Sholapur had to suffer immensely from plague during the first decade of this century, as in the preceding decade. Mortality resulting from plague amounted to 24 deaths during 1900-1901, but it shot up to 1,175 during 1901-1902 and 3,423 during 1902-1903. In the next two years, the total number of persons who died of plague amounted to 3,094. During 1910-11, about 1,421 persons became victims of plague and small-pox. — *Sholapur Municipal Centenary Volume*, by G. P. Kulkarni, 1953, pp. 195-98.

Plague resulted in a two-way decline of numbers : On the one hand, it caused high mortality, and, on the other, it led to heavy outmigration. The decline of the female population (20.7 per cent) was greater than that of the males (16.4 per cent). Though no detailed evidence is available, the relative decline in the female population might have been due to the fact that the people sent the female members of the family along with children out of the city. The earning members of the family, mostly males, could not leave their occupations, and hence they had to be in the city.

The textile industry made further strides in its progress during 1901-11. In 1908, a new section under the name of 'B' Mill was started by the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mill. In the years immediately following the opening of the 'B' Mill, two more mills entered the field of textile production. 'The Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Mill' started work in 1909 and 'Vishnu Mill' in 1910. The Northcote High School named after the Governor of the Bombay Presidency was established in 1902.

The population of the city in 1921 stood at the figure of 119,581, indicating an increase of 58,236. This was the first census year when the population crossed the number of 1 lakh. The Municipal area returned a population of 113,931, and the suburbs, of 5,650. Statistically speaking, the increase in total population was 94.9 per cent, which means that the population nearly doubled itself within a decade! This increase, however, must be cautiously interpreted. For much of the increase was not increase as such but rather the return of the people who were absent in the city due to plague at the time of the enumeration of 1911. "The increase to 119,581 at this Census", as Mr. Sedgwick remarked, "is therefore not so remarkable as would on the surface appear."²¹ During this decade also, plague upsurged now and then. In 1918, the influenza epidemic was harassing many cities.²² The Census of 1921, however, has not taken note of the mortality resulting from these diseases in Sholapur. In 1918, the Shikshan Prasarak Mandali of Poona started a high school named as the Hari-bhai Devakaran High School which is today the biggest in the city. The Sevasadan High School meant for girls, a branch of the Sevasadan Society of Poona, was opened in 1923. Two big hospitals of the city were also established during this decade, the Civil Hospital in 1911 and the Raja Narsingh Girji Hospital in 1918.²³

The Census of 1931 returned a total population of 144,654. Of these,

²¹ Sedgwick, L.J., *Census of India, 1921*, Vol. IX, Cities of the Bombay Presidency, Part I, Report, p. 77.

²² The number of people who died of plague in Sholapur was 452 in 1914-15, 2,223 in 1915-16 and 3,143 during 1916-17; and as many as 4,762 persons fell a prey to the epidemic of influenza in 1918-19. — *Sholapur Municipal Centenary Volume*, by G. P. Kulkarni, 1953, pp. 195-96, Appendix No. 3, p. 108.

²³ Jakkal, B.N., *History of Sholapur*, 1928, pp. 68-69, 76.

76,837 were males and 67,817 were females. Compared to the population of 1921, the increase in total population was 21.7 per cent. The increase was shared almost equally between the males and the females. As between the Municipal and suburban areas, however, there was a great disparity. The suburban area recorded a peak increase of 60.7 per cent, while in the Municipal area the increase was only 19 per cent. H. T. Sorley observed in 1931 Census Report : "The increase in population this Census is due to textile development and to the natural increase in population which has proved typical of the entire presidency during the last decade."²⁴

A noteworthy development in the textile industry of the city was that the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mill established its 3rd section under the name of 'C' Mill in 1921.²⁵

The 1941 Census was marked by a phenomenal increase in the city's population crossing the margin of 2 lakhs and numbering 212,620. The whole of the increase of 47 per cent in the population over 1931 was concentrated in the Municipal area. The suburban population, far from increasing, declined a little, by 1.7 per cent. The major cause of population growth at the 1941 Census seems to be the dramatic impetus given to economic activity by World War II. The World War in 1941 was in its third crucial year. As in other cities, in Sholapur also, productive and trade activities were at their brim and were in need of more and more labour. The textile mills were working day and night. All this brisk economic activity attracted labour from the neighbouring areas, thus resulting in a rapid and considerable increase in the City's population.

The 1951 Census returned a total population of 277,087 inhabitants. The Municipal area comprised 266,050 persons (138,857 being males and 127,193 being females) and the suburbs 11,037 persons (5,638 being males and 5,349 being females). Compared to the year 1941, the net increase in the total population during the decade was 30.3 per cent. The increase in the population continued during this decade but its rate registered a decline. Two significant events occurred during the decade that had an important bearing on the movement of population : (1) During 1948-49, due to the atrocities of the Razakars, a number of Hindus of the (formerly) Hyderabad State came for refuge to Sholapur, which led to a fabulous, though temporary, increase in the population of the city. According to the record of the Rationing Office, there were 341,237 persons holding ration cards in the rationing area of the city. (2) Another factor which would have had an opposite effect on the size of population was the depressionary tendencies in textile mills. The factories which had

²⁴ Sorley, H.T., *Census of India, 1931, Vol. IX, The Cities of the Bombay Presidency*, p. 70.

²⁵ Jakkal, B.N., *History of Sholapur, 1928, p. 62.*

led to continuous increase in the population of the city now appeared to spell large scale unemployment and out-migration. During 1949-50, the Old Mills closed down its work 'until further notice', and in other mills, shifts were reduced and a number of departments were closed. It seemed as if half of the population would leave the city. During 1950-52, however, most of the divisions of the Old Mills started their work and thus the much-dreaded contingent disaster was warded off.²⁶

Among the various factors which may be taken to account for the rise in population during the decade 1941-51, the important factors were, broadly speaking, an absence of severe famines or epidemics, reduction in the 'enumeration-error', good public response to the census, and immigration. What the Census Report for Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch (1951) said for the whole region is partly and in general terms applicable to Sholapur as well. The Report observes : "What caused the heavy population increase during the decade? In addition to such negative factors as the absence of severe famines or epidemics the prosperity of the war years stimulated immigration from other parts of India. A type of immigration peculiar to the decade was the immigration of displaced persons from Pakistan after partition. . . . The spreading of enumeration over as long a period as three weeks probably reduced the under enumeration error. A fairly large proportion of the population lived in urban areas, and these can be censused more completely when the enumeration is not a rushed process. . . . The public response to the census of 1951. was exceptionally favourable. . . . A part was undoubtedly due to increased immigration from outside. But the balance seems to represent a growth of population due to a more favourable survival rate than was ever experienced before."²⁷

The above perusal of the movement of population of Sholapur for the last 80 years brings into prominence the fact that the ups and downs in the population have been largely determined in the past by natural forces of famines and disease on the one hand and by the rate of progress of the textile industry on the other. Educational, political or cultural factors did not seem to have accelerated the population growth in any significant manner. Sholapur was never the capital of any kingdom. Educationally, it had been backward. There is much truth in what Mr. L. J. Sedgwick ingeniously remarked in the 1921 Census Report : "it (Sholapur) might be described as a Milling community super-imposed on an old Indian Town".²⁸ A

²⁶ Kulkarni, G.P., *Sholapur Municipal Centenary Volume*, 1953, p. 49.

²⁷ Bowman, J.B., *Census of India*, 1951, Vol. IV, 'Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch', Part I, Report and Subsidiary Tables, pp. 7-8.

²⁸ Sedgwick, L.J., *Census of India*, 1921, Vol. IX, 'Cities of the Bombay Presidency', Part I, Report, p. 78.

penetrating analysis of the determinants of population growth in Sholapur was made by Mr. H. T. Sorley in the 1931 Census Report. "... the two chief influences affecting the growth of the city," observes Sorley, "are the prosperity or unsuccess of the cotton textile mills on which so large a proportion of the city's inhabitants are dependent for a living, and the effect of bad seasons on the city's supply of labour. These two influences will sometimes be found to be at variance with each other. In addition, epidemics must always be a source of disturbance to a city like Sholapur dependent on a single industry and situated in a portion of the country where bad times come not infrequently and render the people therefore more liable to the ravages of disease. It is the interaction of these various influences that accounts for the up and down character of Sholapur's Census record." The verification of these observations can be had in the Census of 1911 when, due to plague, the population showed a remarkable decline, and in the Census of 1941 when, due to the war-induced brisk textile activity, the rate of population growth was the highest. The 1931 Census Report continues: "With the development of Indian textiles, ... it is probable that Sholapur will continue to grow and it may grow considerably. The extent to which it is dependent on a single industry for its well being will, however, constitute a source of danger unless the economic life of the city is put eventually on a broader basis of industry and occupation."²⁹

Birth Place

Table 2.2 presents the distribution per mille of population according to the birth-place. Because of the non-availability of the migration statistics in the other census reports and for reasons noted earlier, figures for 1921 and 1931 alone are comparable.

TABLE 2.2 : *Distribution (per mille) of population by birth place*

<i>Region of birth*</i>	<i>Census years</i>	
	1921	1931
Sholapur district	636	687
Hyderabad district	249	182
Bombay presidency (including States and agencies)	84	108
Madras	4	11
Elsewhere	27	12
	Total: 1000	1000

* The old terminology regarding the territorial divisions is retained.

²⁹ Sorley, H.T., *Census of India, 1931, Vol. IX, 'The Cities of Bombay Presidency'*, pp. 70-71.

The distribution of population by birth-place are the only migration statistics available in the Indian Census Reports. These statistics, however, are not suitable for obvious reasons for gauging the flow of migrants into or away from the city. Commenting on the birth place statistics, L. J. Sedgwick remarked : "In the matter of Birth-place Sholapur is not at all cosmopolitan, in spite of its industrialized conditions."⁸⁰ Most of the labour force feeding the factories, the handloom workshops and other commercial enterprises comes from immediate neighbourhood.

Comparing the proportions per 1,000 for the years 1921 and 1931, we find that the proportion of the home-born population increased from 636 to 687.⁸¹ The proportion of persons born in the then Bombay Province also rose from 84 to 108. Most of this increase was matched by a corresponding decrease in the Hyderabad-born population whose proportion per mille declined from 249 to 182. The 1931 Census Report observes : "Actually the people are socially and racially of the same type, whether they come from the Sholapur district or from the Nizam's territory adjoining it. . . . Sholapur is in fact a typical mofussil town that has become excessively industrialized in the one large-scale organized industry of textiles and it draws its labour supply from the area that would in any case have supplied the city with labour, though not of course in the same quantity as it does now when there is a steady demand from the cotton textile mills."⁸²

Sex Ratio

Table 2.3 gives data on sex-ratio since 1901 separately for the Municipality, the suburbs and the city taken as a whole. It will be seen that for the city as a whole, the sex-ratio declined from 973 in 1901 to 924 in 1911. It is very difficult to explain this fall because of the unsatisfactory nature of the 1911 Census. The 1921 Census recorded a further fall in the sex-ratio to 895. Here again, comparison with the 1911 Census is difficult. An examination of the figures regarding the sex ratio from 1901 to 1931, however, definitely establishes one fact that the sex-ratio during that period was declining rather speedily and without a break. The sex-ratio in 1931 fell still more to 883. Thus, compared to 1901, the number of females per 1,000 males decreased during the interval of 30 years by 90. A lower and declining sex-ratio is usually a characteristic feature of the grow-

⁸⁰ Sedgwick, L.J., *Census of India, 1921*, Vol. IX, 'Cities of the Bombay Presidency', Part I, Report, p. 77.

⁸¹ By home-born population is meant the "persons returning birthplaces in Sholapur city and the rest of Sholapur district". — *Census of India, 1931*, Vol. IX, p. 71.

⁸² Sorley, H.T., *Census of India, 1931*, Vol. IX, 'The Cities of Bombay Presidency', p. 71.

TABLE 2.3 : *Sex ratio during 1901-1951*

<i>Census Years</i>	<i>Sholapur city</i>	<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Suburbs</i>
1901	973	973	—
1911	924	935	830
1921	895	892	954
1931	883	881	908
1941	907	907	922
1951	917	916	940

ing industrialization of a given locality. The chief explanation of the downward movement of the sex ratio in Sholapur between 1901 and 1931, therefore, can be found in the urbanization of the town and the increasing textile development following from the huge mills which came to be established one after another at the close of the last and the beginning of the present century. The increasing opportunities of employment and earnings led to steadily growing influx of male immigrants into the city which had by this time become the most flourishing industrial and commercial centre of this part of the Bombay Province. Due to lack of migration statistics in the true sense of the term, it is not possible to substantiate this point any further, and give, in actual figures, the extent of the male immigration into the city.

The Census of 1941, unlike the preceding three decades, returned an increase in the sex-ratio from 883 in 1931 to 907 in 1941. This increase continued to take place, and in 1951, the females per 1,000 males numbered 917. Thus, the last two decades indicated a reversal of the previous trend. A slow rise in the sex-ratio following upon a continuous and rapid fall may be looked upon as an index of a fairly well settled industrial economy in a given locality. The factory worker ceases to be 'a mere bird of passage during the slack season in his village' but comes with his family to settle in the town for good. When industrialization in Sholapur began and was in rapid progress, only the male earning population came to the city to seize the opportunities of employment. Later on, with the general success of the textile industry, the workers slowly began to settle in the city by bringing their wives and children along with them. Compared to the initial stages, the rate of industrial activity also came to a stay so that an influx of the purely male population came to an end. Thus, the settling of both the industrial economy and of the factory population on more or less permanent footing seems to be the probable explanation of the rising sex ratio of recent times.

Population by Religion

The composition of population by religion for the last fifty years has been given in Table 2.4. Separate figures for the Municipality and the suburbs are not available for the years 1901 and 1951. The distribution of population according to religion may be analysed from two different points of view. In the first place, the proportions of the different communities in the total population during the various census years may be noted and compared. This has been done on the basis of the percentile distribution given in Table 2.4. Secondly, we may observe the ups and downs in the sizes of the populations of individual communities taken by themselves, in the course of the last half century. Statement No. 2.1 is intended to assist us in tracing the movement of the population of major religions.

From the statistics given in Table 2.4 it will be seen that about three-fourths of the population has belonged throughout to the Hindu Religion. An increase in the relative proportion of the Hindus in the total population is noticeable in the Census of 1921, after which it has remained more or less steady. As against the Hindus, the relative proportion of the Muslim community in the total population registered a decline during the last fifty years.

If we trace the populations of the different communities over the five decades, it will be found that there has been a steady and conti-

TABLE 2.4 : *Distribution of population by religion**Sholapur city*

<i>Religion</i>		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
1. Hindus	No.	55988	44916	94367	111434	167665
	%	74.4	73.2	78.9	77.0	79.9
2. Muslims	No.	16103	14338	21762	28682	38812
	%	21.3	23.4	18.2	19.8	18.3
3. Jains	No.	—	638	1316	1593	2351
	%	—	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1
4. Zoroastrians	No.	—	291	291	304	—
	%	—	0.5	0.24	0.2	—
5. Christians	No.	1681	1161	1845	2623	2667
	%	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.2
6. Jews	No.	—	—	—	13	—
	%	—	—	—	0.008	—
7. Others	No.	1516	1	—	5	1125
	%	2.0	0.0001	—	0.003	0.5
Total	No.	75288	61345	119581	144654	212620
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 2.4 : *Distribution of population by religion—(Contd.)*
Sholapur Municipality

<i>Religion</i>		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
1. Hindus	No.	39704	89574	104030	160854	210456
	%	71.9	78.6	76.7	79.0	79.1
2. Muslims	No.	13575	20962	27244	37345	46436
	%	24.6	18.3	20.1	18.3	17.5
3. Jains	No.	610	1314	1583	2339	3215
	%	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
4. Zoroastrians	No.	270	291	304	—	361
	%	0.5	0.3	0.2	—	0.1
5. Christians	No.	1077	1790	2396	2490	5522
	%	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.2	2.1
6. Jews	No.	—	—	12	—	38
	%	—	—	0.0008	—	0.01
7. Others*	No.	1	—	5	663	5.2
	%	0.002	—	0.0003	0.3	0.01
Total population	No.	55237	113931	135574	203691	266050
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sholapur Suburbs

<i>Religion</i>		1911	1921	1931	1941
1. Hindus	No.	5212	4793	7404	6811
	%	85.3	84.9	81.5	76.3
2. Muslims	No.	763	800	1438	1467
	%	12.5	14.2	15.8	16.4
3. Jains	No.	28	2	10	12
	%	0.4	0.03	0.1	0.13
4. Zoroastrians	No.	21	—	—	—
	%	0.3	—	—	—
5. Christians	No.	84	55	227	177
	%	1.4	1.0	2.5	2.0
6. Jews	No.	—	—	1	—
	%	—	—	0.01	—
7. Others*	No.	—	—	—	462
	%	—	—	—	5.2
Total	No.	6108	5650	9080	8929
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Minor and unspecified religions.

STATEMENT 2.1 : *Movement of population of different religion during 1901-1951*

Religion	1901	1921	1931	1941	1951
Hindus	100	169	199	299	376
Muslims	100	135	178	240	288
Christians	100	110	156	159	329
Total:	100	158	192	282	368

nuous growth in the population of all the major communities. The net increase during the last fifty years has been about 276 per cent in the Hindu population, 188 per cent among the Muslims and 229 per cent among the Christians. During 1921-31, as it happened elsewhere also, the proportion of the Hindus declined while that of the Muslims rose. "Very possibly the civil disobedience movement may have contributed to this result."³³ The case of the Jains appears to be interesting. The proportionate increase among the Jains was found to be very spectacular. Compared to the Census year of 1921, the population in 1951 was found to have more than doubled itself; it registered an increase of about 144 per cent. The growing commercial and industrial significance of the city might have attracted the members of this commercially-minded community in large numbers.

Age Composition

Table 2.5 sets out the information regarding the age composition of the population for the census years 1901-1951 (except 1941). A few points regarding the age statistics of the various years may be noted. Unlike the previous censuses which give age statistics in quinquennial groups, the 1951 census gives figures in the decennial age groups. The 1951 census figures are based on a 10 per cent sample of population. The statistics of 1901 and 1951 refer to the city whereas those of 1921 and 1931 pertain to the Municipality. The statistics for the various censuses indicated that while the populations in the non-adult and the younger age groups (i.e. age groups 0-15 and 15-45) tended to increase, that of the old age group (over 45) showed a decline over the last 50 years. Thus, the proportion of males in the age group 0-15 to total male population increased continuously from 34.6 per cent in 1921 to 39.1 per cent in 1951. The corresponding percentages for females in the same age group were 36.8 and 48.6 respectively. The proportions of males and females between 15 and 45 show-

³³ Sorley, H.T., *Census of India, 1931, Vol. IX, 'The cities of Bombay Presidency'*, p. 71.

TABLE 2.5 : *Distribution of population by age and sex (1901-1951)*

Age	1901 (City)			1911 (City)			1921 (Municipality)			1931 (Municipality)			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
0—5	No.	4608	4474	9082	3738	3728	7466	6407	6944	13351	9688	9720	19408
	%	12.0	12.1	12.1	11.7	12.7	12.2	10.6	12.9	11.7	13.4	15.3	14.3
5—10	No.	4395	4841	9236	3156	3238	6394	7188	7004	14192	8249	7527	15776
	%	11.0	13.0	12.2	9.9	11.0	10.4	11.9	13.0	12.5	11.4	11.9	11.6
10—15	No.	5434	4473	9907	3459	2775	6234	7294	5834	13128	7836	7129	14965
	%	14.2	12.0	13.2	10.9	9.4	10.2	12.1	10.9	11.5	10.9	11.2	11.0
15—20	No.	3072	2822	5894	2757	2484	5241	5069	4743	9812	7464	7196	14660
	%	8.0	7.7	7.8	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.6	10.4	11.3	10.8
20—25	No.	2690	3302	5992	3014	2930	5944	5227	5646	10873	8239	7510	15749
	%	7.0	8.8	8.0	9.4	9.9	9.7	8.7	10.5	9.5	11.4	11.8	11.6
25—30	No.	3651	3487	7138	3238	2684	5922	6461	4979	11440	7248	5666	12914
	%	9.7	9.3	9.5	11.5	9.1	9.7	10.8	9.3	10.0	10.1	8.9	9.5
30—35	No.	3718	3522	7240	2789	2601	5390	5994	4755	10749	6486	4650	11036
	%	9.7	9.5	9.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	10.0	8.9	9.4	9.0	7.3	8.1
35—40	No.	2418	2032	4450	1937	1611	3548	3918	2614	6532	4982	3509	8491
	%	6.1	5.5	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.8	6.5	4.9	5.7	6.9	5.5	6.3

TABLE 2.5 : *Distribution of population by age and sex (1901-1951) — (Contd.)*

Age	1901 (City)			1911 (City)			1921 (Municipality)			1931 (Municipality)			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
40—45	No.	2817	2754	5571	2491	2364	4855	4057	3392	7449	3827	2994	6821
	%	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	8.0	7.9	6.8	6.3	6.5	5.3	4.6	5.0
45—50	No.	1248	1085	2333	1196	1018	2214	1852	1672	3524	2593	2258	4851
	%	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.8	2.3	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.6
50—55	No.	1813	1811	3624	1650	1610	3260	2780	2450	5230	1903	1781	3684
	%	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.9	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	2.6	2.8	2.7
55—60	No.	449	424	873	536	365	901	976	619	1595	1352	1338	2690
	%	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.0
60—65	No.	1850*	2098*	3948*	1108	1186	2294	1887	1898	3785	1110	1151	2261
	%	5.6	5.2	5.2	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.1	3.5	3.3	1.5	1.8	1.7
65—70	No.	—	—	—	236	221	457	384	295	679	448	450	898
	%	—	—	—	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
70 & over	No.	—	—	—	576	639	1215	730	862	1592	654	716	1370
	%	—	—	—	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.0
Total	No.	38163	37128	75288	31891	29454	61345	60224	53707	113931	72079	63495	135574
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* 60 and above

TABLE 2.5 : *Distribution of population by age and sex (1901-1951)*
 . —(Contd.)

<i>Age</i>		1951 (City)		
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
0—5	No.	2142	2171	4313
	%	15.6	17.0	16.3
5—15	No.	3229	3248	6477
	%	23.5	25.5	24.4
15—25	No.	2506	2591	5097
	%	18.2	20.3	19.2
25—35	No.	2392	2004	4396
	%	17.4	15.7	16.6
35—45	No.	1790	1281	3071
	%	13.0	10.1	11.6
45—55	No.	964	756	1720
	%	7.0	5.9	6.5
55—65	No.	514	450	964
	%	3.7	3.5	3.6
65 & above	No.	222	233	455
	%	1.6	1.8	1.7
Age not stated	No.	9	3	12
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	No.	13768	12737	26505
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0

ed a good deal of increase between 1901 and 1931. In respect of the old population (over age 45), there was a declining trend amongst both the males and the females, the trend being more marked among the latter. The relative increase in the non-adult population and decrease in the old age group population are quite characteristic of natural growth of population as well as of increasing urbanization and industrialization of the town which attract young people to the growing opportunities of employment and earnings.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition

Table 2.6 gives the distribution of population by age, sex and civil condition for the various census years. The figures indicate one development, during the span of the last 50 years that the age at marriage both among the males and females rose to some extent, particularly

between 1931-1951. The proportion of the unmarried population has shown definite trend towards an increase since 1921. The increase has been largest between 1931-51, the proportion rising from 39 per cent in 1931 to 46 per cent in 1951. The increase has been significantly greater in the case of females (from 15 per cent in 1931 to 20 per cent in 1951) than that among the males (from 24 per cent in 1931 to 26 per cent in 1951).³⁴

The decline in the proportions of the married population of both the sexes since 1931 was rather much conspicuous. The proportion of the married males in the total population declined from about 27 per cent in 1931 to 24 per cent in 1951, while that of married females from 24 per cent in 1931 to 22 per cent in 1951. In respect of the widowed population, tendency towards a proportionate fall is clear. As between males and females, the percentile fall in the latter has been greater throughout. The rise in the proportion of the unmarried population, especially among the females, can, with a large measure of validity, be regarded as indicative of a rise in the age at marriage. Decline in widowhood might also be due to the fact that many females were spared of early widowhood resulting from child marriage of the old days.

We may examine the statistics given in Table 2.6 from the point of view of the age composition of the different categories of marital status. The proportion of the unmarried males to the total male population in the age group 0-15 registered, since 1921, a continuous increase. The proportion of the unmarried females in the same class of age has remained more or less steady, declining a little in 1951. Significant indications are given by the proportions of the unmarried in the age group 15-45. The 1951 Census showed a notable increase in the proportion of the unmarried females between 15-45 from 4.5 per cent in 1931 to 8.3 per cent in 1951. This may manifest a tendency towards late marriage, or to put it in negative and perhaps more appropriate terms, a tendency away from the practice of early marriage, among women.

The trend towards a rise in the age at marriage is also corroborated by the age composition of the married and the widowed persons. Married males in the non-adult age group have been rapidly decreasing in numbers, their proportion in the 1951 Census to total population being only 0.5 per cent. Among married females also, the proportion recorded a decline from 15.1 per cent in 1931 to 8.7 per cent in 1951. On the other hand, in the age group 15-45, the proportions of the married persons indicated almost unhampered decennial increases. This tendency has been relatively more marked in the case

³⁴ In the 1951 Census, population in the age group 0-5 has not been classified according to civil status. It may be legitimately assumed that this group belonged to the category of unmarried persons.

TABLE 2.6 : *Distribution of population by age, sex and civil condition 1901-1951 : (Census)**Census year 1901: Sholapur city*

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Unmarried</i>			<i>Married</i>			<i>Widowed</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
0—5	4,548	4,357	8,905	56	87	143	4	30	34	4,608	4,474	9,082
Per cent	26.4	39.7	31.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	12.1	12.1	12.1
5—10	4,278	4,246	8,524	109	561	670	8	34	42	4,395	4,841	9,236
Per cent	24.8	38.6	30.2	0.6	3.1	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	11.5	13.0	12.3
10—15	4,792	1,835	6,627	594	2,491	3,085	48	147	195	5,434	4,473	9,907
Per cent	27.8	16.7	23.5	3.2	13.5	8.3	2.2	1.9	2.0	14.2	12.0	13.1
15—20	1,899	166	2,065	1,111	2,491	3,602	62	165	227	3,072	2,822	5,894
Per cent	11.0	1.5	7.3	5.9	13.5	9.7	2.8	2.1	2.3	8.0	7.6	7.8
20—25	823	120	943	1,776	2,944	4,720	91	238	329	2,690	3,302	5,992
Per cent	4.8	1.1	3.3	9.5	16.0	12.7	4.1	3.1	3.3	7.0	8.9	8.0
25—30	380	73	453	3,075	2,914	5,989	196	500	696	3,651	3,487	7,138
Per cent	2.2	0.7	1.6	16.4	15.8	16.0	8.9	6.5	7.0	9.6	9.4	9.5
30—35	218	71	289	3,230	2,682	5,912	270	769	1,039	3,718	3,522	7,240
Per cent	1.3	0.6	1.0	17.3	14.6	15.9	12.3	9.9	10.5	9.7	9.5	9.6

TABLE 2.6 : *Distribution of population by age, sex and civil condition 1901-1951 : (Census) — (Contd.)*

Census year 1901—(Contd.)

Age group	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
35—40	106	30	136	2,142	1,379	3,521	170	623	793	2,418	2,032	4,450
Per cent	0.6	0.3	0.5	11.3	7.5	9.5	7.7	8.1	8.0	6.8	5.5	5.9
40—45	86	40	126	2,476	1,445	3,921	255	1,269	1,524	2,817	2,754	5,571
Per cent	0.5	0.4	0.4	13.2	7.9	10.6	11.6	16.4	15.6	7.4	7.4	7.4
45—50	33	9	42	1,067	488	1,555	148	588	736	1,248	1,085	2,333
Per cent	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.7	2.7	4.2	6.7	7.6	7.4	3.3	2.9	3.1
50—55	27	15	42	1,468	532	2,000	318	1,264	1,582	1,813	1,811	3,624
Per cent	0.2	0.1	0.1	7.8	2.9	5.4	14.5	16.3	16.0	4.8	4.9	4.8
55—60	11	4	15	343	121	464	95	299	394	449	424	873
Per cent	0.1	0.04	0.05	1.8	0.7	1.3	4.3	3.9	4.0	1.2	1.1	1.1
60 & over	52	21	73	1,264	268	1,532	534	1,809	2,343	1,850	2,098	3,948
per cent	0.3	0.2	0.3	6.8	1.5	4.1	24.3	23.4	23.6	4.8	5.7	5.3
Total	17,253	10,987	28,240	18,711	18,403	37,114	2,199	7,735	9,934	38,163	37,125	75,288
Per cent	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 2.6 : *Distribution of population by age, sex and civil condition 1901-1951 : (Census) — (Contd.)*

Census year 1921: Sholapur Municipality

Age group	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—5	6,320	6,819	13,139	82	109	191	5	16	21	6,407	6,944	13,351
Per cent	23.7	43.0	30.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	10.6	12.9	11.7
5—10	7,024	5,979	13,009	154	974	1,128	10	51	61	7,188	7,004	14,192
Per cent	26.3	37.7	30.6	0.5	3.5	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	11.9	13.0	12.5
10—15	6,556	2,243	8,799	693	3,446	4,139	45	145	190	7,294	5,834	13,128
Per cent	24.6	14.1	20.7	2.2	12.4	7.2	1.0	1.4	1.4	12.1	10.9	11.5
15—20	3,264	265	3,529	1,720	4,324	6,044	85	154	239	5,069	4,743	9,812
Per cent	12.2	1.7	8.3	5.8	15.5	10.5	2.0	1.5	1.7	8.4	8.8	8.6
20—25	1,736	170	1,906	3,251	5,132	8,383	240	344	584	5,227	5,646	10,873
Per cent	6.5	1.1	4.5	11.0	18.4	14.6	5.5	3.4	4.1	8.7	10.5	9.5
25—30	927	104	1,031	5,183	4,341	9,524	351	534	885	6,461	4,979	11,440
Per cent	3.5	0.7	2.4	17.5	15.6	16.6	8.1	5.3	6.3	10.7	9.3	10.0
30—35	393	96	489	5,123	3,845	8,968	478	814	1,292	5,994	4,755	10,749
Per cent	1.5	0.6	1.1	17.3	13.8	15.6	10.8	8.1	9.3	10.0	8.9	9.4
35—40	156	53	209	3,420	1,748	5,168	342	813	1,155	3,918	2,614	6,532
Per cent	0.6	0.3	0.5	11.6	6.3	9.0	7.8	8.1	8.3	6.5	4.9	5.7

TABLE 2.6 : *Distribution of population by age, sex and civil condition 1901-1951 : (Census)—(Contd.)*
Census year 1921—(Contd.)

Age group	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	total
40—45	125	47	172	8,497	1,921	5,418	895	1,424	1,859	4,057	3,392	7,449
Per cent	0.5	0.3	0.4	11.8	6.9	9.5	19.2	14.2	13.8	6.7	6.3	6.5
45—50	47	32	79	1,552	727	2,279	253	913	1,166	1,852	1,672	3,524
Per cent	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.2	2.6	4.0	5.8	9.1	8.4	3.1	3.1	3.1
50—55	56	26	82	2,212	710	2,922	512	1,714	2,226	2,780	2,450	5,230
Per cent	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.5	2.6	5.1	11.8	17.1	16.0	4.6	4.6	4.6
55—60	19	8	27	726	146	872	231	465	696	976	619	1,595
Per cent	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.5	0.5	1.5	5.3	4.6	5.0	1.6	1.2	1.4
60—65	43	19	62	1,324	268	1,587	520	1,616	2,136	1,887	1,898	3,785
Per cent	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.5	0.9	2.8	12.0	16.1	15.2	3.1	3.5	3.3
65—70	4	6	10	260	42	302	120	247	367	384	295	679
Per cent	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.9	0.2	0.5	2.7	2.5	2.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
70 & above	23	7	30	405	90	495	302	765	1,067	730	862	1,592
Per cent	0.1	0.04	0.07	1.4	0.3	0.9	7.0	7.6	7.9	1.2	1.6	1.4
Total	26,693	15,874	42,567	29,602	27,818	57,420	3,929	10,015	13,944	60,224	53,707	113,931
Per cent	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.00	100.000	100.00	100.00

TABLE 2.6 : *Distribution of population by age, sex and civil condition 1901-1951 : (Census)—(Contd.)*
Census year 1921—(Contd.)

Age group	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	total
40—45	125	47	172	8,497	1,921	5,418	895	1,424	1,859	4,057	3,392	7,449
Per cent	0.5	0.3	0.4	11.8	6.9	9.5	19.2	14.2	13.8	6.7	6.3	6.5
45—50	47	32	79	1,552	727	2,279	253	913	1,166	1,852	1,672	3,524
Per cent	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.2	2.6	4.0	5.8	9.1	8.4	3.1	3.1	3.1
50—55	56	26	82	2,212	710	2,922	512	1,714	2,226	2,780	2,450	5,230
Per cent	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.5	2.6	5.1	11.8	17.1	16.0	4.6	4.6	4.6
55—60	19	8	27	726	146	872	231	465	696	976	619	1,595
Per cent	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.5	0.5	1.5	5.3	4.6	5.0	1.6	1.2	1.4
60—65	43	19	62	1,324	268	1,587	520	1,616	2,136	1,887	1,898	3,785
Per cent	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.5	0.9	2.8	12.0	16.1	15.2	3.1	3.5	3.3
65—70	4	6	10	260	42	302	120	247	367	384	295	679
Per cent	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.9	0.2	0.5	2.7	2.5	2.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
70 & above	23	7	30	405	90	495	302	765	1,067	730	862	1,592
Per cent	0.1	0.04	0.07	1.4	0.3	0.9	7.0	7.6	7.9	1.2	1.6	1.4
Total	26,693	15,874	42,567	29,602	27,818	57,420	3,929	10,015	13,944	60,224	53,707	113,931
Per cent	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.00	100.000	100.00	100.00

TABLE 2.6 : *Distribution of population by age, sex and civil condition 1901-1951 : (Census) — (Contd.)*

Census year 1931: Sholapur Municipality

Age group	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—5	9,529	9,477	19,006	158	238	396	1	5	6	9,688	9,720	19,408
Per cent	29.5	46.4	36.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.04	0.04	13.4	15.4	14.3
5—10	7,796	5,989	13,785	439	1,514	1,953	14	24	38	8,249	7,527	15,776
Per cent	24.2	29.5	26.2	1.2	4.6	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	11.4	11.9	11.6
10—15	6,884	3,855	10,739	928	3,219	4,147	24	55	79	7,836	7,129	14,965
Per cent	21.3	19.0	20.4	2.5	9.8	6.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	10.9	11.2	11.0
15—20	3,907	480	4,387	3,476	6,502	9,978	81	214	295	7,464	7,196	14,660
Per cent	12.1	2.4	8.3	9.5	19.7	14.3	2.5	2.1	2.2	10.4	11.3	10.8
20—25	2,713	213	2,926	5,368	6,932	12,300	158	365	523	8,239	7,510	15,749
Per cent	8.4	1.0	5.6	14.7	21.0	17.7	4.9	3.6	3.9	11.4	11.8	11.6
25—30	786	87	873	6,199	4,964	11,163	263	615	878	7,248	5,666	12,914
Per cent	2.4	0.4	1.7	16.9	15.4	16.0	8.2	6.1	6.5	10.1	8.9	9.5
30—35	316	65	381	5,855	3,785	9,640	315	800	1,115	6,486	4,650	11,036
Per cent	1.0	0.3	0.7	16.0	11.5	13.9	9.8	7.9	8.3	9.0	7.3	8.1
35—40	131	39	170	4,509	2,300	6,809	342	1,170	1,512	4,982	3,509	8,491
Per cent	0.4	0.2	0.3	12.3	7.0	9.8	10.6	11.5	11.3	6.9	5.5	6.3

TABLE 2.6 : *Distribution of population by age, sex and civil condition 1901-1951 : (Census) — (Contd.)*

Census year 1931: Sholapur Municipality

Age group	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—5	9,529	9,477	19,006	158	238	396	1	5	6	9,688	9,720	19,408
Per cent	29.5	46.4	36.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.04	0.04	13.4	15.4	14.3
5—10	7,796	5,989	13,785	439	1,514	1,953	14	24	38	8,249	7,527	15,776
Per cent	24.2	29.5	26.2	1.2	4.6	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	11.4	11.9	11.6
10—15	6,884	3,855	10,739	928	3,219	4,147	24	55	79	7,836	7,129	14,965
Per cent	21.3	19.0	20.4	2.5	9.8	6.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	10.9	11.2	11.0
15—20	3,907	480	4,387	3,476	6,502	9,978	81	214	295	7,464	7,196	14,660
Per cent	12.1	2.4	8.3	9.5	19.7	14.3	2.5	2.1	2.2	10.4	11.3	10.8
20—25	2,713	213	2,926	5,368	6,932	12,300	158	365	523	8,239	7,510	15,749
Per cent	8.4	1.0	5.6	14.7	21.0	17.7	4.9	3.6	3.9	11.4	11.8	11.6
25—30	786	87	873	6,199	4,964	11,163	263	615	878	7,248	5,666	12,914
Per cent	2.4	0.4	1.7	16.9	15.4	16.0	8.2	6.1	6.5	10.1	8.9	9.5
30—35	316	65	381	5,855	3,785	9,640	315	800	1,115	6,486	4,650	11,036
Per cent	1.0	0.3	0.7	16.0	11.5	13.9	9.8	7.9	8.3	9.0	7.3	8.1
35—40	131	39	170	4,509	2,300	6,809	342	1,170	1,512	4,982	3,509	8,491
Per cent	0.4	0.2	0.3	12.3	7.0	9.8	10.6	11.5	11.3	6.9	5.5	6.3

TABLE 210. Distribution of population by age, sex and civil condition 1901-1951 : (Census) — (Contd.)

Census year 1931—(Contd.)

Age group	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
40—45	87	81	118	3,404	1,605	5,009	836	1,258	1,594	3,827	2,894	6,821
Per cent	0.3	0.2	0.2	9.3	4.9	7.2	10.4	12.5	11.9	5.3	4.6	5.0
45—50	43	21	64	2,194	832	3,026	856	1,405	1,761	2,593	2,258	4,851
Per cent	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.0	2.5	4.3	11.1	13.8	13.1	3.6	3.6	3.6
50—55	29	14	43	1,565	517	2,082	809	1,250	1,559	1,903	1,781	3,684
Per cent	0.1	0.1	0.08	4.3	1.6	3.0	9.6	12.2	11.6	2.6	2.3	2.7
55—60	17	8	25	1,024	260	1,284	811	1,070	1,381	1,352	1,338	2,690
Per cent	0.1	0.03	0.04	2.8	0.8	1.8	9.7	10.5	10.3	1.9	2.1	1.9
60—65	16	5	21	796	206	1,002	298	940	1,238	1,110	1,151	2,261
Per cent	0.04	0.02	0.03	2.2	0.6	1.4	9.3	9.2	9.2	1.5	1.8	1.7
65—70	7	4	11	286	63	349	155	383	538	448	450	898
Per cent	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.8	0.2	0.5	4.8	4.0	4.0	0.6	0.7	0.6
70 & over	12	4	16	386	77	463	256	635	891	654	716	1,370
Per cent	0.03	0.01	0.02	1.1	0.2	0.7	7.9	6.2	6.7	0.9	1.1	1.0
Total	32,273	20,292	52,565	36,587	33,014	69,601	3,219	10,189	13,408	72,079	63,495	1,35,574
Per cent	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

POPULATION

TABLE 2.6 : *Distribution of population by age, sex and civil condition 1901-1951 : (Census) — (Contd.)*

1951 Census Sholapur city

Age group	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—5(*)	2,142	2,171	4,313	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,142	2,171	4,313
Per cent	30.96	40.38	35.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.55	17.04	16.27
5—15	3,199	2,734	5,933	29	508	537	1	6	7	3,229	3,248	6,477
Per cent	46.20	50.84	48.23	0.46	8.69	4.43	0.17	0.40	0.33	23.45	25.50	24.43
15—25	1,314	333	1,647	1,169	2,210	3,379	23	48	71	2,506	2,591	5,097
Per cent	18.98	6.19	13.39	18.64	37.82	27.89	3.99	3.17	3.39	18.20	20.34	19.23
25—35	173	75	248	2,124	1,774	3,898	95	155	250	2,392	2,004	4,396
Per cent	2.54	1.42	2.04	33.86	30.36	32.17	16.49	10.22	11.95	17.39	15.73	16.59
35—45	50	41	91	1,624	925	2,549	116	315	431	1,790	1,281	3,071
Per cent	0.72	0.76	0.74	25.89	15.83	21.04	20.14	20.78	20.60	13.00	10.06	11.59

(*) In the 1951-Census, males and females of the age group 0-5 have not been classified according to civil status; we may legitimately assume them to be unmarried.

TABLE 2.6 : *Distribution of population by age, sex and civil condition 1901-1951 : (Census)—(Contd.)*
Census year 1951—(Contd.)

Age group	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
45—55	21	15	36	812	805	1,117	131	436	567	964	756	1,720
Per cent	0.30	0.28	0.29	12.94	5.22	9.22	22.74	28.76	27.10	7.00	5.94	6.49
55—65	5	5	10	377	100	477	192	345	477	514	450	964
Per cent	0.07	0.10	0.08	6.01	1.71	3.94	22.92	22.76	22.80	3.73	3.53	3.64
65—75	3	1	4	108	19	127	53	140	193	164	160	324
Per cent	0.04	0.02	0.03	1.72	0.32	1.05	9.20	9.23	9.23	1.19	1.26	1.22
75 & above	4	—	4	30	2	32	24	71	95	58	73	131
Per cent	0.06	—	0.03	0.48	0.03	0.26	4.17	4.68	4.54	0.42	0.57	0.50
Age not given	8	2	10	—	1	1	1	—	1	9	3	12
	0.11	0.04	0.04	—	0.02	0.01	0.17	—	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.05
Total	6,919	5,377	12,296	6,273	5,844	12,117	576	1,516	2,092	13,768	12,737	26,505
Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

of females. The females had a proportion of 76.5 per cent in 1921 which rose to 79.5 per cent in 1931 and to 84.0 per cent in 1951. Declining proportions of married persons in the non-adult age group and rising proportions in the adult age group establish fairly well the fact that the age at marriage has been rising in this city.

The proportion of the widowed males in the age group 0-15 has been declining more or less continuously from 2.8 per cent in 1901 to 0.2 per cent in 1951. In the case of females, the fall was from 2.7 per cent in 1901 to 0.4 per cent in 1951. In the age group 15-45 also, proportions tended towards a sure fall. The relative decline in the case of widowed females was clearly visible, especially between 1931-51. While the proportion of the widowed males fell from 46.4 per cent in 1931 to 40.6 per cent in 1951, that of the females decreased from 43.7 per cent in 1931 to 34.2 per cent in 1951. The fall in the proportion of widowed females may generally indicate a rise in the age at marriage. All of the above discussion shows that the practice of early marriage seems to indicate a definite movement, though not of very high order, towards a sure and steady decline, particularly since 1931, in this city of Sholapur.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition of Communities

Table 2.7 presents the data regarding age, sex and civil condition in respect of the Hindus, Muslims and Christians. Data for 1941 and 1951 are not available, and those for 1911 are not worthy of consideration. Though the figures for 1901, 1921, and 1931 refer to different territorial units, still because of the very small proportion of the suburban population in the total, the fact may be overlooked and broad comparisons made. The average sex ratio, as observed earlier showed a continuous decline till 1931. The 1941 and 1951 Censuses recorded a reversal of the old trend. Only the movement of the sex ratio among the Hindus conformed to this average pattern. The ratio among the Muslims declined continuously from 1,023 in 1901 to 878 in 1951. The case of the Christians has throughout been different. When in 1901 the sex ratios of the Hindus and the Muslims were generally at high levels, the sex ratio among the Christians was the lowest, 866 females per 1,000 males. In 1951, it stood highest, both absolutely and relatively, at 2,007. Contrary to the general trend, the sex ratio among the Christian community has continuously increased, and the largest increase of 958 per 1,000 has taken place between 1931 and 1951. The number of females per 1,000 males had almost doubled itself during the last 20 years. The reasons for this phenomenal increase are not traceable.

It has been earlier noted that the proportion of the persons in the age group 0-15 showed, for the entire population, an increase during 1921-51. The proportions among the Hindus and the Muslims kept

pace with the general increase. Among the Christians, however, the proportions declined. As regards the age-group 15-45, it was found that the proportion of persons in that age group increased from 48 per cent in 1901 to 51 per cent in 1931, but it declined to 47 per cent in 1951. The proportions among the Hindus, the Muslims and the entire population, during 1901-31, were wholly attuned to each other, rising without any break. With respect to persons in the age group 45 and above, the proportion was found to decline or remain stationary during 1901-31 among the Hindus, the Muslims and the entire population, the fall between 1921-31, and that too in case of the Muslims, being very prominent. The proportion of the old age group has been already very small, about 10 per cent, throughout the period among the Christians. The relative increases in the 0-15 and 15-45 age groups and declines in the old age group in most of the major communities may be taken to indicate that these communities responded well to the increasing demands on young persons, emanating from the urbanization and industrialization of the town.

Regarding the marital status, it was observed that, the proportion of the unmarried males for the whole population generally showed an increase over the five decades. This was broadly true for Hindus and the Muslims. The proportion of the unmarried females displayed almost similar trends as the unmarried males. The proportions increased in all the communities (inclusive of the Christians) between 1921-31. In respect of the married males, the proportions were found to indicate a continuous increase for the three communities and the entire population during 1901-31. The Christians had comparatively smaller proportions of married males throughout. As for the married females, the percentage distribution remained more or less stationary in case of the Hindus and the Muslims, while it showed a steady rise in case of the Christians. Widowed males showed a decline among the Hindus and the Muslims from 3 per cent to 2 per cent each between 1901 to 1931. A greater decrease in proportions was recorded by the widowed females. For the whole population, the decline in the proportion of widowed females was from 10 per cent in 1901 to 9 per cent in 1921, 8 per cent in 1931, and 6 per cent in 1951. The Hindus and the Muslims approximated the average pattern. The Christians had already relatively smaller proportion of widows throughout, and the proportion among them fell from 6 per cent in 1921 to 4 per cent in 1931. On the whole, it appears that except for small differences, the Hindus and the Muslims displayed a good deal of homogeneity in respect of sex ratio, age composition and civil status. The Christians differed from these communities both in respect of the magnitudes of proportions as well as their movement during the course of the last few decades.

TABLE 2.7 : *Distribution of population by community, age, sex and civil condition (Census) — (Contd.)*
Census year 1901 — Sholapur city

Age group	Religion : Hindus									Total		
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
0—5	3,484	3,166	6,600	40	73	113	2	29	31	3,476	3,268	6,744
5—10	2,938	2,945	5,883	91	479	570	8	28	36	3,037	3,452	6,489
10—15	3,391	1,055	4,446	504	2,073	2,577	45	136	181	3,940	3,264	7,204
15—20	1,290	76	1,366	915	1,889	2,804	50	133	183	2,255	2,098	4,353
20—25	541	64	605	1,391	2,231	3,622	69	173	242	2,001	2,468	4,469
25—30	268	47	315	2,455	2,183	4,638	150	403	553	2,873	2,633	5,506
30—35	146	43	189	2,545	2,016	4,561	215	588	803	2,906	2,647	5,553
35—40	77	20	97	1,692	1,049	2,741	132	491	623	1,901	1,560	3,461
40—45	56	31	87	1,855	1,060	2,915	202	971	1,173	2,113	2,062	4,175
45—50	25	5	30	784	361	1,145	121	449	570	930	815	1,745
50—55	24	11	35	1,127	410	1,537	245	988	1,233	396	1,409	2,805
55—60	10	3	13	251	90	341	74	242	316	335	335	670
60 & over	39	10	49	911	183	1,094	402	1,269	1,671	352	1,462	2,814
Total	12,239	7,496	19,715	14,561	14,097	28,658	1,715	5,900	7,615	28,515	27,473	55,988

TABLE 2.7 : *Distribution of population by community, age, sex and civil condition (Census) — (Contd.)*
Census year 1901— (Contd.)

Age group	Religion : Muslims											
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—5	986	1,022	2,008	15	10	25	2	1	3	1,008	1,033	2,036
5—10	1,035	1,029	2,064	15	68	83	—	5	5	1,050	1,102	2,152
10—15	1,065	624	1,689	76	374	450	3	7	10	1,144	1,005	2,149
15—20	509	46	555	171	531	702	8	28	36	688	605	1,293
20—25	223	34	257	338	623	961	17	57	74	578	714	1,292
25—30	86	19	105	545	632	1,177	37	77	114	668	728	1,396
30—35	59	22	81	580	561	1,141	50	149	199	689	732	1,421
35—40	19	7	26	348	269	617	33	107	140	400	383	783
40—45	24	8	32	542	330	872	43	261	304	609	599	1,208
45—50	7	3	10	216	99	315	22	115	137	245	217	462
50—55	3	4	7	290	111	401	63	240	303	356	355	711
55—60	—	1	1	72	26	98	17	44	61	89	71	160
60 & over	11	11	22	318	82	400	113	505	618	442	598	1,040
Total	4,027	2,830	6,857	3,526	3,716	7,242	408	1,596	2,004	7,961	8,142	16,103

TABLE 2.7 : *Distribution of population by community, age, sex and civil condition (Census) — (Contd.)*
Census year 1901—(Contd.)

Age group	Religion: Christians											
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—5	61	86	147	—	2	2	—	—	—	61	88	149
5—10	211	203	414	2	4	6	—	1	1	213	208	421
10—15	237	108	345	4	9	13	—	2	2	241	119	360
15—20	45	26	71	3	14	17	1	3	4	49	43	92
20—25	34	13	47	8	36	44	1	3	4	43	52	95
25—30	14	7	21	20	49	78	2	5	7	45	61	106
30—35	7	6	13	40	50	99	2	11	13	58	67	125
35—40	8	2	10	50	32	82	2	7	9	60	41	101
40—45	4	1	5	35	28	63	2	14	16	41	43	84
45—50	1	1	2	31	10	41	2	7	9	34	18	52
50—55	—	—	—	25	5	30	1	16	17	26	21	47
55—60	1	—	1	6	2	8	—	5	5	7	7	14
60 & over	2	—	2	14	2	16	7	10	17	23	12	35
Total	625	453	1,078	256	243	499	20	84	104	901	780	1,681

TABLE 2.7 : *Distribution of population by community, age, sex and civil condition (Census) — (Contd.)*
Census year 1901—(Contd.)

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Religion : Minor and unspecified</i>											
	<i>Unmarried</i>			<i>Married</i>			<i>Widowed</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
0—5	67	83	150	1	2	3	—	—	—	68	85	153
5—10	94	69	163	1	10	11	—	—	—	95	79	174
10—15	99	48	147	10	35	45	—	2	2	109	85	194
15—20	55	18	73	22	57	79	3	1	4	80	76	156
20—25	25	9	34	39	54	93	4	5	9	68	68	136
25—30	12	—	12	46	50	96	7	15	22	65	65	130
30—35	6	—	6	56	55	111	3	21	24	65	76	141
35—40	2	1	3	52	29	81	3	18	21	57	48	105
40—45	2	—	2	44	27	71	8	23	31	54	50	104
45—50	—	—	—	36	18	54	3	17	20	39	35	74
50—55	—	—	—	26	6	32	9	20	29	35	26	61
55—60	—	—	—	14	3	17	4	8	12	18	11	29
60 & over	—	—	—	21	1	22	12	25	37	33	26	59
Total	362	228	590	368	347	715	56	155	211	786	730	1,516

POPULATION

TABLE 2.7 : *Distribution of population by community, age, sex and civil condition (Census)—(Contd.)*

Census year 1921 — Sholapur Municipality

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Religion : Hindus</i>											
	<i>Unmarried</i>			<i>Married</i>			<i>Widowed</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
0—5	4,866	5,327	10,193	62	80	142	4	8	12	4,932	5,415	10,347
5—10	5,445	4,511	9,956	139	905	1,044	7	43	50	5,591	5,459	11,050
10—15	5,034	1,394	6,428	600	3,024	3,624	40	128	168	5,674	4,546	10,220
15—20	2,386	112	2,498	1,517	3,484	5,001	71	126	197	3,974	3,722	7,696
20—25	1,197	98	1,295	2,732	4,076	6,808	202	269	471	4,131	4,443	8,574
25—30	683	57	740	4,209	3,453	7,662	258	429	687	5,150	3,939	9,089
30—35	272	57	329	4,176	3,066	7,242	354	739	1,093	4,802	3,862	8,664
35—40	98	33	131	2,766	1,405	4,171	280	651	931	3,144	2,089	5,233
40—45	90	35	125	2,846	1,487	4,333	343	1,108	1,451	3,279	2,630	5,909
45—50	35	15	50	1,228	590	1,818	202	759	961	1,465	1,364	2,829
50—55	44	18	62	1,776	542	2,318	404	1,364	1,768	2,224	1,924	4,148
55—60	15	3	18	562	108	670	180	391	571	757	502	1,259
60—65	28	12	40	1,027	182	1,209	417	1,210	1,627	1,472	1,404	2,876
65—70	4	5	9	182	32	214	93	186	279	279	223	502
70 & over	19	5	24	303	71	374	218	562	780	540	638	1,178
Total	20,216	11,682	31,898	24,125	22,505	46,630	3,073	7,973	11,046	47,414	42,160	89,574

TABLE 2.7 : *Distribution of population by community, age, sex and civil condition (Census)—(Contd.)*
Census year 1921—(Contd.)

Age group	Religion : Muslims											
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—5	1,242	1,299	2,541	17	25	42	1	8	9	1,260	1,332	2,592
5—10	1,352	1,275	2,627	12	57	69	3	6	9	1,367	1,388	2,705
10—15	1,310	696	2,006	81	372	453	5	15	20	1,396	1,083	2,479
15—20	723	85	808	179	765	944	10	26	36	912	876	1,788
20—25	462	37	499	460	919	1,379	36	64	100	958	1,020	1,978
25—30	213	24	237	840	784	1,624	84	87	171	1,187	895	2,032
30—35	89	29	118	835	678	1,513	111	61	172	1,035	768	1,803
35—40	30	17	47	559	296	855	53	145	198	642	458	1,100
40—45	26	10	36	568	387	955	81	279	360	675	676	1,351
45—50	9	11	20	283	113	396	40	132	172	332	256	588
50—55	8	7	15	378	150	528	92	300	392	478	457	935
55—60	2	4	6	134	29	163	38	62	100	174	95	269
60—65	12	6	18	263	76	339	93	367	460	368	449	817
65—70	—	—	—	63	8	71	19	48	67	82	56	138
70 & above	4	2	6	99	18	117	80	184	264	183	204	387
Total	5,842	3,502	9,344	4,771	4,677	9,448	746	1,784	2,530	10,999	9,963	20,962

POPULATION

TABLE 2.7 : *Distribution of population by community, age, sex and civil condition (Census) — (Contd.)*
Census year 1921—(Contd.)

Age group	Religion : Christians											
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—5	144	116	260	2	1	2	—	—	—	146	117	263
5—10	145	141	286	2	4	6	—	2	2	147	147	294
10—15	111	116	227	4	16	20	—	—	—	115	132	247
15—20	64	55	119	4	25	29	1	2	3	69	82	151
20—25	31	24	55	20	72	92	—	4	4	51	100	151
25—30	17	18	35	62	63	125	5	9	14	84	90	174
30—35	12	6	18	57	55	112	4	7	11	73	68	141
35—40	6	3	9	60	17	77	3	7	10	69	27	96
40—45	5	2	7	34	25	59	3	15	18	42	42	84
45—50	1	4	5	21	8	29	4	13	17	26	25	51
50—55	2	1	3	23	11	34	3	22	25	28	34	62
55—60	1	1	2	7	6	13	1	1	2	9	8	17
60—65	3	—	3	11	2	13	2	20	22	16	22	38
65—70	—	1	1	4	1	5	3	2	5	7	4	11
70 & over	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	5	8	5	5	10
Total	542	488	1,030	313	306	619	32	109	141	887	903	1,790

TABLE 2.7 : *Distribution of population by community, age, sex and civil condition (Census)—(Contd.)*

Census year 1931 — Sholapur Municipality

Age group	Religion : Hindus											
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—5	7,209	7,209	14,418	122	216	338	1	3	4	7,332	7,428	14,760
5—10	5,827	4,278	10,105	986	1,932	1,718	10	22	32	6,223	5,632	11,855
10—15	5,100	2,628	7,728	828	2,685	3,513	20	47	67	5,948	5,360	11,308
15—20	2,784	234	3,018	2,917	5,102	8,019	67	171	238	5,768	5,507	11,275
20—25	1,805	101	1,906	4,506	5,888	9,894	123	293	416	6,434	5,782	12,216
25—30	455	53	508	5,068	3,851	8,919	199	484	683	5,722	4,388	10,110
30—35	226	39	265	4,644	2,926	7,570	242	624	866	5,112	3,589	8,701
35—40	95	30	125	3,546	1,748	5,294	267	933	1,300	3,908	2,711	6,619
40—45	64	25	89	2,645	1,214	3,859	268	1,015	1,283	2,977	2,254	5,231
45—50	33	14	47	1,648	637	2,285	273	1,109	1,382	1,954	1,760	3,714
50—55	22	9	31	1,161	395	1,556	231	984	1,215	1,414	1,388	2,802
55—60	13	5	18	770	202	972	236	836	1,072	1,019	1,043	2,062
60—65	11	4	15	597	161	758	221	728	949	829	893	1,722
65—70	6	1	7	203	45	248	113	293	406	322	339	661
70 & over	8	3	11	277	55	322	185	466	651	470	524	994
Total	23,658	14,633	38,291	29,318	25,957	55,275	2,456	8,008	10,464	55,432	48,598	104,030

POPULATION

TABLE 2.7 : *Distribution of population by community, age, sex and civil condition (Census) — (Contd.)*
Census year 1931—(Contd.)

Age group	Religion : Muslims											
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—5	2,059	1,985	4,044	28	14	42	—	2	2	2,087	2,001	4,088
5—10	1,687	1,448	3,135	51	170	221	3	1	4	1,741	1,619	3,360
10—15	1,513	999	2,512	95	508	603	4	7	11	1,612	1,514	3,126
15—20	955	131	1,086	520	1,279	1,799	13	40	53	1,488	1,450	2,938
20—25	785	44	829	780	1,385	2,165	32	64	96	1,597	1,493	3,090
25—30	290	17	307	993	971	1,964	57	114	171	1,340	1,102	2,442
30—35	69	11	80	1,059	138	1,797	62	155	217	1,190	904	2,094
35—40	26	3	29	820	468	1,288	62	207	269	908	678	1,586
40—45	14	4	18	643	329	972	58	214	272	715	547	1,262
45—50	8	4	12	464	165	629	68	261	329	540	430	970
50—55	6	3	9	340	101	441	64	232	296	410	336	746
55—60	3	1	4	218	46	264	63	210	273	284	257	541
60—65	3	—	3	175	36	211	65	189	254	243	225	468
65—70	1	1	2	71	15	86	84	77	111	106	93	199
70 & above	3	1	4	97	21	118	61	151	212	161	173	334
Total	7,422	4,652	12,074	6,354	6,246	12,600	646	1,924	2,570	14,422	12,822	27,244

TABLE 21. Distribution of population by community, age, sex and civil condition (Census)—(Contd.)
 Census year 1931—(Contd.)

Age group	Religion : Christians											
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—5	161	189	350	7	4	11	—	—	—	168	193	361
5—10	163	168	331	1	6	7	—	—	—	164	174	338
10—15	147	151	298	2	7	9	—	—	—	149	158	307
15—20	86	91	177	16	57	73	1	1	2	103	149	252
20—25	65	55	120	43	86	129	2	3	5	110	144	254
25—30	21	13	34	70	78	148	3	6	9	94	97	191
30—35	8	12	20	76	69	145	5	10	15	89	91	180
35—40	3	5	8	75	50	125	4	14	18	82	69	151
40—45	2	2	4	60	35	95	3	10	13	65	47	112
45—50	1	2	3	46	18	64	5	11	16	52	31	83
50—55	1	1	2	38	13	51	4	12	16	43	26	69
55—60	—	1	1	21	7	28	2	10	12	23	18	41
60—65	—	1	1	11	5	16	2	9	11	13	15	28
65—70	—	1	1	5	1	6	1	4	5	6	6	12
70 & over	—	1	1	6	1	7	2	8	10	8	9	17
Total	658	692	1,350	477	437	914	34	98	132	1,169	1,227	2,396

POPULATION

Literacy

Table 2.8 (A-C) sets out the available statistics regarding the literacy. It may be noted that the 1951 Census does not provide detailed statistics about literates and illiterates classified by community, age and sex. Some of the figures about literacy in this Census are based on a ten per cent sample of population. Even a cursory glance at the figures indicates that Sholapur has continuously improved in point of literacy for the last five decades. The decline in illiteracy seems to have been more pronounced between 1931-51. Literates were only 10.6 per cent at the beginning of this century. At present, they form nearly a quarter of the total population.

TABLE 2.8-A : *Literacy by sex : 1901-1951 (Census)*

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Literacy</i>	1901	1921	1931	1951
Males	Illiterate	30891 80.9	48069 79.8	53745 74.6	90057 64.9
	Literate	7272 19.1	12155 20.2	18334 25.4	48800 35.1
	Total	38163 100.0	60224 100.0	72079 100.0	138857 100.0
	Literate in English	1153 86.8	2051 87.4	4000 91.0	not available
Females	Illiterate	36391 98.0	51762 96.4	60440 95.2	109798 86.3
	Literate	734 2.0	1945 3.6	3055 4.8	17395 13.7
	Total	37125 100.0	53707 100.0	63495 100.0	127193 100.0
	Literate in English	176 13.2	296 12.6	394 9.0	not available
Total	Illiterate	67282 89.4	99831 87.6	114185 84.2	199855 75.1
	Literate	8006 10.6	14100 12.4	21389 15.8	66195 24.9
	Total	75288 100.0	113931 100.0	135574 100.0	266050 100.0
	Literate in English	1329	2347	4394	Not available

As can be expected, the numbers and proportions of the literates among males have been always higher than those among the females. Literacy in case of both has registered an uninterrupted rise. Start-

ing from a very small proportion of 2.0 per cent literates in 1901, the females reached a proportion to total female population of 13.7 per cent in 1951. Of the total males, 19.1 per cent were literate in 1901; in 1951, the proportion rose to 35.1 per cent. The largest proportionate increase in literacy among both the males and the females occurred between 1931-1951. So far as literacy in English is concerned, it was found that while the proportion of the males literate in English to total literate male population increased (by 6 points) during 1901-31, that of the females (to total literate female population) showed a decline by 11 points.

It would be interesting to observe the movement of the sex-composition of the literates during 1901-51. This can be seen from Table 2.8 B. The proportion of the literate males in the total literate population showed a decennial fall throughout, declining from 90.8 per cent in 1901 to 73.7 per cent in 1951. The proportion of the literate females on the contrary, shot up from 9.2 per cent in 1901 to 26.3 per cent in 1951, the increase being prominent between 1931-51. These relative proportions are probably a manifestation of literacy starting from a low level among the women folk and spreading at a rate faster than that among the male population. The movement of the sex composition in respect of the literates in English has been quite in the reverse direction as compared to that of the literates. Unlike the proportions of the literate males, the proportions of the males literate in English have recorded a non-stop increase between 1901-31. The proportions of males and females who were literate in English were 86.8 per cent males and 13.2 per cent females respectively in 1901, and 91.0 per cent males and 9.0 per cent females, in 1931.

A further analysis of the trends in the increase of literacy can be made with the help of figures regarding the age composition of the illiterate and literate male and female population for the various census years. It was noticed that literacy rose very prominently during 1931-51. The proportion of the literates in the total population rose from 15.8 per cent in 1931 to 24.9 per cent in 1951. This increase was shared almost in equal proportions between the males and the females. As between the various age groups, the age groups of 0-10 and 10-15 seemed to enjoy the largest share.

Table 2.8-C sets out the data regarding literates and illiterates classified according to age, sex and community. Figures in respect of literacy by community for 1941 and 1951 are not available and those for 1911 are not reliable. It should be noted that the results derived on the basis of the proportions in case of the females, particularly in the category of literates in English, should be cautiously interpreted, for the absolute figures are very negligible. For instance, the females literate in English among the Muslims recorded an increase, to speak in terms of proportions, of 166.7 per cent between 1921-31. But if we

TABLE 2.8-B : *Literacy by age and sex — (Contd.)*

Census year 1931 — Municipality

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>			<i>Total</i>			<i>Literate in English</i>		
	<i>Illiterate</i>	<i>Literate</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Illiterate</i>	<i>Literate</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Illiterate</i>	<i>Literate</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
0—10	16581	1356	17937	16966	281	17247	33547	1637	35184	68	15	83
Per cent	31	7	25	28	9	27	29	8	26	2	4	2
10—15	5743	2093	7836	6650	479	7129	12393	2572	14965	273	64	337
Per cent	10	11	11	11	16	11	11	12	11	7	16	18
15—20	4735	2729	7464	6545	651	7196	11280	3380	14660	697	96	793
Per cent	9	16	10	11	21	12	10	16	11	17	24	8
20 & over	26686	12156	38842	30279	1644	31923	56965	13800	70765	2962	219	3181
Per cent	50	66	54	50	54	50	50	64	52	74	56	72
Total	53745	18334	72079	60440	3055	63495	114185	21389	135574	4000	394	4394
Per cent	100	100	100	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

POPULATION

TABLE 2.8-B : *Literacy by age and sex—(Contd.)*

Census year 1951

Age group	Males			Females			Total		
	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total
0—5	—	—	2142	—	—	2171	—	—	4313
Per cent	—	—	16	—	—	17	—	—	16
5—10	1239	442	1681	1546	203	1748	2784	645	3421
Per cent	18	9	12	17	12	14	18	10	13
10—15	663	885	1548	1081	419	1500	1744	1304	3048
Per cent	10	18	11	12	24	12	11	20	11
15—25	1374	1132	2506	2091	500	2591	3465	1632	5097
Per cent	20	23	18	24	29	20	22	25	19
25—35	1321	1071	2392	1622	382	2004	2943	1453	4396
Per cent	20	22	17	18	22	16	19	22	17
35—45	1159	631	1790	1132	149	1281	2291	780	3071
Per cent	17	13	13	13	9	10	15	12	12

TABLE 2.8-B : Literacy by age and sex — (Contd.)

Census year 1951—(Contd.)

Age group	Males			Females			Total		
	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total
45—55	544	420	964	700	56	756	1244	476	1720
Per cent	8	9	7	8	3	6	8	7	6
55—65	326	188	514	428	22	450	754	210	964
Per cent	5	4	4	5	1	3	5	3	4
65—75	93	71	164	156	4	160	249	75	324
Per cent	1	2	1	2	less than one	1	1	1	1
75 & above	39	19	58	70	3	73	109	22	131
Per cent	1	less than one	less than one	1	less than one	1	1	less than one	1
Age not stated	5	4	9	3	—	3	8	4	12
Per cent	less than one	less than one	less than one	less than one	—	less than one	less than one	less than one	less than one
Total	6763	4863	13768	8828	1738	12737	15591	6601	26505
Per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

POPULATION

55

TABLE 2.8-C : Literacy by community, age and sex

Census year 1901 — Sholapur city

Age group	Males			Females			Total			Literate in English		
	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Males	Females	Total
<i>Community — Hindus</i>												
0—10	6183	330	6513	6687	33	6720	12870	363	13233	5	—	5
10—15	3150	790	3940	3200	64	3264	6350	854	7204	69	—	69
15—20	1549	706	2255	2054	44	2098	3603	750	4353	166	2	168
20 & over	12159	3648	15807	15242	149	15391	27401	3797	31198	543	1	544
Total	23041	5474	28515	27183	290	27473	50224	5764	55988	783	3	786
<i>Community — Muslims</i>												
0—10	2002	51	2053	2123	12	2153	4125	63	4188	1	—	1
10—15	1029	115	1144	989	16	1005	2018	131	2149	6	—	6
15—20	589	99	688	601	4	605	1190	103	1293	12	—	12
20 & over	3481	595	4076	4376	21	4397	7857	616	8473	32	—	32
Total	7101	860	7961	8089	53	8142	15190	913	16103	51	—	51

TABLE 2.8-C : Literacy by community, age and sex—(Contd.)

Census year 1901—(Contd.)

Age group	Males			Females			Total			Literate in English		
	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Males	Females	Total
<i>Community — Christians</i>												
0—10	172	102	274	246	50	296	418	152	570	22	23	45
10—15	147	94	241	54	65	119	201	159	360	24	20	44
15—20	16	33	49	12	31	43	28	64	92	22	20	42
20 & over	129	208	337	189	133	322	318	841	659	158	96	254
Total	464	437	901	501	279	780	965	716	1681	226	159	385
<i>Minor and Unspecified Religions</i>												
0—10	130	33	163	150	14	164	280	47	327	—	1	1
10—15	34	75	109	62	23	85	96	98	194	11	1	12
15—20	11	69	80	57	19	76	68	88	156	20	4	24
20 & over	110	324	434	349	56	405	459	380	839	62	8	70
Total	285	501	786	618	112	730	903	613	1516	93	14	107

POPULATION

TABLE 2.8-C : Literacy by community, age and sex—(Contd.)

Census year 1921 — Sholapur Municipality

Age group	Males			Females			Total			Literate in English		
	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Males	Females	Total
<i>Community — Hindus</i>												
0—10	10272	251	10523	10749	125	10874	21021	376	21397	70	—	70
10—15	4625	1049	5674	4309	237	4546	8934	1286	10220	63	10	73
15—20	2889	1085	3974	3505	217	3722	6394	1302	7696	180	17	197
20 & over	20928	6315	27243	22492	526	23018	43420	6841	50261	1159	22	1181
Total	38714	8700	47414	41055	1105	42160	79769	6805	89574	1472	49	1521
<i>Community — Muslims</i>												
0—10	2559	68	2627	2656	14	2670	5215	82	5297	—	—	—
10—15	1143	253	1396	1045	38	1083	2188	291	2479	14	1	15
15—20	677	235	912	850	26	876	1527	261	1788	30	—	30
20 & over	4445	1619	6064	5233	96	5334	9683	1715	11398	120	2	122
Total	8824	2175	10999	9789	174	9963	18613	2349	20962	164	3	167

TABLE 2.8-C : Literacy by community, age and sex—(Contd.)

Census year 1921—(Contd.)

Age group	Males			Females			Total			Literate in English		
	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Males	Females	Total
<i>Community—Christians</i>												
0—10	242	51	293	224	40	264	466	91	557	10	8	18
10—15	31	84	115	29	103	132	60	187	247	14	20	34
15—20	13	56	69	9	73	82	22	129	151	22	25	47
20 & over	81	329	410	175	250	425	256	579	835	197	141	338
Total	367	520	887	437	466	903	804	986	1790	243	194	437
<i>Community : Jains</i>												
0—10	112	16	128	94	10	104	206	26	232	—	1	1
10—15	36	59	95	38	12	50	74	71	145	8	—	8
15—20	2	99	101	31	20	51	33	119	152	16	1	17
20 & over	14	439	453	278	54	332	292	493	785	38	5	43
Total	164	613	777	441	96	537	605	709	1314	57	7	64

TABLE 2.8-C : Literacy by community, age and sex—(Contd.)

Census year 1921—(Contd.)

Age group	Males			Females			Total			Literate in English		
	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Males	Females	Total
<i>Community : Zoroastrians</i>												
0—10	—	24	24	32	4	36	32	28	60	1	—	1
10—15	—	14	14	1	12	13	1	26	27	11	5	16
15—20	—	13	13	—	12	12	—	25	25	13	7	20
20 & over	—	96	96	7	76	83	7	172	179	90	31	121
Total	—	147	147	40	104	144	40	251	291	115	43	158

Census year 1931 — Sholapur Municipality

Community : Hindus

0—10	12516	1039	13555	12879	181	13060	25395	1220	26615	45	8	53
10—15	4338	1610	5948	5067	293	5360	9405	1903	11308	194	14	208
15—20	3665	2103	5768	5073	434	5507	8738	2537	11275	548	27	575
20 & over	21028	9133	30161	23682	989	24671	44710	10122	54832	2214	76	2290
Total	41547	13885	55432	46701	1897	48598	88248	15782	104030	3001	125	3126

TABLE 2.8-C : Literacy by community, age and sex—(Contd.)
Census year 1931—(Contd.)

Age group	Males			Females			Total			Literate in English		
	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Males	Females	Total
<i>Community : Muslims</i>												
0—10	3615	213	3828	3584	36	3620	7199	249	7448	3	—	3
10—15	1304	308	1612	1464	50	1514	2768	358	3126	19	1	20
15—20	1034	454	1488	1403	47	1450	2437	501	2938	64	3	67
20 & over	5396	2098	7494	6100	138	6238	11496	2236	13732	264	4	268
Total	11349	3073	14422	12551	271	12822	23900	3344	27244	350	8	358
<i>Community : Christians</i>												
0—10	281	51	332	329	38	367	610	89	699	7	1	8
10—15	59	90	149	55	103	158	114	193	307	32	41	73
15—20	22	81	103	10	139	149	32	220	252	44	55	99
20 & over	156	429	585	191	362	553	347	791	1138	291	98	389
Total	518	651	1169	585	642	1227	1103	1293	2396	374	195	569

TABLE 2.8-C : Literacy by community, age and sex—(Contd.)

Census year 1931—(Contd.)

Age group	Males			Females			Total			Literate in English		
	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total	Males	Females	Total
<i>Community : Jains</i>												
0—10	145	44	189	155	16	171	300	60	360	8	—	8
10—15	41	69	110	61	25	84	102	92	194	19	1	20
15—20	13	78	91	53	19	72	66	97	163	30	1	31
20 & over	106	384	490	294	82	376	400	466	866	98	2	100
Total	305	575	880	563	140	703	868	715	1583	155	4	159
<i>Community—Tribal and others</i>												
0—10	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
10—15	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	1
15—20	—	1	1	2	—	2	2	1	3	1	—	1
20 & over	—	8	8	—	3	3	—	11	11	4	1	5
Total	1	11	12	2	3	5	3	14	17	6	1	7

take into account the actual figures of only 3 females in 1921 and 8 in 1931, the percentile increase would appear neither surprising nor creditable.

Between 1901 and 1921, literates among the males increased by 61.1 per cent. The increase of literacy among the males was shared by all the communities, the Muslims topping all religions. The increase was shared by almost all the age groups, but it was more prominent in age groups 15-20, and 20 and above among the Muslims, and in the age group 20 years and above among the Hindus. The increase in the female literates (165.0 per cent) was more or less evenly distributed between the Hindus and the Muslims, the former leading the latter. The advance among the Christians was comparatively very poor. Between 1921 and 1931, literacy increased by more than 50 per cent and it was evenly shared between the two sexes. As between different communities, while the improvement in literacy conditions in the male population was more marked among the Muslims (81.9 per cent), that in the female population was more prominent among the Hindus (71.7-per cent). It is interesting to observe that the Christian population displayed throughout a rather slow movement in point of both the male and the female literacy. Among the Muslims, the earliest age group 0-10 recorded the largest increase in the number of male literates. In the case of the female literates, the Hindus were fortunately placed and the proportion of increase was most remarkable in the age group 15-20 and 20 and above.

As regards literacy in English, a good deal of disparity in this respect as between the different communities was observed. Among males, literacy in English increased by 221.6 per cent among the Muslims, while only by 88.0 per cent among the Hindus and by 75.2 per cent among the Christians. Among the Hindus, the first and the last age groups enjoyed comparatively larger shares. Among the Christians, the increase was wholly concentrated in the age group 20 and above. Literacy in English among females for the whole population showed a rise of 68.2 per cent, most of which was shared by the Hindus and more or less evenly by all the age groups excepting the age group 0-10 in that community. The decade 1921-31 recorded continued progress in the literacy in English. The Hindus and the Muslim communities had roughly even shares in the increase. Among the male Hindus, the rise occurred in greater proportion in the age groups 10-15 and 15-20, while among the male Muslims, in the age groups 15-20 and 20 and above. In respect of the female literates in English, the increase among the Hindus took place prominently in the first and the last age groups.

SECTION II : THE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Investigational Procedures

In the preceding section, we reviewed the information regarding the growth and composition of the population of Sholapur on the basis of the Census Statistics available since 1872. We now present the data collected by us in the course of a detailed and comprehensive inquiry into the socio-economic conditions of the selected sample of families resident in the city. The investigational procedures adopted in this inquiry were broadly similar to those followed in the first Survey of Poona.³⁵

The present survey included a ten per cent sample of residential houses in the city. For purposes of selecting the sample, the ward was adopted as the primary unit. The city is divided for administrative and other purposes into a number of wards, for each of which the houses are numbered in a consecutive manner. After omitting the house numbers where no family resided, we prepared lists of houses for each ward. From these lists, we selected the house numbers of every tenth house, beginning with the first number on the list.

Due to the non-availability of lists of families at the time of this Survey (as are now available in the National Register of Citizens), we had to adopt the house and not the family as our basis. Table 2.9 presents the distribution of the houses in the various wards, classified according to the number of families residing in those houses.³⁶ The representative character of the sample would have somewhat affected, if the multi-tenement houses contained homogeneous populations of specialized types. Usually, this was not the case. The largest proportion of the houses, forming about 41 per cent of the total, was of those with one tenement. The proportion of the houses with two tenements was 16 per cent, of those with three tenements 12 per cent and of those with four and five tenements about 6 per cent each.

A few alterations in the originally selected house numbers by substitution of other house numbers had to be made for a variety of reasons like refusal to give information, the house selected being found in a state of demolition, uninhabitable or un-inhabited, etc. The procedure adopted in substitution was regularized. When a given house number was to be altered, the nearest available neighbouring

³⁵ Gadgil, D. R., *Poona—A Socio-Economic Survey* : Part I, Gokhale Institute Publication No. 12, 1945 pp. 34-35; 38-40.

³⁶ Some tenements contained more than one economically unrelated families. The number of such cases was larger in Sholapur than what was found in Poona. (Cf. Gadgil, D. R., *Poona : A Socio-Economic Survey*, Part I, Economic, Gokhale Institute of Politics of Economics, Publication No. 12, 1945, pp. 36-37.) The frequency of one tenement containing more than one family was greater in Bhavani, Budhwar, Madam, Railway Lines, Raviwar and Sakhar.

TABLE 2.9 : Classification of houses by the number of tenements in each (H. S.)

Wards		Number of tenements													Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-20	21-40	41 & over	
1. Begam	H	19	9	3	1	5	2	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	44
	T	19	18	9	4	25	12	21	8	—	—	11	—	—	127
2. Bhavani	H	10	15	10	3	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	44
	T	10	30	30	12	—	12	7	8	9	—	13	—	—	131
3. Budhwar	H	16	3	5	1	4	1	1	—	3	—	4	—	—	38
	T	16	6	15	4	20	6	7	—	27	—	61	—	—	162
4. Civil Lines	H	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4
	T	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	25	—	41
5. Ganesh	H	10	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
	T	10	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
6. Goldfinch	H	8	1	4	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	22
	T	8	2	12	8	15	12	7	—	—	—	18	—	—	77
7. Gurwar	H	18	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	20
	T	18	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	36
8. Jodbhavi	H	23	8	2	4	2	2	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	45
	T	23	16	6	16	10	12	—	8	9	—	30	—	—	130
9. Kasba North	H	51	18	17	6	11	9	3	4	1	1	2	1	—	124
	T	51	36	51	24	55	54	21	32	9	10	27	27	—	397

POPULATION

TABLE 2.9 : Classification of houses by the number of tenements in each (H. S.) — (Contd.)

Wards	Number of tenements														Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-20	21-40	41 & over		
10. Kasba South	H	27	10	13	13	2	3	3	3	4	1	3	—	—	82
	T	27	20	39	52	10	18	21	24	36	10	38	—	—	295
11. Laxmi	H	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	6
	T	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	11	92	—	111
12. Madam	H	10	8	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
	T	10	16	9	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
13. Mangalwar East	H	24	6	9	3	2	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	50
	T	24	12	27	12	10	6	21	—	9	—	11	—	—	132
14. Mangalwar West	H	27	21	11	6	3	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	75
	T	27	42	33	24	15	12	14	8	9	10	—	—	—	194
15. Modi	H	10	6	4	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	28
	T	10	12	12	8	—	18	—	8	—	—	34	—	—	102
16. Murarji	H	11	1	1	2	—	2	2	1	1	3	10	5	—	39
	T	11	2	3	8	—	12	14	8	9	30	153	128	—	378
17. Pachha	H	31	21	15	8	9	7	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	95
	T	31	42	45	32	45	42	7	—	9	—	26	—	—	279
18. Rly. Lines	H	2	13	10	6	2	3	2	—	2	—	5	2	1	48
	T	2	26	80	24	10	18	14	—	18	—	77	76	107	402

102584
K5
Y35.23112
CS.N54

TABLE 2.9 : Classification of houses by the number of tenements in each (H. S.)—(Contd.)

Wards		Number of tenements													Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11-20	21-40	41 & over	
19. Raviwar	H	6	9	3	3	7	8	1	—	2	3	5	—	—	47
	T	6	18	9	12	35	48	7	—	18	30	76	—	—	259
20. Sadar North	H	77	7	7	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	98
	T	77	14	21	8	10	—	—	8	—	10	17	—	—	165
21. Sadar South	H	32	11	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	51
	T	32	22	9	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	92
22. Sakhar	H	23	8	5	8	6	—	4	1	1	—	4	4	—	64
	T	23	16	15	32	30	—	28	8	0	—	55	110	—	326
23. Shanwar	H	12	6	3	2	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	31
	T	12	12	9	8	15	18	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	89
24. Shukrawar	H	39	11	7	4	7	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	74
	T	39	22	21	16	35	12	7	16	—	—	11	—	—	179
25. Siddheshwar	H	2	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	13
	T	2	—	6	4	5	6	7	8	9	—	27	27	—	101
26. Somwar	H	5	2	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	15
	T	5	4	9	—	5	—	7	—	9	20	—	—	—	59
27. Tirhegaon	H	5	6	6	1	3	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	26
	T	5	12	18	4	15	6	7	—	9	10	17	—	—	103
Total	H	499	200	148	85	75	56	33	19	23	13	51	17	1	1220
	T	499	400	444	340	375	336	231	152	207	130	731	485	107	4437

POPULATION

number was chosen. First, the number previous to the originally selected number in the ward list was chosen, but if that also could not be covered, then the number next to the selected number was taken up for the inquiry.

As in Poona, primary teachers were appointed for collecting information, for the obvious reasons of their experience in this type of work, reliability, competence and knowledge of the local conditions. In all, 40 teachers were employed. The questionnaire used in the survey was more or less the same as that used in the Poona Survey (1937). It is reproduced in translation in Appendix 1. All the usual precautions necessary in getting correct information were taken. The terms used in the questionnaire were explained to the investigators in detail. Each form filled in was scrutinized for internal consistency and completeness. A small proportion of the houses was independently visited by the field staff of the Institute with a view to checking the correctness of the information collected by the investigators. The response to the inquiry was found to be satisfactory.

Comparison of House Sample Data with the Census Statistics

As the Sholapur Survey was carried out in 1938-39, it would be appropriate to compare the survey data with the statistics of the 1941 census. Due to the non-availability of data on certain points in the 1941 census, however, comparison could be made only in respect of a few characteristics. In other contexts, the survey data have been compared with the 1931 Census information.

The total H. S. population numbered 20701. We had included in our sample one-tenth of the residential houses in Sholapur. Broadly speaking, this may also be taken to represent a ten per cent sample of the population of the city. On this assumption, the population of the city at the time of our survey might be estimated roughly in the neighbourhood of 207,000. It should be noted that this is a conjecture and the actual population in 1938-39 might be a little more or less than the above number. The above estimate, however, seems to be reasonably correct as the total population returned by the 1941 Census stood at 212,620.

Table 2.10 sets out the distribution of the H. S. families and the Census population by religion. The corresponding proportions by religion of the populations in the Survey and the Census are seen to resemble each other very closely.

The number of females per 1000 males as returned by the Survey was 920, while it was 907 in the 1941 Census. The higher sex-ratio in the H. S. population was not unexpected. For, the Survey sample represented only that population which resided within fixed habitation carrying a municipal house number. As such, it excluded the vagrants and the destitutes, the floating and itinerant population

TABLE 2.10 : *Distribution of the house sample families and the census population by religion*

	Hindu	Muslim	Jain	Zoroast- rian	Christ- ian	Jew	Others	Total
House sample population Sholapur City Number	3560	740	43	—	77	1	16	4437
Percentages	80.2	16.7	1.0	—	1.7	0.0	0.4	100.0
Census 1941: Sholapur Municipality Percentages	79.0	18.2	1.2	—	1.2	—	0.5	100.0

(of waiting rooms, trains, etc.) as well as the inmates of such institutions as hospitals, reformatories, prisons, etc. The Census enumerates all these types of population. In these elements, the males generally outnumber the females. This fact, therefore, appears to be the principal reason for the sex-ratio being higher in the H. S. population than in the Census population. We had similar findings in Poona and Kolhapur.³⁷

The data regarding the age composition, literacy, etc. of the population were not available in the Census of the year 1941. The comparison on these points, therefore, had to be made with reference to the figures of the 1931 Census. Table 2.11 sets out the percentile distributions of the Survey and the 1931 Census populations by age groups and sex. The most striking difference in the proportions is seen in respect of the males in the age group 15-45. While these males were 27.5 per cent in the Survey sample, they were 30.1 per cent in the Census population. The chief explanation of this disparity lies in the same fact, referred to above, regarding the differences in the respective coverages and procedures of enumerations adopted in the Survey and the Census. It is found that the types of population excluded by the House Sample represent usually not only males but further the adult males.

In Table 2.12 a comparison between the H. S. population and the 1931-Census population has been made in respect of civil condition. The proportions of the married persons in the age group 0-15 in the two enumerations indicate that there has been a levelling up of the age at marriage since 1931. The proportion of the married males

³⁷ Gadgil, D. R., *Poona—A Socio-Economic Survey*, Part I, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Publication No. 12, 1945, p. 43; Sovani, N. V., *The Social Survey of Kolhapur City*, Part I, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Publication No. 18, p. 29.

under 15 was 5.9 per cent in 1931, while the Survey sample returned a proportion of only 1.5 per cent. In the case of girls, though the numbers married were not negligible, still the data indicated a sure and unmistakable trend towards decline in the proportion of child marriages. The proportions of married females below 15 showed a decline from 20.4 per cent in 1931 to 13.5 per cent in 1938-39. The Sarda Act of 1929 laid down the age limit for the marriage of girls at 14. Hence, it is likely that the age group 0-15 included some girls who were legally marriageable. With a view to knowing the extent of the practice of child marriages of girls, the number of such marriages was noted, a classification of which by wards and community appears in Table 2.13. The total number of girls married before 14 was 536. This was nearly three times as much as that recorded in Poona.³⁸ The frequency of child marriages among girls appeared to be greater in Murarji, Pachha, Railway Lines, Raviwar, N. Kasba, N. Sadar and Sakhar, which together accounted for more than half of these marriages. The large proportion of child marriages in wards largely inhabited by handloom weavers, like Pachha, Raviwar, Sakhar, etc. is not unexpected, as such marriages were common among the Padmasalis and other weaver-communities. Apart from the data presented in the "Survey of Weaving Communities in Sholapur",³⁹ this can also be seen from the fact that about 28 per cent of the child marriages noted in the table took place among the Salis and other weavers. The Marathas, Lingayats, Scheduled Castes and other Hindus were on par with each other in this respect. The Muslims indicated a slightly better position. The number of child marriages were negligible only in the case of advanced castes and the Gujarathis and the Marwaris. As regards the population in the age group 15 and over, the general run of the respective proportions of both males and females by civil condition does not appear to call for any comments. The proportions were found to correspond each other fairly closely. The only feature to be noted was that the proportion of the unmarried females over 15 was, contrary to expectations, a little lower in the House Sample than in the Census.

Table 2.14 presents the information regarding literacy and education of the Census and H. S. population. The figures however are not directly comparable. This is mainly because unlike the Census, another class of the 'educands', in addition to the usual divisions of literates and illiterates, was separately indicated in our classification. The educands were not further divided into those who had attained literacy as per the Census definition and those who did not

³⁸ Gadgil, D.R., *Poona—A Socio-Economic Survey*, Part I, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Publication No. 12, 1945, p. 46.

³⁹ Kakade, R. G., *The Socio-Economic Survey of Weaving Communities in Sholapur*, pp. 128-29, 182-3.

TABLE 2.11 : *Percentage distribution of population by age-groups and sex*
House sample and census 1931

	Total population			0—5			5—15			15—45			45 & over		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1. House sample population : Sholapur City	100.0	52.1	47.9	17.4	8.7	8.7	22.2	11.8	10.4	52.5	27.5	25.0	7.9	4.1	3.8
2. 1931 Census: Sholapur Municipality	100.0	53.1	46.9	14.3	7.1	7.2	22.7	11.9	10.8	55.0	30.1	24.9	8.0	4.0	4.0

TABLE 2.12 : *Percentage distribution of population by age-groups, sex and civil condition*
House sample and census

	Per cent of males				Per cent of females				Per cent of total persons			
	Single	Married	Widowed	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Total
A. House sample: Sholapur City:												
0—15	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	86.4	13.5	0.1	100.0	92.6	7.3	0.1	100.0
15 & over	18.7	73.8	7.5	100.0	2.4	75.3	22.3	100.0	11.0	74.5	14.5	100.0
Total (All ages)	50.0	45.4	4.6	100.0	36.9	49.7	13.4	100.0	43.3	47.9	8.8	100.0
B. 1931 Census: Sholapur Municipality:												
0—15	93.9	5.9	0.2	100.0	79.3	20.4	0.3	100.0	86.8	13.0	0.2	100.0
15 & over	17.4	75.7	6.9	100.0	2.5	71.7	25.8	100.0	10.6	73.9	15.5	100.0
Total (All ages)	44.8	50.8	4.4	100.0	32.0	52.0	16.0	100.0	38.8	51.3	9.9	100.0

TABLE 2.13 : Classification of the married girls below 14 by religion and Hindu castes

Ward	Brahmin	Maratha	Sutar	Lingayat	Gujarathi & Marwari	Sait	Depressed Castes	Other Hindus	Muslims	Total
1. Begam	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	7	1	10
2. Bhavani	—	—	—	6	—	1	14	2	4	27
3. Budhwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
4. Civil Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Ganesh	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
6. Goldfinch	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	7
7. Gurwar	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
8. Jodbhavi	—	2	—	3	—	6	1	3	1	16
9. North Kasba	1	11	—	6	—	—	12	12	1	43
10. South Kasba	1	16	—	6	1	—	—	2	1	27
11. Laxmi	—	9	—	1	—	—	9	—	2	21
12. Madam	—	—	—	1	—	7	4	—	1	13
13. East										
Mangalwar	—	1	—	6	—	2	1	1	2	13
14. West										
Mangalwar	1	2	—	12	1	1	4	6	1	28
15. Modi	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	5
16. Murarji	—	19	—	7	—	8	—	5	1	40
17. Pachha	—	—	—	6	—	38	6	1	—	51
18. Railway Lines	1	1	—	7	—	—	23	—	5	37
19. Raviwar	—	—	—	4	—	33	1	2	—	40
20. Sadar North	—	6	—	—	—	—	13	11	4	34
21. Sadar South	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	6
22. Sakhar	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	1	32
23. Shanwar	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	4	3	16
24. Shukrawar	—	3	—	9	1	—	1	2	4	20
25. Siddheswar	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	6
26. Somwar	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	6	—	13
27. Tirhegaon	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	4	4	16
TOTAL	4	76	1	88	3	148	101	74	41	536

attain it. A valid comparison is possible only in the case of persons in the age group 15 and above, the educands among whom could be safely assumed to have attained literacy. When a comparison of this sort was made, it was found that there was a remarkable progress in the literacy attainments among both the adult males and females, the progress among the former being more marked than among the latter.

TABLE 2.14 : *Percentage distribution of population in different age-groups according to educational status*
(House sample and census)

	Males				Females				Total			
	Literate	Educand	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Educand	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Educand	Illiterate	Total
1. Sholapur City												
<i>(House sample)</i>												
0—15	2.5	36.9	60.6	100.0	1.9	13.8	84.3	100.0	2.1	25.8	72.1	100.0
15 and over	47.1	3.6	49.3	100.0	12.8	0.7	86.5	100.0	30.8	2.2	67.0	100.0
Total: All ages	29.6	16.7	53.7	100.0	8.4	6.0	85.6	100.0	19.4	11.6	69.0	100.0
2. Sholapur Municipality												
<i>(1931 census)</i>												
0—15	13.4	—	86.6	100.0	3.1	—	96.9	100.0	8.4	—	91.6	100.0
15 and over	32.1	—	67.9	100.0	5.9	—	94.1	100.0	20.1	—	79.9	100.0
Total: All ages	25.4	—	74.6	100.0	4.8	—	95.2	100.0	15.8	—	84.2	100.0

POPULATION

House Survey Information

We may now present the data collected in the course of the H. S. enquiry. The information has been set out independently for each ward. Though this procedure might have made the size of the sample of families and population in certain wards so small as to be less representative, still it was thought desirable to retain the ward system. Two considerations weighed against amalgamating smaller wards so as to have a smaller number of larger ward units for purposes of presenting the results. First, there was no basic principle which could be applied in coalescing wards. Mere fact of contiguity was not sufficient, for two or more wards may be contiguous and yet differ radically from one another in respect of socio-economic characteristics. Secondly, smaller wards sometimes reveal interesting facts which are lost if they are merged into the larger wards. For instance, Goldfinch included comparatively a very small sample and as such might not have been wholly representative of the population of that ward, but it reveals some typical features of the middle class families which dominated in our sample. These considerations made us decide in favour of presenting the data according to the existing ward system. Of course, it is necessary to bear in mind the limitation of the small size of the sample in the case of a few wards.

The data collected may be presented in two ways : (i) by taking the individual as the unit of consideration and (ii) by taking the family as the pivotal point for classification. First, the information on the educational status, civil condition, age groups and sex composition and the earning status has been presented, which refers to the whole population, classified into four main divisions of the adult males, non-adult males, adult females and the non-adult females. In later sections are given the data on income, domestic servants, living area, etc. where the unit of classification is the family.

Educational Status

Table 2.15 presents the ward-wise distribution of adult and non-adult male and female population by educational status. The population has been classified into three classes from the point of view of the educational status. The educands represented those who were receiving education at the time of the survey. From among the non-educands (i.e. those who had completed their education), persons were either literate or illiterate. The data indicated a good deal of disparity of conditions as between different wards. Among the adult males, the illiterates exceeded the literates in the majority of the wards. Illiteracy was particularly marked in Bhavani, Budhwar, Laxmi, Madam, Pachha, Raviwar, Sakhar and Siddheshwar. The proportions of literates were comparatively large in Goldfinch, S. Kasba, East and West Mangalwar, and Railway Lines. These were

also the wards in addition to N. and S. Kasba, Murarji and Shukrawar where the number of educands was also relatively large. The wards which returned no educands or returned very few educands, say less than 5 educands, were quite many and included Begam, Bhavani, Budhwar, Civil Lines, Ganesh, Guruji, Jodbhavi, Madam, Pachha, Raviwar, Sakhar, Shanwar, Siddheswar, Somwar, and Tirhegaon. Thus, broadly speaking, the gradation of different wards by the proportion of literates on the one hand and that by the proportion of educands on the other resembled one another.

The case of the adult females indicated illiteracy in its most aggravated form. The proportions of literates and educands were strikingly lower than those among the adult males. Thus while about 47 per cent and 3 per cent were literates and educands among adult males, the corresponding proportions were 13 per cent and less than 1 per cent among the adult females. With the solitary exception of Goldfinch, in no ward did the number of literates exceed or even come up a long way towards the number of illiterates. The wards which returned fairly higher proportions of literates and educands were Goldfinch, S. Kasba, E. Mangalwar, Railway Lines and N. Sadar. There were as many as 9 wards where the number of literates was less than 5, and 12 wards where no adult female was receiving education of any kind.

Of the total number of non-adult males, 2 per cent were literate, 37 per cent educands and 61 per cent illiterates. The very small proportion of literates may be due to the fact that the persons attended the school only for a few years so that they either never attained literacy or having attained it soon relapsed into illiteracy. The proportions of the educands were comparatively higher in Ganesh, Goldfinch, Guruji, Jodbhavi, S. Kasba, E. and W. Mangalwar, Murarji, Railway Lines, Shukrawar and Siddheshwar. Among the non-adult female group, the proportion of educands was much smaller than that among the non-adult males. The proportions of literate, educand and illiterate among the non-adult females were 2 per cent, 14 per cent and 84 per cent respectively. The general pattern of the wards in respect of the proportions of the educands among non-adult females was closely similar to that displayed by the corresponding proportions among the non-adult males.

Earners and Non-Earners

Table 2.16 shows the earning status of the sample population distributed according to wards. The data regarding the earners have been analysed in detail in another chapter. Here, only the relative numbers in the various categories of the earning status have been considered. A distinction is made between three classes : earners, unemployed and the non-earners. As in the Poona Survey, "pensioners

TABLE 2.15 : *Distribution of male and female, adult and non-adult population by educational status (H. S.)*

Wards	MALE								
	Adult			Non-Adult			Total		
	Literate	Educand	Illiterate	Literate	Educand	Illiterate	Literate	Educand	Illiterate
1. Begam	73	2	110	1	37	92	74	39	202
2. Bhavani	47	2	144	2	25	98	49	27	242
3. Budhwar	70	—	150	5	35	92	75	35	242
4. Civil Lines	30	—	23	—	11	19	30	11	42
5. Ganesh	28	3	10	—	13	13	28	16	23
6. Goldfinch	83	25	14	2	50	32	85	75	46
7. Gurwar	24	2	39	1	27	23	25	29	62
8. Jodbhavi	76	5	96	1	44	61	77	49	157
9. Kasba North	326	28	216	7	124	192	333	152	408
10. Kasba South	345	41	73	8	125	133	353	166	206
11. Laxmi	51	7	125	—	39	84	51	46	209
12. Madam	20	3	63	4	19	44	24	22	107
13. Mangalwar East	129	10	48	4	52	40	133	62	88
14. Mangalwar West	187	8	85	9	87	87	196	95	172
15. Modi	60	6	76	2	26	51	62	32	127
16. Murarji	307	28	264	8	159	222	315	187	486
17. Pachha	111	1	319	12	95	238	123	96	557
18. Railway Lines	343	24	179	3	200	212	346	224	391
19. Raviwar	74	1	257	2	54	168	76	55	425
20. Sadar North	106	7	145	6	35	116	112	42	261
21. Sadar South	83	6	56	2	26	52	85	32	108
22. Sakhar	98	3	351	7	75	169	105	78	520
23. Shanwar	67	1	70	1	25	56	68	26	126
24. Shukrawar	171	13	88	6	72	102	177	85	190
25. Siddheshwar	67	5	124	4	53	65	71	58	189
26. Somwar	49	1	35	6	20	44	55	21	79
27. Tirhegaon	60	5	66	2	33	63	62	38	129
Total	3085	237	3226	105	1561	2568	3190	1798	5794

TABLE 2.15 : *Distribution of male and female, adult and non-adult population by educational status (H. S.) —(Contd.)*

Wards	FEMALE								
	Adult			Non-Adult			Total		
	Literate	Educand	Illiterate	Literate	Educand	Illiterate	Literate	Educand	Illiterate
1. Begam	11	—	150	2	3	86	13	3	236
2. Bhavani	4	—	162	1	—	92	5	—	254
3. Budhwar	5	1	221	—	4	112	5	5	333
4. Civil Lines	7	—	39	1	3	21	8	3	60
5. Ganesh	1	—	35	—	2	31	1	2	66
6. Goldfinch	54	6	48	3	32	39	57	38	87
7. Gurwar	2	—	56	—	—	42	2	—	98
8. Jodbhavi	7	—	159	3	7	90	10	7	249
9. Kasba North	52	1	471	9	49	250	61	50	721
10. Kasba South	112	6	309	10	73	150	122	79	459
11. Laxmi	5	—	150	1	6	97	6	6	247
12. Madam	—	—	75	1	4	70	1	4	145
13. Mangalwar East	25	2	142	2	33	84	27	35	226
14. Mangalwar West	30	1	239	9	33	121	39	34	360
15. Modi	19	—	118	5	16	85	24	16	203
16. Murarji	86	6	446	7	71	292	93	77	738
17. Pachha	3	—	412	1	2	274	4	2	686
18. Railway Lines	136	11	382	4	91	287	140	102	669
19. Raviwar	1	—	287	—	2	177	1	2	464
20. Sadar North	89	1	141	4	10	175	93	11	316
21. Sadar South	16	1	108	1	18	80	17	19	188
22. Sakhar	7	—	349	1	5	245	8	5	594
23. Shanwar	8	1	109	—	10	81	8	11	190
24. Shukrawar	36	2	227	5	37	153	41	39	380
25. Siddheshwar	34	1	104	1	25	72	35	26	176
26. Somwar	5	1	90	—	7	64	5	8	154
27. Tirhegaon	7	1	120	—	8	74	7	9	194
Total	762	42	5149	71	551	3344	833	593	8493

TABLE 2.16 : *Distribution of male and female, adult and non-adult population by earning status (H. S.)*

Wards	MALE								
	Adult			Non-Adult			Total		
	Non-earners	Earners	Unemployed	Non-earners	Earners	Unemployed	Non-earners	Earners	Unemployed
1. Begam	20	164	1	121	9	—	141	173	1
2. Bhavani	18	175	—	118	7	—	136	182	—
3. Budhwar	23	196	1	130	2	—	153	198	1
4. Civil Lines	5	48	—	30	—	—	35	48	—
5. Ganesh	8	33	—	26	—	—	34	33	—
6. Goldfinch	35	83	4	81	3	—	116	86	4
7. Gurwar	13	52	—	49	2	—	62	54	—
8. Jodbhavi	14	163	—	102	4	—	116	167	—
9. Kasba North	96	471	3	318	10	—	409	481	3
10. Kasba South	104	348	7	262	4	—	366	352	7
11. Laxmi	25	156	2	121	2	—	146	158	2
12. Madam	9	77	—	66	1	—	75	78	—
13. Mangalwar East	20	163	4	87	9	—	107	172	4
14. Mangalwar West	41	233	6	181	2	—	222	235	6
15. Modi	16	126	—	77	2	—	93	128	—
16. Murarji	105	489	5	380	9	—	485	498	5
17. Pachha	25	405	1	337	8	—	362	413	1
18. Railway Lines	81	448	17	385	30	—	466	478	17
19. Raviwar	14	318	—	208	16	—	222	334	—
20. Sadar North	46	211	1	155	2	—	201	213	1
21. Sadar South	10	134	1	77	3	—	87	137	1
22. Sakhar	20	428	4	226	25	—	246	453	4
23. Shanwar	22	113	3	80	2	—	102	115	3
24. Shukrawar	55	213	4	171	9	—	226	222	4
25. Siddheshwar	31	164	1	121	1	—	152	165	1
26. Somwar	7	78	—	69	1	—	76	79	—
27. Tirhegaon	23	104	4	92	6	—	115	110	4
Total	886	5593	69	4065	169	—	4951	5762	69

TABLE 2.16 : *Distribution of male and female, adult and non-adult, population by earning status (H. S.)—(Contd.)*

Ward	FEMALE								
	Adult			Non-Adult			Total		
	Non-earners	Earners	Unemployed	Non-earners	Earners	Unemployed	Non-earners	Earners	Unemployed
1. Begam	133	28	—	91	—	—	224	28	—
2. Bhavani	128	38	—	92	1	—	220	39	—
3. Budhwar	190	36	1	115	1	—	305	37	1
4. Civil Lines	41	5	—	25	—	—	66	5	—
5. Ganesh	36	—	—	33	—	—	69	—	—
6. Goldfinch	103	5	—	74	—	—	177	5	—
7. Gurwar	56	2	—	42	—	—	98	2	—
8. Jodbhavi	126	40	—	99	1	—	225	41	—
9. Kasba North	457	67	—	306	2	—	763	69	—
10. Kasba South	383	44	—	232	1	—	615	45	—
11. Laxmi	87	68	—	103	1	—	190	69	—
12. Madam	45	30	—	71	4	—	116	34	—
13. Mangalwar East	149	20	—	117	2	—	266	22	—
14. Mangalwar West	253	17	—	162	1	—	415	18	—
15. Modi	122	15	—	105	1	—	227	16	—
16. Murarji	498	40	—	368	2	—	866	42	—
17. Pachha	276	139	—	273	4	—	549	143	—
18. Railway Lines	463	66	—	380	2	—	843	68	—
19. Raviwar	157	131	—	173	6	—	330	137	—
20. Sadar North	208	23	—	188	1	—	396	24	—
21. Sadar South	117	8	—	98	1	—	215	9	—
22. Sakhar	240	116	—	243	8	—	483	124	—
23. Shanwar	98	20	—	88	3	—	186	23	—
24. Shukrawar	237	27	1	194	1	—	431	28	1
25. Siddheshwar	108	31	—	97	1	—	205	32	—
26. Somwar	65	31	—	71	—	—	136	31	—
27. Tirhegaon	106	21	1	80	2	—	186	23	1
Total	4882	1068	3	3920	46	—	8802	1114	3

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. The non-earners would include defectives, the disabled, those over-age as well as those who were 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.⁴⁰

The non-earners, for purposes of our classification, include also the educands, though, strictly speaking, they cannot be regarded as non-earners. They have not been, however, separately indicated, as their numbers have already been given in the table on the educational status.

Among adult males, there were, on an average, 0.1584 non-earners per earner (i.e. about 16 non-earners per 100 earners). In some of the wards, particularly in Bhavani, Jodbhavi, Pachha, Raviwar and Sakhar, the ratio of non-earners to earners was relatively very low. This is not unexpected as these wards are inhabited mainly by handloom weaving community. In Goldfinch, the ratio of non-earners to earners was the highest and in Ganesh, Guruji, S. Kasba and Shukrawar, the ratios were substantially higher than the average. Deducting the student population from the number of non-earners, the average ratio of non-earners to earners was found to be 0.1160 per earner (i.e. about 12 non-earners per 100 earners). The exclusion of the educands did not significantly change the non-earner earner ratios in the different wards except in a few cases like Goldfinch or S. Kasba where due to comparatively large number of educands, the number of non-earners per earner was found to have considerably declined. The adult males contained 69 unemployed persons out of a total of 72 in the whole sample. Due to the small number of the unemployed, variations in their distribution by wards cannot be significantly interpreted.

With regard to the adult females, the average non-earner to earner ratio was found to be 4.57. The exclusion of the educand population did not have much effect on the ratio which became 4.53. Since most of the adult females do house-hold work, it is not surprising that the non-earner earner ratios of the adult males and of the adult females represent diametrically opposite situations. The number of earners per non-earner was comparatively high in Bhavani, Jodbhavi, Madam, Pachha, Sakhar, Raviwar, and Somwar. A similar result was obtained in the case of the adult males. Most of these wards are centres of handloom weaving occupation in which a number of Padmasali families are engaged. The female members of these families work along with the male members and help them in the preparatory processes. The non-earner earner ratios were remarkably higher than

⁴⁰ Gadgil, D. R., *Poona—A Socio-Economic Survey*, Part I, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Publication No. 12, 1945, p. 56.

the average in Ganesh, Goldfinch, Guruji, W. Mangalwar, Murarji and S. Sadar. Some of these wards are inhabited by families belonging to the middle class or the traders where the women folk do not earn either because of an unfavourable attitude towards earning by women or because it is economically not necessary for the female members to work and earn for the family.

The data regarding non-adult males and females throw light on the state of juvenile employment in the city. The number of non-adult male earners per 1000 occupied population of the males was 29, while the number in the case of females was 42. The corresponding figures for Poona (1937) and Kolhapur were 21 and 28 for males and 16 and 22 for females respectively. The relatively higher level of juvenile employment (especially among females) in Sholapur may be traced to the existence of handloom weaving industry where the family as a whole works or where juvenile labour may be employed in elementary processes. That the handloom weaving occupation is largely responsible for juvenile employment can be seen from the fact that more than half of all non-adult earners were returned by Pachha, Raviwar and Sakhar where there is concentration of handloom weaving and of the Sali community.

Civil Condition

Another consideration on the basis of which the H. S. population was classified was the civil condition. Table 2.17 presents the relevant data. The proportions of the unmarried among adult males and females would roughly indicate the prevalence of early or late marriages as between the different wards. The average proportion of the unmarried among the adult males was 19 per cent. The highest proportion was in Goldfinch, followed closely by the Civil Lines and South Kasba. These wards are largely inhabited by 'advanced' communities like Brahmins, Christians and Parsis. Comparatively very low proportions of the unmarried were returned by Pachha, Sakhar, Raviwar, Guruji, Madam and Somwar. These are 'backward' wards, the first three of which contain many Padmasali families.

As compared to the adult males, the proportion of the unmarried among adult females was very low, being only 2 per cent. This was not unexpected as women in this country get married quite at an early age. The gradation of the wards in respect of the proportions of the unmarried females was more or less similar to that of the adult males. In 2 wards, there was no unmarried female and in many their number was very small. The unmarried adult females were more prominent in Goldfinch, South Kasba, Siddheswar, Madam, Railway Lines which together accounted for nearly 1/3 of the total women. I, Gokhale Insti-
p. 56.

TABLE 2.17 : *Distribution of male and female, adult and non-adult population according to civil condition — (H. S.)*

Ward	MALE								
	Adult			Non-adult			Total		
	Single	Married	Widowed	Single	Married	Widowed	Single	Married	Widowed
1. Begam	33	140	12	127	3	—	160	143	12
2. Bhavani	27	152	14	121	4	—	148	156	14
3. Budhwar	36	166	18	131	1	—	167	167	18
4. Civil Lines	13	36	4	30	—	—	43	36	4
5. Ganesh	5	34	2	26	—	—	31	34	2
6. Goldfinch	41	71	10	84	—	—	125	71	10
7. Gurwar	9	53	3	51	—	—	60	53	3
8. Jodbhavi	25	143	9	87	19	—	112	162	9
9. Kasba North	121	402	47	323	—	—	444	402	47
10. Kasba South	135	291	33	266	—	—	401	291	33
11. Laxmi	32	136	15	123	—	—	155	136	15
12. Madam	13	68	5	64	3	—	77	71	5
13. Mangalwar East	30	133	24	96	—	—	126	133	24
14. Mangalwar West	50	204	26	181	2	—	231	206	26
15. Modi	26	104	12	78	1	—	104	105	12
16. Murarji	120	431	48	387	2	—	507	433	48
17. Pachha	63	349	19	336	9	—	399	358	19
18. Railway Lines	112	394	40	413	2	—	525	396	40
19. Raviwar	30	288	14	219	5	—	249	293	14
20. Sadar North	67	176	15	156	1	—	223	177	15
21. Sadar South	38	91	16	80	—	—	118	91	16
22. Sakhar	36	386	30	243	8	—	279	394	30
23. Shanwar	29	92	17	82	—	—	111	92	17
24. Shukrawar	51	192	29	178	2	—	229	194	29
25. Siddheshwar	46	134	16	119	1	2	165	135	18
26. Tirhga, Somwar	15	70	—	70	—	—	85	70	—
27. Tirhga, Begaon	24	95	12	98	—	—	122	95	12
Total	1227	4831	490	4169	63	2	5396	4894	492

TABLE 2.17 : *Distribution of male and female, adult and non-adult population according to civil condition— (H. S.)*
—(Contd.)

Wards	FEMALE								
	Adult			Non-adult			Total		
	Single	Married	Widowed	Single	Married	Widowed	Single	Married	Widowed
1. Begam	6	123	32	81	10	—	87	133	32
2. Bhavani	1	133	32	66	27	—	67	160	32
3. Budhwar	2	178	47	112	4	—	114	182	47
4. Civil Lines	3	34	9	25	—	—	28	34	9
5. Ganesh	1	30	5	28	5	—	29	35	5
6. Goldfinch	8	69	31	67	7	—	75	76	31
7. Gurwar	—	50	8	36	6	—	36	56	8
8. Jodbhavi	1	131	34	84	16	—	85	147	34
9. Kasba North	8	372	144	265	43	—	273	415	144
10. Kasba South	15	289	123	205	27	1	220	316	124
11. Laxmi	4	124	27	83	21	—	87	145	27
12. Madam	—	61	14	61	13	1	61	74	15
13. Mangalwar East	3	126	40	106	13	—	109	139	40
14. Mangalwar West	5	190	75	135	28	—	140	218	75
15. Modi	6	99	32	101	5	—	107	104	32
16. Murarji	10	409	119	329	40	1	339	449	120
17. Pachha	5	331	79	225	51	1	230	382	80
18. Railway Lines	26	388	115	345	37	—	371	425	115
19. Raviwar	4	245	39	139	40	—	143	285	39
20. Sadar North	5	166	60	154	34	1	159	200	61
21. Sadar South	4	89	32	93	6	—	97	95	32
22. Sakhar	2	306	48	219	32	—	221	338	48
23. Shanwar	3	86	29	75	16	—	78	102	29
24. Shukrawar	3	188	74	175	20	—	178	208	74
25. Siddheshwar	13	102	24	92	6	—	105	108	24
26. Somwar	1	71	24	58	13	—	59	84	24
27. Tirhegaon	3	95	30	66	16	—	69	111	30
Total	142	4485	1326	3425	536	5	3567	5021	1331

Among the non-adult males, the proportion of the married was only 1.5 per cent. Paccha, Sakhar and Jodbhavi absorbed more than half of these. The proportion of the married among the non-adult females was much higher than that among the males. It amounted to 14 per cent. As between the various wards, the proportions were low in Budhwar, Civil Lines, Goldfinch, Modi, S. Sadar and Siddheshwar. They were comparatively high in Bhavani, Tirhegaon, Pachha, Laxmi, Raviwar, N. Sadar and Somwar.

The widowed male and female population formed about 9 per cent of the total. Two widowers among non-adult males were returned, while among the non-adult females, there were only 5 widows. The proportion of the widowed among adult males was 7 per cent. Comparatively speaking, the proportions were higher in Goldfinch, E. Mangalwar, S. Sadar and Shanwar while they were lower in Ganesh, Jodbhavi, Madam, Pachha, Raviwar, Sakhar and Somwar. As may be expected, the proportion of the widowed among adult females was much higher (22 per cent) than that among the adult males. Goldfinch, E. and W. Mangalwar, N. and S. Sadar, Shanwar, Shukrawar and Somwar had larger proportions of the widows than the average, while in Ganesh, Guruji, Raviwar and Sakhar, the proportions were lower. The lower proportions of the widowed population among males and females in certain wards may indicate the practice of re-marriage among communities in those wards. For instance, among both males and females, the proportion of the widowed have been lower in Raviwar and Sakhar which are largely inhabited by the Padmasali community among whom remarriage of the widows is not disapproved.⁴¹

Sex-ratio and Age-composition

Information regarding the sex-ratio and age-composition of the sample population by wards is presented in Table 2.18. As the size of the sample in each class by ward, age and sex is rather small, the variations in ratios and proportions may be just accidental. The average sex ratio for the city as a whole was 920 females per 1000 males. The corresponding ratios for Poona (1937) and Kolhapur (1945) were 942 and 993 respectively. The lower sex-ratio of Sholapur may be traced to the greater industrial and commercial structure of the city. The textile factories attract labour from the rural areas, who keep their families behind in the villages. The sex-ratios as between different wards showed considerable variations, the lowest being in Siddheshwar (745) and the highest in Modi (1100). Wards indicating high sex ratios were Ganesh, Madam, E. Mangalwar, N. Sadar, S. Sadar, Shukrawar and Somwar. Very low ratios were

⁴¹ Kakade, R. G., *Socio-Economic Survey of Weaving Communities in Sholapur*, Gokhale Institute Publication No. 14, 1947, p. 190.

returned by Begam, Bhavani, Laxmi, and Raviwar. As regards the age composition, the proportions of population in the various age groups to the respective total populations of the males and females were almost identical to each other. Thus both in the case of males and females, about 18 per cent were in the age group 0-5, 22 per cent in the age group 5-15, 53 per cent in the age group 15-45 and 8 per cent in the age group 45 and above. The proportion of the male and female population over 50 was about 10 per cent in Poona (1937). In Sholapur, the proportion for age group over 45 was only 8 per cent. The lower proportion in the old age group in Sholapur may be again due to the highly industrial character of the city. The variations in the age composition as between different wards did not call for any special comments.

Income

Table 2.19 gives data regarding the total and '*per capita*' earned and unearned income for different wards in the city. Earned income included income both from the main occupation as well as the subsidiary occupation in which a person may be engaged. Unearned income referred to income from property and such other sources as help from relatives, etc.

As regards the degree of the reliability of income returns and the various procedures adopted in their critical estimation, the remarks made in the Poona Survey (1937) are broadly applicable to this survey also.⁴² Generally speaking, the reliability of information regarding income was greater in the case of the salariat, the wage-earners (particularly those permanently employed and getting time-rates) and those in professions than in the case of artisans, traders and producers. Moreover, the extent of the accuracy in income returns seemed to decline with the size of income. Correct information on income, as far as one could get it, was sought to be obtained by discussion with the head of the household, a little cross-questioning in doubtful cases, scrutiny of the number of days worked in the context of the earnings returned, judgment regarding the probable size of income one can get in a given scale of business and such other methods. These methods of critical estimation, however, could not be used in respect of income from subsidiary occupation and income from property. It seemed, however, that little reluctance was shown in giving correct information regarding income from the subsidiary occupation. Any omissions that might have occurred were not perhaps significant, as the proportion of earners engaged in subsidiary occupations was very small. Comparatively speaking, returns of income from property were the least satisfactory. The investigators could

⁴² Gadgil, D. R., *Poona—A Socio-Economic Survey*, Part I, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Publication No. 12, pp. 63, 65-66.

TABLE 2.18 : *Distribution of male and female population by age-groups and sex ratio (H. S.)*

Ward	Males					Females					No. of females per 1000 males	Total population
	0-5	5-15	15-45	45 and over	Total	0-5	5-15	15-45	45 and over	Total		
1. Begam	54	76	151	34	315	42	49	137	24	252	800	567
2. Bhavani	64	61	163	30	318	43	50	138	28	259	814	577
3. Budhwar	62	70	183	37	352	69	47	198	29	343	974	695
4. Civil Lines	15	15	44	9	83	13	12	37	9	71	855	154
5. Ganesh	9	17	32	9	67	18	15	30	6	69	1030	136
6. Goldfinch	30	54	95	27	206	30	44	87	21	182	879	388
7. Gurwar	15	36	53	12	116	19	23	53	5	100	862	216
8. Jodbhavi	47	59	149	28	283	46	54	136	30	266	940	549
9. Kasba North	150	173	483	87	893	139	169	442	82	832	932	1725
10. Kasba South	110	156	353	106	725	89	144	340	87	660	912	1385
11. Laxmi	58	65	161	22	306	41	63	138	17	259	846	565
12. Madam	30	37	78	8	153	28	47	64	11	150	980	303
13. Mangalwar East	31	65	161	26	283	49	70	149	20	288	1018	571
14. Mangalwar West	66	117	257	23	463	63	100	227	43	433	935	896

TABLE 2.18 : *Distribution of male and female population by age-groups and sex ratio (H. S.)—(Contd.)*

Ward	Males					Females					No. of females per 1000 males	Total population
	0-5	5-15	15-45	45 and over	Total	0-5	5-15	15-45	45 and over	Total		
15. Modi	88	40	135	7	221	58	58	119	18	243	1100	464
16. Murarji	168	221	516	88	988	150	220	456	82	908	919	1896
17. Pachha	129	216	988	43	776	140	187	869	46	692	892	1468
18. Railway Lines	173	242	503	43	961	182	200	484	45	911	948	1872
19. Raviwar	91	133	208	34	550	95	84	206	22	467	840	1023
20. Sadar North	66	91	228	80	415	83	106	197	34	420	1012	835
21. Sadar South	36	44	128	17	225	45	54	111	14	224	998	449
22. Sakhar	111	140	414	38	708	127	124	336	20	607	868	1310
23. Shanwar	34	48	122	16	220	36	55	108	15	209	950	429
24. Shukrawar	75	105	237	35	452	89	106	231	34	460	1018	912
25. Siddheshwar	56	66	178	18	318	48	50	122	17	237	745	555
26. Somwar	28	42	72	13	155	35	36	81	15	167	1077	322
27. Tirhegaon	45	53	118	13	229	30	43	115	13	210	917	439
Total	1786	2448	5700	848	10782	1811	2155	5166	787	9919	920	20701

TABLE 2.19 : Total and per capita earned, unearned and subsidiary incomes (H. S.)

Ward	Earned		Unearned		Total		Subsidiary income	
	Total Rs.	Per capita Rs.	Total Rs.	Per capita Rs.	Total Rs.	Per capita Rs.	No of cases	Rs.
1. Begam	80125	53.13	1817	3.20	31942	56.34	5	161
2. Bhavani	30745	53.28	599	1.04	31344	54.32	—	—
3. Budhwar	34339	49.41	1493	2.15	35832	51.56	—	—
4. Civil Lines	26437	171.67	—	—	26437	171.67	—	—
5. Ganesh	6903	50.76	—	—	6903	50.76	—	—
6. Goldfinch	35947	92.65	14492	37.35	50439	130.00	—	—
7. Gurwar	8296	38.41	—	—	8296	38.41	—	—
8. Jodbhavi	35592	64.83	4606	8.39	40198	73.22	1	1000
9. Kasba North	121648	70.52	22664	13.14	144312	83.66	1	75
10. Kasba South	122885	88.73	35462	25.60	158347	114.33	—	—
11. Laxmi	41893	74.15	255	0.45	42148	74.60	7	366
12. Madam	17466	57.64	818	2.70	18284	60.34	—	—
13. Mangalwar East	54708	95.81	12152	21.28	66860	117.09	1	125
14. Mangalwar West	140513	156.82	16657	18.59	157170	175.41	1	36

TABLE 2.19 : Total and per capita earned, unearned and subsidiary incomes (H. S.) — (Contd.)

Ward	Earned		Unearned		Total		Subsidiary income	
	Total Rs.	Per capita Rs.	Total Rs.	Per capita Rs.	Total Rs.	Per capita Rs.	No of cases	Rs.
15. Modi	87142	80.05	1505	3.24	88647	88.29	—	—
16. Murarji	247988	180.77	16559	8.78	264492	139.50	—	—
17. Pachha	62280	42.43	2647	1.80	64927	44.23	—	—
18. Railway Lines	198425	100.00	84717	18.55	233142	124.55	0	467
19. Raviwar	51802	50.64	931	0.91	52733	51.55	—	—
20. Sadar North	40606	48.74	4043	4.84	44730	53.58	—	—
21. Sadar South	38026	84.69	1244	2.77	39270	87.46	—	—
22. Sakhar	75209	57.41	5860	5.53	81069	62.94	4	714
23. Shanwar	28065	62.42	1895	4.42	29960	66.84	—	—
24. Shukrawar	67268	73.76	13390	14.59	80577	88.35	—	—
25. Siddheshwar	42932	77.35	1909	3.44	44841	80.79	—	—
26. Somwar	17367	53.93	515	1.60	17882	55.53	—	—
27. Tirhegaon	25131	57.25	1707	3.89	26838	61.14	—	—
Total	1639778	79.21	197856	9.56	1837629	88.77	26	2944

POPULATION

not directly or indirectly know the extent of property held by the family, except on the basis of the information furnished by the head of the family himself. As between the various sources of unearned income, incomes from landed property and house-rents were more satisfactorily returned than those from interest, profit, etc.

The '*per capita*' income for the whole city worked out to be Rs. 89. This compares very unfavourably with the '*per capita*' income of Rs. 140 for Poona (1937). The variations of *per capita* income as between different wards are quite substantial. These are not larger still, as the population in different wards is mixed and where differentiation exists, it is not complete. The highest *per capita* income amounting to Rs. 175 was returned by W. Mangalwar. Other wards where high per capita income was recorded were (in order) : Civil Lines, Murarji, Goldfinch, Railway Lines, E. Mangalwar and S. Kasaba. In the first four of these wards, the families largely belonged to the salaried and professional classes while in E. and W. Mangalwar, to the trading and the business community. The lowest per capita income was recorded in Guruji (Rs. 38), followed by that in Pachha (Rs. 45). Other wards returning lower incomes (less than Rs. 65) were Begum, Bhavani, Budhwar, Ganesh, Madam, Raviwar, N. Sadar, Somwar, Sakhar and Tirhegaon. This indicated that the wards inhabited by the handloom weaver-community enjoyed low average income.

The figures regarding unearned income showed that the gradation of wards was more or less similar to that indicated by the figures pertaining to earned income. The average per head unearned income was Rs. 10. The leading ward was Goldfinch which returned an income of Rs. 37. S. Kasaba, E. Mangalwar and W. Mangalwar also recorded high incomes. It was interesting to note that the Civil Lines which ranked second in *per capita* income did not return any unearned income; all income here was earned income. In addition to Civil Lines, no unearned income was returned in Ganesh and Guruji, and it was very negligible in Bhavani, Budhwar, Laxmi, Madam, Pachha, Raviwar and Somwar.

Size of Family

Table 2.20 gives information regarding the size of family, area of living rooms, domestic servants, etc. The average number of persons per family in the city worked out to be 4.67 persons. The data indicated considerable variations as between different wards. The range of variation was from 3.76 persons in Civil Lines to 7.56 persons in Ganesh. The alignment of different wards by size of family did not show any peculiar features. Thus, the size of the family was large in 'advanced' wards like Goldfinch, Murarji, N. and S. Sadar and Shukrawar as well as in 'backward' wards like

Ganesh, Gurwar, Laxmi, Pachha, Siddheshwar and Somwar. The wards which returned a family size less than 4.4 persons were Bhavani, Budhwar, Civil Lines, Jodbhavi, N. Kasba, E. Mangalwar, Raviwar, Sakhar and Tirhegaon. This group of wards represented middle-class wards like Civil Lines, trading wards like E. Mangalwar and wards predominantly inhabited by weaver community like Jodbhavi, Sakhar and Raviwar. In order to assess the extent to which the inclusion of uni-member families caused variation in the family size in different wards, separate calculations were made indicating the size of the family excluding single individual families. The comparison between the two sets of figures, however, did not give any ground for such a hypothesis. The number of uni-member families returned in Sholapur was insignificant. The size of the family was remarkably large in Ganesh (7.56 persons) and Guruwar (6.00 persons) as well as in Pachha (5.26 persons). This may be due to the fact that these wards contained a large proportion of Padmasali Karkhandars, Jyandra and Momin weavers, among whom the size of the family was found to be large.⁴³ These wards also include a large number of Padmasali families who have permanently settled down in Sholapur.⁴⁴

Living Rooms and Area

The average number of rooms per family was 1.72. The figures relating to wards indicated variations which could be explained in terms of differing economic conditions or varying levels of rentals as obtaining in the various wards. Thus the wards like Goldfinch W. Mangalwar, Murarji, Railway Lines and S. Sadar which recorded more than 2 rooms per family were also the areas where the total *per capita* income was high. In the poor wards like Ganesh, Pachha, Raviwar and Sakhar, the average number of rooms was among the lowest in the city. The reason why in the economically better areas like Civil Lines, S. Kasaba and E. Mangalwar the number of rooms per family was much smaller than in comparable localities seems to be that the level of rentals was high in these areas. In the poorer wards, not only the number of rooms per family was small, but the area covered by a room was substantially smaller than in the richer wards. In order to estimate the area per family and per person, information regarding the living area was collected. It was not possible to get correct information, in terms of square feet, about the area occupied by the family. A local standard called the *khan* (regularly equivalent to 50 square feet) was used in estimating the living area. The number

⁴³ Kakade, R. G., *The Socio-Economic Survey of Weaving Communities in Sholapur*, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Publication No. 14, 1947, pp. 33, 34, 120.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 117.

TABLE 2.20 : Analysis of families in respect of number and area of living rooms, domestic servants etc. (H. S.)

Wards	No. of families	Persons per family	No. of families with two or more members	Persons per family with two or more members	No. of rooms	Rooms per family	No. of khans
1. Begam	127	4.46	119	4.70	156	1.23	467
2. Bhawani	131	4.40	125	4.57	198	1.51	613
3. Budhwar	162	4.29	151	4.53	223	1.38	637
4. Civil Lines	41	3.76	34	4.32	76	1.85	135
5. Ganesh	18	7.56	18	7.56	21	1.16	212
6. Goldfinch	77	5.04	73	5.26	178	2.31	589
7. Gurwar	36	6.00	36	6.00	54	1.50	223
8. Jobbhavi	130	4.22	121	4.46	199	1.53	711
9. Kasba North	397	4.35	381	4.49	689	1.74	2204
10. Kasba South	298	4.65	281	4.87	595	2.00	2175
11. Laxmi	111	5.09	109	5.17	160	1.44	395
12. Madam	52	5.83	52	5.83	73	1.41	271
13. Mangalwar East	132	4.33	121	4.63	216	1.64	835
14. Mangalwar West	194	4.62	180	4.90	394	2.03	1361
15. Modi	102	4.55	97	4.73	191	1.87	544
16. Murarji	378	5.02	367	5.14	864	2.29	2191
17. Pachha	279	5.26	277	5.29	352	1.26	1429
18. Railway Lines	402	4.66	387	4.80	885	2.20	2221
19. Raviwar	257	3.98	253	4.03	312	1.22	1057
20. Sadar North	165	5.06	158	5.24	292	1.77	785
21. Sadar South	91	4.93	83	5.31	204	2.24	466
22. Sakhar	326	4.02	312	4.15	451	1.38	1520
23. Shanwar	89	4.82	84	5.05	130	1.46	437
24. Shukrawar	179	5.09	168	5.36	346	1.93	1173
25. Siddheshwar	101	5.50	99	5.59	166	1.64	427
26. Somwar	59	5.46	56	5.70	88	1.49	240
27. Tirhegaon	103	4.26	98	4.43	135	1.31	248
Total	4437	4.67	4240	4.84	7648	1.72	23566

TABLE 2.20 : Analysis of families in respect of number and area of living rooms, domestic servants etc. (H. S.)—(Contd.)

	<i>Khans per family</i>	<i>Khans per person</i>	<i>Total No. of houses</i>	<i>No. of owner resident families</i>	<i>No. of families employing domestic servants</i>	<i>No. of domestic servants</i>	<i>Total monthly salary of domestic servants</i>	<i>Salary per domestic servant</i>
1. Begam	3.68	0.82	44	22	—	—	—	—
2. Bhawani	4.68	1.06	44	17	1	1	6	6.00
3. Budhwar	3.93	0.92	38	25	2	3	33	11.00
4. Civil Lines	3.29	0.88	4	—	2	7	138	19.71
5. Ganesh	11.78	1.56	12	6	—	—	—	—
6. Goldfinch	7.65	1.52	22	11	40	49	114	2.33
7. Gurwar	6.20	1.03	20	15	1	6	75	12.50
8. Jodbhavi	5.47	1.30	45	17	7	9	209	23.22
9. Kasba North	5.59	1.28	124	87	25	26	53	2.04
10. Kasba South	7.30	1.57	82	71	69	79	176	2.23
11. Laxmi	3.56	0.70	6	—	3	4	35	8.75
12. Madam	5.21	0.89	25	22	—	—	—	—
13. Mangalwar East	6.33	1.46	50	29	11	11	26	2.36
14. Mangalwar East	7.02	1.52	75	48	15	23	149	6.48
15. Modi	5.33	1.17	28	15	11	12	26	2.17
16. Murarji	5.87	1.16	39	5	64	91	595	6.54
17. Pachha	5.12	0.97	95	52	1	1	*	*
18. Railway Lines	5.52	1.19	48	10	91	115	485	4.22
19. Raviwar	4.12	1.03	47	36	—	—	—	—
20. Sadar North	4.76	0.94	98	77	3	4	29	7.25
21. Sadar South	5.12	1.04	51	28	5	8	38	4.75
22. Sakhar	4.66	1.16	64	49	1	1	4	4.00
23. Shanwar	4.91	1.02	31	18	4	4	10	2.50
24. Shukrawar	6.55	1.29	74	56	20	26	108	4.15
25. Siddheshwar	4.23	0.77	13	7	10	11	45	4.09
26. Somwar	4.07	0.75	15	7	—	—	—	—
27. Tirhegaon	2.41	0.56	26	18	1	1	1	1.00
Total	5.31	1.14	1220	748	387	492	2566	5.22

* Meals and lodging

of khans per family and per person also depended on the above-mentioned two factors, the relative economic conditions and the levels of rents charged in the different wards. In Goldfinch, Ganesh, S. Kasba, and W. Mangalwar, the number of khans per family exceeded 7 and the number per person was more than 1.4 khans. On the other hand, the number of khans per family and per person were less than 4 and 1 respectively in poorer wards like Begam, Budhwar, Laxmi, and Tirhegaon. The Civil Lines represented a typical case where despite the highest per capita income, the area per family and per person were among the lowest in the city.

Owners and Tenants

One of the questions in the house schedule was whether the head of the family was the tenant or the owner of the house in which he resided. The fact that a house included on an average nearly four families implied that the large majority of families in Sholapur were tenants. The proportion of the owner-resident families to the total number of families in the sample was about 17 per cent. The variations as between different wards were quite considerable. The proportion of owners was high in Ganesh, Gurwar, Madam, S. and N. Sadar and Shukrawar while it was low in Bhavani, Civil Lines, Laxmi, Murarji, Railway Lines, Siddheshwar and Somwar. This composition of the wards indicated that the proportion of the owner families was not related to the economic gradation of the wards as revealed by the data on income. This can also be seen if we relate the number of owner families to the number of houses included in our sample. The average proportion of the owner families to the number of houses was about 61 per cent for the whole sample. The wards where this proportion was high included rich wards like S. Kasba as well as poor wards like Madam. Similarly, rich wards like Civil Lines, Murarji, Railway Lines, etc., recorded very low proportion of the owner-resident families, along with the poor wards like Bhavani, Laxmi, etc.

Domestic Servants

The employment of a domestic servant or help may be regarded as one of the important indexes of the economic status of a family. Data regarding the number of families employing domestic servants, the number of domestic servants engaged, their salary, etc. are given ward-wise in Table 2.20. Of the total number of families in the sample, only 387 families, i.e. about 9 per cent, employed domestic servants. There were considerable variations as between different wards. In many wards, viz. Begam, Ganesh, Madam, Raviwar, and Somwar, no family was recorded that employed a domestic servant. The proportion of families utilizing the

services of domestic servants was highest in Goldfinch. More than half of the families in this ward employed such servants. Goldfinch was followed, though at a distance, by the S. Kasba, Railway Lines, and Murarji where the proportions under consideration were 23 per cent, 23 per cent and 17 per cent respectively. The families engaging household servants varied between 6-12 per cent in N. Kasba, W. and E. Mangalwar, Modi, Shukrawar and Siddheshwar and were less than 5 per cent in the rest of the wards. The data regarding the number of families employing domestic servants may be viewed from a different angle, from the point of view of the distribution of these families as between different wards. The largest concentration of the families employing domestic servants was in the Railway Lines which accounted for about a quarter of these families. The secondary concentrations were in Murarji and S. Kasba which absorbed about 18 per cent of the families each. If Goldfinch and N. Kasba are added to the above wards, we find that nearly 75 per cent of the families employing domestic labour came from the group of 5 wards mentioned above.

The total number of domestic servants employed by 387 families was 492, so that the average per family worked out to be 1.27 servants. This ratio varied from 6 servants per family in Gurwar and 3.5 in Civil Lines to 1.0 per family in Bhavani, E. Mangalwar, Pachha, Sakhar, Shanwar and Tirhegaon. In the remaining wards, the average ratio varied between a range of 1.0 to 1.6 servants per family.

Apart from the number of domestic servants employed, information regarding the amount of remuneration paid to them was also asked. The data presented in Table 2.20 indicated that the average monthly pay per servant amounted to Rs. 5.22. The size of this remuneration perhaps shows that the majority of the servants were employed only part-time. The highest pay per worker of Rs. 23.22 was returned by the Jodbhavi. The average salary was Rs. 19.71 in Civil Lines, Rs. 12.50 in Gurwar, Rs. 11.00 in Budhwar and Rs. 8.8 in Laxmi. Here, a large proportion of full-time servants seemed to be employed. Thus in these wards, not only more servants per family were employed, but many of them appeared to be full-time servants. In Goldfinch, though half of the families employed the domestics, the average pay was only Rs. 2.33. In this ward and in most of the other wards, where the level of salary per servant was low, the services of the household servants seemed to be utilised only for specific purposes like cleaning utensils, washing clothes, etc. and on a part-time basis.

Family Members Living out of Sholapur

Table 2.21 sets out the information regarding the members of the

TABLE 2.21 : *Composition of members outside*

<i>Ward</i>	<i>Families with members outside</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Non-earner</i>	<i>Earner</i>	<i>Un-employed</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>
1. Begam	11	11	20	25	56	48	8	—	25	31	—
2. Bhavani	7	8	2	8	13	10	3	—	1	11	1
3. Budhwar	3	3	3	2	8	4	4	—	1	5	2
4. Civil Lines	4	2	3	6	11	9	2	—	5	5	1
5. Ganesh	2	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	3	—
6. Goldfinch	12	18	8	8	34	19	7	8	17	13	4
7. Gurwar	1	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
8. Jodbhavi	43	16	14	22	52	30	22	—	18	30	4
9. Kasba North	28	25	27	26	78	63	15	—	22	48	8
10. Kasba South	43	21	12	20	53	48	5	—	33	15	5
11. Laxmi	11	18	14	9	41	22	18	1	11	22	8
12. Madam	3	2	—	4	6	5	1	—	1	5	—
13. Mangalwar East	8	7	8	7	22	16	6	—	7	14	1
14. Mangalwar West	9	11	6	7	24	17	7	—	9	13	2

TABLE 2.21 : Composition of members outside — (Contd.)

Ward	Families with members outside	Males	Females	Children	Total	Non-earner	Earners	Un-employed	Single	Married	Widowed
15. Modi	9	14	8	7	29	16	13	—	10	16	3
16. Murarji	25	36	38	20	94	65	24	—	34	44	11
17. Pachha	40	18	39	50	107	81	25	1	21	81	5
18. Railway Lines	44	38	41	32	111	89	22	—	35	56	20
19. Raviwar	35	13	35	55	103	59	44	—	32	65	6
20. Sadar North	14	21	14	13	48	33	15	—	15	27	6
21. Sadar South	4	2	4	4	10	7	3	—	4	4	2
22. Sakhar	47	6	49	41	96	69	27	—	14	79	3
23. Shanwar	4	3	—	2	5	3	2	—	2	3	—
24. Shukrawar	17	23	14	9	46	26	16	4	14	24	8
25. Siddheshwar	13	18	10	6	34	16	17	1	16	13	5
26. Somwar	4	1	3	1	5	4	1	—	2	3	—
27. Tirhegaon	5	4	2	3	9	5	4	—	3	4	2
TOTAL	446	334	369	392	1095	769	311	15	352	636	107

families in the sample, who were staying out of Sholapur at the time of the survey. These outside members comprised not all the relatives of the family staying outside but only those who belonged to the same socio-economic household. Though the information was collected with a view to throwing some light on migration, it appears that the members may stay outside for a variety of reasons and that the mere fact of stay outside may not imply that the family is migrant. The data contained in the table indicated no special characteristics as to the sex-ratio, age composition, earner status or civil condition. Of the total families in the sample, 446 families or 10.1 per cent had members living outside Sholapur. About 10 per cent each of these families were in Railway Lines and Sakhar and about 9.5 per cent each in Pachha, Jodbhavi and S. Kasba. Thus, about 40 per cent of the families recording outside members were concentrated in these four wards. Comparatively large proportions of outside members as recorded in Raviwar, Pachha and Sakhar were not unexpected. For, the weaver families which predominate in these localities are by and large a migrant community.⁴⁵ In this context, we may compare the composition of the members by sex and civil condition in these wards on the one hand and in wards like Murarji, Railway Lines, etc. on the other. In Raviwar, Pachha and Sakhar, the proportions of the adult males to the total outside members were lower than those in Railway Lines and Murarji, which may be indicative of the fact that the migrant weavers leave the female members of the family and children at the native place. Interestingly enough, the proportions of the married members were greater in the former group of wards than what they were in the latter group.

⁴⁵ Kakade, R. G., *The Socio-Economic Survey of Weaving Communities in Sholapur*, Gokhale Institute Publication No. 14, 1947, p. 117.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER II

THE FAMILY SCHEDULE

- I.
 1. Name of the head of the family
 2. Ward
 3. House No.
 4. Name of the street
 5. Religion
 6. Caste
 7. Language
 8. Date
 9. Signature of the investigator

- II. Earners including unemployed
 1. Relation to the head of the family
 2. Sex
 3. Age
 4. Marital status
 5. Education
 6. Occupation
 7. Period employed in the present occupation
 8. Employer's name
 9. Place of work
 10. Number of days at work during last month.
 11. Number of days for which employment could not be obtained
 12. Working days lost due to sickness and other personal reasons
 13. Method of payment
 14. Rate of payment
 15. Earnings during the last month.
 16. Earnings during the last year
 17. Duration of unemployment

- III. Non-earners
 1. Relation to the head of the family
 2. Sex
 3. Age
 4. Marital status
 5. Education

- IV.
 1. Other income of the family (annual)

- V. Living Accommodation
 1. Total number of persons

2. No. of rooms
3. No. of khans
4. No. of families sharing a watertap.
5. No. of families sharing a latrine.
6. Open space of courtyard (a) separate (b) common
7. No. of windows
8. Owner or tenant
9. Monthly rent
10. Other delays

VI. Domestic servants

1. Type of work
2. Sex
3. Part- or full time
4. Salary
5. Whether lodging and boarding provided to the servant

VII. Members of the family suffering from disabilities

1. Nature of disability : (a) blind (b) deaf (c) dumb (d) lame (e) others.
2. Relation to the head
3. Age
4. How long suffering from the disability
5. Factors causing disability

VIII. Members of the family living outside

1. Relation to the head of the family
2. Sex
3. Age
4. Marital status
5. Education
6. Earner/non-earner
7. Residence outside : temporary or permanent
8. Occupation

Remarks.

CHAPTER III

CENSUS OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Procedure and Limitations

Most of the investigational procedures developed at the time of the Poona Survey were followed in the course of the enumeration of establishments in Sholapur city. It was not possible to undertake as thorough a count of establishments as is usually done in a census of production. For purposes of our survey, the city was divided into a number of areas and each area was placed in charge of a batch of investigators. The 'census card' sought to collect information on the following items: (1) Peth (ward) (2) House No. (3) Name of the road (4) Name of business or owner (5) General class of business (6) Shop or workshop (7) Retail or wholesale (8) Nature of production or business (9) Power used, and (10) No. of employees. The investigators were paid according to the number of cards filled in by each so as to avoid any temptation to scamp the work. The senior staff of the Local Office of the Socio-Economic Survey carried out a check of about 15-20 per cent of the entries returned to the Office.

The data collected during the preliminary enumeration are subject to obvious limitations. The enumerators entered a house when there was an overt sign of a business being carried out there. They did not go into each house and inquire whether any establishment was working in it. Hence there was likely to be some under-enumeration in the case of industries and trades which were carried on without any sign-boards or advertisements, compared to those which made use of these. Under-enumeration might have taken place particularly in respect of artisan workers who worked in their own houses on orders placed either by direct consumers or the traders. Subject to this limitation, the census of establishments furnished fairly accurate information regarding the approximate number of establishments in the various trades, industries and professions as well as the sizes of different establishments as indicated by the number of persons engaged in them.

The information gathered in the census of establishments was used to form the basis of the selection of a sample for detailed inquiry. The descriptive accounts of the various trades and industries presented in the two succeeding chapters are based on this sample query. A full-fledged study of handloom weavers was undertaken as a part of the Socio-Economic Survey of Sholapur. The report on this inquiry was brought out in Publication No. 14 of the Gokhale Institute of

Politics and Economics.

Industrial Establishments

Table 3.1 presents a classification of industrial establishments of various types by wards. The total number of industrial concerns returned by our census of establishments was 2,420. This did not include the big textile factories in the city. It is interesting to find that more than half of the industrial concerns were concentrated in 4 out of 27 wards of the city, viz. Pachha, Sakhar, Raviwar and Jodbhavi. This concentration was mainly due to the concentration of weaving establishments. The four wards mentioned above were the localities where the weavers had traditionally settled in their hereditary occupation. Secondary concentrations of industries as a whole were in Bhavani, W. Mangalwar and Shukrawar. In Bhavani, pulse-makers and weavers predominated other concerns. West Mangalwar had a large proportion of gold and silver smiths, iron shops and 'Patvekaris'. The relatively larger numbers of concerns in Shukrawar were those of goldsmiths, confectionaries and leather workshops.

The table reveals to some extent the relative concentration or dispersion of the various industries through different wards of the city. The most outstanding example of excessive concentration was that of handloom weaving referred to above. Out of 1,381 weaving concerns in the city, as many as 1,178 concerns, i.e. about 85 per cent, were localized in Pachha, Sakhar, Raviwar and Jodbhavi. The concentration was the outcome of just historical growth of those wards as centres of handloom weaving activity and did not relate to any specific advantages in the manufacturing. Other industries which showed notable concentrations were iron workshops, cast iron works, pulse makers and sweets and confectionaries. Iron workshops were largely found in N. Kasba and W. Mangalwar and cast iron establishments in Begam and Siddheshwar. Out of a total of 60 pulse makers, 42 were in Bhavani and 14 in N. Sadar. Probably, pulse makers needed large stretches of open land where pulses could be dried. About two thirds of the sweets and confectionaries were found to be working in Shukrawar and E. Mangalwar. Comparatively wide dispersion of industries in terms of their distribution in different wards was found in the case of gold and silver smiths, furniture makers, bakeries, grain and rice roasters, floor mills, oil presses and 'ghanis', and 'bidi' and snuff. The main reason for a wider distribution of the above types of concerns is that there exists more or less a universal demand throughout the city for the products of these industries.

Looking into the data regarding the number of workers engaged in different industries, it was found that a total number of 13,664

workers were engaged in industrial establishments, out of which 9,829 workers, i.e. over 7 out of every 10 workers, were absorbed by the weaving establishments. Other industries which provided relatively greater employment were, in order, 'bidi' and snuff (991 workers), leather industries (337), gold and silver smiths (299), oil presses and 'ghanis' (264) and pulse makers (191).

Retail and Wholesale Shops

Tables 3.2 and 3.3 give ward-wise distribution of retail and wholesale shops as enumerated in our census of establishments. Though an attempt was made to distinguish between a wholesale shop and a retail shop, it was not wholly successful, as many wholesalers sold their commodities also at retail. The data on wholesale shops as such have therefore to be accepted with some reservation.

As between wholesale and retail shops, it was found that the former indicated a high degree of concentration while the latter a high degree of dispersion as between different wards. This was natural, as the retail shops cater to the needs of direct consumers dispersed all over the area. The table on retail shops indicated that there was comparatively a greater concentration of shops in W. Mangalwar, Shukrawar and S. Kasba which contained about 10 per cent of the total number of retail shops each. Other business wards were Goldfinch and E. Mangalwar in which about 15 per cent of shops were found to be located. The extent of concentration or dispersion of the different types of shops depended principally upon the nature of the commodities they dealt in. Generally speaking, the more common and oft-recurring the demand for the product, the wider the distribution of the shops. Thus grocers, fuel depots, dairies, 'pan' and tobacco shops, restaurants, hair-cutting saloons, florists, glass bangle shops, cycle repair shops, etc. were to be found in most of the wards of the city. Unlike these shops, gold and silver-ware shops, hardware shops, brass and copper ware shops, motor spare parts shops, chemists and druggists, etc., indicated greater concentration. It is interesting to note that while shops dealing in cloth and ready-made clothes were localized, tailors and laundries were widely dispersed. A few shops showed neither excessive concentration nor excessive dispersion. For example, fish and mutton shops were located in many wards, but their main spots of concentration were in Jodbhavi, Shukrawar and Tirhegaon. This may be due to municipal regulations and also due to greater demand in certain wards. The concentration of vegetable and fruit shops in S. Kasba is to be explained by the fact that the main vegetable market was located in that ward. If we relate the total number of retail shops to the total population, we get the ratio of 67 persons per shop in Sholapur City at the time of our survey.

TABLE 3.1: Classification of industrial establishments of various types by wards

Ward	I Metal and engineering							II Mechanical and other repairs								
	Gold and silver smith	Brass and copper work	Iron workshops (Turnings, moulding etc.)	Cast iron work	Weight measures	Scientific apparatus	Misc. iron work	Total I	Tin smiths	Iron smithe	Mechanical workshops	Motor repairs	Vulcanizing	Locks	Sewing machines tools	Total II
1. Begam	2	—	—	15	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Bhavani	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Budhawar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Civil Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Ganesh	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Goldfinch	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	4
7. Gurwar	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Jodbhavi	5	—	4	7	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Kasba N.	17	4	15	—	1	—	—	37	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
10. Kasba S.	14	3	—	1	—	—	—	18	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
11. Laxmi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Madam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Mangalwar E. 30	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Mangalwar W. 38	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	52	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

TABLE 3.1: Classification of industrial establishments of various types by wards—(Contd.)

Ward	I Metal and engineering								II Mechanical and other repairs							
	Gold and silver smith	Brass and copper work	Iron workshops (Turnings, moulding etc.)	Cast iron work	Weight measures	Scientific apparatus	Misc. iron work	Total I	Tin smiths	Iron smiths	Mechanical workshops	Motor repairs	Vulcanizing	Locks	Sewing machines tools	Total II
15. Modi	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Murarji	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	4	2	—	—	10
17. Pachha	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Railway Lines	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
19. Raviwar	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Sadar N.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Sadar S.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Sakhar	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Shanwar	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Shukrawar	12	8	—	—	2	—	—	17	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	11
25. Siddheswar	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
26. Somwar	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Tirhegaon	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	160	12	35	39	9	—	2	254	16	5	8	6	2	—	—	87

TABLE 3.1: Classification of industrial establishments of various types by wards— (Contd.)

Ward	III Building, earth work and wood work								IV Food drink and tobacco									
	Brick works	Lime kilns	Pottery	Furniture	Motor body	Tonga body Cycle builders	Others	Total III	a					Total (a)	b	c	Total IV	
									Bakeries	Gram, rice, etc.	Roasters	Pulse makers	Floor mills		Oil press	Sweets and confectionery		Aerated water
1. Begam	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	—	2	1	1	7	—	1	8
2. Bhavani	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	3	42	3	7	—	55	—	—	55
3. Budhwar	8	1	—	—	—	2	—	11	1	1	—	1	1	—	4	1	3	8
4. Civil Lines	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Ganesh	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
6. Goldfinch	—	2	1	4	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	2	—	1	5	1	1	7
7. Gurwar	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
8. Jodbhavi	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	10	—	3	1	3	8	1	16	—	2	18
9. Kasba N.	—	4	1	2	—	5	—	12	2	3	—	3	4	2	14	1	1	16
10. Kasba S.	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	5	—	2	—	2	3	—	7	2	1	10
11. Laxmi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2
12. Madam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Mangalwar E.	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	4	7	8	23	—	3	26
14. Mangalwar W.	—	1	3	—	—	4	—	8	1	4	1	4	5	3	18	—	9	27

TABLE 8.1: Classification of industrial establishments of various types by wards—(Contd.)

Ward	III Building, earth work and wood work								IV Food drink and tobacco									
	Brick workers	Lime kilns	Pottery	Furniture	Motor body	Tonga body cycle builders	Others	Total III	a				b		c	Total IV		
									Bakeries	Gram, rice, etc.	Roasters	Pulse makers	Floor mills	Oil process	Sweets and confecti- tionery		Total (a)	Aerated waters
15. Modi	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
16. Murarji	—	8	—	8	—	5	—	11	8	4	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	14
17. Pachha	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	7
18. Railway Lines	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	5	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	10
19. Raviwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
20. Sadar N.	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	14	—	2	—	1	—	—	20
21. Sadar S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	12	—	—	—	16
22. Sakhar	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	10	—	5	—	—	5	8	—	—	—	19
23. Shanwar	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	2	1	—	2	8	1	—	—	11
24. Shukrawar	—	—	8	8	—	2	—	12	1	2	—	—	2	8	12	—	—	25
25. Siddheswar	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
26. Somwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	8
27. Tirhegaon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Total	18	15	12	47	—	86	—	123	16	52	60	52	61	81	272	18	86	326

TABLE 3.1: Classification of industrial establishments of various types by wards — (Contd.)

Ward	V Textile, fibres and leather										VI Paper printing and stationery			VII Miscellaneous			Total I-VII			
	Weaving	Processing	Knitting works	Dyeing and printing cloth	Caps and turbans	Patwekaries	Beds and mattresses	Rope making	Basket making	Leather articles Boots, bags	Total V	Printing presses	Ruling and binding	Stationery etc.	Total VI	Perfumery		Soap	Others	Total VII
1. Begam	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	47
2. Bhavani	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	24	43	2	—	—	2	—	—	4	4	109
3. Budhwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
4. Civil Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5. Ganesh	26	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
6. Goldfinch	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	6	2	—	—	2	—	—	4	4	35
7. Gurwar	51	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68
8. Jodbhavi	174	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	10	28	214	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	259
9. Kasba N.	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	5	9	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	78
10. Kasba S.	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	44
11. Laxmi	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
12. Madam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Mangalwar E.	14	7	—	3	—	2	—	—	3	—	29	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	93
14. Mangalwar W.	—	6	—	6	—	13	—	—	—	—	25	5	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	120

TABLE 3.1: Classification of industrial establishments of various types by wards—(Contd.)

Ward	V Textile, fibres and leather										VI Paper printing and stationery			VII Miscellaneous			Total I-VII			
	Weaving	Processing	Knitting works	Dyeing and printing cloth	Caps and turbans	Patsokaries	Bed and mattresses	Rope making	Basket making	Leather articles Boots, bags	Total V	Printing presses	Ruling and binding	Stationery etc.	Total VI	Perfumery		Soap	Others	Total VII
15. Modi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
16. Murarji	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	45
17. Pachha	392	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	395	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	410
18. Railway Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	26
19. Raviwar	316	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332
20. Sadar N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
21. Sadar S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	25
22. Sakhar	296	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	312	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	347
23. Shanwar	69	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	97
24. Shukrawar	—	—	—	4	6	—	3	2	1	17	33	6	—	—	6	—	1	2	3	107
25. Siddheswar	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
26. Somwar	14	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
27. Tirhegaon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Total	1381	19	1	48	10	15	6	9	31	115	1635	22	—	3	25	1	3	16	20	2400

TABLE 3.2: *Distribution of retail shops by wards*

Wards	<i>I Building material, furnishing and household requisites</i>										
	<i>Hardware</i>	<i>Building mate- rials</i>	<i>Furniture</i>	<i>Gold and silver works</i>	<i>Fuel depots</i>	<i>Coal and coke</i>	<i>Brass and copper work</i>	<i>Crockery and glassware</i>	<i>Misc.</i>	<i>Household requi- sites</i>	<i>Total I</i>
1. Begam	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	8
2. Bhavani	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
3. Budhwar	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	7
4. Civil Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Ganesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Goldfinch	—	1	1	1	11	—	1	3	—	—	18
7. Gurwar	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
8. Jodbhavi	—	6	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	15
9. Kasba N.	—	3	—	—	19	—	—	2	—	1	25
10. Kasba S.	—	1	1	3	19	—	1	2	—	3	30
11. Laxmi	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
12. Madam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Mangalwar East	5	1	—	39	8	—	—	8	—	—	61
14. Mangalwar West	9	2	—	24	9	—	—	7	—	3	54
15. Modi	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
16. Murarji	1	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	11
17. Pachha	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	6
18. Railway Lines	—	—	—	1	15	—	—	1	—	—	17
19. Raviwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Sadar N.	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
21. Sadar S.	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	2	—	1	11
22. Sakhar	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	6
23. Shanwar	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
24. Shukrawar	—	—	—	1	5	—	18	4	—	—	28
25. Siddheswar	—	2	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	9	17
26. Somwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Tirhegaon	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	1	10
Total	15	20	2	69	158	—	26	29	—	19	338

TABLE 3.2: *Distribution of retail shops by wards—(Contd.)*

Wards	II : Food, drink and tobacco											Total A	
	A — Food: (a) Raw materials, (b) Prepared												
	Grocers	Dairies	Fish and mutton	Green vegetables	fruit	Fodder concent- rates	Miscellaneous	Total. (A) (a)	Restaurants	Boarding and/or lodging	Sweetmeats		Bread and biscuits
1. Begam	15	13	4	1	—	1	34	6	—	—	—	6	40
2. Bhavani	3	7	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	2	—	2	12
3. Budhwar	8	—	3	—	21	—	32	3	—	1	—	4	36
4. Civil Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Ganesh	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
6. Goldfinch	9	13	—	1	—	4	27	27	—	7	1	35	62
7. Gurwar	6	2	—	—	—	2	10	2	—	—	—	2	12
8. Jodbhavi	19	1	25	2	—	—	47	4	—	—	—	4	51
9. Kasba N.	16	27	3	—	1	2	49	4	—	—	—	4	53
10. Kasba S.	28	35	1	60	5	6	135	9	—	4	—	13	148
11. Laxmi	5	—	4	—	—	1	10	8	—	3	—	11	21
12. Madam	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
13. Mangalwar East	50	20	1	2	7	9	89	13	—	2	—	15	104
14. Mangalwar West	17	11	1	8	—	5	42	9	—	13	—	22	64
15. Modi	3	10	3	4	—	—	20	2	—	—	—	2	22
16. Murarji	20	3	5	—	—	2	30	18	—	2	—	20	50
17. Pachha	37	7	7	1	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	52
18. Railway Lines	20	5	4	2	—	1	32	15	—	—	—	15	47
19. Raviwar	16	—	3	—	—	—	19	1	—	—	—	1	20
20. Sadar N.	10	5	3	2	—	—	20	1	—	4	—	5	25
21. Sadar S.	9	11	3	11	—	—	34	4	—	2	—	6	40
22. Sakhar	21	1	—	—	—	1	23	6	—	—	—	6	29
23. Shanwar	5	7	6	—	—	—	18	4	—	—	—	4	22
24. Shukrawar	9	19	14	2	2	3	49	11	—	4	—	15	64
25. Siddheswar	9	6	—	—	3	1	19	5	—	8	—	13	32
26. Somwar	7	2	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	1	10
27. Tirhegaon	9	7	20	—	—	—	36	4	—	1	—	5	41
Total	352	213	110	97	39	38	849	157	—	53	1	211	1060

TABLE 3.2: *Distribution of retail shops by wards—(Contd.)*

Wards	II Food, drink and tobacco									Total II
	B — Drink					C — Tobacco				
	Sugarcane juice	Cold drinks	Liquor	Total B	Pan and tobacco	Tobaccoists	Opium, bang etc.	Snuff	Total C	
1. Begam	—	—	—	—	16	3	—	—	19	59
2. Bhavani	—	—	—	—	2	13	1	—	16	28
3. Budhwar	—	—	—	—	7	12	1	—	20	56
4. Civil Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Ganesh	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	5	7
6. Goldfinch	—	1	—	1	21	—	—	—	21	84
7. Gurwar	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	16
8. Jodbhavi	—	—	—	—	9	7	—	—	16	67
9. Kasba N.	—	—	—	—	5	35	3	—	43	96
10. Kasba S.	—	—	—	—	13	6	—	—	19	167
11. Laxmi	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	9	30
12. Madam	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	6
13. Mangalwar East	—	—	—	—	11	4	2	2	19	123
14. Mangalwar West	—	—	—	—	18	6	1	1	26	90
15. Modi	—	—	—	—	3	11	—	—	14	36
16. Murarji	—	1	—	1	28	10	2	—	40	91
17. Pachha	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	54
18. Railway Lines	—	—	—	—	12	4	4	—	20	67
19. Raviwar	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	25
20. Sadar N.	—	—	—	—	8	6	4	—	18	43
21. Sadar S.	—	—	—	—	6	6	2	—	14	54
22. Sakhar	—	1	—	1	17	9	3	—	29	59
23. Shanwar	—	—	—	—	17	1	2	—	20	42
24. Shukrawar	1	1	—	2	24	9	2	1	36	102
25. Siddheswar	5	—	—	5	8	9	1	—	18	55
26. Somwar	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	11
27. Tirhegaon	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	10	51
Total	6	4	—	10	242	175	28	4	449	1519

and the remaining being almost equally divided between the 5th and the 6th ranges. The sub-groups of this grade displayed more or less similar concentrations. The earners in Grade V were between about 10 per cent and 15 per cent each in ranges between 4 and 10 (inclusive of both). The remaining were distributed over all other ranges. Among the tailors, 29 per cent were in the 4th range, a quarter in the 6th, 18 per cent in 5th and 11 per cent in the 3rd. The goldsmiths were dispersed relatively over a wider range of income classes. In the sub-group of miscellaneous workers, 31 per cent were in the 10th range, 15 per cent in the 9th and 12 per cent in the 7th range. In Grade VI about 80 per cent of earners were in ranges 5 to 10 and they were almost evenly distributed among them, though in the 6th range, the concentration of earners was slightly higher. Nearly 30 per cent of the clerks in government and semi-government bodies were in the 10th range, about 15 per cent each in ranges 9 and 12 and 9 per cent each in ranges 6 to 8 and 11. About two-thirds of clerks in other offices were found in ranges between 6 and 9. As regards the shop-assistants, their major concentrations were in ranges 5-7. Grade VII comprised the largest proportion of its earners, amounting to 88 per cent, in ranges 10-13 and the remaining 12 per cent in ranges 6-9. Thus there was no earner below the 6th range. While most of the engineers and overseers and earners holding administrative posts were in ranges above the 11th range, most of the secondary teachers earned income below that of the 11th range.

Every income range was represented by the earners of Grade VIII. The earners were rather evenly distributed in different income classes. The largest concentration accounting for only 13 per cent was in the 5th range. Many of the sub-groups of this grade displayed a similar pattern of more or less even distribution among the income classes. Most of the earners in Grade IX were found in ranges above the 13th which together absorbed over 80 per cent of earners. The sub-grades showed a similar pattern of income distribution. In Grade X, 29 per cent of earners were in the 12th range, 26 per cent in the 8th and 18 per cent each in the 7th and the 9th ranges. The pensioners in Grade XI were dispersed over all ranges except the first two. While the beggars in Grade XII were confined to the first four ranges, the prostitutes were mainly in the 6th, 7th and 8th ranges.

Table 6.2 gives the quartile and median earnings in the various occupational grades. In the same table are set out the ratios of first quartile to third quartile earnings and those of first and 3rd quartile earnings each to the median earnings. This table and Graph No. 6.1 presents the ogive curves for the various grades. There would be no dispersion if the ratios referred to above were 1:1. The dispersion of earnings in any particular grade would be less, the less the ratio of first quartile to third quartile earnings. From the Tables and the

Graph, it would be seen that the dispersion was considerably high in Grades I, VII, VIII, X and XII, while it was low in Grades II, III, VI and IX. All other grades occupied rather an intermediate position. The ratio of first to third quartile earnings gives the limits of dispersion. The median earnings represent the middle point and the ratios of the first quartile and third quartile earnings to the median earnings further indicate the extent of the dispersion of earnings as obtaining in the smaller brackets of the lower and upper halves of the middle 50 per cent of earnings. On an examination of these ratios, it was found that the dispersion was highest in the lower half in Grade I and highest in the upper half in Grade X. This was an expected result for while in Grade I there was a limit to high earnings but no bottom for the lowest earnings, the converse was true in the case of Grade X. Interestingly enough, in Grades V, VII, VIII and XII, dispersion was quite high both in the lower and upper halves, which broadly indicated that the spread of dispersion was more or less uniform over the whole area of income ranges in the respective grades.

Earnings of Juvenile and Female Workers

The earnings of non-adult and female earners are usually lower than those of adult male workers. This may happen for two reasons. In the first place, a large proportion of non-adult and female earners is generally employed in lower grades of occupations which yield lower remuneration. Secondly, even among adult males on the one hand and females and non-adult earners on the other engaged in the same occupational grades, the earnings of the former are usually higher because of their greater efficiency, professional or technical equipment, preference on the part of the employer, etc. Of the total earners in our sample, about 16 per cent were adult female earners and 3 per cent non-adult male and female earners. While the adult male earners were distributed over all the income ranges and were nearly 60 per cent in ranges over the 4th, the non-adult earners and female earners were concentrated in the lower ranges and were only about 1 per cent and 6 per cent respectively in ranges above the 4th range.

The juvenile earners were found in significant numbers only in the first two grades. They were 70 per cent in Grade I and 23 per cent in Grade II. In Grade I, the juvenile earners figured mainly as servants in shops and as workers in the preparatory processes of weaving. In both these sub-groups, they were concentrated in the first and second ranges. There were a few of these also in the third range, but they were mostly absent in higher ranges. In Grade II, the majority of the non-adult earners were workers in cotton mills or handloom weavers. Here again, they were concentrated mainly in the 2nd and 3rd ranges.

An overwhelming majority of the total female earners, accounting for 85 per cent, were in the first two grades. They were present in significant numbers also in Grades III and IV. In Grade I, nearly two thirds of the female earners were engaged in the preparatory processes of weaving. They were also significantly present among domestic servants and *bidi* workers. In all these, they were principally concentrated in ranges 1, 2 and 3 and were almost entirely absent in ranges above the 4th. As compared to the males, the earnings of the female workers were considerably low. The median incomes of males and females in Grade I were Rs. 113 and Rs. 73 respectively.

In Grade II, the bulk of the female earners, forming nearly 80 per cent, were workers in cotton mills. These workers had the largest single concentration in the third range which accounted for 60 per cent of them. The female earners were also significant among cooks and ayahs, large proportions among whom were in the 3rd and 4th income ranges. In Grade II also, the median income of female earners was much lower than that of male earners. It was Rs. 85 for the females while Rs. 159 for the males. In Grade III, the female earners were mostly primary teachers. In contrast to other grades, the earnings of females in this Grade were, comparatively speaking, much higher than those of males. The median income of the females was Rs. 250 while that of the males was only Rs. 121. This was chiefly due to the fact that the female earners in this Grade were mainly primary teachers who got fixed monthly salaries and regular promotions. On the other hand, male earners in such occupations as priests, astrologers, etc. had irregular incomes and those in the lowest administrative jobs (like peons, etc.) were very low paid as compared to the primary teachers. The difference in the earnings of males and females in the sub-group of primary teachers itself was of course not very significant. In Grade IV, the female earners were prominent in all the three sub-groups, but their earnings were much lower than those of males. The median incomes were Rs. 156 and Rs. 82 respectively for the males and the females. No elaborate comments on earnings of females in other grades are called for, as their number in those grades was relatively very small.

Occupational Mobility

Table 6.3 presents a classification of families and all earners according to occupational grades. In the classification, the occupation of the head of the family was taken to represent the occupational grade to which the family belonged. The difference in the figures of the 2nd and the 3rd columns in the table indicates the number of earners other than the heads of the families in each occupational grade. This difference was most marked in Grades I and II, which was primarily due to the fact that the employment of juvenile and female

TABLE 6.3 : *Classification of families and earners according to occupational grades*

<i>Occupational grades</i>	<i>Total no. of families</i>	<i>Total no. of earners</i>
I Unskilled manual work	578	1509
II Skilled manual work	2246	3285
III Lowest professions and administrative posts, primary teachers etc.	206	319
IV Small businesses	337	491
V Highly skilled and supervisory manual work	244	329
VI Clerks and shop assistants	293	377
VII Intermediate professions, salaried posts, secondary teachers etc.	45	50
VIII Medium businesses	249	376
IX Higher professions and salaried posts	32	32
X Owners of factories, large shops etc.	3	27
XI Pensioners	39	37
I Beggars and prostitutes	27	44
No earner	16	—
Unclassified	122	—
Total	4437	6876

earners was, as seen before, largest in those grades. The other earners were comparatively negligible in Grades VII, IX and XI.

"The study of movement between different social and economic classes in a society is of considerable interest and significance for it might reveal the ease or difficulty of scaling the social ladder as also the degree to which equality of opportunity obtains in a given society. One of the best known methods of assessing occupational mobility is that of collecting information regarding the occupations of fathers and sons or in a joint family of the occupations of the generation of the head of the family and those of earners belonging to the next generation in the family."³ With a view to discovering the extent and trend of occupational mobility between two generations in Sholapur, we took into account only those households in which there was more than one adult male earner in the family. Juvenile and female earners were excluded because they were mostly employed in the lowest occupations and such employment on their part could not be necessarily interpreted to indicate a movement away from the occupational rank of the senior male earner of the family. Again, the data do not confine themselves to the father and his sons only but to the senior earner and all other junior male earners in the family. The latter might be sons of senior members but sometimes may also be brothers, etc., thus representing the same generation as that of the senior

³ Gadgil, D. R., *op. cit.*, pp. 282-83.

earner. In Tables 6.4 and 6.5, the male earning members of families have been classified according to (i) their occupational grade and (ii) the occupational grade of the senior earning members of their families, respectively.

The following statement gives the percentile distribution of earners other than the heads of families who moved from one occupational grade to another. For purposes of comparison, corresponding data from Poona and Kolhapur Surveys have also been set out.

<i>City and Year of survey</i>	<i>Sample of other earners</i>	<i>Percentage of other earners who have moved</i>		
		<i>Up</i>	<i>Down</i>	<i>Neither up or down</i>
Sholapur (1938-40)	1420	11.55	20.77	67.68
Poona (1936-38)	897	11.33	22.33	66.34
Kolhapur (1945-47)	510	22.10	25.50	52.40

The similarity in the figures for Sholapur and Poona is very remarkable. In both the cities, the percentage of those going down was about two times of those going up. This difference, however, may partly be looked upon as a natural difference in occupational grades as between two generations. A significant proportion of those going down in the occupational scale might be due to the fact that the following of the occupation of the head or senior member of the family might itself involve, for other earning members, starting in a grade lower than that of the senior earning member. It is not unusual that earners in occupations other than those of Grade I have to start in an occupation in the capacity as an assistant or an apprentice. For this reason, the difference in the two sets of figures of those going up and those going down might not be regarded as very significant. The figures of Kolhapur indicated a striking contrast to those of Sholapur and Poona in respect of the proportions of other earners going up. As fully explained in the report of Kolhapur survey, "the contrast . . . 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 . . . 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 whereas in the earlier periods it was at best stagnant."⁴

⁴ Sovani, N. V., *Social Survey of Kolhapur City*, Vol. III, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Publication No. 24, 1952, p. 133.

TABLE 6.4: *Distribution among various grades of families of other earners in each grade*

Occupational grade of the earners	Percentage of other earners in occupational grade (shown below) of senior earner										Total	Total no. of other earners
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X		
I	37.6	35.2	3.3	7.0	3.3	8.9	—	4.7	—	—	100.0	213
II	6.7	79.4	2.5	2.9	4.2	2.1	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.3	100.0	793
III	16.7	26.7	35.0	8.3	5.0	6.7	—	1.7	—	—	100.0	60
IV	3.4	7.9	2.3	74.2	3.4	5.6	—	2.3	1.1	—	100.0	89
V	1.5	10.1	2.9	5.8	58.0	14.5	1.5	5.8	—	—	100.0	69
VI	9.1	19.7	4.6	7.6	4.6	40.9	3.0	9.1	1.5	—	100.0	66
VII	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	3
VIII	0.9	3.6	0.9	1.8	2.7	10.8	0.9	85.6	0.9	0.9	100.0	111
IX	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	5
X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	17
Total	10.8	52.7	3.9	8.5	6.5	6.0	0.5	9.0	0.7	1.4	100.0	1426

TABLE 6.5 : *Distribution among various grades of other earners of families in each grade*

Occupational Grade of senior members	No. of families	Percentage of other earners in occupational grade as below										Total no. of other earners	
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X		Total
I	114	52.0	34.4	6.5	2.0	0.7	3.9	—	0.7	—	—	100.0	154
II	579	10.0	83.8	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.7	—	0.5	—	—	100.0	752
III	46	12.5	35.7	37.5	3.6	3.6	—	—	1.8	—	—	100.0	56
IV	94	13.4	19.0	4.1	54.6	3.3	4.1	—	1.7	0.8	—	100.0	121
V	65	7.6	68.5	3.3	3.3	43.5	3.3	—	3.3	—	—	100.0	92
VI	61	22.1	19.8	4.7	5.8	11.6	31.4	—	2.3	2.3	—	100.0	86
VII	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	7
VIII	89	7.8	7.0	0.8	1.6	3.1	4.7	0.8	74.2	—	—	100.0	128
IX	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	10
X	7	—	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	—	85.0	100.0	20
Total	1069	14.9	55.6	4.2	6.2	4.8	4.6	0.2	7.9	0.4	1.2	100.0	1426

After analysing the number of movements as in the above statement, we may now proceed on to study the distance covered by these movements. In the following statement, figures are given to indicate the extent of the movement. The implicit assumption, though not very satisfactory, is that the steps between one occupational grade and another are equal.

City	No. of other earners moving	No. of grades moved								Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Sholapur	Up	89	28	18	16	8	4	—	—	113
	Down	113	45	57	28	22	10	16	2	293
Poona	Up	41	21	21	10	3	2	—	—	98
	Down	78	38	55	16	7	2	2	—	198
Kolhapur	Up	39	34	25	12	2	1	—	—	113
	Down	43	39	26	15	2	4	1	—	130
Average Movement		Upward				Downward				
Sholapur		2.04 grades				2.53 grades				
Poona		2.17 "				2.24 "				
Kolhapur		2.26 "				2.30 "				

The figures showing average mobility are more or less similar in all the three cities. Again, in all, the jump upwards was smaller than the jump downwards. In Sholapur city, about 83 per cent of the total earners moving up and 71 per cent of earners going down moved three or less than three occupational grades. The largest proportions of earners, whether moving up or down, moved one grade only. The proportions of such earners for Sholapur city were 55 per cent and 37 per cent respectively.

We may analyse occupational mobility from two points of view. In the first place, the movement of 'other earners' away from the occupational grade of their family heads might be studied. In Table 6.5 the horizontal lines indicate the proportions in different grades of 'other earners' from families, the senior earning members of which are in any particular grade. Secondly, we may assess the inflow of 'other earners' born in other grades into the different grades. Table 6.4 gives the proportions of other earners in particular grades, classified according to the grades in which the senior earning members of their families were to be found.

About 52 per cent of 'other earners' born in Grade I were found to have remained in the same grade. A very large proportion, amounting to 34 per cent, moved up to Grade II. Another 7 per cent moved to Grade III and 4 per cent to Grade VI. The large movement of

earners born in Grade I to Grade II indicates that the sons or junior members of the families engaged in unskilled manual work became skilled manual workers rather than taking up lower administrative, professional or business careers. It might be that Sholapur being a centre of handloom weaving, many earners who in the initial stages worked in the unskilled and preparatory processes of weaving (Grade I) later on became skilled weavers (Grade II) either in handloom establishments or in cotton mills. Of the total other earning members in the sample, nearly 15 per cent were in Grade I while a little less than this proportion, viz. 11 per cent, were born in that grade.

Nearly 84 per cent of 'other earners' with heads of families in Grade II remained in the same grade, 10 per cent moving down to Grade I. While 56 per cent of other earners were in Grade II, 53 per cent were born in it. The small excess was accounted for by the inflow of other earners into this grade from those born in Grades I and V. About 38 per cent of other earners born in Grade III were found in the same grade. About the same proportion moved down to Grade II and another 12 per cent moved down to Grade I. As the size of the sample of other earners and of heads of families in other grades was comparatively small, the analysis of inflow and outflow of other earners in respect of these grades may not be much meaningful. Broadly speaking, only Grade I showed a high degree of mobility from that grade to Grade II. Otherwise, the picture presented by the figures is one of a comparatively immobile occupational structure between two generations.

CHAPTER VII

FAMILY INCOME AND POVERTY

The object of the present chapter is to assess the standard of living of the population in Sholapur. In the last chapter, we presented data on the income of individual earners classified according to different occupations. These data were significant in indicating the levels of earnings in the various occupations. For determining the standard of living, however, we have to take into account total income of the family as a whole. The standard of living is a function of two factors: the total income of the family, and its expenditure liability. From this point of view, the discussion of the chapter has been organized in the following manner. First, we study family income in the context of important socio-economic correlates like profession, earner class, etc. Then family income has been related to the expenditure liability of the family. The data regarding the income per adult unit of the families in the sample classified according to various factors are given. After this, Poverty and Destitution Lines are defined and the conditions in Sholapur in terms of the proportions of families falling below these lines are examined. The chapter closes with a brief discussion of the incidence and causes of poverty in the city of Sholapur.

Family Income and Occupation

Table 7.1 sets out the income distribution of families classified according to the occupational grade of their heads. Most of the families in Grades I, II and IV (forming about 70-80 per cent each) were distributed in income ranges 2-5. Sholapur city being a textile centre, Grade II (Skilled Manual Work) was very prominent among all occupations, absorbing half of the families in the sample. Nearly a quarter of the families in Grade II were in the 5th range, 19 per cent in the 4th range and about 15 per cent each in the 3rd and 6th ranges. The largest single concentration of families in Grade III was in the 5th range, followed by that in the 6th range. The proportion of families in Grade V were about 20 per cent each in income ranges 5 and 8, 17 per cent in the 5th range and about 9 per cent each in ranges 4, 7, 9 and 10. The distribution of families of Grade VI was more or less similar to that of Grade V. In Grade VII, ranges 8-11 exhausted almost all the families of that grade. Grade VIII indicated quite an even distribution within the range of income groups 5-11, each absorbing roughly 14 per cent of the families of the grade. While the families in Grade XI were distributed over all the income ranges except the first two, those in Grade XII had a heavy concen-

TABLE 7.1 : Families classified according to total income and profession (Occupational grades). H. S.

	Total income Rs.	Below 50	50-100	100-150	150-200	200-300	300- 400	400- 500	500- 750	750- 1000	1000- 2000	2000 and above	Not given	Total
<i>Occupational grades</i>														
I	Unskilled manual work	19	125	121	100	113	45	20	23	5	4	2		578
II	Skilled manual work	13	275	346	421	511	330	170	136	29	9	3	3	2246
III	Lowest profes- sions and administrative posts, primary teachers etc.	3	7	17	22	73	32	12	22	11	2	1	4	206
IV	Small businesses	3	45	42	66	84	30	22	27	10	7	1	—	337
V	Highly skilled and supervi- sory manual work	1	4	9	21	49	42	23	48	22	22	2	1	244
VI	Clerks and shop assistants	—	1	4	18	49	45	36	69	29	34	4	4	293

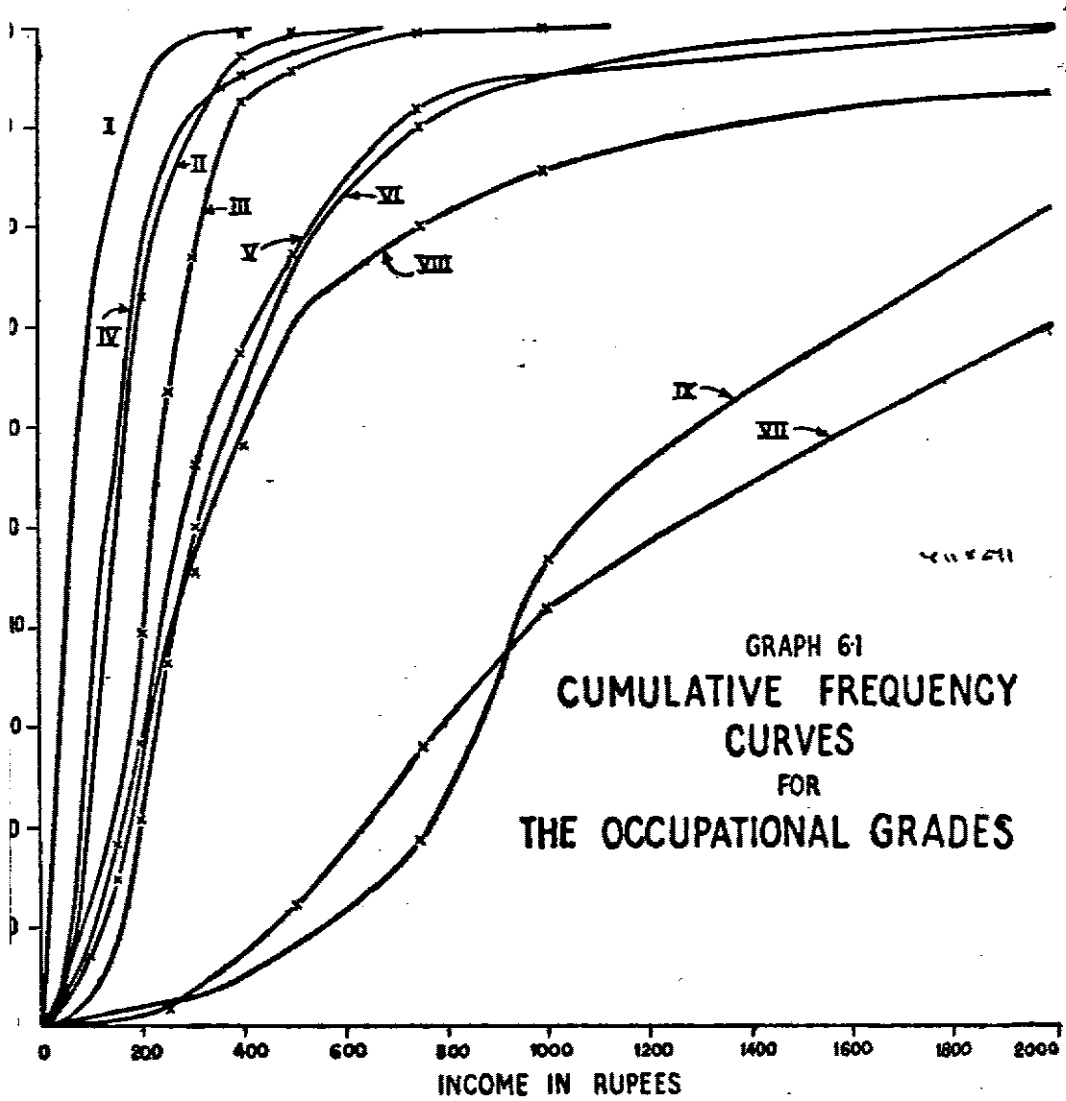


TABLE 3.3: *Distribution of wholesale establishments by important wards*

Group	Type										Total	No. of Persons Engaged
		Begum	Budhwar	Gurwar	Jodbhavi	Mangalwar E.	Mangalwar W.	Sadar S.	Shanwar	Shukrawar		
I	Building materials etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Fuel depots	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	13
	Total I	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	13
II	Food, drink and tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(A) Food	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grain & grocery	—	—	—	79	45	10	2	—	1	137	470
	Gur	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	31
	Vegetable oil	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	5
	Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	21
	Total (A)	—	—	—	79	56	10	3	—	1	149	527
	(B) Tobacconists	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Total II	—	—	—	79	56	10	3	—	1	150	529	
III	Fibres & leather	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cotton & silk	—	—	6	4	2	112	—	—	1	125	655
	Leather & fibre	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	15
	Total III	2	—	6	4	2	112	—	1	3	130	670
Grand total		2	1	6	83	61	123	3	1	4	284	1212

As regards wholesale trade, very high degree of concentration in a few wards was observed. Out of a total of 284 wholesale shops, 43 per cent were in W. Mangalwar, 30 per cent in Jodbhavi and 22 per cent in E. Mangalwar. Thus about 95 per cent of wholesale trade was carried on in these wards. The wholesale shops engaged in all 1,212 persons, of which about 55 per cent were in 'fibres and leather', 43 per cent in 'food, drink and tobacco', and the remaining in 'building material, fuel depots, etc.'

Professions

In table 3.4, a classification of some types of professions by wards is given. The professions included in the count were those of pleaders, doctors, nurses and astrologers. These services were likely to be more

TABLE 3.4: *Distribution of professions by ward*

<i>Wards</i>	<i>Pleaders</i>	<i>Medical practi- tioners</i>	<i>Ayurvedic and Unani practi- tioners</i>	<i>Nurses and bone- setters</i>	<i>Astrologers- palmists</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Begam	—	—	1	—	—	1
2. Bhavani	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Budhwar	—	—	1	1	—	2
4. Civil Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Ganesh	—	—	2	—	—	2
6. Goldfinch	28	6	—	—	1	35
7. Gurwar	—	—	—	—	1	1
8. Jodbhavi	1	1	1	—	—	3
9. Kasba N.	11	2	4	—	1	18
10. Kasba S.	38	14	9	4	3	68
11. Laxmi	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Madam	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Mangalwar East	1	2	6	—	2	11
14. Mangalwar West	3	6	1	1	3	14
15. Modi	—	2	—	—	—	2
16. Murarji	6	9	1	1	1	18
17. Pachha	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Railway Lines	5	19	1	1	—	26
19. Raviwar	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Sadar N.	3	1	1	—	—	5
21. Sadar S.	—	2	—	—	—	2
22. Sakhar	—	2	4	1	—	7
23. Shanwar	1	—	1	—	—	2
24. Shukrawar	5	7	3	—	1	16
25. Siddheswar	6	2	—	—	—	8
26. Somwar	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Tirhegaon	—	—	1	—	1	2
Total	108	75	37	9	13	242

displayed and advertised than others, and the reliability of our enumeration depended on the extent to which these professions were in fact advertised by sign boards, etc. In order to avoid double or multiple counting, cases of professionals having two or more offices in different wards were carefully noted. The table indicated a high concentration of pleaders in S. Kasba and Goldfinch which together accounted for 66 pleaders out of a total of 108. The medical practitioners were more or less evenly distributed, though comparatively larger numbers of doctors following the Western system of medicine were found in the Railway Lines and S. Kasba and of those following the 'Ayurvedic' and 'Yunani' systems in S. Kasba and East Mangalwar.

CHAPTER IV

INDUSTRIES

This and the succeeding chapters give a descriptive account of the important industries and trades in Sholapur city at the time of our survey. The data presented in this chapter are based on detailed investigations into samples of industrial units selected from the initial count of establishments. In taking up a certain number of establishments for intensive inquiry, no fixed percentage to the total number in a given industry was adhered to. The proportion usually varied inversely with the total number returned by the census. With a view to making the sample as representative as possible, an attempt was made to include units of each type and size and from each locality in the sample.

The questionnaire used in the inquiry was similar to the one adopted in the Poona Survey. It sought to collect data on such items as the raw materials required, labour employed, the capital structure, mechanical equipment, production and sales, marketing organization, transportation costs, taxes paid, seasonality, observations regarding future trends, etc. In addition to filling in the questionnaire, every investigator was instructed to gather all kind of general information regarding the industry and prepare a note on the industry by piecing together that information. These notes were useful in giving a perspective to interpreting the data gathered in the questionnaires.

The investigators gathered the information that was furnished to them by the owners or the managers of the industrial establishments included in the sample.¹ Data collected on most of the items were broadly accurate and reliable. In respect of the volume of production and sales, finance and profits, however, it is doubtful whether our information was perfectly accurate. The financial accounts of the various concerns were either not available or were not given to the investigators. There were also no means, except some indirect ones, for checking the information. The tendency towards under-estimation was perhaps greater in the case of big concerns, which however were very few in number. In broad terms, therefore, the information gathered may be said to be fairly reliable. The analysis of the various industries has been presented in the following,

¹ As against the sample inquiries of all industries, the handloom industry was exhaustively surveyed. The findings of this inquiry have been published in a separate volume entitled *A Socio-Economic Survey of Weaving Communities in Sholapur*, by Dr. R. G. Kakade, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Poona 4. Publication No. 14, 1947.

The total number of persons engaged in these four concerns was 12, of which 7 were skilled workers and 5 unskilled workers. Most of the labour was family labour, only 4 persons being employed from outside. Of the non-family workers, 2 were adult males who were paid Rs. 7 and Rs. 15 respectively, as monthly wages and 2 were Sali apprentices one of whom received Rs. 3 per month while the other had to work without any payment. Normally, the work was done for a period of 8 hours per day. In the case of family labour, the working period was not strictly fixed and the question of the wage payment also did not arise in their case. The equipment of the concerns consisted of several sets of hammers, saws, vices, drills, presses, planes, chisels, sledge-hammer, pincers, files, grooving planes, roving wooden wheel, etc. The total cost of the equipment was as low as Rs. 10 and Rs. 40 in two concerns and as much as Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 in the remaining. The concern which reported Rs. 10 as the cost had purchased the tools from markets dealing in second-hand goods. The wooden planks used as raw material were of a variety of quality, like 'sagwan', 'deodar', oak, Malabar teak, 'Javan' teak, etc. The value of the wood consumed per year varied considerably from Rs. 25 and Rs. 45 in two concerns to Rs. 150 and Rs. 300 in the remaining concerns. The wood was purchased from Bombay either directly or through the agents in Sholapur. As regards the capital structure, it was found that the original investment was worth Rs. 50 in one concern, Rs. 300 each in two concerns and Rs. 350 in the 4th. Two concerns had a working capital of Rs. 20 and Rs. 150 and a reserve of Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 respectively. In the remaining two concerns, the corresponding figures were Rs. 200 each and Rs. 100 each respectively. Only one concern had borrowed money for capital investment at an interest rate of Re. 1 per cent.

The concerns manufactured handlooms, carding instruments, machines for drawing water ('*rahat*'), bundling press, etc. and also accepted repair work. The total volume of production and repair work was valued at Rs. 108, Rs. 400, Rs. 450 and Rs. 700 in these concerns. The articles had demand mainly from Sholapur city, but orders from areas in the Sholapur district and the old Nizam State were also received. The prosperity of the industry under consideration depended on that of the handloom weaving industry. Due to the emergence of textile mills, the demand for handlooms was slowly slackening.

Bakeries

The Sholapur Gazetteer did not mention any bakeries in the city. Our census of establishments recorded 16 bakeries in Sholapur, in which a total number of 82 persons were engaged. Of the 16 bakeries, 1 were in the Railway Lines, 3 in Murarji, 2 in N. Kasba, and one

each in Begam, Budhwar, W. Mangalwar, S. Sadar, Siddheshwar and Shukrawar. Our sample consisted of 4 bakeries, which were located in N. Kasba, Railway Lines, S. Sadar and Shukrawar respectively. One of the concerns was very old, having been started in 1898. The remaining concerns were in business for 4 years, 7 years and 18 years respectively. Two concerns were owned by Mohamedans while one each were owned by a Lingayat and Maratha Dhangar. Two bakeries owned their buildings where work was done and which covered areas of 300 sq. ft. and 750 sq. ft. respectively. Another concern occupied an area of 385 sq. ft. for which it paid an annual rent of Rs. 84. The remaining concerns had 5 small rooms and a verandah which involved a rental payment of Rs. 436 per year.

The concerns in the sample were engaged in the manufacture of a number of articles like bread, cakes, biscuits, '*nankatai*', etc. The raw materials required for production were wheat-flour or '*maida*', sugar, butter, eggs, jowar, bajra, mung, sweet oil, salt; ghee; paper; flavouring essences, etc. All these goods were bought on cash in the local market as and when required. '*Maida*' was sometimes purchased from Bombay. In the biggest concern in our sample the total cost of raw materials consumed during the year of inquiry was Rs. 19,210, of which Rs. 14,000 alone were spent on the purchase of '*maida*', while the sums spent on sugar, butter, paper and salt were Rs. 2700. Rs. 1900, Rs. 300 and Rs. 240 respectively. In the remaining three concerns, the over-all amounts spent were Rs. 2980, Rs. 2770 and Rs. 1026 respectively. The distribution of these sums as between the various raw materials was broadly similar to the one in the biggest concern. '*Maida*' in each concern accounted for 3/4 or more of the total cost incurred for the purchase of raw materials.

The total number of persons engaged in the four concerns of our sample was 44. All the owners acted as the managers of their respective concerns. The skilled workers were 4 in number (one in each concern), unskilled workers were 34 and apprentices numbered 2. Of the 34 unskilled workers, as many as 29 were employed by the biggest concern. The wages of skilled workers showed marked differentials. Thus, the workers in the biggest bakery received a monthly remuneration of Rs. 50, while in others they were paid about Rs. 12-15 per month. Unskilled workers were paid at the rate of Rs. 15 per month in the big concern and Rs. 8-10 in the smaller concerns. Children of the age of 10-12 worked in one concern and they were paid 2 annas per day. The working period varied from 8 to 10 hours a day. The big concern was working double shift, about 20 labourers working during the day and the remaining 9 working during night.

The technical equipment of the bakeries consisted of an oven, big and small metal sheets, trays, iron bars, etc. The number of metal

sheets, trays, etc. varied according to the size of the concern. For example, the biggest concern had about 800 metal sheets while their number in others varied roughly between 100-200. The total value of the mechanical equipment was about Rs. 100 each in two concerns, Rs. 250 in another concern and Rs. 540 in the biggest concern. As regards the capital structure, initial investments were about Rs. 200, Rs. 500, Rs. 2000 and Rs. 5000 in the four concerns respectively. The working capital averaged about Rs. 450 for three concerns and it was Rs. 8000 in the big concern. Capital was self-owned in all concerns except one which borrowed Rs. 1200 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum as interest.

The concerns in the sample produced such articles as small- and large-sized bread, cakes, biscuits (made of jowar, bajra, mung), 'bun'-bread, 'nankatai', etc. The production during the year of inquiry was valued at Rs. 1512, Rs. 4030, Rs. 4080 and Rs. 26,691 in the four concerns respectively. Of all the articles produced, bread formed usually the largest proportion in total production of each concern. The market for the products of the bakeries was mainly local. Only the big concern marketed about 10 per cent of its products in such nearby places as Mohol, Kurduwadi, Pandharpur (during the fair), Hotgi, etc. The local demand came mainly from the hotels, shopkeepers and the public at large. The hotels and shopkeepers were paid a commission of one anna per one rupee worth the bread or biscuits. One of the concerns had its own shop. The bakeries usually engaged hawkers on a commission of 2 annas per rupee worth goods sold by them. To outside market, the products were sent by motor as well as by the railway. Bread or biscuits were packed in empty tea boxes. The means for local transportation were the bicycle and the bullock-cart. The yearly transportation cost amounted to Rs. 15, Rs. 25, Rs. 120 and Rs. 250 respectively in the four concerns. Two concerns paid income tax of Rs. 30 and Rs. 100 respectively. As regards seasonality of demand, the rainy season was comparatively a slack season.

Pulse Makers

According to the Gazetteer, there were 8 pulse makers and sellers in Sholapur.⁸ Our inquiry recorded 60 concerns of pulse makers, where a total of 191 persons were engaged. Of these 60 concerns, 42 were concentrated in Bhavani, 14 were N. Sadar and 1 each in Jodhavi, W. Mangalwar, S. Sadar and Shanwar. We selected for detailed inquiry a sample of 6 concerns, 4 from Bhavani and 2 from N. Sadar. Three concerns were owned by Marathas and the remaining by the Lingayats. The concerns had business standing of varying periods, three concerns being established about 15 years ago, two

⁸ Campbell, J. M., *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. XX, Sholapur, 1884, p. 492, (foot-note).

concerns 8 years back and one concern 3 years back. The area occupied by the establishments varied roughly between 15-20 khans each with an open space of about 400 square feet in the case of one concern, 1200 sq. ft. in the case of another and about 3000 sq. ft. in the case of remaining concerns. The accommodation of the workshops was self-owned in respect of two concerns while others paid an yearly rent of Rs. 75 each.

The number of persons working in the six concerns of our sample was 20, out of which 5 were skilled workers. Excepting one concern, the owners worked in the industry. Half of the total labour was from among the members of the families of the owners themselves. Female workers were 8 in number. The male worker got as. 8 while the female worker got as. 6 as wages per day. The concerns were as good as closed during the rainy season. When business was brisk, more labour was employed. The labourers worked for a period of about 10 hours per day. The yearly wage bill was about Rs. 60 each in two concerns and Rs. 135 each in other two concerns. In one concern, the question of wage payment did not arise as all labour was family labour and in the remaining case no figures regarding the wage-bill were available.

The mechanical equipment of the concerns included such items as grinding stones, iron baskets, sieves, sacks, hoes, wooden basins, rammers, etc. The total value of the equipment of all the concerns was Rs. 461, the range of variation being from about Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. The life of the tools differed from one another. The grinding stone would last for 20-30 years, while sacks had to be replaced after 2-3 years. The yearly repairs and rehauling cost came to about Rs. 10-15 per concern.

'Tur' and gram formed the raw material of the concerns. They were brought from the local commission agents usually between January to April. The average consumption per year for all the concerns was worth Rs. 1644, the figures for individual concerns being Rs. 645, Rs. 1440, Rs. 1500, Rs. 1620, Rs. 2280 and Rs. 2380. The amount of capital initially invested was about Rs. 150-200 each in two concerns, Rs. 450 each in other two concerns and Rs. 600 each in the remaining. The size of working capital depended on the volume of production, the amounts having varied from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. Data regarding fixed capital investment in the case of two concerns were not available, in other cases the amounts were Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 200 and Rs. 285.

The average value of the total production and sales of the concerns was Rs. 1920, the range of variation being from Rs. 645 and Rs. 1440 in smaller concerns to Rs. 2380 in the biggest one. The pulses were sold either directly by the concerns themselves or through the commission agents. The market for the sale was purely local, confined

o Sholapur city. The coolie, bullock cart and rarely the lorry were used for bringing the raw material to the concerns and sending away the finished products to the customers. The cost of transport was nil in one case, Rs. 10 in another concern, Rs. 35 each in two concerns and Rs. 60 each in the rest. The expenses incurred for bringing in the raw materials were in all cases substantially greater than those incurred for transporting the finished products. The concerns paid municipal taxes which amounted to about Rs. 53 in one concern and about Rs. 10-15 each in the remaining concerns. According to the respondents, the trade was in a state of depression and their chief difficulties were lack of proper supply of water, non-availability of open space, absence of any trade association and the difficulty of getting credit when the business was brisk and required a large amount of working capital.

Oil Presses

The Gazetteer records that there were 45 shops of 'oil-pressers' in Sholapur city and 25 'oil expressers and sellers' in Sadar Bazar.⁹ Our Census of Establishments returned a total of 54 concerns of oil men in which 177 persons were engaged. The location of the concerns was as follows: 11 were in S. Sadar, 8 in Jodbhavi, 6 in Bhavani, 5 in W. Mangalwar, 4 in N. Kasaba, 3 each in S. Kasaba, E. Mangalwar, Shukrawar, Sakhar, Somwar and Shanwar and one each in Begam and Budhwar. Our sample consisted of 7 concerns of which 2 each were in S. Sadar, Shukrawar and W. Mangalwar and one in Jodbhavi. Four concerns in the sample were started about 20 years ago, two ten years ago and one five years back. All the establishments were owned by persons belonging to the Teli community. The areas covered by the establishments varied from concern to concern from about 25 khans to 80 khans. Some establishments had in addition some open space. Two concerns had their own accommodation while the amounts of rent paid by the other concerns were Rs. 36, Rs. 120, Rs. 160, Rs. 216 and Rs. 425 respectively.

The oil pressing establishments in the sample produced groundnut oil, 'Kardai' oil and oil-cakes. The labour force amounted to 48 persons, of which 10 were skilled workers. In 6 concerns, the owner himself acted as the manager; in the remaining one, a manager with a salary of Rs. 200 per annum was employed. There were 3 clerk-cum-managers in the 3 concerns taken together, who were paid a salary of Rs. 8 per day. Among unskilled workers, the female workers outnumbered the male workers, the number of the former being 26. The wage rate was about annas 6 to 8 per day. Four of the unskilled workers belonged to the families of the owners and hence the question of actual payment of the remuneration for work did not arise in their

⁹ *Ibid.*

case. The total yearly wage bill varied considerably from about Rs. 150-200 each in four concerns to Rs. 680 in one concern and over Rs. 2000 each in the remaining two concerns. The working period was roughly 8-10 hours per day. The work on the 'ghani' of crushing the oil-seeds and extracting oil from them was usually done by the male workers and the preparatory work of cleaning etc. was looked after by the female workers.

The equipment of the concerns consisted mainly of one or more ghanis of wood or stone, a pair or more of oxen, sets of iron tubs and other utensils. The total value of the mechanical equipment was between Rs. 250-350 each in four concerns, Rs. 570 in one concern, Rs. 900 in another concern and Rs. 1400 in the remaining. The expenses incurred for repair and rehauling varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 per year. Groundnuts and Kardai formed the chief raw materials of the industry¹⁰ which were purchased from the local commission agents as and when required. The consumption of kardai during the year preceding the date of inquiry was about 500 bags each in three concerns and 800, 1000 and 1500 bags in other three concerns. In one concern, only ground-nuts were used and its consumption amounted to 500 bags a year. The total sums spent for the purchase of all the raw materials required for extracting oil were about Rs. 2000-3000 each in two concerns, about Rs. 3000-4000 each in three concerns and Rs. 8250 and Rs. 12375 in the remaining two concerns respectively. The capital invested by the concerns in our sample was all self-owned. The original investment ranged between Rs. 300-500 each in the case of four concerns while it was Rs. 800, Rs. 1000 and Rs. 1400 respectively in the case of remaining three concerns. The variations in fixed capital were more or less similar to those in original investment. As regards working capital, it was about Rs. 100-300 each in 5 concerns, Rs. 600 in another concern and Rs. 1000 in the remaining one.

The main product produced by the oil presses was oil, and oil-cake was the bye-product. The total value of output and sale of oil was between Rs. 2000-3000 each in 4 concerns, and Rs. 3060, Rs. 6000 and Rs. 9000 in the remaining concerns respectively. The corresponding figures of oil-cake production and sale were between Rs. 500-800 each in 4 concerns and Rs. 940, Rs. 1500 and Rs. 2250 in the rest of the concerns. The demand for oil and oil-cakes was local; all the output was sold in Sholapur itself. Three concerns had their own shops. Others sold their products directly to the consumers. The

¹⁰ Speaking about the oil pressing industry in the whole of Sholapur district, the Gazetteer mentions that the chief oil-seeds pressed were "sesame, ground nut, safflower, castor, linseed, 'havri til' or white sesame, Karle' or niger seed, and 'ambadi' or hemp." Campbell, J. M., *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. XX, Sholapur, 1884, p. 272.

means of transport was generally the bullock-cart and the transport cost due to bringing in the raw materials was about Rs. 25 each in two concerns, Rs. 50 each in three concerns and Rs. 100 in the remaining concern. The industry was not subject to any kind of seasonality in demand for the products. The owners of the concerns in the sample felt that their industry faced a steady decline. This was due to the severe competition from the oil mills and to some extent also due to the absence of any association among the oil pressers. As against the owners of oil mills, the oil pressers had less financial backing and their cost of production was also comparatively larger.

Oil Mills

There was no mention of any oil mill in Sholapur in the Sholapur District Gazetteer. Three oil mills were reported to be working at the time of our Census of Establishments. The total number of persons working in these mills was 77. The mills were located, one each, in Bhavani, Murarji, and S. Sadar. We included in our sample two oil mills which were situated in Bhavani and S. Sadar. One of these mills was owned by a Muslim and the other by three partners belonging to the Jain community. Both the concerns started working by the year 1932. One concern occupied an area of 8000-9000 sq. ft. owned by the mill itself plus open space of 27,000 sq. ft. for which an annual rent of Rs. 350 was paid. The other mill had an area of about 150 khans which was self-owned and an area of 22 khans for which rent of Rs. 96 per annum was paid.

The oil mills under consideration produced only ground nut oil and oil-cake. The raw material required, therefore, was only ground nuts. It was purchased mainly from local commission agents as well as from the agents outside Sholapur—from Bijapur, Akalkot, Gulburga, Tandur, Shedam and the areas in the neighbourhood of Sholapur city. The ground nuts were stocked to some extent after Divali when its supply was more abundant in the market but the usual purchases were made from time to time as per immediate requirements. The total value of the annual consumption of ground nuts in the two concerns was Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 5,00,000 respectively. The total labour force amounted to 60 persons in the two concerns taken together. In both, the owners acted as the managers. In one concern, two engineers were employed on a salary of Rs. 480 and Rs. 1200 per year. There were 10 clerks in the two mills. Of the total number of 46 unskilled workers, 8 were female labourers. In one mill, all workers were Muslims while in the other all came from the Hindu community. Wage differentials were found between male and female workers, the former getting a daily wage rate of 6-12 annas while the latter getting a wage of as. 4½ per day. The wages were paid weekly. The usual working period was about 10 hours, but if workers

were required to do overtime work, nothing extra was paid to them. The total wage disbursements amounted to Rs. 510 and Rs. 650 per month in the two concerns.

The nature and scale of productive operations in the mills involved the use of mechanical equipment that was not simple and cheap as in the case of oil presses. The equipment included oil engines, boiler, oil expeller, electric motor, tubs, utensils, etc. The bigger of the two concerns in our sample had two oil engines (of 70-77 B.H.P. and 40-45 B.H.P.) worth Rs. 8000 and Rs. 4400 respectively. It possessed also one boiler worth Rs. 2000, an electric motor worth Rs. 150 and three oil expellers of Rs. 9000 each. The other concern had only one oil engine of 35 B.H.P. The total value of machinery and all other tools in the two concerns stood at Rs. 51,550 and Rs. 30,000 respectively. The life of the machines was about 25-30 years. The repair and rehauling expenses were Rs. 700 in one concern and about Rs. 3500 in the other concern. The initial cost of installation varied between Rs. 500-1000 each. As regards the capital structure of the two establishments, it was found that the original capital investment amounted to Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 60,000 respectively. The investment in fixed assets and the working capital were Rs. 11,000 and 1000 respectively in one concern and in another concern, both put together amounted to Rs. 100,000. All capital was self-owned. No concern set aside any sum as a reserve fund.

The volume of production and sales in one concern was about 2000-2200 tons of oil and 3000-3300 tons of oil-cake during the year preceding the date of investigation. The oil produced was worth ~~Rs. 100,000~~ and the oil-cake worth Rs. 150,000. In another concern, the oil extracted was 12500 maunds valued at Rs. 24060 and the oil-cake produced was 18750 maunds worth Rs. 9375. The bigger mill with the yearly sales proceeds of Rs. 550,000 marketed its goods to various destinations — about 70% in the Bombay market, 15% in parts of Bombay 'Presidency' and Kanpur and the remaining 15% in the local market. The sales were effected usually through the commission agents at Bombay, who charged rates of commission and brokerage at as. 6 and as. 2 respectively, for Rs. 100 worth of goods sold by them. The total amount spent on these agencies was Rs. 3000. The concern under consideration made use of the bullock cart, the truck and the railway as means of transportation for raw materials and the finished products. The total cost of transport was Rs. 3500 per year. The other concern sold all its products to a local mill. It used bullock cart for bringing in the raw material for which it incurred an expenditure of Rs. 300 during the year. Both the concerns paid municipal taxes amounting to Rs. 94 and Rs. 150 per year respectively. The bigger concern paid in addition fees of Rs. 25, Rs. 40 and Rs. 25 for the inspection of electric motor, boiler and weights

and measures respectively. Corresponding figures pertaining to the other mill were not available. The industry was not subject to high seasonality in demand, though the six months following Divali were comparatively more brisk.

Bidi Factories

The Sholapur District Gazetteer records that there were 12 'country cigar makers' in the city of Sholapur.¹¹ At the time of our census of establishments, there were 36 *bidi*-making concerns and a total of 991 workers were engaged in them. The concerns were distributed in many wards. Thus there were three concerns each in E. Mangalwar, Budhwar, Pachha and Sakhar, two each in Jodbhavi, Siddheshwar and Shukrawar and one each in Goldfinch, Begam, Ganesh, N. and S. Kasba, Shanwar, Somwar, N. Sadar and New Tirhegaon. We selected for detailed inquiry a sample of 6 *bidi*-factories, of which 4 were in W. Mangalwar and one each in Begam and New Tirhegaon. Two of the concerns were established in 1910, two in 1931 and the remaining two in 1917 and 1923 respectively. Four concerns were owned by Muslims and two by Hindu Marwaris. The area occupied was about 200 sq. ft. each by two concerns, about 600 sq. ft. by another concern, about 1000 sq. ft. each by two concerns and about 2500 sq. ft. by the remaining. Three concerns owned their accommodation while the rents paid by others were Rs. 240, Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 respectively per year.

In the manufacture of *bidis*, the raw material required was tobacco, leaves, thread and labels. Tobacco was purchased directly or through agents from various places like Nipani, Sangli, Akoaia, Dudhani, etc. Sometimes, the whole jungle was purchased by the bigger factories. As against tobacco, the wrapper leaves had to be bought from remoter places in U.P. or M.P. The raw materials were purchased from time to time, and their quantities varied according to the size of production in different concerns. Annual consumption of tobacco in one concern was worth Rs. 630, while it was worth about Rs. 3500 each in two concerns, about Rs. 4000-4500 each in other two concerns and Rs. 16,000 in the remaining one. The yearly purchases of leaves were valued at Rs. 400, Rs. 1200, Rs. 1500 (each for two concerns), Rs. 3000 and Rs. 10,000. Taking into account all the raw materials purchased, the amount of money spent by the six concerns together was of the order of Rs. 53,460, the range of variation being from about Rs. 1000 and Rs. 5,000 in a few concerns to Rs. 27,000 in the biggest concern.

The equipment of the *bidi* factories was quite simple; it consisted of baskets and winnowing trays. The scissors were brought by the

¹¹ Campbell, J. M., *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. XX, Sholapur. 1884, p. 492, footnote.

workers themselves. The total value of the equipment was less than Rs. 20 in the case of three concerns, while it was Rs. 59, Rs. 95 and Rs. 110 in the remaining concerns. The aggregate number of persons engaged in the bidi factories in the sample was 354. Of these, 9 were manager-cum-clerks, whose duties were to supervise work and keep accounts of the factory. The monthly salary of the clerks varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50. The sex composition of the workers showed the remarkable predominance of the female workers who numbered 333. Juvenile workers were 5. Only in two concerns, male workers were found to have been employed. They were paid about Rs. 15 each per month. The female workers were 8 in one concern, 20 in another, about 60-80 each in three concerns and 116 in the remaining concern. They mostly came from the Sali and Komati communities. The wage payment was daily and on piece-rate basis. The rate was about as. 6 per 1000 bidis. A worker would usually manufacture 500-1000 bidis a day. The concerns were open from about 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., but the working hours were not rigidly fixed as wages were paid according to the volume of work turned out by each individual worker. Thus no regulations regarding working period, rest intervals or absence from work could be made nor were they perhaps necessary either. The concerns were formally closed once in a week and on festival days, but if some workers attended, they were provided with work. Provision of water for drinking purposes and latrines were found only in some factories. Some females brought with them their babies for whom cradles in some concerns were provided. Though there was no well-defined system of apprenticeship, the flow of young labourers to the industry was furnished by the young girls who accompanied the seasoned female workers to the factory for learning work of *bidi* manufacture. These apprentice girls were given simple work in the beginning and were given half anna daily for purchasing sweet-meats. They picked up the art of *bidi*-making within a period of 3 years. In some cases, young girls of even less than 10 years were brought for training.

The data about the original investment in respect of two concerns in the sample were not available, as these were very old concerns and the informants could not report correct figures. Their working capital was about Rs. 800 each. In other two concerns, the initial capital was Rs. 2000 each and working capital Rs. 5000 and Rs. 8000 respectively. The corresponding figures of original capital and working capital in the remaining two concerns were Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 8,000, and Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively. No concern borrowed any capital.

* The volume of production varied from concern to concern. It was 20 lakhs of bidies during the year of inquiry in one concern, 90 lakhs in another, about 150-200 lakhs each in three concerns and 500 lakhs

the remaining. The production was valued at Rs. 2500, Rs. 6125, Rs. 18,750, Rs. 19,687, Rs. 24,000 and Rs. 61,563 in the different concerns. As regards the arrangements for sale, all the concerns had their own shops. Two factories had in addition commission agents through whom sales were effected and whose commission varied from Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 12-8-0 per lakh of bidis sold. The bidis were sold in local market as well as outside the city in the district and parts of the old Nizam's State. The means of transport employed depended upon the sources from which raw material was purchased or the destinations to which the bidis were sent. The bullock cart, truck, railways—all were made use of as per the requirements. The bidi factories had to pay the tobacco tax which varied from Rs. 15 each in one concern to Rs. 40 in one and Rs. 150 each in the remaining three. One concern paid an income tax of Rs. 114 and three concerns of Rs. 200 each. The respondents reported that the demand for bidis was fairly, if not remarkably, greater during the winter. Rainy season was particularly a slack season.

Dyers and Printers of Cloth

The Sholapur Gazetteer did not mention any dyers or printers of cloth. At the time of our census of establishments, there were 4 concerns engaged in dyeing and printing of cloth, of which 2 were in Bhukrawar and one each in S. Kasba and N. Kasba. The concerns engaged in all 9 persons. Our sample consisted of one concern, which was owned by a Muslim and which was started about 10 years back. The concern occupied an area of 3 'khans' for which it paid an annual rent of Rs. 150.

The concern under consideration was a family concern in which the head of the family worked as skilled labourer and two female members helped him. The working period was about 10 hours in a day. The raw materials required were the various colours for purposes of dyeing and printing. Colours worth Rs. 125 were consumed in a year. The equipment was simple; it included some big pots which were also used in the house for other purposes. The total cost of the pots used was Rs. 30. The main work of the concern consisted of dyeing cloth. The annual earnings of the concern amounted to Rs. 700. The market was local. No transport costs were involved. This trade showed no marked seasonality.

Footwear Manufacturers

According to the Gazetteer, there were 'one hundred and fifty shops of Chambhars or shoe makers' in Sholapur city and 'nineteen shops of Chambhars or country shoe makers and sellers' in Sadar Bazaar.¹² Obviously, these shops included leather works of all kind—

¹² *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. XX, Sholapur, 1884, pp. 491, 492, foot-notes.

workers themselves. The total value of the equipment was less than Rs. 20 in the case of three concerns, while it was Rs. 59, Rs. 95 and Rs. 110 in the remaining concerns. The aggregate number of persons engaged in the bidi factories in the sample was 354. Of these, 9 were manager-cum-clerks, whose duties were to supervise work and keep accounts of the factory. The monthly salary of the clerks varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50. The sex composition of the workers showed the remarkable predominance of the female workers who numbered 333. Juvenile workers were 5. Only in two concerns, male workers were found to have been employed. They were paid about Rs. 15 each per month. The female workers were 8 in one concern, 20 in another, about 60-80 each in three concerns and 116 in the remaining concern. They mostly came from the Sali and Komati communities. The wage payment was daily and on piece-rate basis. The rate was about as. 6 per 1000 bidis. A worker would usually manufacture 500-1000 bidis a day. The concerns were open from about 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., but the working hours were not rigidly fixed as wages were paid according to the volume of work turned out by each individual worker. Thus no regulations regarding working period, rest intervals or absence from work could be made nor were they perhaps necessary either. The concerns were formally closed once in a week and on festival days, but if some workers attended, they were provided with work. Provision of water for drinking purposes and latrines were found only in some factories. Some females brought with them their babies for whom cradles in some concerns were provided. Though there was no well-defined system of apprenticeship, the flow of young labourers to the industry was furnished by the young girls who accompanied the seasoned female workers to the factory for learning work of *bidi* manufacture. These apprentice girls were given simple work in the beginning and were given half anna daily for purchasing sweet-meats. They picked up the art of *bidi*-making within a period of 3 years. In some cases, young girls of even less than 10 years were brought for training.

The data about the original investment in respect of two concerns in the sample were not available, as these were very old concerns and the informants could not report correct figures. Their working capital was about Rs. 800 each. In other two concerns, the initial capital was Rs. 2000 each and working capital Rs. 5000 and Rs. 8000 respectively. The corresponding figures of original capital and working capital in the remaining two concerns were Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 8,000, and Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively. No concern borrowed any capital.

* The volume of production varied from concern to concern. It was 20 lakhs of bidies during the year of inquiry in one concern, 90 lakhs in another, about 150-200 lakhs each in three concerns and 500 lakhs

the remaining. The production was valued at Rs. 2500, Rs. 6125, Rs. 18,750, Rs. 19,687, Rs. 24,000 and Rs. 61,563 in the different concerns. As regards the arrangements for sale, all the concerns had their own shops. Two factories had in addition commission agents through whom sales were effected and whose commission varied from Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 12-8-0 per lakh of bidis sold. The bidis were sold in local market as well as outside the city in the district and parts of the old Nizam's State. The means of transport employed depended upon the sources from which raw material was purchased or the destinations to which the bidis were sent. The bullock cart, truck, railways—all were made use of as per the requirements. The bidi factories had to pay the tobacco tax which varied from Rs. 15 each in one concern to Rs. 40 in one and Rs. 150 each in the remaining three. One concern paid an income tax of Rs. 114 and three concerns of Rs. 200 each. The respondents reported that the demand for bidis was fairly, if not remarkably, greater during the winter. Rainy season was particularly a slack season.

Dyers and Printers of Cloth

The Sholapur Gazetteer did not mention any dyers or printers of cloth. At the time of our census of establishments, there were 4 concerns engaged in dyeing and printing of cloth, of which 2 were in Shukrawar and one each in S. Kasba and N. Kasba. The concerns engaged in all 9 persons. Our sample consisted of one concern, which was owned by a Muslim and which was started about 10 years back. The concern occupied an area of 3 'khans' for which it paid an annual rent of Rs. 150.

The concern under consideration was a family concern in which the head of the family worked as skilled labourer and two female members helped him. The working period was about 10 hours in a day. The raw materials required were the various colours for purposes of dyeing and printing. Colours worth Rs. 125 were consumed in a year. The equipment was simple; it included some big pots which were also used in the house for other purposes. The total cost of the pots used was Rs. 30. The main work of the concern consisted of dyeing cloth. The annual earnings of the concern amounted to Rs. 700. The market was local. No transport costs were involved. This trade showed no marked seasonality.

Footwear Manufacturers

According to the Gazetteer, there were 'one hundred and fifty shops of Chambhars or shoe makers' in Sholapur city and 'nineteen shops of Chambhars or country shoe makers and sellers' in Sadar Bazaar.¹² Obviously, these shops included leather works of all kind—

¹² *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. XX, Sholapur, 1884, pp. 491, 492, foot-notes.

of tanners, shoe makers, bag makers, etc. According to our enumeration of establishments, there were 64 establishments of leather footwear manufacturers in the city and a total of 124 persons were engaged in them. Of these concerns, 19 were in Jodbhavi, 15 in Bhavani, 9 in Shukrawar, 5 each in N. Kasba and Railway Lines, 4 in Modi, 3 in Goldfinch and one each in Bhavani, Guruwar, Murarji and Somwar. Our sample included 7 of these concerns, 3 of which were situated in Jodbhavi, 2 in Goldfinch and the remaining two in Shukrawar. All the owners of these concerns were Chambhar by caste and followed this trade as their hereditary occupation.

The establishments in the sample manufactured 'Chappals', boots and other footwear. They engaged, in all, 25 persons. Four of the seven concerns were family concerns in which practically no outside labour was engaged. Only in one family concern, outside labour was occasionally employed during times of brisk trade. Among the three remaining concerns, two concerns absorbed 4 workers each and the third 10 workers. Of the 18 workers thus employed, 6 were managers, usually the owners and their brothers and the rest were skilled workers. Of the latter, 10 were 'Mochis' and 6 'Komtis' by caste. Four of them were paid on piece-rate basis, the rate being Rs. 4-8-0 per 20 pairs of chappals produced. The other 8 workers were paid a monthly remuneration of Rs. 15 each. When, as in one instance, a casual labourer was employed, he was usually paid thirteen annas per day.

The raw materials used for the manufacture of footwear were tanned hides and skins, chrome leather, thread, spikes, paints, cardboard, etc. Tanned hides were used for soles and they were bought in the local market at a rate of ten annas per pound. Tanned skins and chrome leather were used for the uppers and were imported mostly from Calcutta and Kanpur. The price of tanned skin was about 10-12 annas per pound while that of chrome leather was about Rs. 1-4-0 per foot. In three out of the four family concerns, the annual consumption of all the necessary raw materials was valued at Rs. 400-Rs. 500 each and in the fourth at Rs. 867. In the three remaining concerns, the raw materials used were worth Rs. 833, Rs. 1270 and Rs. 4510 respectively. Taking into account the total cost on raw materials on the part of all the concerns, it was found that the cost on tanned leather alone amounted to about three quarters of the total. On the leather imported from outside, an octroi duty of one pice per rupee was paid. The mechanical equipment of the concerns consisted of the usual outfit of the trade including such tools as knives, scrapers, iron spikes, hammers, 'rapi', grubbing hoes, awls, needle, etc. In addition to these, all the concerns, except two family concerns, had a sewing machine. One of the family concerns having a sewing machine possessed also a pressing machine. The sewing machines

paid. All transportation, packing and other incidental costs were borne by the wholesalers of Sholapur.

Coconuts : Our inquiry revealed that the wholesale trade in coconuts in Sholapur was confined only to the city. Most of the commodity was sold in the local market. Over 90 per cent of the total quantum of coconuts was sold by the wholesalers to retail shops and roadside sellers, and the remaining to special customers. The total turnover amounted to about one lakh of coconuts per year. The retailers had their accounts with the wholesalers. Credit was extended upto one month, after which an interest at the rate of about 12 annas per Rs. 100 per annum was charged. Transactions with roadside sellers and with individual customers were strictly on cash basis.

The wholesale dealers purchased about 75 per cent of their requirements from Bellary and the rest from Bombay. Coconuts were brought by rail. The goods from Bombay could be got only by immediate payment. The traders of Bellary, however, allowed credit.

The wholesalers of Sholapur got *batta* of Rs. 1-8-0 per Rs. 100 worth coconuts purchased, if money was paid before the expiry of one

After one month, no *batta* was allowed and interest charge 8 per cent per annum was claimed.

Coconuts packed in bags were brought from the station to the shop by means of bullock-carts for which 6 annas were paid. All packing and transportation costs were borne

for coconuts did not show marked seasonality, but were very brisk on the eve of religious days and

At the time of our Survey, there were about 150 gunny bags. The shops bought their bags from the various mills and factories. The purchases were settled on cash. *Batta* was allowed. The transport costs were borne by himself.

Gunny bags were both local and outside of the city. The goods were sold in the neighbouring districts. Transactions with the customers were on cash. The bags were transported outside of city by bullock or bus. Internal transportation was by the bullock cart. The charges were about 3 annas per trip. The old bags sold were about 10 annas per bag. About 30 per cent of them were usually used for packing. Another 30 per cent included big bags used for packing commodities as rice, wheat, etc. Twenty per cent were small bags and the remaining 20 per cent comprised thin sheets of sacks.

SPORT
city and 11 such shops in
returned a total of 97
were engaged. Of
of our inquiry,
in W. Mangal-
ar, N. Sadar
Goldfinch,
shops, of
awar
ay

of tanners, shoe makers, bag makers, etc. According to our enumeration of establishments, there were 64 establishments of leather footwear manufacturers in the city and a total of 124 persons were engaged in them. Of these concerns, 19 were in Jodbhavi, 15 in Bhavani, 9 in Shukrawar, 5 each in N. Kasba and Railway Lines, 4 in Modi, 3 in Goldfinch and one each in Bhavani, Guruwar, Murarji and Somwar. Our sample included 7 of these concerns, 3 of which were situated in Jodbhavi, 2 in Goldfinch and the remaining two in Shukrawar. All the owners of these concerns were Chambhar by caste and followed this trade as their hereditary occupation.

The establishments in the sample manufactured 'Chappals', boots and other footwear. They engaged, in all, 25 persons. Four of the seven concerns were family concerns in which practically no outside labour was engaged. Only in one family concern, outside labour was occasionally employed during times of brisk trade. Among the three remaining concerns, two concerns absorbed 4 workers each and the third 10 workers. Of the 18 workers thus employed, 6 managers, usually the owners and their brothers and the rest skilled workers. Of the latter, 10 were 'Mochis' and 6 'K' caste. Four of them were paid on piece-rate basis, the Rs. 4-8-0 per 20 pairs of chappals produced. The other two were paid a monthly remuneration of Rs. 15 each. For instance, a casual labourer was employed, he was usually 1 annas per day.

The raw materials used for the manufacture of tanned hides and skins, chrome leather, thread, board, etc. Tanned hides were used for sale in the local market at a rate of ten annas for chrome leather were used for the upper part from Calcutta and Kanpur. The price was 10-12 annas per pound while that of chrome leather was 1-4-0 per foot. In three out of the seven concerns, the raw material cost was Rs. 400-500 each and in the family concerns, the raw material cost was Rs. 45-10 respectively. The cost of raw materials on the part of all the concerns on tanned leather alone amount to Rs. 1000. On the leather imported from outside, Rs. 1000 rupee was paid. The mechanical equipment of the usual outfit of the trade including tools, pers, iron spikes, hammers, 'rapi', grubbing machine. In addition to these, all the concerns, except two, possessed a sewing machine. One of the family concerns possessed also a pressing machine. The

158 SHOLAPUR CITY: SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES
 number of hawkers, their trade, etc.
 Restaurants: The Gazetteer of
 Sholapur city and 2 in Sadar Bazar.
 Establishments, there were 157
 18 in Murarji, 9 each in Begam
 Shukrawar, 9 each in
 N. Kasba, 15 in
 in Guruwar, 15
 Our sample
 were

paid. All transportation, packing and other incidental costs were borne by the wholesalers of Sholapur.

Coconuts : Our inquiry revealed that the wholesale trade in coconuts in Sholapur was confined only to the city. Most of the commodity was sold in the local market. Over 90 per cent of the total quantum of coconuts was sold by the wholesalers to retail shops and roadside sellers, and the remaining to special customers. The total turnover amounted to about one lakh of coconuts per year. The retailers had their accounts with the wholesalers. Credit was extended upto one month, after which an interest at the rate of about 12 annas per Rs. 100 per annum was charged. Transactions with roadside sellers and with individual customers were strictly on cash basis.

The wholesale dealers purchased about 75 per cent of their requirements from Bellary and the rest from Bombay. Coconuts were brought by rail. The goods from Bombay could be got only by immediate payment. The traders of Bellary, however, allowed credit. The wholesalers of Sholapur got *batta* of Rs. 1-8-0 per Rs. 100 worth of coconuts purchased, if money was paid before the expiry of one month. After one month, no *batta* was allowed and interest charge of annas 8 per cent per annum was claimed.

The coconuts packed in bags were brought from the station to the wholesaler's shop by means of bullock-carts for which 6 annas per trip were paid. All packing and transportation costs were borne by the wholesaler.

Though the demand for coconuts did not show marked seasonality, still the trade was usually brisk on the eve of religious days and local festivals.

Old gunny bags : At the time of our Survey, there were about 5 wholesale shops dealing in old gunny bags. The shops bought their requirements from merchants and the various mills and factories in the city. The prices at which the bags were purchased were settled at the time of the transaction and the purchases were made entirely by paying immediate cash. No *batta* was allowed. The transport costs were to be borne by the buyer himself.

The market for the old gunny bags was both local and outside of the city. Over 60 per cent of the goods were sold in the neighbouring towns and villages and the districts. Transactions with the customers were on cash basis. The bags were transported outside of city by means of the motor-bus. Internal transportation was by the bullock carts which charged about 3 annas per trip. The old bags sold were of various types. About 30 per cent of them were usually used for packing *gur*. Another 30 per cent included big bags used for packing such commodities as rice, wheat, etc. Twenty per cent were small bags and the remaining 20 per cent comprised thin sheets of sacks.

Retail Shops

Hardware shops: There is no mention of any hardware shops in the Sholapur District Gazetteer, 1884. According to our enumeration, there were 15 hardware shops in the city of Sholapur, with a total of 69 persons engaged in them. Of these, 9 were in W. Mangalwar, 5 in East Mangalwar and one in Murarji. Our sample consisted of one shop from W. Mangalwar. The shop was owned by a Lingayat and had a business standing of about 20 years.

The commodities dealt in by this shop consisted mainly of iron sheets, iron bars, screws, nails, iron pots, buckets, pipes, hinges, etc. Purchases were made from local wholesalers entirely on cash basis. The monthly turnover of business of the shop in the sample was of the order of Rs. 800. Its stock on hand at the time of our survey was valued at Rs. 3000.

The shop engaged, in all, 4 persons of whom one was owner, one clerk and the remaining two servants. The monthly salary of the clerk was Rs. 25, and the servants were paid Rs. 16 and Rs. 12 respectively per month. The working period was 10 hours a day. The amount initially invested by the shop was given at Rs. 2000. The total monthly expenditure on lighting was Rs. 4. There was no marked seasonality in demand for the products sold by the shop. The respondent felt that certain commodities had to bear heavy octroi duties.

Gold and Silver Ware: Our census of establishments recorded 69 shops dealing in gold and silver ornaments, in the city. Of these, 39 were in E. Mangalwar, 24 in W. Mangalwar, 3 in S. Kasba and one each in Goldfinch, Railway Lines and Shukrawar. Our sample comprised 7 shops, four from E. Mangalwar, 2 from W. Mangalwar and one from Goldfinch. Three shops were owned by Brahmins, two by Vishwa Brahmins and one each by a Lingayat and a Sonar. Four shops had a standing of less than 10 years, while the remaining three were in business for over 25 years each. Six shops occupied an area of less than 5 khans each and one shop an area of 12 khans. The monthly rent paid varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 for 4 shops, and it was Rs. 17 each for 2 shops and Rs. 35 for the remaining shop.

All the shops in the sample dealt in gold and silver ornaments, silver ware, jewels, etc. Dealings in gold ornaments represented about 60 per cent and those in silver ornaments about 40 per cent of total transactions. Some of the shop owners were engaged in money-lending business against the security of gold and silver. The shops in the sample attracted customers from all the wards. One of the shops drew customers from the adjoining villages too. Transactions with the customers were both on cash and credit terms. The credit outstanding varied between Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 in the various shops.

The monthly turnover of business was between Rs. 300 and Rs. 600

each in 3 shops, between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 200 in other 3 shops and it was Rs. 3500 in the case of the remaining shop. The stock on hand varied from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000 in 4 shops, and it was valued at Rs. 5000 and 10,000 in respect of the remaining two shops.

In all the shops in the sample, a total of 18 persons was engaged. Nine of them were owners and their relatives, and 3 were clerks and 6 servants. The clerks worked for about 10 hours. One of them received a salary of Rs. 15 and two others Rs. 28 each per month. Four servants received wages of Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each while two others received Rs. 16 and Rs. 30 respectively. The working period was 8 to 10 hours a day. The initial investment of capital was Rs. 1000 each in two shops, Rs. 2000 each in 3 shops and Rs. 3000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively in the two remaining shops.

Business was brisk during the marriage season (i.e. roughly from February to June) when about 60 per cent of the total annual business was done during the period. The respondents said that their shops needed greater protection from the police than was provided with the existing staff.

Firewood and Charcoal Sellers: The Gazetteer did not record any firewood or charcoal sellers in Sholapur. Our enumeration of establishments returned a total of 158 such concerns, in which 282 persons were engaged. Of these, 19 each were in S. Kasba and N. Kasba, 15 in Railway Lines, 11 in Goldfinch, 10 in Murarji, 9 each in Jodbhavi, W. Mangalwar and New Tirhegaon, 8 each in E. Mangalwar and S. Sadar Bazaar, 6 in Budhwar, 5 each in Begam, Sakhar and Shukrawar, 4 in Pachha, 3 each in Laxmi, Modi, N. Sadar and Siddheshwar, 2 in Bhavani and one each in Guruji and Shanwar.

The shops included in our sample were 17 in number—3 each from S. Kasba and Murarji, 2 from N. Kasba and one each from Bhavani, Jodbhavi, West Mangalwar, Pachha, Railway Lines, North Sadar, S. Sadar, Shukrawar and New Tirhegaon. Of the 17 concerns in the sample, 4 were owned by Lingayats, 3 each by Brahmins and Muslims, 2 by Rajputs and one each by Shimpi, Padmasali, Dhangar, Mahar and Nirali. Two shops had a business standing of 12-15 years each, 4 shops of 6-9 years each, 8 shops of 1-5 years each, the remaining two were started only 6 months previous to the inquiry. The area occupied was 200-600 sq. ft. each in the 22 concerns, about 1000 sq. ft. each by other 3 concerns and one by one concern. Corresponding figures for the previous month were not available. The monthly expenses on lighting varied between Rs. 6 and Rs. 3 per month. The monthly expenses on lighting were Rs. 3 per month. One full time received Rs. 14 per month as his salary.

remaining 13 shops dealt in both firewood and charcoal. The products were purchased by the concerns from the wholesalers usually on cash payment. Firewood was bought in the form of large blocks of wood which the concerns got split up into suitable sizes.

The shops in the sample engaged a total of 42 persons, of which 26 were owners, 13 servants and 3 clerks. Two clerks were employed on a part-time basis and received a monthly remuneration of Rs. 3-4 each. The remaining clerk worked for 11 hours a day and got Rs. 7 per month as his salary. Of 13 servants, 7 were paid on piece-rate basis at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 for splitting large blocks of wood weighing one *khandi* (20 maunds). The monthly wages of 4 other servants regularly employed varied between Rs. 9 and Rs. 12 each. Their duties included splitting wood, weighing wood for customers and general coolie work. The remaining two servants worked as night watchmen and received monthly payment of Rs. 4 and Rs. 10 respectively. The shops were open for about 10-12 hours a day.

The amounts of capital originally invested varied from concern to concern. It varied between Rs. 25 and Rs. 125 each in 4 shops, between Rs. 200 and Rs. 375 in 5 shops and between Rs. 450 and Rs. 600 in 4 shops. It was Rs. 1000 each in the case of 3 shops and it amounted to Rs. 2000 in the remaining shop.

The monthly turn-over of business varied between Rs. 15 and Rs. 100 each in 6 shops, between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 in 8 shops and between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 in two shops. The remaining shop had a business turnover of Rs. 400. The total stock on hand was worth between Rs. 35 and Rs. 250 each in 8 shops, between Rs. 300 and Rs. 700 in 6 shops and between Rs. 750 and Rs. 1200 in the remaining three shops. The composition of stock on hand was about 85 per cent firewood and 15 per cent charcoal in 3 shops, 75 per cent firewood and 25 per cent charcoal in 3 other shops and 60 per cent firewood and 40 per cent charcoal in still other 3 shops. As noted earlier, there were 5 shops that dealt in firewood only. Information about the remaining shops was not available. Nine shops in the sample extended credit to the customers, varying in amounts from Rs. 15 to Rs. 100 per month. The sales usually mounted up on the eve of the

All this.

silver ware. According to the Gazetteer, there were 72 shops of 60 per cent Solapur city.¹ Our census of establishments returned a transactions. Shops in which 1,005 persons were engaged. For the ing business again is, we may divide these shops into three classes: the sample attracted ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~village~~ ^{village} ~~customers~~ ^{customers} ~~from~~ ^{from} the adjoining village ~~grains~~ ^{grains}, (2) the Kirana the customers were both on cash and credit terms. ~~The~~ ^{The} ~~standing~~ ^{standing} varied between Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 in the various shops. The monthly turnover of business was between Rs. 300 and Rs. 600

selling predominantly foodgrains and pulses were 234 in number and 505 persons were engaged in them. Of these shops, 27 were in S. Kasba, 23 in E. Mangalwar, 20 in Railway Lines, 17 in Murarji, 16 in Sakhar, 14 in N. Kasba, 13 in Pachha, 11 in Jodbhavi, 9 each in Goldfinch, S. Sadar and New Tirhegaon, 8 each in W. Mangalwar and N. Sadar, 7 each in Shukrawar, Somwar and Siddheshwar, 6 in Raviwar, 5 each in Begam, Budhwar and Laxmi, 3 in Modi, 2 in Gurwar and one each in Bhavani, Ganesh and Shanwar. Our sample for detailed investigation contained 36 shops, 3 each from S. Kasba, N. Kasba, Murarji and Shukrawar, 2 each from Goldfinch, Jodbhavi, Madam, W. Mangalwar, Sakhar, N. Sadar, Pachha, Railway Lines and New Tirhegaon and one each from Begam, Laxmi, E. Mangalwar, Gurwar, Raviwar and S. Sadar Bazaar. Of the 36 shops in the sample, 7 were owned by Lingayats, 6 each by Salis and Muslims, 5 by Brahmmins, 3 each by Marathas and Marwaris, 2 by Shimpis and one each by Teli, Jangam, Komti and Koshti. The largest number of shops, viz. 22 shops, had a business standing of 1-5 years only, 9 shops had a standing of 6-10 years, 4 shops of 11-15 years and one shop of 20 years.

The shops in the sample dealt mainly in foodgrains like wheat, rice, jowar, bajra and the pulses. They got their requirements mostly from the local wholesalers. The purchases were made on various terms. If immediate cash was paid, the shopkeepers were generally allowed a discount of 3-4 per cent. For those who purchased on credit for a period of a fortnight, a discount varying between 1 and 2 per cent was allowed. If the period of credit lapsed, the shopkeepers were charged at the rate of Rs. 1-3 per cent per mensem. The monthly turnover was Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 each in 6 shops, Rs. 120 to Rs. 200 each in 9 shops, Rs. 210-300 each in 5 shops, Rs. 350-500 each in 8 shops, Rs. 600-900 each in 4 shops, Rs. 1500-1650 in three shops and Rs. 3000 in the remaining one shop. Only three shops reported having the storage facilities. The credit outstanding that was extended to the customers ranged from Rs. 15 to Rs. 100 in 12 shops, from Rs. 125 to Rs. 500 in 10 shops and from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1500 in 4 shops. Figures for the remaining shops were not available.

The 36 shops in the sample engaged in all 96 persons, mainly 59 were owners, 4 clerks and 33 servants. The monthly wages of the clerks varied from Rs. 14 to Rs. 17 per month. Of the 22 who were paid from Rs. 3 to Rs. 9 each per month, 12 were in establishments and 10 were in private persons. One full time received Rs. 14 per month as his salary. Rs. 6 of Rs. 3 per month. Rs. 3 per month. Rs. 3 per month.

It was P

4 each in Begam, Laxmi and Railway Lines, 3 each in Budhwar, N. Kasba, Modi, Raviwar, S. Sadar and N. Sadar, and one each in N. Kasba and East and West Mangalwar. Jodbhavi and Pachha had a slaughter-house each. Our sample consisted of 11 shops, 2 each from Jodbhavi and Murarji and one each from N. Kasba, Pachha, Raviwar, Shukrawar, Shanwar, N. Sadar and New Tirhegaon. Nine shops were owned by Muslims and one each by a Dhangar and a Kalal. Two shops had a business standing of 1 to 2½ years each, three shops of 6 to 10 years and three other shops of 11 to 15 years. Two shops had a standing of 35 years and 60 years respectively and the remaining shop followed the trade from generations. The latter three shops were owned by Muslims. Almost all the shops occupied an area of 1-2 khans each. Two shops had their premises self-owned. For others, the monthly rent varied from Rs. 2 to 5.

The shops in the sample sold meat and mutton of all kind. One shop, however, dealt only in beef. The majority of the shops procured their requirements from the local slaughter houses. A few shopkeepers occasionally purchased sheep and, either got them slaughtered at the shambles or did it themselves on their own premises. Sheep were bought often through the middlemen and sometimes direct from the neighbouring villages. Transactions with the customers were usually on cash. Four shops did not extend any credit while the credit outstanding dealt in ^{Rs. 100} of the remaining shops varied roughly from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200.

The monthly turn of their business was between Rs. 120 and Rs. 200 each in the case of 8 shops and it was Rs. 270, Rs. 360 and Rs. 450 respectively. 1 per cent of business was between Rs. 120 and Rs. 200 was extended to Rs. 45 each. The total stock on hand in the case of 8 shops and it was Rs. 270, Rs. 360 and Rs. 450 respectively. Information in this regard for the remaining 3 shops was not available. The market has to be cleared by the end of the day and fresh stocks brought the next day. The monthly turnover of these 7 shops engaged a total of 18 persons, of whom 15 were own relatives and the remaining three servants. The latter by remuneration ranging between Rs. 500 in the various shops. The monthly turnover of these 7 shops was between Rs. 300 and Rs. 600.

Pan and Tobacco Shops

the case of the remaining shops.

According to our census of establishments self-owned.

in Sholapur city, which sample consisted of stitching distribution of these shops obviously varied in Shukrawar, 21 in Gadisarpari in the rates war and Sakhar, 16 in Lobserved. Most of TRA in East Mangalwar, 9 is. The arrears , 7 each in Bhavani and Kasba, 3 each in Ga of persons Sadar Bazaar.³ Our census of establishments Pachha and one each persons, fruit and vegetable shops, in which only 15 these, 60 shops were in S. Kasba which, inquiry comprised 27 shops were found in the Victoria Market, 11 in S. h from Shanwar and N. war, 4 in Modi, two each in E. Mangalwar, Sakhar, Jodbhavi and Bazaar, Jodbhavi and Railway Lines and one Begam, E. Mangal-Begam, Madam and Pachha. We selected a sample were owned by which 5 together were in East and West Mangalwar, 2 by Rajputs and and one each in S. Kasba, Begam, S. Sadar Bazaar, Modiyadi Brahmin. and Paccha. Eight shops in the sample were owned by Musha 10 shops Marathas and one each by Lingayat and Mali. Two shops had a Modi, business standing of over 20 years, 3 shops were started 10-18 years previous to the survey and the remaining 8 were started 3-9 years back.

The shops in the sample dealt in green and other vegetables and, in a small measure, also in fruit. They purchased their requirements mostly from the middlemen called *Adatyas*. The commodities were usually bought on cash payment, though credit of a day was granted and availed of in some cases. The shops engaged in all 15 persons, all of whom were either owners or members belonging to the families of owners. The shops were open generally for 7-12 hours in the morning and evening. The initial investment was Rs. 5-10 each in 8 shops and Rs. 15-25 each in 3 shops. Data regarding the remaining two shops were not available. Seven shops in the sample occupied an area of about 25 sq. ft. each in the Victoria market, for which they paid about one anna per day to the Municipality. Two shops occupied an area of 4 khans and one khan respectively for which they paid rent of Rs. 6 and Re. 1 per month. Information regarding the remaining 4 concerns was not available.

The monthly turnover of business was between Rs. 40 and Rs. 60 each in 7 shops, between Rs. 70 and Rs. 95 each in 4 shops and whole in Rs. 100 each in the case of the remaining shops. The stock or two.

shops was valued at about Rs. 30. Stocks were of 59 persons in being dealt in were 14 servants. One engaged part-time and was the next paid Rs. 3 per month. full time received Rs. 14 per month as his salary.

- 154 workers receiving Rs. 2-4 per month. Servants were paid Rs. 4-Rs. 12 each per month. For a period varying between 11 and eleven shops for as much as 17-19 hours. Most day and night for 24 hours. Two of the
- 156 SHOLAPUR CITY: Hotel and one near a toddy shop. The initial investment between Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 in 4 shops, between Rs. 30 in 12 shops and between Rs. 60 and Rs. 100 in 8 shops. N. Kasba Rs. 200 and Rs. 1500 respectively in two shops. One N. Kasba not furnish the information on this item. The monthly expenses on account of rent and lighting per shop varied between Rs. 2 and Rs. 6 in 13 shops, between Rs. 7 and Rs. 12 in 10 shops and between Rs. 15 and Rs. 22 in 4 shops. Licence-fee for opening a shop was Rs. 2 which the shop-keepers felt to be very high.

The slack period was usually the rainy season. Sales mounted up in the first fortnight of every month. Demand for aerated water was high during the summer.

Tailoring Shops

According to the Gazetteer, there were 75 tailors in Sholapur city and 15 in Sadar Bazaar.⁵ Our census of establishments returned 308 tailoring concerns with a total of 601 persons engaged in them. Of these concerns, 57 were in Shukrawar, 49 in W. Mangalwar, 29 in S. Kasba, 20 in Railway Lines, 16 each in Goldfinch, E. Mangalwar and South Sadar, 15 in Murarji, 14 in Sakhar, 11 each in N. Kasba and Jodbhavi, 9 in Siddheshwar, 8 in New Tirhegaon, 6 in Begam, 5 each in Shanwar, Budhwar and North Sadar, 3 each in Modi, Pachha and Raviwar, 2 each in Ganesh, Gurwar and Shanwar and one in Laxmi. Our sample for detailed survey consisted of 36 shops, 6 each from W. Mangalwar and Shukrawar, 3 each from S. Kasba and the Railway Lines, 2 each from Goldfinch, E. Mangalwar, Murarji and S. Sadar and one each from Budhwar, Gurwar, N. Kasba, Jodbhavi, Sakhar, Shanwar, N. Sadar, Siddheshwar, Raviwar and New Tirhegaon. Contrary to expectation, not many of the shops in the sample were owned by the *shimpis* (the tailors' caste). Twelve shops were owned by Kshatriyas, 6 by Lingayats, 5 each by Salis and *shimpis*, 2 each by Rajputs, 'Telangi *shimpi*' and Muslims and one each by a Brahmin and a Jain. Seventeen concerns had a business standing of less than 3 years, 9 concerns had a standing between 5 and 10 years, 8 concerns between 10 and 20 years and the remaining two of 40 years and 60 years respectively. The majority of the shops occupied an area of 1-3 *khans*. The monthly rent paid varied from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 in the case of 12 shops, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 in

⁵ Cambell J. M. *Op. cit.*, p. 492, footnote.

15 shops and it was above Rs. 11 in the case of the remaining shops. In the case of 4 shops, the premises were self-owned.

The work of the tailoring shops in the sample consisted of stitching and other tailoring work. The rates of stitching obviously varied according to the garment stitched. No marked disparity in the rates for stitching charged by the different tailors was observed. Most of the transactions with the customers were on cash basis. The arrears were negligible.

The shops engaged a total of 76 persons; the average of persons engaged thus came to about 2 persons per shop. Of these 76 persons, 49 were owners or their relatives, 25 servants and 2 clerks. Only 15 shops engaged outside help. Thirteen of these engaged 1-2 servants and the remaining two, 3-4 servants. The two clerks worked only for 1 hour a day and got Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively. Of the 25 servants, 13 were paid on piece rate basis and 12 on the time-rate basis. The piece-rate was normally 50 per cent of the value of the work received and the piece-rate servants got about Rs. 15-20 per month. The servants working on time-rates received wages according to their skill. The wages paid varied considerably from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30. Sometimes, apprentices were employed and were paid about Rs. 2 per month. The shops were open for 8-10 hours a day.

The mechanical equipment of the shops included such machines and tools as the sewing machine, iron, pairs of scissors, tapes, thread of various colours, furniture, etc. Four concerns in the sample had 2 sewing machines each, three concerns 3 machines each and one concern 6 machines. The remaining concerns possessed only one machine each. The sewing machines, it was reported, were usually purchased from the local agents of the manufacturing concerns on the instalment basis. The initial investment indicated considerable variations. It varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100 in the case of 20 shops, from Rs. 101 to Rs. 200 in 4 shops, from Rs. 201 to Rs. 300 in 4 other shops, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 in 2 shops and from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 in the remaining shops.

Five shops in the sample had an annual turnover of Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 each, 11 shops of Rs. 201 to Rs. 300 each, 5 shops of Rs. 301 to Rs. 400 each, 4 shops of Rs. 401 to Rs. 500 and 9 shops of Rs. 501 to Rs. 800. One shop reported annual receipts of Rs. 1,080 and another shop of Rs. 1400.

The business of the tailoring shops was brisk during the religious festivals like *Divali*, *Dasara*, *Muharam*, etc. and, as between seasons, on the eve of winter and summer. The respondents felt that their trade was facing tough competition due to an increasing number of new entrants into the industry.

Cloth Sellers

The Gazetteer recorded a total of 162 cloth sellers in Sholapur city and 2 in Sadar Bazaar.⁶ At the time of our census of establishments, there were 235 cloth shops in the city and a total of 807 persons were engaged in them. Of these shops, 89 were in W. Mangalwar, 45 each in Sakhar and Shukrawar, 14 in Ganesh, 12 in Goldfinch, 6 in E. Mangalwar, 5 in Gurwar, 3 each in S. Kasba and Somwar, 2 each in N. Kasba, Laxmi and Siddheshwar and one each in Bhavani, Jodbhavi, Murarji, Raviwar, Railway Lines, Shanwar and S. Sadar. Our sample comprised 24 shops, 9 from W. Mangalwar, 6 from Gurwar, 3 from Shukrawar and 2 each from Ganesh, Goldfinch and Siddheshwar. Nine shops were owned by Salis, 7 by Marwaris, 2 each by Shimpis and Muslims and one each by a Brahmin, Dhangar, Lingayat and Kshatriya. Ten shops had a standing of 1-5 years each, 12 shops of 6-10 years each and the remaining two shops of about 13 years each. The area occupied was from 2 to 4 *khans* each in 11 shops and from 6 to 12 *khans* each in the rest of the shops. The monthly rent was between Rs. 4 to Rs. 15 in the case of 7 shops and between Rs. 16 to 40 in the case of 8 shops. Information for the remaining shops in this regard was not available. Expenses due to lighting ranged from about Re. 1 to Rs. 5 each for the majority of the shops.

The shops in the sample dealt in all kinds of textiles (cotton, woolen and silk), shirting, coating, hosiery, caps, *saris*, bed-sheets and bed-covers, etc. Most of the shop-keepers purchased their requirements from the local wholesale dealers on cash basis. Two concerns got their stock from the local mill shops both on cash and credit basis. After the expiry of the period of credit, usually a fortnight, a charge at the rate of annas 8 per cent per mensem was made. One of the shops ordered all of its stock direct from Bombay. The reported monthly turnover varied from Rs. 80 to Rs. 200 each in 5 shops, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 in 9 shops, from Rs. 600 to Rs. 900 in five shops and from Rs. 1200 to Rs. 2000 in 3 shops. It was Rs. 3200 in another shop and Rs. 10,000 in the remaining shop (which was owned by a Marwari). Like monthly turnover, the figures regarding the stock on hand also showed considerable variations. Thus the stock on hand was valued between Rs. 300 and Rs. 1000 in 7 shops, between Rs. 1100 and Rs. 3000 in 11 shops and at Rs. 3500 and Rs. 5000 respectively in 2 shops. The biggest shop reported a stock worth Rs. 25,000. Only two shops enjoyed storage facilities, the areas for the purpose being roughly 5 *khans* each.

In all the shops in the sample, a total of 50 persons was engaged. Of these, 42 were owners or their relatives, 1 clerk and 7 shop-assistants. The clerk received a salary of Rs. 25 per month while the

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 491-92, footnote.

remuneration of the servants varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 12 each per month. The working hours were roughly 11 to 14 hours a day. The capital sums initially invested were between Rs. 435 and Rs. 1000 each in 11 shops, Rs. 1001-Rs. 2000 each in 7 shops and Rs. 3000-Rs. 5000 each in 5 shops. In the remaining shop, it amounted to Rs. 35,000.

Eleven shops extended credit to the customers. The credit outstanding was between Rs. 15 and Rs. 170 in 7 shops, between Rs. 750 and Rs. 1000 in 3 shops while it was Rs. 2000 in one shop. The remaining shops did not furnish the information concerning this item.

There was no marked seasonality in demand for cloth experienced by these shops, though the trade was brisk on the eve of the religious festivals like *Divali*, *Dasara*, *Moharam*, etc.

Silk and cotton yarn sellers

In the Sholapur Gazetteer, it is noted that there were 57 yarn sellers in the city of Sholapur.¹ According to our census of establishments, there were 50 shops of silk and cotton yarn sellers, and a total of 85 persons were engaged in them. Of these, the largest number, as many as 30, were in Sakhar, 3 were in Raviwar, 2 each in Jodbhavi and Pachha and one each in Ganesh, Gurwar, East Mangalwar and West Mangalwar. Six of these shops were included in our sample for detailed investigation. Four shops in the sample were located in Sakhar and one each in Jodbhavi and W. Mangalwar. Half of the shops were owned by the Marwaris, 2 by Lingayats and one by a Padmasali. Two shops were in business for less than four years, 3 shops for 10 years each and one shop for 16 years. Four shops occupied an area less than 10 *khans* each while the remaining two occupied 16 *khams*, and 50 *khans* respectively. Rents paid showed considerable variations. Two shops paid monthly rents between Rs. 4 and Rs. 9, two shops paid Rs. 25 each and one shop Rs. 58. The premises of one shop were self-owned.

The shops under consideration sold yarn and silk. They procured their requirements from the local wholesalers either on cash or on credit basis. The usual period allowed to buy on credit was 15 days after which 12 annas per hundred rupees per mensem were charged. The monthly turnover of business was between Rs. 160 and Rs. 400 for 4 shops and it was Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 12,000 for the remaining two shops. The sales were mostly on cash terms. One shop reported that it had arrears to be recovered from the customers, amounting to Rs. 6,000, of which about Rs. 1000, according to the respondent, were non-recoverable.

Sixteen persons were engaged in the shops in the sample, of whom 10 were either owners or their relatives. Only 3 shops employed

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 492, footnote.

non-family labour. Of the six servants, 2 received a monthly salary of Rs. 12 each, other 2 servants received a remuneration varying between Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 each and the remaining two between Rs. 25 and Rs. 35 each. The shops remained open for about 10 hours a day. The original amounts of investment varied between Rs. 200 and Rs. 600 for two shops, and they were Rs. 2000 each for other two shops and Rs. 10,000 each for the remaining two shops.

The stock on hand ranged from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 in 3 shops and it was valued at Rs. 1500, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively in the remaining three shops. Only one shop enjoyed storage facilities. It had two godowns having area of 30 *khans* and 50 *khans* respectively for which rentals of Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 per month were paid. The shops did not experience any marked seasonality in the demand for the cotton and silk yarn which they sold. There was a general complaint against the high excise duties levied by the Municipality.

Stationers and General merchants

There is no mention of any shops of stationers and general merchants in the Sholapur Gazetteer. According to our census of establishments, there were 39 such shops and a total of 143 persons were engaged in them. Of these, 12 were in Goldfinch, 10 in S. Kasba, 9 in Shukrawar, 3 in Murarji, 2 in Begam and one each in Modi, Railway Lines and Shanwar. Our sample comprised 8 shops, 3 from S. Kasba, 2 from Shukrawar and one each from Goldfinch, East Mangalwar and W. Mangalwar. The owners of half of the shops in the sample were Brahmins. Two other shops were owned by Muslims and the remaining two by a Shimpi and a Lingayat respectively. One shop was comparatively old and was in business for 15 years, three shops were in the line for 7-14 years each and the remaining four shops for about 2-3 years each. Half of the shops occupied an area of 3-5 *khans* each and the remaining half of 6-13 *khans* each.

The shops in the sample dealt in stationery goods, books (useful for schools), exercise books, almanacs, cutlery, hardware, perfumery, indigenous and foreign medicines, etc. The bulk of the requirements of these shops was purchased from outside both on cash and credit terms. The monthly turnover of 4 shops varied from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 each, while it was Rs. 650, Rs. 925, Rs. 2300 and Rs. 2500 respectively in the remaining shops. The stock on hand was valued at between Rs. 125 and Rs. 225 each in two shops, between Rs. 2500 and Rs. 5000 each in 4 shops and it was worth Rs. 7000 and Rs. 16000 in the remaining two shops. Only one shop enjoyed storage facilities. It had a godown of 2 *khans* for which Rs. 5 were paid as rent, per month.

The total number of persons engaged in the shops under consideration was 31, of whom 16 were owners or their relatives, 7 clerks and 8 servants. The monthly salary of 4 clerks varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15

each and of the remaining 3 from Rs. 19 to Rs. 27. The remuneration of all the servants was between Rs. 5 and Rs. 11 each per month. The working period for the clerks and the servants was 10-13 hours a day.

The business was usually brisk during June and July when the schools opened for the new academic year. During the rest of the year, business was by and large quite steady.

Hair-cutting saloons

It is rather surprising that the Gazetteer did not mention any barbers' shops in Sholapur. According to the census of establishments undertaken by us, there were 102 hair-cutting saloons in the city and a total number of 186 persons were engaged in them. Of these 102 shops, 14 were in Goldfinch, 11 in Shukrawar, 10 in Railway Lines, 9 in Murarji, 7 each in N. Kasba and S. Kasba, 6 in Pachha; 5 each in Begam, N. Sadar Bazaar and Laxmi, 4 each in Siddheshwar and Sakhar, 3 each in Shanwar and S. Sadar, 2 each in W. Mangalwar and New Tirhegaon and one each in E. Mangalwar, Somwar, Gurwar, Jodbhavi and Budhwar.

The concerns included in our sample were 13 in number, of which 3 were in Goldfinch, 2 each in Shukrawar, Murarji and Pachha and one each in N. Kasba, Sakhar, Shanwar and Railway Lines. Eight concerns were owned by the *Nhavis*, two by the *Telangi Nhavis* and one each by Maratha, Sali and Lingayat. Three shops had business standing of 25 years, 15 years and 10 years respectively, two shops had a standing of 6 years each and the remaining 8 were started sometime during 5 years preceding the date of inquiry. The concerns in the sample occupied on an average an area of 3 *khans*, the range of variation being from 2 to 6 *khans*. Two of the concerns paid a monthly rent varying between Re. 1 to Rs. 5 each, four paid Rs. 6-Rs. 10 each, 5 paid Rs. 11 to 15 each and the remaining two Rs. 16-20 each.

The total number of persons engaged in all concerns was 28, out of which as many as 21 belonged to the owners' families (including the owners). Seven persons represented outside labour. Of these, two were employed on a temporary basis; they were called on for work on holidays and festival days when work in the saloons would be heavy. These temporary hands were paid about 12 annas to Re. 1 per day. The methods of wage payment in respect of the remaining 5 non-family workers differed from one another. Thus, three workers received a monthly salary of about Rs. 6-10 each, while the other two got their remuneration which equalled half of the daily takings due to them. As regards the hours of work, it was rather strange to find that three saloons in Goldfinch worked for about 18-20 hours a day, usually from 4-5 o'clock at the day break to 12-1 p.m. at night. In the case of the rest of the shops, the working period ranged from

non-family labour. Of the six servants, 2 received a monthly salary of Rs. 12 each, other 2 servants received a remuneration varying between Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 each and the remaining two between Rs. 25 and Rs. 35 each. The shops remained open for about 10 hours a day. The original amounts of investment varied between Rs. 200 and Rs. 600 for two shops, and they were Rs. 2000 each for other two shops and Rs. 10,000 each for the remaining two shops.

The stock on hand ranged from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 in 3 shops and it was valued at Rs. 1500, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively in the remaining three shops. Only one shop enjoyed storage facilities. It had two godowns having area of 30 *khans* and 50 *khans* respectively for which rentals of Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 per month were paid. The shops did not experience any marked seasonality in the demand for the cotton and silk yarn which they sold. There was a general complaint against the high excise duties levied by the Municipality.

Stationers and General merchants

There is no mention of any shops of stationers and general merchants in the Sholapur Gazetteer. According to our census of establishments, there were 39 such shops and a total of 143 persons were engaged in them. Of these, 12 were in Goldfinch, 10 in S. Kasba, 9 in Shukrawar, 3 in Murarji, 2 in Begam and one each in Modi, Railway Lines and Shanwar. Our sample comprised 8 shops, 3 from S. Kasba, 2 from Shukrawar and one each from Goldfinch, East Mangalwar and W. Mangalwar. The owners of half of the shops in the sample were Brahmins. Two other shops were owned by Muslims and the remaining two by a Shimpi and a Lingayat respectively. One shop was comparatively old and was in business for 15 years, three shops were in the line for 7-14 years each and the remaining four shops for about 2-3 years each. Half of the shops occupied an area of 3-5 *khans* each and the remaining half of 6-13 *khans* each.

The shops in the sample dealt in stationery goods, books (useful for schools), exercise books, almanacs, cutlery, hardware, perfumery, indigenous and foreign medicines, etc. The bulk of the requirements of these shops was purchased from outside both on cash and credit terms. The monthly turnover of 4 shops varied from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 each, while it was Rs. 650, Rs. 925, Rs. 2300 and Rs. 2500 respectively in the remaining shops. The stock on hand was valued at between Rs. 125 and Rs. 225 each in two shops, between Rs. 2500 and Rs. 5000 each in 4 shops and it was worth Rs. 7000 and Rs. 16000 in the remaining two shops. Only one shop enjoyed storage facilities. It had a godown of 2 *khans* for which Rs. 5 were paid as rent, per month.

The total number of persons engaged in the shops under consideration was 31, of whom 16 were owners or their relatives, 7 clerks and 8 servants. The monthly salary of 4 clerks varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15

each and of the remaining 3 from Rs. 19 to Rs. 27. The remuneration of all the servants was between Rs. 5 and Rs. 11 each per month. The working period for the clerks and the servants was 10-13 hours a day.

The business was usually brisk during June and July when the schools opened for the new academic year. During the rest of the year, business was by and large quite steady.

Hair-cutting saloons

It is rather surprising that the Gazetteer did not mention any barbers' shops in Sholapur. According to the census of establishments undertaken by us, there were 102 hair-cutting saloons in the city and a total number of 186 persons were engaged in them. Of these 102 shops, 14 were in Goldfinch, 11 in Shukrawar, 10 in Railway Lines, 9 in Murarji, 7 each in N. Kasba and S. Kasba, 6 in Pachha; 5 each in Begam, N. Sadar Bazaar and Laxmi, 4 each in Siddheshwar and Sakhar, 3 each in Shanwar and S. Sadar, 2 each in W. Mangalwar and New Tirhegaon and one each in E. Mangalwar, Somwar, Gurwar, Jodbhavi and Budhwar.

The concerns included in our sample were 13 in number, of which 3 were in Goldfinch, 2 each in Shukrawar, Murarji and Pachha and one each in N. Kasba, Sakhar, Shanwar and Railway Lines. Eight concerns were owned by the *Nhavis*, two by the *Telanghi Nhavis* and one each by Maratha, Sali and Lingayat. Three shops had business standing of 25 years, 15 years and 10 years respectively, two shops had a standing of 6 years each and the remaining 8 were started sometime during 5 years preceding the date of inquiry. The concerns in the sample occupied on an average an area of 3 *khans*, the range of variation being from 2 to 6 *khans*. Two of the concerns paid a monthly rent varying between Re. 1 to Rs. 5 each, four paid Rs. 6-Rs. 10 each, 5 paid Rs. 11 to 15 each and the remaining two Rs. 16-20 each.

The total number of persons engaged in all concerns was 28, out of which as many as 21 belonged to the owners' families (including the owners). Seven persons represented outside labour. Of these, two were employed on a temporary basis; they were called on for work on holidays and festival days when work in the saloons would be heavy. These temporary hands were paid about 12 annas to Re. 1 per day. The methods of wage payment in respect of the remaining 5 non-family workers differed from one another. Thus, three workers received a monthly salary of about Rs. 6-10 each, while the other two got their remuneration which equalled half of the daily takings due to them. As regards the hours of work, it was rather strange to find that three saloons in Goldfinch worked for about 18-20 hours a day, usually from 4-5 o'clock at the day break to 12-1 p.m. at night. In the case of the rest of the shops, the working period ranged from

10 to 15 hours a day.

The equipment of the concerns consisted of furniture (tables and chairs), the usual necessary instruments like razors, pairs of scissors, mirrors, combs, brushes, etc. and toilet requisites like shaving soap, face powder, oil, towels, etc. The amount of capital originally invested was less than Rs. 50 in the case of 3 concerns, it was Rs. 100 each in 4 concerns, Rs. 150 in one concern, 200 each in 2 concerns, about Rs. 250 each in 2 concerns and Rs. 700 in one concern.

The annual income of 3 concerns was Rs. 1800, Rs. 1200 and Rs. 1000 respectively, and it varied between Rs. 501 and Rs. 700 in 4 concerns and between Rs. 250 and Rs. 500 in 6 concerns. Peak periods in work were on mill holidays and festival days. In the case of 9 shops, 25-50 per cent of the total transactions were on credit basis. Payments were realized usually at the end of the month. One respondent remarked that part of the business suffered due to increasing use of safety razors at home by the people.

Laundries

There is no mention of laundries in the Sholapur District Gazetteer. At the time of our census of establishments, there were 91 laundries and 183 persons were engaged in them. Of these 91 establishments, 13 were in S. Kasba, 12 each in N. Kasba and Shukrawar, 11 in Railway Lines, 9 in S. Sadar, 8 in Modi, 5 in W. Mangalwar, 4 each in E. Mangalwar, Murarji and Pachha, 3 in Sakhar, 2 each in Goldfinch and Begam and 1 each in Siddheshwar and New Tirhegaon. Our sample for intensive inquiry consisted of 9 concerns, of which 2 were in S. Kasba, and one each in N. Kasba, W. Mangalwar, Shukrawar, S. Sadar Bazaar, Modi, Murarji and Railway Lines. All the concerns in the sample were owned by persons belonging to the *Parit* community. One of the concerns followed the trade as hereditary occupation and another had a business standing of about 20 years. Five concerns were started about 5-10 years back while the remaining two were new in the field. The area occupied ranged from 3-6 *khans* each in the case of 7 concerns and it was roughly 15 *khans* each in the case of the remaining concerns. Four concerns paid a monthly rent of Rs. 3-6 each, 3 concerns paid Rs. 10 each and the remaining two Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 respectively.

All the concerns in the sample were engaged in the work of washing and ironing cotton, silk and woollen clothes. The work of dyeing was also undertaken in one of the concerns.

The concerns engaged a total of 26 persons. The average thus came to about 3 persons per concern. Most of the concerns were family concerns. Only 4 out of 26 persons represented the non-family labour. Two of these were clerks who were paid Rs. 10 and Rs. 6 per month respectively, and two were servants who, besides boarding and

lodging, got a remuneration of Rs. 6 each per month. The number of hours of work ranged from 8 to 10 hours a day. The clothes were washed at a lake called *Motibag* at a distance of about 3 miles from the city. One of the concerns employed a bullock cart for carrying the load of clothes to and from the lake which involved it in some expenditure. The original capital invested varied from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 in 3 concerns and from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 in the remaining ones.

The customers of the concerns usually came from the areas where the concerns were located. The annual turnover was, on an average, Rs. 550. It ranged from Rs. 250 to Rs. 600 in the case of 6 concerns, and it was Rs. 700 each in two concerns and Rs. 1000 in the remaining. In almost all the concerns, transactions were on cash basis. The business did not show any marked seasonality. Most of the respondents said that the Municipality should construct a shed at the lake so that they would be protected from the sun during the summer and from the rains during the rainy season. The clothes also could be dried during the rainy season, if such a shed were provided. They also said that specific spots at the bank of the lake should be allotted to each concern so that quarrels would be avoided.

Bangle sellers

The Gazetteer recorded that there were 19 bangle shops in Sholapur city and in Sadar Bazaar.⁸ According to our census of establishments, there were 53 shops in the city, with a total of 75 persons engaged in them. Of these 53 shops, 11 were in Shukrawar, 8 in S. Kasba, 6 in W. Mangalwar, 5 each in N. Kasba and E. Mangalwar, 3 each in Budhwar and Sakhar, 2 each in Goldfinch, Gurwar, Jodbhavi and Railway Lines and one each in Begam, Modi, Somwar and New Tirhegaon. In the sample for detailed inquiry, 6 shops were included, one each from Gurwar, S. Kasba, N. Kasba, E. Mangalwar, W. Mangalwar and Shukrawar. Two shops in the sample had a business standing of over 60 years and both were owned by Jain *Kasars*. Two other shops had a standing of 10 years each and the remaining two of 3-4 years each. Owners of half of the shops were females.

The shops under consideration dealt in bangles, some both at retail and wholesale. The bangles were purchased from the wholesalers on credit as well as on cash terms. If the period of credit, usually a fortnight, lapsed, interest at the rate of Re. 1 per cent per mensem was charged. If during transit, there was any breakage of bangles, the loss had to be borne by the shopkeepers. The monthly turnover was between Rs. 15 and Rs. 30 in 3 shops, Rs. 50 in one shop and Rs. 100 each in the remaining two shops. Only one of the shopkeepers extended credit to his customers. The stock on hand was worth between Rs. 25 and Rs. 100 in three shops and it varied between Rs. 150

⁸*ibid.*

and Rs. 300 in the remaining ones.

The persons engaged in the shops numbered 9, all of whom were owners or members belonging to the families of the owners. The shops remained open for about 10 hours a day. The initial investment was between Rs. 50 and Rs. 150 in 3 shops and between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 in two other shops. Information for the remaining shop in this regard was not available. The monthly expenses on account of rent and lighting varied between Rs. 2 and Rs. 10 in 4 shops, while in the case of 2 remaining shops, the premises were self-owned.

Business was usually brisk at the time of religious festivals like *Sankranti*, *Nagapanchami*, etc. and the marriage season. One shop-keeper reported that he opened up a shop at *Gadda maidan* at the time of *Gadda festival* on the *Sankranti* day, so as to avail of the opportunities of greater sales during the fair.

Bicycles and their accessories

According to our census of establishments, there were 64 bicycle shops in Sholapur city and a total of 129 persons were engaged in them. Of these, 9 were in Shukrawar, 6 in Begam, 5 each in S. Kasba and Murarji, 4 each in Goldfinch, N. Kasba, E. Mangalwar and Sakhar, 3 each in Railway Lines and N. Sadar, 2 each in Budhwar, Gurwar, Jodbhavi, W. Mangalwar, Shanwar, S. Sadar and New Tirhegaon, and one each in Modi, Siddheshwar and Raviwar. Our sample for detailed investigation comprised 7 shops, one each from Begam, N. Kasba, S. Kasba, E. Mangalwar, Railway Lines, Sakhar and Shukrawar. Of these, 4 shops were owned by Muslims and one each by a Lingayat, Kshatriya and a Sali. Five shops in the sample were in business for 2 to 5 years and the remaining two for 6 years and 10 years respectively. The area occupied was 2-4 *khans* each in 5 shops and it was about 8 *khans* each in the other two shops.

None of the shops in the sample dealt in new bicycles. They chiefly undertook repair work and hired out bicycles at a certain rate per hour. They dealt in small accessories and spare parts of bicycles. Two shops also owned gas lamps which were hired out for processions and other purposes. The monthly turnover of business varied from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 each in 3 shops, from Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 each in three other shops, and it was Rs. 65 in the remaining shop. The total stock on hand was valued at between Rs. 350 to Rs. 450 each in 4 shops while it was worth Rs. 600 each in 2 shops and Rs. 800 in the remaining shop.

All the seven shops engaged a total of 16 persons, of whom 10 were owners or their relatives and 6 servants. One of the servants was a boy of 12 who worked for 10 hours a day and was paid Rs. 5 per month. The remaining servants received a salary of about Rs. 10 each per mensem. Hours of work ranged from 10 to 15 hours a day.

The initial investment varied from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 each in 4 shops and it was Rs. 100 and Rs. 1100 respectively in two shops. Information regarding this was not available in the case of the remaining shop. The monthly expenses on account of rent and lighting in 4 shops was between Rs. 3 and Rs. 7 each and in the remaining 3 shops between Rs. 8 and Rs. 15 each. The shopkeepers usually incurred about Rs. 10 as the maintenance charges per cycle per year.

Business was generally slack during the rainy reason. Most of the respondents complained that their customers did not use hired cycles with proper care and that they were not prepared to make good any damage done to bicycles. Moreover, the police and some big men used their cycles very often and for quite long periods, without paying any charges for their use.

The Weekly Mangalwar Bazaar

The weekly bazaar on every Tuesday is held in the Jodbhavi Peth in Sholapur. The Gazetteer describes the bazaar in the following way. The market "is held on every Tuesday and the buyers and sellers number about 10,000. It is a distributing as well as a gathering centre. The producers themselves sell grain, earthenware, yarn, and garden produce The sellers are chiefly from Sholapur and the surrounding villages. The buyers are the towns-people and traders or their agents. There is little barter."⁹ With a view to collecting information regarding the number of sellers, articles exchanged and the prevalent prices of some important commodities, on-the-spot inquiries were made by our investigators. The market was visited on seven occasions.¹⁰ To have a rough idea about the number of shops and commodities offered for sale, information pertaining to one Tuesday (Nov. 1, 1938) is presented in Table 5.1 as a specimen. Table 5.2 presents data regarding the market prices as prevailing on September 20, 1938. Our data indicated that the number of sellers coming to the market varied from about 500 to 700. It is interesting to note that the proportion of female sellers in the Tuesday Market was not insignificant; it was about 47 per cent of the total. The sellers dealing in food, drink, tobacco, etc. numbered 338 out of a total of 717. Next came the group of sellers of textile, leather and other goods. Dealers in furniture and household requisites were 107 and those in toilet, stationery, etc. were 39. About 33 sellers formed the miscellaneous group. Taking into account specific goods, it was found that the important goods bought and sold, in the order of importance by the number shops were: grocery and spicery; old clothes, yarn etc.; new clothes and cloth; vegetables; hardware; and toilet cosmetics etc. The

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 262.

¹⁰ July 12; August 2; September 6 and 20; October 4 and 18 and November (1938).

TABLE 5.1 : *Number of shops and persons engaged in them in the weekly bazaar (Mangalwar Bazaar) on 1-11-38.*

<i>Type of shop</i>	<i>Shops</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
I Food, drink, tobacco etc.			
(i) Bhusar	55	31	24
(ii) Kirana and spices	142	80	62
(iii) Vegetables	47	19	28
(iv) Fruits	20	14	6
(v) Fish	15	8	7
(vi) Restaurant and similar other shops (sugarcane juice etc.)	26	4	22
(vii) Pan tobacco etc.	33	19	14
Total: food, drink, tobacco etc.	338	175	163
II Textile, leather etc.			
(i) New clothes and cloth	71	58	13
(ii) Old clothes, yarn etc.	89	34	55
(iii) Needle thread etc.	34	3	31
(iv) Leather goods	6	4	2
Total: textile, leather etc.	200	99	101
III Furniture and household requisites			
(i) Furniture and woodwork	9	—	9
(ii) Hardware	38	15	23
(iii) Brass, copper and aluminium wares	18	18	—
(iv) Tin, glass bottles, lamps etc.	15	15	—
(v) Pottery	12	6	6
(vi) Bamboowork, mattresses etc.	15	1	14
Total: furniture and household requisites	107	55	52
IV Toilet, stationery etc.			
(i) Toilets, cosmetics etc.	33	27	6
(ii) Stationery, toys, indigenous medicines etc.	6	4	2
Total: toilet, stationery etc.	39	31	8
V Miscellaneous			
	33	15	18
Total	717	376	342

TABLE 5.2 : Prices of some commodities in weekly bazaar (Mangalwar bazaar) on 20-9-38.

Commodities	Quantity	Price			Remarks
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	
Rice	4.5 to 4.75 seers	1	—	—	
Jowar	10.5 "	1	—	—	
Wheat (Bausi)	5.5 "	1	—	—	
Wheat (Jod)	6 "	1	—	—	
Bajari	9 "	1	—	—	
Tur Dal	3.5 "	1	—	—	
Mung (Green)	6.5 "	1	—	—	
Mung (Yellow)	8.5 "	1	—	—	
Ground nuts	8 "	1	—	—	
Gur	1 Pasri	—	4	6	By weight
Sweet Oil	1 Savasher	—	1	3	"
Salt	1 Seer	—	2	—	By measure
Onions (dry)	1 Pasri	—	—	9	By weight
Chillies (dry)	1 Savasher	—	1	6	"
Chillies (green)	1 Pasri	—	2	6	"
Tamarind	1 Savasher	—	—	6	"
Turmeric	1 Savasher	—	2	—	"
Spices	1 Chhatak	—	2	—	"
Tobacco	1 Savasher	—	3	6	"
Coat	Big size	1	12	—	
Shirt	Big size	—	11	—	
"	Medium size	—	5	—	
"	Small size	—	1	6	
Dhoti	A pair (9 yds.)	2	—	—	
"	A pair (8 yds.)	1	10	—	
Sacks (empty)	Big size	—	3	9	
"	Small size	—	2	—	
Aluminium wares	1 Tola	—	—	6	
Scrap utensils	1 Seer	—	12	—	

At this time, old measures were in vogue. [2 new seers (by measure) were equal old seer (by measure)].

In weights 1 Savasher = 3/8 Seer = 30 Tolas.
1 Pasari = 1.5 Seers = 120 Tolas.

It makes it clear that all the shops were one-man concerns. The commodities in the sale of which the females predominated were: pulses; sugarcane juice, drinks and eatables (restaurants); old clothes and yarn; needle, thread, etc.; hardware; and bamboo work,

TABLE 5.1 : Number of shops and persons engaged in them in the weekly bazaar (Mangalwar Bazaar) on 1-11-38.

Type of shop	Shops	Males	Females
I Food, drink, tobacco etc.			
(i) Bhusar	55	31	24
(ii) Kirana and spices	142	80	62
(iii) Vegetables	47	19	28
(iv) Fruits	20	14	6
(v) Fish	15	8	7
(vi) Restaurant and similar other shops (sugarcane juice etc.)	26	4	22
(vii) Pan tobacco etc.	33	19	14
Total: food, drink, tobacco etc.	338	175	163
II Textile, leather etc.			
(i) New clothes and cloth	71	58	18
(ii) Old clothes, yarn etc.	89	34	55
(iii) Needle thread etc.	34	3	81
(iv) Leather goods	6	4	2
Total: textile, leather etc.	200	99	101
III Furniture and household requisites			
(i) Furniture and woodwork	9	—	9
(ii) Hardware	38	15	23
(iii) Brass, copper and aluminium wares	18	18	—
(iv) Tin, glass bottles, lamps etc.	15	15	—
(v) Pottery	12	6	6
(vi) Bamboowork, mattresses etc.	15	1	14
Total: furniture and household requisites	107	55	52
IV Toilet, stationery etc.			
(i) Toilets, cosmetics etc.	33	27	6
(ii) Stationery, toys, indigenous medicines etc.	6	4	2
Total: toilet, stationery etc.	39	31	8
V Miscellaneous			
	33	15	18
Total	717	376	342

TABLE 5.2 : Prices of some commodities in weekly bazaar (Mangalwar bazaar) on 20-9-38

Commodities	Quantity	Price			Remarks
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	
Rice	4.5 to 4.75 seers	1	—	—	
Jowar	10.5 "	1	—	—	
Wheat (Bausi)	5.5 "	1	—	—	
Wheat (Jod)	6 "	1	—	—	
Bajari	9 "	1	—	—	
Tur Dal	3.5 "	1	—	—	
Mung (Green)	6.5 "	1	—	—	
Mung (Yellow)	8.5 "	1	—	—	
Ground nuts	8 "	1	—	—	
Gur	1 Pasri	—	4	6	By weight
Sweet Oil	1 Savasher	—	1	3	"
Salt	1 Seer	—	2	—	By measure
Onions (dry)	1 Pasri	—	—	9	By weight
Chillies (dry)	1 Savasher	—	1	6	"
Chillies (green)	1 Pasri	—	2	6	"
Tamarind	1 Savasher	—	—	6	"
Turmeric	1 Savasher	—	2	—	"
Spices	1 Chhatak	—	2	—	"
Tobacco	1 Savasher	—	3	6	"
Coat	Big size	1	12	—	
Shirt	Big size	—	11	—	
"	Medium size	—	5	—	
"	Small size	—	1	6	
Dhoti	A pair (9 yds.)	2	—	—	
"	A pair (8 yds.)	1	10	—	
Sacks (empty)	Big size	—	3	9	
"	Small size	—	2	—	
Aluminium wares	1 Tola	—	—	6	
Scrap utensils	1 Seer	—	12	—	

At this time, old measures were in vogue. [2 new seers (by measure) were equal to the old seer (by measure)].

In weights 1 Savasher = 3/8 Seer = 30 Tolas.

1 Pasari = 1.5 Seers = 120 Tolas.

It makes it clear that all the shops were one-man concerns. The commodities in the sale of which the females predominated were: tables; sugarcane juice, drinks and eatables (restaurants); old clothes and yarn; needle, thread, etc.; hardware; and bamboo work,

matresses, etc. The data on prices set out in the Table shows that it was usual to quote prices of grain in term of per unit of money while those of other commodities (like oil, vegetable, clothes, etc.) in terms of per unit of the commodity. At the time of our survey, in spite of the introduction of new measures, the old measures were in vogue. Two new seers equalled one old seer. In Sholapur, there were some local units in terms of which transactions were made, even though they were very odd. For example *savasher* was equivalent to $\frac{3}{8}$ of a seer (or 30 tolas) and one *pasri* was equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers (120 tolas).

Bullock carts

The bullock cart was used mainly as a vehicle for goods transport in Sholapur city. At the time of our Survey, there were 321 bullock carts in the city. Table 5.3 presents information regarding bullock cart owners classified according to modes of operation and the number of carts and bullocks. From the table, the predominance of the small unit of ownership and the prevalence of self-operation are clearly apparent. The total number of bullock-carts and of bullocks was 321 and 428 respectively and these were owned by 296 persons. Of 296 owners, as many as 271 owned only one cart, 21 owned 2 carts and the remaining owned 3 or more than 3 carts. Of the 321 bullock carts, 197 were self-driven, 116 were driven by drivers and 18 were driven by both the owners and the drivers.

The places where the bullock carts were parked were the railway station and the market places. The cartmen worked for about 12-14 hours a day, from 6 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock in the evening. The maximum weight allowed to be carried was 600 lbs. per cart driven by one bullock and double the amount per cart driven by 2 bullocks. The cartmen charged about 4-8 annas per trip.

The gross daily earnings of a cartman ranged from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-0-0, and the net earnings from 8 annas to one rupee. The cost of a bullock was between Rs. 60 to Rs. 120 and that of the cart between Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. On an average, the daily expenses on a bullock were from 12 annas to one rupee. The annual repairing charges amounted to about Rs. 10. The annual tax was Rs. 11 per cart. Fine 'secret distributional expenses', etc. came to about Rs. 5. Besides these, rent for the stables formed an important item in cost which differed from one cartman to another. The business was brisk during and after the *Divali* and slack during the rainy season.

Tongas

Like many of the cities and district towns, tonga was the chief vehicle of passenger traffic in Sholapur city. Our inquiry recorded that there were 112 tongas in the city. Table 5.4 presents information regarding the owners, drivers and the number of tongas and horse

owned.

Mode of operation	1 Cart			2 Carts			3 Carts	4 Carts	5 Carts	Total No. of owners	Total No. of bullock carts	Total No. of bullocks
	With 1 bullock	With 2 bullocks	Total	With 2 bullocks	With 3 bullocks	With 4 bullocks	Total	With 5 bullocks				
1. Self driving	169	28	197	—	—	—	—	—	—	197	197	225
2. Self and Driver	—	—	—	7	—	2	9	—	—	9	18	22
3. Driver only	44	30	74	3	1	8	12	1	—	90	116	181
Total	219	58	271	10	1	10	21	1	—	296	321	428

TABLE 5.4 : Tonga owners classified according to modes of operation and number of tongas and horses owned.

Mode of operation	1 Tonga			2 Tongas			3 Tongas	4 Tongas	Total No. of owners	Total No. of tongas	Total No. of horses
	With 1 horse	With 2 horses	Total	With 2 horses	With 3 horses	Total	With 3 horses	With 4 horses			
1. Self	11	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	13
2. Self and Driver	6	4	10	2	—	2	1	—	13	17	31
3. Driver only	46	11	57	8	3	11	—	1	69	83	134
Total	63	16	79	10	3	13	1	1	94	112	178

possessed by each owner. There were 94 persons who owned 11 tongas and 178 horses. Of 94 owners, 79 owners possessed only one tonga. This revealed the dominance of the small unit of ownership. A large majority of the tongas was driven by persons employed for the purpose. Of all the owners, only 12 drove the tonga themselves. In some cases, the owner worked during the day and employed a driver on night shift.

The daily gross receipts of tonga owners were on an average Rs. 2-8-0, and they varied from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 4-4-0 from one tonga-owner to another. Net earnings per day were roughly Rs. 0-14-0 to Rs. 1-4-0. The cost of a tonga was about Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. The horses could be purchased at prices varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 200 depending upon the build and breed of the animal. A tonga-owner had to incur expenses on a number of items like the daily feed of the horse, remuneration of the driver if any, repair or replacement of poles, harness, solid rubber tyres, cushions, water-proof screens, etc. licence fees, passing charges, wheel tax, and so on. On an average the daily expenditure on feed per horse was Rs. 0-10-0 to Re. 1. The passing charges amounted to Rs. 140 per year. If drivers were employed, each was paid about Rs. 170 per year. Annual expenses on repairs came to about Rs. 10. The *tongawallas* were prosecuted for certain offences for which an annual expenditure of Rs. 10 was usually incurred. The municipal wheel tax was about Rs. 9 per annum. Besides these, there were some secret distributional expenses that every tonga owner had to incur.

The *tongawallas* worked for about 10-12 hours, usually from 7 a.m. to 12 a.m. and again from 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. Sometimes, a tonga was worked during night also, in which case a driver was employed.

There was no remarkable seasonality as such in the business of the tongas. During the railway zone ticket season, however, tongas were much in demand. Due to the increase in passenger traffic at that time the *tongawallas* earned much more than they normally did for a period of about 2 months or so.

Most of the tonga-owners had their business restricted to the city particularly since the advent of the taxis in the field of passenger traffic. At the time of heavy traffic, some of the tongas were run to adjacent places outside of Sholapur. Many of the tonga owners whom we interviewed felt that their business suffered a lot due to competition from the taxis, which could beat them both in respect of speed and lower charges.

Taxis and Lorries

Taxis and lorries in Sholapur were used for passenger traffic and transport of goods respectively. At the time of our survey, there were about 20 taxis in the city. We included in our sample 5 taxi-owners

of detailed inquiry. Of these, one was a Brahmin and two each were Marathas and Lingayats. Three taxi-owners had a standing of 2 to 8 years and two were in business for 13 years each. The motor-cabs were parked in garages for which a monthly rent of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 each was paid by the taxi-owners.

The business of the taxi-owners in Sholapur was confined only to Sholapur district, as they were not allowed to do business in other districts. The taxi-owners in the sample engaged in all 6 persons of whom 3 were owners (who drove the taxi themselves), 2 drivers and 1 cleaner. The drivers were paid about Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 each and the cleaner Rs. 8 per month. Reliable information regarding gross and net earnings on the part of the taxi-owners could not be obtained. The value of the touring cars in their present condition was placed between Rs. 800 and Rs. 1000 each by the taxi-owners. The total annual expenditure varied between Rs. 1025 and Rs. 1200 for 3 taxi-owners and it was Rs. 1266 in the case of one owner. The remaining owner did not furnish the necessary information. The various items

of which expenditure had to be incurred by the taxi-owners were: passing charges, motor-painting charges, cushions, electric batteries, overhauling, tubes and tyres, uniform of drivers, various taxes, licence fees, etc. Information on expenses on some of the items was given by the respondents. For example, the passing charges varied from about Rs. 350 to Rs. 600 per year. Taxes took away about Rs. 100. Repair and overhauling charges obviously indicated wide variations, as their amounts depended upon the frequency of use of the vehicle and its condition. They varied from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 for three taxi-owners and they were Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 respectively for the remaining two owners. The prosecutions against the owners and the secret distributional charges also involved the owners in some expenditure. The business of the taxi-owners was slack during the rainy season when business amounted only to about 40 per cent of normal business. The taxis were in great demand during the marriage season and at the time of Pandharpur fair.

The lorries in Sholapur were used for the transport of goods. There were 15 lorries in the city at the time of our survey. It was reported that the motor trucks were introduced in Sholapur only about 2 years previous to our investigation. We included in our sample 6 lorry-owners. Three of these were Brahmins, 2 Lingayats and one Padma-
All had started their business 2 years back.

The major item of capital expenditure was the price of the lorry itself, which varied from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 4000. Some of the lorry-owners in our sample had purchased the trucks on instalment basis. They borrowed money from the banks and repaid their loans by instalments. The banks charged the owners at the rate of 8 per cent annum on the total sum advanced by them to the lorry-owners.

The lorries carried for transport all sorts of goods. They had about 100 trips each per year. The lorries were allowed to carry goods weighing 90 Bengalee maunds at a time. While the goods were in transit, their responsibility lay solely with the lorry-owners. The lorry-owners charged the *bhusar* goods at a rate of 9 annas per maund and annas 14 per bale of cloth. Information regarding gross and net earnings on the part of the owners in our sample was not available.

The lorry-owners under consideration employed 12 persons, 6 of whom were drivers and 6 cleaners. The drivers received a remuneration of Rs. 30 each per month with an allowance of annas 4 per day and the cleaners received Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 with a daily allowance of annas 2. The main items of expenditure, aside from the salaries of drivers and cleaners, were petrol, repair, passing charges, octroi and taxes. The annual passing charges came to about Rs. 450 to Rs. 480 each. Petrol was available at the time of our survey at a rate of Rs. 1-5-0 per gallon. Expenditure on tubes and tyres amounted roughly to Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1200 per year. Repairing charges differed according to the nature of the repair work and the condition of the truck. They varied from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1000 each per year in the case of the lorry-owners in our sample. The annual insurance payment amounted to Rs. 600 each.

The respondents complained that the amount of weight allowed to be carried was 200 maunds previously, but it was reduced to 90 maunds. This had given a set-back to their business. As between seasons, the rainy season was comparatively dull from the point of view of the business of the lorry-owners.

Carting Agents or Hundekaris

Carting agents known as the *Hundekaris* represented an agency engaged in the handling of goods, on behalf of local merchants, to and from the railway station. At the time of our survey, there were about 30 carting agents in Sholapur. Our sample comprised 6 agents, two from S. Kasba and one each from N. Kasba, Bhavani, Mangalwar and Sakhar. Two agents came from the Brahmin community and one each from the Muslim, Shimpi, Kshatriya and Lingayat communities. The business standing of 3 agents was between 8 and 10 years, of 2 agents between 16 and 20 years while it was 30 years in the case of the remaining agent.

The functions performed by a *hundekari* may be described in a quotation from the Poona Survey. "The services performed by a carting agent were limited. He confined himself exclusively to goods transported by the railways. Goods brought into or taken out of the city by roads were not his concern. He was also not concerned with the packing or unpacking of goods. He was thus a specialised sort of transport agent. It was, however, always convenient for the mer-

chants and traders in the city to engage his services. If the goods brought by railways were not removed within a stipulated period the consignee had to pay demurrage. As the exact date of the arrival of consignments by railways was somewhat uncertain the probability of incurring these charges was great. It was usually very inconvenient for a merchant or a trader to visit the railway goods yards every day. It was here that the services of the carting agent proved useful.¹¹

The clientele of the carting agents was of two types: contractual and casual. Generally speaking, the contracted clientele was formed by the wholesalers while the retailers represented casual clientele as they required the services of carting agents only occasionally. For his clientele, the *hundekari* performed the services of booking of goods, their loading and unloading, paying the railway charges, octroi duty, etc. The *hundekari* was wholly responsible for any damage to goods after he had taken them over from the railway authorities and before he had delivered them to the traders. The rates charged by the *hundekaris* in the sample to their permanent customers varied from about annas 2 to annas 6 per load, and in the case of cloth, annas 4 per bale of cloth. If the *hundekaris* owned the bullock carts which they used for transportation, they charged annas 4 per trip. The charges were obviously a little higher for the casual customers. The contractual and casual clientele represented a number of trades like those of grocery, stationery, timber, cloth, cotton yarn, colours, fruit, etc. The yearly gross turnover was valued at Rs. 40,000 in the case of one carting agent, at Rs. 60,000 in the case of another, at Rs. 100,000 each among 3 agents and at Rs. 150,000 in respect of remaining one agent. It was customary to settle accounts with the customers within a month. Sometimes, however, arrears remained, which varied from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1000 each in the case of the carting agents in our sample.

A total of 10 persons was engaged by the *hundekaris* under consideration. Of these, 5 were clerks and 5 were servants. The clerks were paid Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 each, while the servants about Rs. 15 each per mensem. At the railway station, coolies were employed for the purpose of loading or unloading of the goods.

The chief means of transportation of goods to and from the railway station was furnished by the bullock-cart. Three carting agents in the sample had their own bullock carts. Two of them possessed two carts each and the remaining one cart. The three agents who did not own any cart hired the carts usually at the rates varying from annas 4 to annas 8 per trip, depending on the weight of the load and the distance to be covered. The yearly expenditure on owned-bullock carts was between Rs. 365 to Rs. 500 per cart for each of the 3 agents who

¹¹ Gadgil, D. R., *Poona: A Socio-economic Survey, Part I — Economic*, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona 4. Publication No. 12, 1945, pp. 245-46.

possessed their own carts. One carting agent had to pay Rs. 8 per month as a rental for the stable.

The carting agents in the sample reported that due to the increase in goods traffic by the trucks, there was a decline in their business roughly to the tune of 40 per cent of what they did before. In spite of some attempts, the carting agents of Sholapur could not form a trade association, the main obstacle being a lack of an agreement regarding the rates which all carting agents should uniformly charge for their clientele.

Casual labour

The information about casual labourers may be presented by classifying them into two groups: (i) those who were generally engaged on specific types of work in certain localities and (ii) those who gathered at different 'labour stands' in the city and offered their services for a variety of casual and unskilled work to the public at large. These two groups differed from one another in respect of the duration and certainty of employment as well as the rates of remuneration.

Casual labourers of the first group were found mainly at the market centres. We collected information about the labourers in the food grains market and the timber market. The labourers in the grain market were mostly male workers. They belonged to the Maratha, Lingayat and the Muslim communities. A group of 2-3 labourers was, as it were, attached to a certain shop. The usual work was the carrying of goods from one place to another. Besides this coolie work, they also got the work of cleaning and loading or unloading the grain. For carrying a bag of grain, the workers usually got a remuneration of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas to $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas. A worker would earn about 8 to 10 annas a day during normal times and about Re. 1-0-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 during brisk times (as after the harvest). There were about 100-125 labourers seeking work in the grain market and each would normally get work during the first ten days of the month after which the employment opportunities generally slackened. In the timber market, there were about 30-40 casual labourers, the majority among whom were *kongadis* and the Muslims. They charged a sum varying from one to two annas per load of timber.

The largest proportion of casual labour in the city of Sholapur belonged to the group of unattached casual labour who sought employment at the various labour stands in the city. At the time of our survey, there were four important labour stands in different parts of the city. These were situated in Navi Peth, Jodbhavi, camp area and near the textile mills respectively. The stand in the Navi Peth was initially in the area known as the *Hajumahi Chowk*. Due to the increase in the traffic there, it was removed to a place opposite a Muni-

ipal dispensary. This place also was found to be inconvenient. Ultimately, with a view to having a permanent labour stand, the Sholapur Municipality built a shed for the labourers opposite the *Killa Ves*. The shed could accommodate a large number and was equipped with a tap and a latrine. The labourers used to come to the stand from 6.30 a.m. onwards. By 7.30 a.m., there would be about 200-250 labourers. By 8 a.m. about half of them would get work and would leave the place. The remaining would wait in anticipation of work or would seek work elsewhere. After 2 o'clock in the afternoon, no labourer was found at the stand. Of the total casual labourers at this stand, about 30-40 were reported to be females. The labourers came from the Maratha, Lingayat and Muslim communities. Among the females, Maratha and Kamati Telugu labourers were predominant. The labourers formed a group of unskilled and semi-skilled workers. Some of them assisted in the work of the masons, carpenters, etc. Most of the labour was local. A few workers came from the neighbouring villages within the radius of 6-8 miles from Sholapur.

The casual labourers at the 'Jodbhavi stand' gathered together in large numbers particularly at the time of the Mangalwar Bazaar. The labourers came at about 6.30 a.m. and used to be there till 10 a.m. Most of the labourers belonged to the Lingayat and Kongadi castes. Skilled labourers were only rarely found at the stand. The labour stand near the mills drew labourers from casual workers as well as the mill labourers who served as substitute labour. Everyday, till 10 a.m., about 40-50 labourers sought employment at this place. The stand in the camp was near the Sadar Bazaar Market place. It was visited by about 100-125 labourers everyday. About half of these were semi-skilled labourers who could be employed in construction and other type of related repair work. Besides the labour stands enumerated above, casual labourers belonging to different castes like the Kongadis, Vadars, Muslims, etc. were found moving at different places in the city and at places where construction or other work was likely to begin or was already in progress.

CHAPTER VI

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS

The Scheme of Occupational Classification

In an earlier chapter, a classification of total persons in the house sample population into earners, non-earners and unemployed persons was set out with a view to describing broadly the earning status of our sample population. The present chapter is devoted to a detailed study of earners and their occupation. Our questionnaire was framed to collect information on such important items as age and sex of earners, their educational status, duration in present employment, annual earnings, etc.

The data concerning the earners were tabulated according to the graded scheme of the occupational classification evolved at the time of the first survey of Poona. The main features of this classification have been fully described in Part I of the Poona Survey. Instead of paraphrasing, we may quote the relevant portions from the Poona Survey.

‘ . . . In the determination of the grades both social and economic factors were taken into consideration. . . .

The classification adopted . . . 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 skill groups in society . . .

. . . the grades are not purely “skill” or purely “status” grades but rather “skill-status” grades. . . .

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, gold-smiths, 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 shops 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 highest 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 businesses 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.¹

The General Occupational Structure

The total earners in the sample (excluding those of Grade XIII) numbered 6,876, of whom 5,593 or 81.3 per cent were adult males, 1,068 or 15.5 per cent adult females, 169 or 2.5 per cent non-adult males and 46 or 0.7 per cent non-adult females. Grade I comprised 1509 earners or 22.0 per cent of the total earners in the sample. Of the total earners in this grade, the largest single concentration, amounting to 37.3 per cent, was found in the sub-grade of workers engaged in the preparatory processes of weaving. Servants in shops and unattached casual labourers were about 10 per cent each and sweepers and scavengers, domestic servants, servants in factories, workshops, etc. and other servants were about 6-7 per cent each. Due to the existence of textile industry, Grade II figured very prominently in the occupational structure of Sholapur. Nearly half of the total number of earners in our sample were found to be concentrated in Grade II. Of the earners in this grade, 59 per cent were skilled workers in cotton mills (38 per cent being workers other than weavers and 21 per cent being weavers), and 24 per cent were handloom weavers. The concentration of earners in these sub-classes was so heavy that their proportions in others appeared comparatively very insignificant.

Grade III included 319 earners or 4.6 per cent of total earners. Of the earners of this grade, slightly less than half were found to be engaged in the lowest administrative posts. About one-fifth were primary teachers and 13 per cent were astrologers and priests. In Grade IV, there were 491 earners, i.e. 7.1 per cent of the total. About 42 per cent of these were engaged in small business, 31 per cent in small shops and 27 per cent were hawkers. The 329 earners in Grade V formed 4.8 per cent of total earners in the sample. About one-third of earners of this grade were found in miscellaneous jobs (like those of jobbers, etc.), while 27 per cent were tailors, 17 per cent firemen, fitters, etc., 12 per cent goldsmiths and 8 per cent motor-drivers. Grade VI accounted for 377 earners, i.e. for 5.5 per cent of the aggregate number of earners. About three-fourths of

¹ Gadgil, D. R., Poona—*A Socio-economic Survey Part I, Economic*, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona 4, Publication No. 12, 1945, pp. 252-55.

these were clerks (30 per cent being employed in government bodies and the remaining in other offices) and the rest were shop-assistants. Only 50 earners (i.e. less than 1 per cent of total earners) were recorded in Grade VII, of whom more than half held administrative posts (as those of sub-inspectors, sub-registrars, etc.), 26 per cent were secondary teachers and the remaining were civil and mechanical engineers and overseers. Grade VIII contained 376 earners or 5.5 per cent of the total. Of these, a quarter each were the owners of cloth and yarn shops, and of grain and grocery shops. About 21 per cent were engaged in agency business. About 10 per cent were keepers of prepared food and drink shops and 8 per cent of other shops.

There were only 32 or less than 1 per cent earners in Grade IX. Of these, 28 belonged to liberal professions (doctors, lawyers, professors, etc.) and the remaining were administrative officers. Grade X comprised 27 earners who represented owners of factories, large shops, etc. Pensioners constituting Grade XI were 36 in number. There were 44 earners in Grade XII of whom 40 were beggars and 4 prostitutes. Grade XIII of the unemployed contained 72 persons.

Juvenile and Old Earners

The non-adult earners (i.e. earners in the age-group 0-15) indicated in Table No. 6.1 formed the group of juvenile earners. These were 215 in number, or 3.2 per cent of the total number of earners in the sample. The sex-composition of the juvenile earners was : 169 (or about 80 per cent) males and 46 (or 20 per cent) females. The largest single concentration of juvenile earners, amounting to 70 per cent, was in Grade I, followed by a secondary concentration of 23 per cent in Grade II. The rest were distributed in Grades III to VI and Grade VIII. It is interesting to note that all the female juveniles were concentrated in Grades I and II and they were totally absent in all other grades. Of the total juvenile earners in Grade I, 60 per cent were found to be engaged in the preparatory processes of weaving. About 15 per cent were servants in shops. The remaining were reported to be working as domestic servants, servants in hotels and restaurants, other servants, cowherds, 'bidi' workers, assistants to artisans, unattached casual labourers, etc. Grade II comprised 50 juvenile earners of whom 19 were handloom weavers, 18 workers other than weavers in cotton spinning and weaving mills and the remaining washermen, workers in leather industries, etc. The one non-adult earner recorded in Grade III was a peon. Of the 4 earners in Grade IV, 2 were hawkers and one each was engaged in small business and small shop. All the three juvenile earners of Grade V were tailors. Of the three earners in Grade VI, one was a shop-assistant and two were clerks. In Grade VIII, the two earners were engaged in grain and grocery business. All the three juvenile earners

of Grade XII were beggars.

Slightly more than 6 per cent of the total earners in our sample were old earners belonging to the age group 55 and above. Of these, only about one-sixth were females. The distribution of the old earners as between different occupations showed that their major concentrations were in Grades I and II, which together absorbed nearly half of the total old earners. In Grades IV, VIII and XI, the old earners were 11 per cent, 10 per cent and 9 per cent respectively. In Grade I, which accounted for 17 per cent of old earners, about one-third were engaged in preparatory processes of weaving and about 18 per cent each were domestic servants and casual labourers. In Grade II which comprised 29 per cent of old earners, about 40 per cent were workers and weavers in cotton spinning and weaving mills, 35 per cent in handloom weaving and 14 per cent in the miscellaneous occupations. Old earners of Grade III were mostly in small shops and small businesses. In Grade VIII, they were more or less evenly distributed in grain and grocery shops, cloth and yarn shops and agency businesses. As regards Grade XI which represented pensioners, they obviously made up the entire strength of earners of that grade.

Female Earners

Of the total number of 6,876 earners in the sample, 1,114 or 16.2 per cent were female earners. The distribution of the female earners as between different occupational grades and sub-grades indicated that, broadly speaking, the women were engaged mostly in unskilled or semi-skilled non-specialized types of work (e.g. Grades I, II, IV, etc.), and in the case of those employed in higher and skilled jobs, in those jobs which may be called specifically the women's jobs (e.g. nurses, ayahs, etc.). The largest single concentration of female earners accounting for 61.5 per cent of the total was in Grade I. Grade II comprised about a quarter and Grade IV nearly 10 per cent. The remaining 4.5 per cent were distributed in Grades III, V, VIII and XII. In other grades, the female earners were totally absent. Most of the female earners in Grade I, about 8 out of every 10, were found to be engaged in the preparatory processes of weaving. This was an expected result. In this sub-grade, the female earners outnumbered the male earners.² They were in some strength also in the sub-grades of domestic servants, *bidi* workers, sweepers and scavengers, other servants and unattached casual labourers. Nearly 80 per cent of female earners in Grade II were workers other than weavers in cotton mills. The remaining were found mainly in the category of cooks and

² Kakade, R. G.,—*A Socio-economic Survey of Weaving Communities in Sholapur*, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Publication No. 14, 1947, pp. 50-51.

ayahs and other miscellaneous occupations. In Grade III, about two-thirds were primary teachers and the rest were nurses, maid-servants in offices, etc. Of the female earners in Grade IV, about 40 per cent were engaged in small shops, and about 30 per cent each in small business and as hawkers. In Grade XII, two-thirds of the female earners were beggars and the remaining one-third were prostitutes.

Literacy by Occupational Grades

Table 6.1 embodies information regarding the literacy of earners in the various occupational grades. Of the total number of earners in our sample (excluding Grade XIII), about 60 per cent were illiterate, 40 per cent literate and only 8 per cent literate in English. As between male and female earners, the proportions of literacy in vernacular languages and in English were higher among the former than among the latter. Thus the proportion of literates among adult males was 48 per cent and of literates in English about 10 per cent. Among the non-adult males, literates were 27 per cent. The corresponding proportion in the case of adult females was only 3 per cent. All of the non-adult female earners were illiterate. Literates in English were as good as absent among the female earners. In Grade I, about 8 out of every 10 earners were illiterate. Literates in English were insignificant. The incidence of illiteracy was comparatively much lower among the sub-grades representing servants in shops, assistants to artisans and servants in hotels, restaurants etc., and servants in factories, workshops, etc. Among workers engaged in the *preparatory* processes of weaving which accounted for a substantial proportion of earners in Grade I, illiteracy was very high, about 97 per cent being illiterate. Among the earners of Grade II, nearly 30 per cent were literate and only 2 per cent literate in English. It is interesting to observe that while literates were about 42 per cent among weavers in cotton mills, they were only 12 per cent among the handloom weavers. The workers other than weavers in the cotton mills had 30 per cent of literates in them. Among the remaining sub-grades, the carpenters, masons and cooks and ayahs showed relatively better literacy conditions.

The proportion of literates in Grade III was 80 per cent and of literates in English about 13 per cent. All the primary teachers and all compounders, nurses, etc. were literate, the proportion of literacy in English among the former being 20 per cent. Nearly 80 per cent of priests and astrologers and 70 per cent of earners in the lowest administrative posts were literate. In Grade IV, 38 per cent were literate and about 5 per cent literate in English. All the sub-groups of this grade, viz. hawkers, small business and small shops, approximated to the average conditions of the grade. Of the earners in Grade V, 78 per cent were literate and 20 per cent literate in English.

TABLE 6.1 : *Earners classified according to occupation, age, sex and*

Occupational grade	Age and sex*	Total	Educational status			Duration in present occupation (years)			
			Illiterate	Literate	Literate in English	Upto 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over	Not stated
I Unskilled manual work	1	37	29	8	—	6	14	16	1
	2	5	5	—	—	3	2	—	—
1. Agricultural labourers, cow herds, assistants to gardeners etc.	3	5	5	—	—	—	—	3	2
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	47	39	8	—	9	16	19	3
2. Labourers engaged in earthwork, building roads brick kilns etc	1	30	28	2	—	1	1	27	1
	2	3	3	—	—	1	1	1	—
	3	5	5	—	—	—	4	1	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	38	36	2	—	2	6	29	1
3. Wood cutters, grass cutters etc.	1	21	20	1	—	4	9	8	—
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	21	20	1	—	4	9	8	—
4. Servants in shops	1	136	23	113	2	44	55	30	7
	2	22	2	20	—	19	3	—	—
	3	4	4	—	—	1	—	3	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	162	29	133	2	64	58	33	7
5. Servants in factories and workshops	1	73	47	26	4	22	19	28	4
	2	3	2	1	—	2	1	—	—
	3	13	13	—	—	1	2	10	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	89	62	27	4	25	22	38	4
6. Assistants to artisans	1	45	29	16	—	10	14	20	1
	2	6	—	6	1	5	1	—	—
	3	7	7	—	—	2	3	1	1
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	58	36	22	1	17	18	21	2

* Age and sex—1 Male Adults, 2 Male non-adults, 3 Female adults, 4 Female

annual income

<i>Annual income (Rs.)</i>													
<i>Below 25</i>	<i>25 to 50</i>	<i>50 to 100</i>	<i>100 to 150</i>	<i>150 to 200</i>	<i>200 to 250</i>	<i>250 to 300</i>	<i>300 to 400</i>	<i>400 to 500</i>	<i>500 to 750</i>	<i>750 to 1000</i>	<i>1000 to 2000</i>	<i>2000 and above</i>	<i>Not given</i>
—	—	16	14	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	2	19	14	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
—	3	11*	7	5	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	7	14	7	5	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	13	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	13	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	6	47	63	9	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
5	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	17	55	64	9	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
—	2	18	26	9	8	1	3	4	2	—	—	—	—
—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	4	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	8	25	28	9	8	1	3	4	2	—	—	—	—
3	2	20	6	10	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	6	27	6	10	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

non-adults, 5 Total.

TABLE 6.1 : *Earners classified according to occupation, age, sex and*

Occupational grade	Age and sex*	Educational status			Duration in present Occupation (years)				
		Total	Illiterate	Literate	Literate in English	Upto 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over	Not stated
7. Bidi workers	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
	3	40	38	2	—	3	16	19	2
	4	4	4	—	—	2	1	1	—
	5	46	43	3	—	5	19	20	2
8. Servants in hotel, restaurants etc.	1	17	11	6	—	3	6	8	—
	2	5	4	1	—	4	1	—	—
	3	3	3	—	—	2	—	1	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	25	18	7	—	9	7	9	—
9. Domestic servants	1	30	16	14	—	6	13	11	—
	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	3	69	68	1	—	18	27	23	1
	4	4	4	—	—	3	1	—	—
	5	104	88	16	—	28	41	34	1
10. Sweepers and scavengers	1	70	59	11	—	16	40	14	—
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	36	36	—	—	5	9	21	1
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	106	95	11	—	21	49	35	1
11. Other servants	1	75	56	19	—	9	29	36	1
	2	6	4	2	—	3	3	—	—
	3	13	12	1	—	3	6	2	2
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	94	72	22	—	15	38	38	3
12. Workers engaged in the preparatory process of weaving	1	51	37	14	—	3	17	28	3
	2	52	50	2	—	23	16	1	12
	3	427	427	—	—	29	203	127	68
	4	33	33	—	—	13	15	3	2
	5	563	547	16	—	68	251	159	85

TABLE 6.1 : *Earners classified according to occupation, age, sex and*

Occupational grade	Age and sex*	Educational status			Duration in present occupation (years)				
		Total	Illiterate	Literate	Literate in English	Upto 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over	Not stated
13. Unattached casual labourers	1	130	111	19	—	9	40	79	2
	2	4	4	—	—	3	1	—	—
	3	22	22	—	—	2	7	10	3
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	156	137	19	—	14	48	89	5
Total Grade I		1509	1227	287	7	281	582	532	114
II Skilled manual work									
1. Gardeners	1	15	13	2	—	3	7	5	—
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	15	13	2	—	3	7	5	—
2. Weavers in cotton mills	1	683	396	287	11	98	167	405	13
	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	3	4	4	—	—	2	2	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	688	401	287	11	100	170	405	13
3. Workers in cotton mills not weavers	1	1008	636	372	42	194	276	530	8
	2	13	10	3	—	7	5	—	1
	3	222	219	3	—	38	71	110	3
	4	5	5	—	—	4	1	—	—
	5	1248	870	378	42	243	353	640	12
4. Handloom weavers	1	770	675	95	—	110	269	372	19
	2	19	19	—	—	13	6	—	—
	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	790	695	95	—	123	276	372	19
5. Brass and copper smiths	1	5	3	2	—	—	2	3	—
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	5	3	2	—	—	2	3	—

Annual income—(Contd.)

Annual income (Rs.)													
Below 25	25 to 50	50 to 100	100 to 150	150 to 200	200 to 250	250 to 300	300 to 400	400 to 500	500 to 750	750 to 1000	1000 to 2000	2000 and above	Not given
3	13	65	35	11	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	22	79	35	11	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
302	275	425	256	109	60	20	3	7	2	—	—	—	50
—	—	—	11	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	11	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	7	49	73	151	104	76	184	29	4	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	7	52	75	151	104	76	184	29	4	—	—	—	2
6	13	91	222	407	163	40	35	11	8	1	—	—	11
—	1	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1	12	131	63	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	27	232	288	418	165	40	35	11	8	1	—	—	15
1	20	284	362	53	18	13	6	7	3	1	—	—	2
1	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	27	296	362	53	18	13	6	7	3	1	—	—	2
—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 6.1 : *Earners classified according to occupation, age, sex and*

Occupational grade	Age and sex*	Educational status			Duration in present occupation (years)				
		Total	Illiterate	Literate	Literate in English	Upto 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over	Not stated
6. Carpenters	1	69	30	39	1	3	13	49	4
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	69	30	39	1	3	13	49	4
7. Sawyers	1	9	8	1	—	—	1	8	—
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	9	8	1	—	—	1	8	—
8. Masons	1	78	42	36	3	4	13	60	1
	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	79	42	37	3	5	13	60	1
9. Workers in leather	1	43	31	12	—	3	9	31	—
	2	4	4	—	—	1	2	1	—
	3	3	3	—	—	1	1	1	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	50	38	12	—	5	12	33	—
10. Washetmen	1	22	16	6	—	3	1	17	1
	2	5	5	—	—	—	—	4	1
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	27	21	6	—	3	1	21	2
11. Barbers	1	63	53	10	—	3	9	49	2
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	63	53	10	—	3	9	49	2

and other places wherefrom the purchased certain quantities of *gur* at a certain price were settled, they paid immediate cash. The traders of Sholapur at their own cost. An attempt was made by the traders to avail of the opportunity of getting *gur* at the time of auctions that were held in Bombay.

Wholesale Market for *gur* was local. The sale was made usually by the wholesalers. But in respect of old and well-established customers, goods were sold on credit basis also were made. A *batta* of Re. 1 per *Sholapur mensem* was forfeited, if the period of credit of about 10 days expired. There were no intermediaries of any kind between the wholesalers and their customers.

The lumps of *gur* were brought from the *ghat* by means of buses while those from Bombay by the railway. Bullock carts were used for transportation of the commodity from the railway station to the shop. The bullock-cart owners charged about 6 pies per lump (*dhep*) of *gur*.

The brisk season for trade in *gur* was between February and April when about half of the total annual sales were made during the period.

Ghee : At the time of our inquiry, there were about 5 wholesalers of ghee, two of whom dealt primarily in vegetable ghee. Most of the requirements of ghee were purchased from the traders of Talikot which was a centre of trade in ghee in this part. Ghee was graded and orders for specific grades were placed by the wholesalers. The traders of Talikot informed the wholesalers of Sholapur as to the changes in prices of different grades of ghee by telegram so that the latter could decide on the quantum of ghee to be purchased. All transactions were strictly on cash basis. If by oversight, the wholesaler of Sholapur received a lower quality type of ghee, he immediately informed the dealer of Talikot who believed in the former and made suitable adjustments in price.

The demand for ghee came mostly from the local retailers. Customers from the adjoining rural areas formed only about 10 per cent of the total. A commission of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent was offered, if cash was paid immediately or within a period of a week. If money was not paid within a month, a rate of interest which differed from one wholesaler to another was charged. Usually, no fresh transaction was entered into, unless the previous one was completely settled. Apart from the retail shopkeepers, demand for ghee came also from private customers particularly during the marriage season, but this did not represent even 5 per cent of the total annual demand.

Ghee was brought from Talikot by the railway. Bullock carts were used for local transit for which 9 pies per tin of 4 gallons each were

SHOLAPUR CITY: SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES

Traders classified according to occupation, age, sex and
 TRADE

	Educational status			Duration in present occupation (years)			
	Illiterate	Literate in English	Literate	Upto 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over	Not stated
representatives to settle transaction							
side merchant was to be settled by money							
the <i>hundi</i> within 15 days from the date of							
the railway. If this was done, a <i>batta</i> at a rate							
was given. No discount was obtainable if the							
within a fortnight. After 21 days, an interest at							
to Rs. 12½ per cent per annum was charged. If the	1	3	13	49	4		
remained unsettled for a sufficiently long period, <i>batta</i>	—	—	—	—	—		
effected as the last resort, (i.e. no further transaction was	—	—	—	—	—		
into with the wholesaler). In the case of wholesale trade in	—	—	—	—	—		
different and quite an interesting procedure was adopted. The	13	49	4				
saler from Sholapur used to enter into a contract with a trader of							
<i>Adatya</i> from Bombay at the beginning of a year. The contract was						8	—
made at the prevalent prices and involved responsibility on the part							—
of the <i>Adatya</i> to supply the estimated requirements of the wholesaler							—
throughout the following year.							

The sums were remitted as per actual transactions during the course of the year. At the end of the year, all accounts were cleared and a fresh contract was entered into for the next year.

Goods from outside market were brought to Sholapur mainly by the railway. Internal transport was provided by the bullock carts which charged 9 pies to 1 anna 6 pies per bag for taking goods from the station to the godown of the wholesaler.

The market for the goods of the wholesale dealers in grain and grocery was chiefly confined to the city. The wholesalers sold the bulk of their goods to the retail shopkeepers. They allowed a *batta* of Re. 1 to Re. 1, as. 9 per Rs. 100 worth of goods if money was paid within 15 days. If the sum was not paid within 21 days, the matter was either settled by the parties themselves or it was taken up to the Traders' Association of Sholapur. The verdict of the Association was binding on both. Usually, *bajarbandi* or boycott was effected through the Association.

In times of need, the wholesalers accepted time-deposits from the people. They offered a rate of interest of about annas 12 to Re. 1 per cent per mensem. Sometimes, they borrowed from the banks. Almost all the wholesalers had storage facilities in which their own stocks or goods of the *bichayatias* were stored. The storage capacity varied from one wholesaler to another and in accordance with their volume and size of business.

Gur: According to our inquiry, there were roughly 5-6 wholesalers dealing in *gur* in Sholapur city. Three of these traded exclusively in *gur*, while others sold in addition to *gur* also a few other *kirana* and *bhusar* commodities. Over 60 per cent of the purchases of *gur* were made by these shops from Bombay and the rest from the Nizam's State (locally known as the *ghat*). The wholesalers used

CHAPTER V

TRADE AND TRANSPORT

Wholesale Traders

Wholesale trade in grain and grocery: Wholesale trade in *Bhusar* goods formed the largest proportion of the total wholesale trade of Sholapur city. At the time of our survey, there were roughly 147 wholesale establishments in grain and grocery and a total of 470 persons was engaged in them. Most of this trade was concentrated in three wards, viz. Jodbhavi, East Mangalwar and West Mangalwar. A number of commodities were dealt in by the group of wholesalers under consideration. The commodities included: (a) food grains like jowar, bajra, rice, wheat, etc., (b) cereals like Tur, grams, etc., and (c) oil seeds like cotton-seeds, ground-nuts, safflower, etc.

It was interesting to find that the wholesalers acted both as wholesale traders and commission agents (known as the *Adatyas*). The proportion of dealers acting in the latter capacity was greater than that acting purely as wholesale merchants. Usually, the two functions were combined. The common practices of wholesale dealing were as follows. The wholesale dealer at Sholapur got the commodity direct from the producer or from the *bichayati* (the trader), consigned to him for sale. The expenses for transport and packing were borne by the consignor. Normally, the wholesaler advanced 40-75 per cent of the estimated sales-proceeds to the consignor. The commodity was disposed of according to the instructions of the consignor, who withheld the stock if a rise in price were expected. The produce was stored in the godowns of the wholesalers for which the consignors had to pay a monthly rent of Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per hundred bags. If the consignor withheld the sale of his produce for more than one month, the wholesaler charged him at the rate of annas 4 to annas 8 per month for every hundred rupees advanced by him. If the produce^s was not sold within 11 months and the advanced sum was not returned, the wholesaler sold the produce at auction after giving the consignor due notice of one month. The commission charged by the wholesale dealer was roughly Rs. 3 per hundred rupee worth of the goods sold. Other charges were *batta* and *dharmadaya*.

Some of the wholesale dealers bought their requirements from outside places like Bezwada, Bombay, Nasik, Gwalior, Zansi, etc. They had contacts with the *adatyas* in those cities who kept the Sholapur dealers well informed about the market conditions by means of telegrams and telephones. Some wholesalers sent their confidential

which printed newspapers also placed the returns from this work at Rs. 5500 and Rs. 2600 respectively. Most of the work for the printing presses came from the Municipality, Local Boards, schools, business firms and other private individuals and social institutions. More than three quarters of the orders for printing came from the Sholapur city itself; only 20-25 per cent came from the various towns and villages in the district. Transport charges were reported to be negligible as most of the raw materials were purchased from the local merchants. Three concerns paid income tax; one paid Rs. 500 and two others Rs. 100 each. The business was brisk during marriage season and the Divali. The trade was facing increasing competition in the form of rate-cutting. Moreover, most of the printing work of the mills was given to outside agencies. An association of printing press owners was recently formed. According to the respondents, the unsatisfactory position of the presses was due to increasing number of presses in the city, lack of sufficient demand for their work and lack of co-operation among the fellow-press-owners.

largely in the same order in which they have been grouped in Table 3.1

Gold and Silver Smiths

The Sholapur Gazetteer gives the following description about the gold and silver smiths in the city. "The goldsmiths of Sholapur have a good local name for their skill. Sonars seldom keep any store of gold or silver or of gold and silver ornaments. When he wants ornaments, the customer supplies the goldsmith with raw gold and silver Sonars usually work to order eight to twelve hours a day. Their children help them in the work. They are generally well off, though not rich, and earn £1 to £1 10s (Rs. 10-15) a month. Their busiest time is during the marriage months. The Sholapur Sonars suffered much during the 1876-77 famine. They have no trade organization."²

At the time of our census of establishments, there were 165 gold and silver smiths in Sholapur. Of these, 36 were in E. Mangalwar, 28 in W. Mangalwar, 17 in N. Kasba, 14 in S. Kasba, 12 in Shukrawar, 6 in Sakhar, 5 each in Jobbhavi and Goldfinch, 4 each in Pachha, Railway Lines, Raviwar, S. Sadar, Shanwar and Tirhegaon, 3 each in Murarji, N. Sadar and Somwar, 2 each in Begam, Ganesh, Gurwar and Modi and one in Siddheshwar. The total number of persons engaged in the industry was 285.

Sholapur did not appear to be an important centre of the industry under consideration.³ The goldsmiths were mostly artisans working to order and their business did not embrace any outside market. Our sample included 16 gold and silver smiths. There were no specific wards in which the goldsmiths had a heavy concentration. Of the total number of goldsmiths in our sample, 6 were in W. Mangalwar, 3 in Shukrawar, 2 in E. Mangalwar and 1 each in Goldfinch, N. Kasba, S. Kasba, Pachha and Raviwar. The caste composition of the goldsmiths was quite diffused, half of them being Sonars, 3 being Marwaris, 2 Lingayats, 2 Salis and 1 Muslim. The majority of the goldsmiths in the sample did not appear to have long business standing; 6 goldsmiths had started their business 1-5 years ago, 7 goldsmiths 6-10 years ago and only 3 had been in business for 11-20 years. On an average, the establishments covered an area of 4.5 khans. The average rental paid was Rs. 57.4 per annum, and the range of variation was from Rs. 36 to Rs. 120.

² Campbell, J. M., *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. XX, Sholapur, 1884, p. 272.

³ Cf. Gadgil, D. R., *Poona : A Socio-Economic Survey*, Part I, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Publication No. 12, p. 140, Sovani, N. V., *Social Survey of Kolhapur City*, Vol. II, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Publication No. 23, 1951, p. 55.

The work of the gold and silver smiths was confined to repair work and making of ornaments. The goldsmiths worked themselves, sometimes along with the adult male members of the family (like sons, brothers etc.). No non-family labour was employed. The total number of persons engaged in the industry was 23. The working hours varied from 7-10 hours per day. The equipment of the workshop consisted mainly of the anvil, bellows, hammers, pincers, pots, crucibles, moulds, nails, etc. The total value of the equipment was on an average Rs. 123, and it varied between Rs. 45 and Rs. 300.

As the occupational activity of the goldsmiths in our sample was confined to craftsmanship and did not extend to the sale of ready-made products, the income they received was in the form of the remuneration for work done to order. The average remuneration amounted to Rs. 307 per annum. Three goldsmiths received an income between Rs. 1-200, one between Rs. 201-250, five between Rs. 251-300, three between Rs. 301-350 and the remaining four over Rs. 350.

The raw materials used by the gold and silver smiths included such items as sand, coal, sulphuric acid, brute borax, red earth (ochre), etc. The total average cost incurred for the use of all the raw materials was Rs. 46. The expenditure on raw materials varied from Rs. 24 to Rs. 76. As regards the capital structure of the industry, it was found that the gold and silver smiths in our sample had on an average an original investment of Rs. 76. The variations in the amounts of initial investments were remarkable as between individual goldsmiths, the lowest investment being of Rs. 25 and the highest being of Rs. 400. The average fixed capital amounted to Rs. 123. One goldsmith had a fixed capital of Rs. 50, nine of Rs. 51-100, 2 of Rs. 101-150 and the remaining of more than Rs. 150. The size of the working capital per year was very small, the average being Rs. 6. Nine goldsmiths did not require any working capital, and the remaining had a working capital varying between Rs. 5 to Rs. 25. No goldsmith in the sample had incurred any debt. There was no system of apprenticeship reported by the informants. All the goldsmiths said that the industry at the time of the survey was in a state of depression.

Patvekaris

According to the Gazetteer, there were "six shops of Patvekaris or gold necklace stringers" in Sholapur city.⁴ At the time of our census of establishments, there were 15 concerns of this type and 20 persons were engaged in them. All the concerns were concentrated in the Mangalwar ward. Our sample consisted of 2 concerns which were started in 1912 and 1926 respectively. Both the concerns were

⁴ Campbell, J. M., *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Sholapur, Vol. XX, 1884, p. 492; f.n.

one-man concerns and were owned by Mohammadans. Hindu Patvekaris were rarely found in this trade. The Patvekaris in our sample used to sit in front of gold and silver smith's shops, occupying an area of about 10 sq. ft. for which they paid a monthly rent of Rs. 5 each.

The raw materials necessary for the work were cotton and silk yarn of various colours, gold and silver thread, etc. The Patvekaris in the sample required about Rs. 6 and Rs. 10 worth of silk yarn, Rs. 2 and Rs. 9 worth of cotton yarn and Rs. 3 (each) worth of gold and silver thread per month respectively. The mechanical equipment was constituted by a stone slab, pairs of scissors, needles, a small hammer, knife, etc., the total cost of which did not exceed Rs. 5 in each case. The Patvekaris in the sample worked alone. Usually in this craft, the new recruits came from the children or other near relatives of the owners. The apprentices were trained for about a year after which they could work independently.

The work of the Patvekaris consisted mainly of stringing gold, silver or pearl ornaments. The articles on which work was done were usually a variety of necklaces and ear-rings, etc. The monthly earnings of the two Patvekaris under consideration were about Rs. 25 and Rs. 40 respectively. Of course, during certain periods, earnings were more than usual. Thus, it was reported that work and earnings were about 50 per cent more during the marriage season and about 10-15 per cent more during the *holi* and Moharam than on usual days. During *Divali*, *Dasera* and other ceremonious days also, the trade was brisk.

The respondents in the sample complained that their trade was in a worse condition than a decade back and that its future was very dark. The main factors affecting their trade unfavourably were: (i) rise in prices of gold and silver since 1930, (ii) the resultant fall in the demand for ornaments made of precious metal, (iii) change in tastes away from costly gold and silver ornaments and (iv) advent of new types of cheap ornaments. Formerly, the Patvekaris used to get work in respect of ornaments made even for oxen and horses. There was no work of that type now. Due to this declining trend in the handicraft, the Patvekaris who were following this trade from generation to generation were now encouraging their sons and relatives to take up other trades.

Iron Works

Our Census of Establishments returned a total of 35 concerns in Sholapur manufacturing iron goods, in which 177 persons were engaged. Of these 35 establishments, 15 were in N. Kasba, 12 in W. Mangalwar, 4 in Jodbhavi, 2 in Bhavani and one each in E. Mangalwar and Shanwar. Out of these, a sample of 3 concerns was selected

for intensive inquiry. All the three concerns were located in W. Mangalwar.

The owners of the concerns under consideration belonged to the Lingayat Wani community. One of the concerns was started in 1908, the other in 1912 and the third in 1919. One workshop had one shed of iron sheets, covering an area of about 18 khans. The rent paid was Rs. 250 per year. The other two concerns had two sheds each, the area covered by each shed being roughly 12 khans. One of the sheds was self-owned and for others, a rental of Rs. 150-175 was paid for each. All the sheds had roofs of iron sheets and were approximately 20-25 feet high.

A total of 64 persons were engaged in the three concerns, 5 of them being owners and the rest the employees. Every concern had one clerk. The clerks, in the absence of paid managers, had to perform a double function, that of keeping accounts as well as of looking after the manufacturing work of the labourers. The monthly salary of the clerk in the two concerns was Rs. 35 and in the third Rs. 40. All the clerks were Lingayat by caste. Out of 56 labourers, 13 were skilled workers and 43 unskilled workers, six of the latter being non-adults. No female labour was employed. All the 13 skilled workers came from the Lohar community. A skilled worker earned about a rupee per day. Of the 43 unskilled workers, 19 were Lohars and 12 each were Marathas and Ghisadis. They earned about 2-6 annas per day. All the skilled and unskilled workers were paid on piece rate basis. The available work was distributed among all the workers so that none got sufficient work and sufficient earnings during the day. The usual practice was to give iron sheets of certain weight to the workers and weigh the finished products again while receiving them back. The yearly wage-bill in the two concerns amounted to about Rs. 1000 and Rs. 1500 respectively. The workshops remained open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., but the workers could go away if they did not have sufficient work.

The mechanical equipment of the concerns consisted of many sets of hammers, bellows, tongs, anvils, etc. One concern had a machine for purposes of cutting iron sheets. The total cost of the equipment in two concerns was about Rs. 400 each and it was about Rs. 500 in the third. The yearly repair and rehauling expenses amounted to about Rs. 5-10 per establishment.

The iron workshops in the sample manufactured such goods as pots, utensils, vessels of copper, baskets, chains, basins, hearths, oven, nails, sheets and materials necessary for construction. The annual value of the production in the three concerns was Rs. 10,000, Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively. The sales proceeds during the year preceding the data of inquiry amounted to Rs. 10,000, Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 35,000 in three concerns. About 75 per cent of the

goods produced were sold outside Sholapur, in the territory of the old Nizam State, Bijapur, Akkalkot, etc. and the remaining in the city and the Sholapur district. For purposes of selling their products, the concerns had their own shops, where goods produced by others were also traded in. One concern with the highest total production owned two shops. The owners or their sons went on tour once in every year to outside markets with a view to canvass and receive orders for their products. The expenses incurred for this purpose came to about Rs. 150-200 per concern.

The raw materials used by the industry consisted chiefly of old and new iron sheets. The old iron sheets were purchased mainly in the city and the adjoining areas and sometimes from Bombay. New sheets were ordered from Bombay. The annual consumption of old sheets was valued at Rs. 5000 in one concern, Rs. 7,000 in the other and Rs. 10,000 in the third. The consumption figures relating to new sheets were Rs. 2,000 each in two concerns and Rs. 10,000 in the third. This cost included the transport cost. The yearly transit cost for purposes of importing the sheets from Bombay came to about Rs. 700 in one concern, Rs. 900 in the second and Rs. 2000 in the third. The material was purchased on cash basis and any time during the year according to the requirements. Sometimes, the owners purchased old iron sheets from areas to which they had their canvassing tours.

The initial capital investment in the two concerns was Rs. 6,000 each and it was Rs. 5,000 in the third. As regards the sums invested in fixed capital assets, they were Rs. 550, Rs. 650 and Rs. 2000 respectively. The working capital was Rs. 5000 each in two concerns and Rs. 20,000 in the third. One concern had a reserve fund of Rs. 2000. All the three concerns had to pay octroi. They were paying income tax worth Rs. 120, Rs. 132 and Rs. 175 respectively. Two concerns paid one anna per Rs. 100 as a contribution towards the maintenance and upkeep of a local deity. The brisk season for the industry was mainly after the coming of the harvest (December to February) and at the time of *Gadda Fair* during *Sankranti* day. Most of the new recruits to the industry were from among the sons or younger brothers or other relatives of the old workers themselves. Usually 3-4 years were required for an apprentice to pick up the skill. All the owners reported that there was slackness in their trade at the time of the survey.

Tin Smiths

The total number of tin-smiths at the time of our Census of Establishments was 16. Of these, 6 were in Shukrawar, 3 in S. Kasaba, 2 in Goldfinch and 1 each in N. Kasaba, W. Mangalwar, Raviwar, S. Sadar and Siddheshwar. The persons engaged in all the

establishments were 20 in number. Our sample consisted of 2 concerns, one situated in S. Kasaba and the other in W. Mangalwar. Both the concerns were owned by Muslim tin-smiths and were started in 1910 and 1928 respectively. The yearly rents paid by the concerns were Rs. 36 and Rs. 100.

In both the concerns, no outside labour was employed. In one concern, the owner worked along with his brother. The working period was about 8-10 hours a day. The mechanical equipment of the concerns consisted of such tools as hammers, pairs of scissors, trowel, hearth, etc., and its total cost was Rs. 40 in one case and Rs. 50 in the other. The chief articles produced in the concerns were tin-pots, oil pumps, lamps, funnels, sieves, etc. Apart from this manufacturing activity, the concerns accepted also orders from the customers regarding turning the empty kerosene tins or tin sheets brought by them into pots or boxes of desired shape. The total production of goods in the two concerns was worth Rs. 43 and Rs. 50 respectively for the month preceding the date of inquiry. The raw materials used in the process of production were coal, acid, aluminium, glass, tin sheets, empty tin boxes, etc. and the cost incurred for their purchase roughly varied from Rs. 20-35. The original capital investment in one concern was Rs. 40. No data in this regard were available for the other concern. The business was brisk during the bazaar day and particularly during the marriage season. Speaking about the trends in industry, one of the respondents reported that formerly, the tin-making industry had been in a flourishing state. The introduction of electricity in the city, however, had hard-hit the industry. The Municipality no longer needed the oil lamps nor did the private individuals. The production and repair of oil lamps constituted an important source of income which was now removed once and for all.

Lime-kilns

The Gazetteer records that there were 25 concerns of 'Lonaris or lime sellers' in Sholapur city.⁵ It describes the trade in the district as follows: "The lime-kiln is round and is about eight feet in diameter and three feet high with a side hole at the bottom. At the bottom of the kiln is placed a layer of charcoal, then a layer of lime nodules mixed with charcoal and again a layer of charcoal. After allowing them to burn three or four days the contents of the kiln are taken out through the hole at the bottom. The lime is then separated from the charcoal and is ready for sale. Lonars earn 4-6 as. a day."⁶ According to our census of establishments, there were 4 lime-kilns

⁵ Campbell, J. M., *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. XX, Sholapur, p. 492, foot-note.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 273.

within the municipal area. It was reported that in the area newly added to the municipal area and outside the municipal area, there were some lime-kilns. The lime-kilns enumerated in our census engaged a total of 8 persons. All these lime-kilns formed our sample for detailed investigation. Two of these concerns were owned by the lonars who followed this trade as a hereditary occupation, one was owned by a Rajput who started the concern in 1923 and the remaining one was owned by a Lingayat who started it in 1930. The area occupied by two concerns was 1200 sq. ft. each and those by the remaining two were 4800 sq. ft. and 9000 sq. ft. respectively. The rents paid per annum were about Rs. 12 each in the case of two concerns and Rs. 24 and Rs. 150 in the case of the remaining.

The raw materials required by the industry were lime nodules, pieces of *Shahabadi* stones and coal (once used by mills or railways). Lime nodules were brought from such places as Hattur, Boramani, Degaon, Akalkot, Karanj, Tandulwadi, etc. These were collected from the farms during the summer by labourers who were usually paid at the rate of 12 as. per cart. The owners of the farms were also paid as. 6 per cart load of lime nodules for their right of ownership of the farms. Pieces of *Shahabadi* stones were purchased through the local contractors and coal from the mills and the railway. The annual consumption, in the concern of our sample, of lime nodules was worth Rs. 262, Rs. 337, Rs. 625 and Rs. 675. The total of these expenses was a little less than half of the over-all expenditure incurred by the concerns on all raw materials. The industry did not need a complex equipment; it required a lime-kiln and such simple tools as spades, iron strips, sieves, tins, rubbish scrapers, etc. The charges for the repair of the kiln came roughly to Rs. 10 per year. The cost of all equipment was about Rs. 15 in each concern. The total number of persons engaged in the 4 concerns in the sample was 8. The owner in each concern acted as the manager. The remaining four persons were unskilled male workers who were paid about Rs. 15 per month. The working hours were generally from 7 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. The original investment of capital varied from Rs. 100-200 each in 3 concerns and it was Rs. 500 in the fourth. Fixed capital consisted of one kiln, two bullocks and one bullock cart in each of the concerns. The value of the bullock cart and the kiln was Rs. 50 each and that of the bullocks ranged from Rs. 75-100 each. All capital was self-owned.

The products turned out by the lime-kilns were lime powder and lime stones. The annual production of lime powder was valued at Rs. 1150 in one concern, Rs. 1750 in another and Rs. 3150 each in the remaining concerns. The values of lime stones produced were Rs. 75, Rs. 100, Rs. 375 and Rs. 450 respectively in the 4 concerns. All the products were sold in the city itself. The chief means of trans-

port was the bullock cart. The yearly expenses on the bullock cart maintained by the kilns varied between Rs. 200-250 each. Hired carts were also employed, if necessary, at a rate of Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 per cart per day. The lime-kilns had to pay some taxes. They were required to obtain a government licence with a fee of one anna per cart for collecting and bringing in the lime nodules from the fields to the city. The licence was issued for a maximum period of 3 months, but if the work was not completed within that period, the owner had to get it renewed. Besides the licence fees, the concerns paid the municipal wheel tax and the lime stone cart tax at a rate of Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 0-3-0 per cart respectively per year.

Lime Ghanis

In our enumeration of industrial establishments eleven lime *ghanis* were recorded in which a total number of 40 persons was engaged. Of these concerns, 4 were in N. Kasaba, 2 each in Bhavani and Goldfinch and one each in Budhwar, Jodbhavi and Murarji. Our sample consisted of 3 concerns which were situated in Bhavani, Goldfinch and N. Kasaba respectively. Two of the concerns were owned by Lingayats and one by a Sali. Two concerns were working for the last 10 years while the third had started working only since four years back. The space occupied by the establishments was 600 sq. ft., 1000 sq. ft. and 3000 sq. ft. respectively and the rents paid were Rs. 60, Rs. 96 and Rs. 300 per year.

The lime *ghanis* required lime powder, sand and coal ash as their raw-material. The rate per cart of lime powder was Rs. 3-8-0, of sand Rs. 1-8-0 to 1-12-0 and of ash Rs. 1-8-0. Lime powder was purchased from Lonaris, coal ash from the local mills and sand was brought from the banks of the rivers. The annual consumption of lime powder amounted to Rs. 250, Rs. 375 and Rs. 600 respectively in the three concerns. Sand used was worth about Rs. 650 in two concerns and Rs. 1500 in the third. On coal ash, two concerns spent during the year an amount of Rs. 150 each; figure for the third was not available. The number of persons engaged in the concerns of our sample was 10. In two concerns, the owners acted as the managers. All the 8 workers were unskilled workers and they were paid a daily wage of as. 6. The total yearly wage bill in the three concerns amounted to Rs. 112, Rs. 250 and Rs. 460 respectively. The concerns usually worked for a period of five months during the year. One concern reported that it employed its workers on a monthly basis and they were paid wages even when there was no work for them. The owner encouraged the workers to find out work elsewhere but in case the workers did not get any work outside, they were maintained by the owner. The working hours ranged from 8-10 hours per day. The mechanical equipment consisted of ghani, bullocks, the bullock-cart,

hoes, bickerns, querns, etc. Every concern had 2 pairs of bullocks each. The cost of total equipment was about Rs. 250 each in two concerns and Rs. 500 in the third. The amounts of capital originally invested were Rs. 100, Rs. 400 and Rs. 1000 in the three concerns. Fixed capital was worth about Rs. 250 each in two concerns and Rs. 700 in the third while working capital required was Rs. 50 each in two concerns and Rs. 300 in the third.

The production of lime during the year of inquiry was valued at Rs. 1562, Rs. 2500 and Rs. 3400 in the three concerns. The ghani used for heating lime stones was circular in shape and usually had a capacity of about 1200 cubic feet. The lime produced was all locally consumed. The expenses for the transport of the product sold were borne by the buyers. The respondents in the sample complained that the trade was in an unsatisfactory situation mainly because of price competition, lack of a trade association and absence of sufficient demand. One of the owners entered this industry because he was a big contractor and as such needed lime and tiles. Another owner was also engaged side by side with work in the lime *ghani*, in handloom weaving.

Furniture Makers and Carpenters

In the Sholapur District Gazetteer, it is stated that "the carpenters of Sholapur have a good local name Two or three families at Sholapur are well known for their skill in making boxes, tables, cots and tools. Carpenters' work is brisk during the fair season and slack in the rains."⁷ At the time of our survey, there were 47 concerns with a total of 118 persons engaged in wood work. We may classify the concerns into three groups according to the articles in the manufacturing of which they had specialized themselves: (i) those engaged in making furniture of the usual type (ii) those manufacturing only wooden cradles and (iii) those specializing in the production of handlooms and the related wooden equipment. The establishments of the first group were 27 and 62 workers were employed in them. Of these concerns, 4 each were in Goldfinch, and Gurwar, 3 each in S. Kasba, Shanwar, Railway Lines, and Murarji, 2 each in N. Kasaba and Siddheshwar and one each in E. Mangalwar, Ganesh and Pachha. The establishments making wooden cradles were 4 in number, engaging 16 workers in them. Two of these were located in E. Mangalwar and the remaining two in Shukrawar. Manufacturers of handlooms were 16, which employed 40 workers in all. Nine of these producers were in Sakhar, 3 in Gurwar, 2 in Pachha and one each in Shukrawar and Ganesh. Our sample consisted of one furniture maker, one manufacturer of cradles and 4 producers of

⁷ Campbell, J. M., *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. XX, Sholapur, 1884, p. 273.

handlooms.

The furniture making concern in the sample was situated in Gurwar and was owned by a Muslim. It was started in 1935. The workshop had an area of about 800 sq. ft., for which a rent of Rs. 5 per month was paid. The concern produced cots, chairs, tables, etc. and also did some repair work. The owner himself worked and was assisted by an apprentice, a Muslim boy, who was paid Rs. 3 per month. The equipment of the concern consisted of the usual tools such as hammers, saws, drills, presses, etc., which was valued at Rs. 30. About Rs. 8-9 were spent per annum for the repair of the tools. The goods produced during the year preceding the inquiry were worth Rs. 395. All the furniture manufactured in the workshop was sold in the local market. The chief raw material was obviously wooden planks which were bought from the agents in the local market. The value of the annual consumption of wood amounted to Rs. 150. The amounts invested as original capital, fixed capital, working capital and the reserve were Rs. 125, Rs. 30, Rs. 75, and Rs. 25 respectively. The trade was particularly brisk during the marriage season. Due to the availability of iron spring cots, there was less demand for wooden cots, which had harmed the interests of the furniture makers to some extent.

The concern in our sample producing only wooden cradles was in Shukrawar and was owned by a Muslim, who had taken over the business from his father. The workshop had an area of about 50 sq. feet, the kitchen of the house being just behind the workshop. The owner had an assistant, a Muslim boy, who was paid Rs. 4 per month. The working period was of about 8 hours a day. The various tools like chisel, saw, file, hammer, screw driver, etc. formed the mechanical equipment of the concern, which in all was worth Rs. 25. The annual expenses due to raw materials consisting of wood, nails, etc., amounted to Rs. 400. The total value of the cradles manufactured and sold during a year was roughly Rs. 600. The respondent said that the introduction of iron cradles had slackened the demand for wooden cradles in the cities. In the country side, wooden cradles were still extensively used.

Our sample of the manufacturers of handlooms consisted of 4 concerns, one being situated in Guruwar and the remaining three in Sakhar. One concern was owned by a Muslim and was started in 1910. The rest were owned by Salis and were started in 1918, 1922 and 1927 respectively. Apart from the manufacturing of handlooms, shuttles, etc., the concerns also accepted repair work. The area covered by the workshops was about 100 sq. feet each in the case of three concerns while it was 240 sq. feet in the case of the 4th concern. One concern owned the building and the rent paid by others varied between Rs. 3-5 per month.

were used for sewing uppers only and were reported to be giving good service for a period of about 10 years. The cost of the equipment in two family concerns having no sewing machine was about Rs. 5 each and in the remaining two, Rs. 34 and Rs. 73 respectively. In the three non-family concerns, the equipment costs were Rs. 67, Rs. 110 and Rs. 210 respectively. As regards the initial investment, it was found to be less than Rs. 25 in three family concerns and Rs. 75 in the fourth one. In the remaining three concerns, the corresponding amounts were Rs. 100, Rs. 225 and Rs. 500. Figures regarding fixed capital were reported only for two (non-family) concerns, which amounted to Rs. 200 each.

Three of the four family concerns in our sample specialized in the manufacture of chappals while the remaining one was exclusively engaged in the production of boots and shoes only. The other three concerns produced chappals as well as boots and shoes. In two of these, the proportion of boots and shoes to chappals in the total production was about 2:1, while in the third, boots and shoes formed a negligible proportion of total production. Annual production in the three family concerns producing chappals only was valued at Rs. 700, Rs. 800 and Rs. 967 respectively. In the fourth family concern which manufactured boots and shoes only, the production was worth Rs. 1700 per annum. The corresponding figures for two of the three remaining concerns were Rs. 1450 and Rs. 7750. In the third concern which manufactured mostly chappals, the annual production was worth Rs. 2820.

The market for the footwear manufactured by the concerns in the sample was by and large a local one. One of the four family concerns worked to order, another sold all the goods produced to a local shopkeeper and the remaining two sold part of their products to local shopkeepers and sold part of it themselves by hawking in the streets every evening. It was reported that these latter two were so much addicted to drink that they tried to cash in as much amount of money as possible by selling the products at ridiculously low prices. For instance, they used to sell a pair of shoes worth Rs. 4 for Rs. 1-4-0 or Re. 1, or a pair of slippers worth Rs. 3 for even eight annas. The non-family concerns had their own shops where their footwear manufactures were sold. In this industry, the rainy season was generally the slack season.

The leather footwear industry was reported to be encountering severe competition from the machine made products of Agra, Kanpur, Calcutta, etc. The popularity of the canvas shoes and rubber footwear was also hitting hard the leather industry. Most of the manufacturers complained that the octroi of 1 pice charged per one rupee worth of leather imported into the city was rather high. The family concerns in the sample were comparatively worse off—both

economically and socially. This was largely due to indebtedness resulting from the wasteful habit of drinking.

Leather Industries : Curing of Hides and Skins

According to our census of industries, there were 25 concerns engaged in curing hides and skins and a total of 142 persons, mostly *dhor* by caste, were engaged in them. Of these 25 concerns, 8 were in Bhavani, 7 in N. Sadar, 5 in Shukrawar, 2 each in S. Sadar and Jodbhavi and one in New Tirhegaon. Our sample for intensive inquiry included 4 concerns, of which 2 were in Bhavani and one each in Shukrawar and New Tirhegaon. The concern in New Tirhegaon was a very large concern employing 104 persons. It is treated separately below.

(1) The three concerns in the sample were all family concerns. One of them was a one-man concern while the remaining two were managed by two persons each, who were the brothers of the owners. All the concerns were owned by dhors and the owners followed this trade as their hereditary occupation. The concerns in the sample carried on their activity at a specially allotted place outside the city area. This place, a 'shed', was provided by the Sholapur Municipality for which every concern had to pay Rs. 20 per annum as rent.

The raw materials required for production were hides and skins, lime, bark of Babhul, etc. Most of these were usually purchased locally at the time of the weekly market. For tanning 5 hides, the quantities of raw materials required were : 5 seers of lime, and one bundle of Babhul bark worth eight annas. All together, this would cost Rs. 1-8-0. A hide ordinarily weighs about 15 lbs. The tanning expenses as stated above came to annas 5 per hide. The tanned hides were sold at the rate of eight annas per pound. Thus, roughly the tanner got about Rs. 2-0-0 — Rs. 2-8-0 per hide. The equipment necessary for tanning consisted of 'rapi', awls, grass-sickles, etc. The cost of the equipment was Rs. 75 in two concerns and Rs. 176 in the third. The yearly repair and rehauling charges came to Rs. 10 and Rs. 25 in two concerns. The capital originally invested in two concerns amounted to about Rs. 300 each. Information for the third concern was not available. Fixed capital was worth, on an average, Rs. 70. How much of the capital was self-owned and how much of it was borrowed could not be ascertained because all the three concerns were heavily in debt, the total debts outpacing many a time the total capital investments. The sums reported to be borrowed were Rs. 200, Rs. 450 and Rs. 1000 respectively in the three concerns. The rates of interest were high varying between 20-25 per cent per annum.

Two of the three tanners processed hides only while the third processed both hides and skins. One of the former, besides tanning, also manufactured leather water-lifts to order. In one concern, hides

worth Rs. 300 were annually cured. In the second, hides worth Rs. 300 and skins worth Rs. 575 were tanned during a year. The remaining one-man concern cured hides valued at Rs. 650 and manufactured leather water-lifts worth Rs. 375. The period required for tanning was usually 4-5 weeks. The rainy season was a slack season as the hides would take a long time to dry.

(2) In the following, details about the concern which was the biggest in Sholapur and which came under the Factories Act are given. This concern was situated in New Tirhegaon, was owned by Khoja and had a standing of about 50 years. The area occupied by the concern was 2 acres and it was self-owned. The concern engaged 104 persons. The owner and his younger brother acted as manager and supervisor respectively. Of the 102 workers, 2 were clerks, both of them being Gujarathis. Of the remaining 100, mostly Mochis by caste, half were skilled workers and the other half unskilled workers. Usually, skilled workers got 8 annas to Rs. 1-8-0 while the unskilled workers about 6-8 annas per day. All labourers, were, however, paid on piece-rate basis. The rates were as follows : ten annas each : for unhairing 50 pieces, for skudding (i.e. removing dirt and other impurities) 100 pieces, for de-lining 50 pieces, for oiling 75 pieces and for bark tanning 75 pieces. The labourers worked for 9 hours a day. There was a weekly holiday.

Hides and skins formed the main raw material in manufacturing process. They were purchased from the local slaughter-houses as well as from the agents coming from the surrounding parts of Sholapur district and the old Nizam's State. The latter got a commission of one anna per rupee worth of hides and skins brought to the factory. The concern consumed during a year about 15000 goat and sheep skins, 6000 bullock hides and 3000 buffalo hides, costing about Rs. 12000, Rs. 20000 and Rs. 20000 respectively. The materials for tanning required were Babhul bark, lime, vegetable oils, dyes and chemicals, etc. Annually, the factory required 3900 maunds of Tarwad bark costing about Rs. 8000. The supplies were mainly drawn from the Sholapur District. The annual consumption of Babhul bark was in the neighbourhood of 3000 maunds, which was purchased mostly at the 'Tuesday weekly Bazaar' in Sholapur city and at the rate of about Re. 1 per maund. As regards myrobalans, nearly 1800 maunds were required annually, which were worth Rs. 1800 and whose supplies were drawn from Poona, Ambegaon, Anwar, Talegaon, etc. Lime worth Rs. 5000 was bought locally during a year generally at the rate of 12 annas per maund. Vegetable oils worth Rs. 3000 and dyes and chemicals worth Rs. 15000 were also consumed every year by the factory. It was apparent that about three-fourth of the requirements of raw materials were bought from the local markets. The over-all expenditure on raw materials came

to about Rs. 89,000 per year.

The factory needed costly machinery. It had 2 oil engines, one splitting machine, two shaving machines, two staking machines, four glazing machines, 5 buffing machines, one embossing machine, 2 rolling machines, one brushing machine, six drums for tanning, bleaching and dyeing, one disintegrator and 2 paddles. The total cost of all these was about Rs. 50,000. Besides the machines, several sets of knives, grinding wheels, glass rollers, etc. were required. It was reported that some tools required frequent replacement as the workers were uneducated and could not handle the equipment provided to them with proper care. The repairing and rehauling charges came to about Rs. 1500 per annum. Information about initial and subsequent capital investments was not furnished. We were only informed that all capital of the concern was self-owned.

The factory under consideration manufactured chrome leather, glaze-kids, sheep-skins, sole leather and belting. The annual production of these was valued at about Rs. 60,000. The textile leather goods manufactured were roller skins of various sizes, leather beltings, leather laces, chrome buffers and pickers. Annually Rs. 40,000 worth of these goods were produced. About 75% of the products manufactured were sold in the areas included in the old Bombay Presidency, about 12% were exported to East Africa and about 10% to England. The chrome leather was usually exported to the U.K. Sales were made directly and an expenditure of about Rs. 1000 was annually incurred for purposes of canvassing, advertising, etc. The transport costs for bringing in the raw materials came to about Rs. 1500 per year. For sending out the finished products, the transportation costs per year amounted to Rs. 2500 to Rs. 3000. The factory had to pay octroi duties on the raw materials brought into the city, the total sum spent being Rs. 1000 per year. The 'Tarwad' bark was charged for octroi at the rate of 2 annas per maund and paints and chemicals at the rate of 4-6 annas per maund. The factory used oil engines and the fuel costs came to Rs. 1400 a year. The lubricants consumed were worth Rs. 400. The rainy season was generally the slack season for the industry. During the ginning season (October-December), the demand for leather belting was usually brisk.

Printing Presses

The Gazetteer did not mention any printing presses in Sholapur. According to our census of establishments, there were 22 printing presses in the city and a total of 119 persons were engaged in them. Of these, 6 were in Shukrawar, 5 in W. Mangalwar, 4 in E. Mangalwar, 2 each in Bhavani, Goldfinch and Shanwar and one in N. Kasba. We included in our sample for detailed inquiry 7 of these printing presses, of which 2 each were in Goldfinch and E. Mangalwar and

TABLE 6.1 : *Earners classified according to occupation, age, sex and*

Occupational grade	Age and sex*	Total	Educational status			Duration in present occupation (years)				
			Illiterate	Literate	Literate in English	Upto 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over	Not stated	
6. All repair shops, cycle, stove, gas lamps etc.	1	20	2	18	4	2	6	12	—	
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	5	20	2	18	4	2	6	12	—	
7. Other shop not included above	1	31	6	25	7	2	11	15	3	
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	5	32	6	26	7	2	12	15	3	
8. Agency business, moneylenders, motor agents, commission — carting — house — estate agents, dalals, managers etc.	1	78	11	67	21	1	17	52	8	
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	5	79	11	68	21	1	18	52	8	
<i>Total Grade VIII</i>		376	55	321	56	31	100	228	17	
IX Higher professions and salaried posts	1. Administrative officers	1	4	—	4	4	—	2	2	—
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	5	4	—	4	4	—	2	2	—	
	2. Liberal professions, doctors, lawyers, professors, etc.	1	28	—	28	28	1	4	23	—
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	5	28	—	28	28	1	4	23	—	
<i>Total Grade IX</i>		32	—	32	32	1	6	25	—	
X Owners of factories, large shops etc.	1	27	5	22	4	1	6	16	4	
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Total Grade X</i>		5	27	5	22	4	1	6	4	

TABLE 6.1 : *Earners classified according to occupation, age, sex and*

Occupational grade	Age and sex*	Educational status			Duration in present occupation (years)				
		Total	Illiterate	Literate	Literate in English	Upto 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over	Not stated
3. Administrative posts such as sub-inspects, sub-registrars etc.	1	27	—	27	26	—	3	24	—
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	27	—	27	26	—	3	24	—
Total Grade VII		50	—	50	47	—	12	38	—
VIII Medium businesses									
1. Building material, motor body builders	1	8	1	7	2	—	—	8	—
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	8	1	7	2	—	—	8	—
2. Grain & grocery shop-keepers	1	94	16	78	8	16	24	54	—
	2	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	96	18	78	8	16	25	55	—
3. Prepared food & drink shops	1	35	3	32	2	6	10	17	2
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	37	5	32	2	7	19	18	2
4. Cloth & yarn shops	1	97	12	85	9	1	28	64	4
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	97	12	85	9	1	28	64	4
5. Stationery, cutlery, medicine & optician's shops	1	7	—	7	3	2	1	4	—
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	7	—	7	3	2	1	4	—

TABLE 6.1 : *Earners classified according to occupation, age, sex and*

Occupational grade	Age and sex*	Educational status			Duration in present occupation (years)				
		Total	Illiterate	Literate	Literate in English	Upto 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over	Not stated
VI Clerks and shop assistants									
1. Clerks in govt. & semi-govt. bodies	1	112	—	112	90	9	15	85	3
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	112	—	112	90	9	15	85	3
2. Other clerks	1	170	—	170	94	16	47	104	3
	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	172	—	172	94	18	47	104	3
3. Shop assistants	1	92	6	86	9	8	28	54	2
	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	93	6	87	9	9	28	54	2
Total Grade VI		377	6	371	193	36	90	243	8
VII Intermediate professions & salaried posts, secondary teachers, etc.									
1. Civil & mechanical engineers & overseers	1	10	—	10	10	—	2	6	—
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	10	—	10	10	—	2	6	—
2. Secondary teachers	1	13	—	13	13	—	7	6	—
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	13	—	13	13	—	7	6	—

annual income—(Contd.)

Annual income (Rs.)													
Below 25	25 to 50	50 to 100	100 to 150	150 to 200	200 to 250	250 to 300	300 to 400	400 to 500	500 to 750	750 to 1000	1000 to 2000	2000 and above	Not given
—	—	—	1	8	9	10	11	17	33	10	16	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	8	9	10	11	17	33	10	16	2	—
—	1	4	13	16	28	23	31	28	15	7	2	—	2
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	5	13	16	28	23	31	28	15	7	2	—	2
—	—	2	7	28	22	17	8	5	3	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	3	7	28	22	17	8	5	3	—	—	—	—
—	2	8	21	47	59	50	50	50	51	17	18	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	4	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	2	4	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	—

TABLE 6.1 : *Earners classified according to occupation, age, sex and*

Occupational grade	Age and sex*	Educational status			Duration in present occupation (years)				
		Total	Illiterate	Literate	Literate in English	Upto 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over	Not stated
VI Clerks and shop assistants									
1. Clerks in govt. & semi-govt. bodies	1	112	—	112	90	9	15	85	3
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	112	—	112	90	9	15	85	3
2. Other clerks	1	170	—	170	94	16	47	104	3
	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	172	—	172	94	18	47	104	3
3. Shop assistants	1	92	6	86	9	8	28	54	2
	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	93	6	87	9	9	28	54	2
Total Grade VI		377	6	371	193	36	90	243	8
VII Intermediate professions & salaried posts, secondary teachers, etc.									
1. Civil & mechanical engineers & overseers	1	10	—	10	10	—	2	8	—
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	10	—	10	10	—	2	8	—
2. Secondary teachers	1	13	—	13	13	—	7	6	—
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	13	—	13	13	—	7	6	—

annual income—(Contd.)

Annual income (Rs.)													
Below 25	25 to 50	50 to 100	100 to 150	150 to 200	200 to 250	250 to 300	300 to 400	400 to 500	500 to 750	750 to 1000	1000 to 2000	2000 and above	Not given
—	—	—	—	1	7	5	9	4	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	7	5	9	4	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	6	6	10	14	8	8	2	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	6	6	10	14	8	8	2	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	5	7	6	6	4	2	2	1	—	5	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	5	7	6	6	4	2	2	1	—	5	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	4	8	26	16	21	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	4	10	26	16	22	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	3	3	8	14	10	17	35	8	11	2	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	3	4	8	14	10	17	35	8	11	2	1
5	4	15	36	33	52	40	37	32	46	10	16	2	1

TABLE 6.1 : *Earners classified according to occupation, age, sex and*

Occupational grade	Age and sex*	Educational status			Duration in present occupation (years)				
		Total	Illiterate	Literate	Literate in English	Upto 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over	Not stated
V Highly skilled and supervisory manual work									
1. Motor drivers	1	26	5	21	2	5	6	15	—
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	26	5	21	2	5	6	15	—
2. Firemen, wiremen fitters, motor repairers	1	56	8	48	16	3	11	40	2
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	56	8	48	16	3	11	40	2
3. Goldsmiths	1	39	4	35	5	4	4	30	1
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	39	4	35	5	4	4	30	1
4. Tailors	1	86	26	60	3	11	23	51	1
	2	3	2	1	—	1	2	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	89	28	61	3	12	25	51	1
5. Compositors	1	6	—	6	—	2	2	2	—
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	6	—	6	—	2	2	2	—
6. Miscellaneous (Jobbers etc.)	1	112	25	87	44	8	14	89	1
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	113	26	87	44	8	15	89	1
Total Grade V		329	71	258	70	34	63	227	5

annual income—(Contd.)

Annual income (Rs.)													
Below 25	25 to 50	50 to 100	100 to 150	150 to 200	200 to 250	250 to 300	300 to 400	400 to 500	500 to 750	750 to 1000	1000 to 2000	2000 and above	Not given
—	—	5	3	2	19	5	7	3	6	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	1	5	4	5	2	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	6	3	3	24	9	12	5	6	1	—	—	—
2	2	5	12	35	35	28	23	2	1	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	3	8	13	35	35	28	23	2	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	3	3	9	11	3	10	3	3	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	3	3	9	11	3	10	3	3	—	1	—	—
<hr/>													
5	8	32	27	52	77	42	49	11	10	2	1	—	3
<hr/>													
—	3	25	33	24	13	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	3	19	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	8	44	34	25	13	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	2	34	26	39	24	10	14	10	12	1	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	5	15	6	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	7	49	32	42	24	11	14	10	12	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3	24	31	31	17	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	5	18	10	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	9	42	41	35	18	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	1
<hr/>													
6	24	135	107	102	55	18	19	10	12	1	—	—	2

TABLE 6.1 : *Earners classified according to occupation, age, sex and*

Occupational grade	Age and sex*	Educational status			Duration in present occupation (years)				
		Total	Illiterate	Literate	Literate in English	Upto 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over	Not stated
3. Primary teachers	1	50	—	50	9	7	20	21	2
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	19	—	19	5	3	7	8	1
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	69	—	69	14	10	27	29	3
4. Lowest administrative posts	1	145	42	103	8	25	38	79	3
	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	3	4	4	—	—	—	3	1	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	150	46	104	8	26	41	80	3
5. Miscellaneous	1	50	10	40	10	2	8	40	—
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	50	10	40	10	2	8	40	—
<i>Total grade III</i>		319	65	254	42	41	82	185	11
IV Small businesses									
1. Hawkers	1	103	52	51	—	10	38	54	1
	2	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
	3	27	28	1	—	5	9	12	1
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	132	80	52	—	16	48	66	2
2. Small business	1	175	95	80	18	13	33	127	2
	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	3	30	30	—	—	3	2	23	2
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	206	126	80	18	16	36	150	4
3. Small shops	1	113	59	54	6	13	26	71	3
	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
	3	39	39	—	—	3	7	29	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	153	98	55	6	16	34	100	3
<i>Total Grade IV</i>		491	304	187	24	48	118	316	9

annual income—(Contd.)

Annual income (Rs.)													
Below 25	25 to 50	50 to 100	100 to 150	150 to 200	200 to 250	250 to 300	300 to 400	400 to 500	500 to 750	750 to 1000	1000 to 2000	2000 and above	Not given
—	2	3	4	6	2	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	4	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	6	15	12	6	2	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	2	6	3	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2	6	3	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	5	21	16	8	2	5	4	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	5	21	16	8	2	5	4	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	26	27	14	4	4	7	3	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	4	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	6	34	33	14	4	4	7	3	1	—	—	—	—
23	82	695	867	715	361	161	271	65	20	3	—	—	22
1	2	15	6	3	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	3	15	6	4	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	2	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	1

TABLE 6.1 : *Earners classified according to occupation, age, sex and*

Occupational grade	Age and sex*	Educational status			Duration in present occupation (years)				
		Total	Illiterate	Literate	Literate in English	Upto 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over	Not stated
12. Cooks and ayahs	1	25	9	16	2	7	5	13	—
	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	3	24	21	3	—	6	8	9	1
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	50	31	19	2	14	13	22	1
13. Tonga drivers	1	17	14	3	—	1	6	10	—
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	17	14	3	—	1	6	10	—
14. Bullock cart drivers	1	61	52	9	—	12	13	34	2
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	61	52	9	—	12	13	34	2
16. Miscellaneous	1	88	57	31	4	9	18	61	—
	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
	3	25	25	—	—	—	4	18	3
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	114	82	32	4	9	23	79	3
<i>Total grade II</i>		3285	2353	932	63	524	912	1790	59

III Lowest professions & administrative posts, primary teachers etc.

1. Astrologers, priests etc.	1	35	7	28	—	1	4	28	2
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	5	2	3	2	—	1	2	2
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	40	9	31	2	1	5	30	4
2. Compounders, nurses etc.	1	8	—	8	7	2	1	4	1
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	2	—	2	1	—	—	2	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	10	—	10	8	2	1	6	1

annual income—(Contd.)

Annual income (Rs.)													
Below 25	25 to 50	50 to 100	100 to 150	150 to 200	200 to 250	250 to 300	300 to 400	400 to 500	500 to 750	750 to 1000	1000 to 2000	2000 and above	Not given
—	—	10	6	9	17	10	11	2	3	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	10	6	9	17	10	11	2	3	—	—	—	1
—	—	2	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	2	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	9	16	16	19	5	8	2	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	9	17	16	19	5	8	2	—	1	—	—	—
—	2	12	10	10	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	4	17	10	10	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	1	2	6	2	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	1
—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	3	3	6	2	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	1
1	1	17	18	6	11	2	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	17	18	6	11	2	6	—	1	—	—	—	—

annual income—(Contd.)

Annual income (Rs.)													
Below 25	25 to 50	50 to 100	100 to 150	150 to 200	200 to 250	250 to 300	300 to 400	400 to 500	500 to 750	750 to 1000	1000 to 2000	2000 and above	Not given
1	—	—	1	4	4	3	4	1	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	1	4	4	3	4	1	2	—	—	—	—
—	—	2	—	1	3	3	1	9	4	2	3	2	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
—	—	2	—	1	3	3	1	9	4	3	3	2	1
—	2	1	7	7	5	3	9	6	6	3	8	12	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	1	7	7	5	3	9	7	6	3	8	12	9
1	5	20	27	49	39	25	45	45	34	21	25	27	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	9	11	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	9	11	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	9	11	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	5	1	—	8	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	5	1	—	—	—	—
												52	4%
												Total	52
												Uncl.	1.62
												Uncl.	1.6
												Uncl.	1
												Uncl.	1

TABLE 6.1 : *Earners classified according to occupation, age, sex and*

Occupational grade	Age and sex*	Educational status			Duration in present occupation (years)					
		Total	Illiterate	Literate	Literate in English	Upto 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over	Not stated	
XI Pensioners	1	37	3	34	13	4	8	10	15	
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Total Grade XI</i>		5	37	3	34	13	4	8	10	15
XII Beggars & prostitutes										
1. Beggars	1	27	20	7	1	—	2	23	2	
	2	3	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	
	3	10	10	—	—	1	—	5	4	
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	5	40	33	7	1	2	4	28	6	
2. Prostitutes	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	5	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	
<i>Total grade XII</i>		44	37	7	1	2	4	32	6	
XIII Unemployed	1	69	19	50	13	23	37	6	3	
	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	5	72	20	52	14	25	38	6	3	

* Age and sex — 1 Male adults, 2 Male non-adults, 3 Female adults, 4 Female

goldsmiths, compositors, and wiremen, fitters, etc., literacy comparatively high. Motor-drivers indicated average conditions, clerks lagged behind the other sub-grades. Excluding the grades 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, the size of the sample of earners was relatively very small, highest in Grade VI. This was expected as literacy is perhaps essential, condition of getting employment as clerks, assistants. All the clerks were literate, and among the proportion of literates was 94 per cent. Literates were 80 per cent among clerks in government or

tration in the first two ranges. By examining the same data from the point of view of the occupational composition of the income ranges, we find that, generally speaking, ranges 1-5 were prominently represented by the occupational Grades I-IV and XII, ranges 6-10 by Grades II and V-VIII and the highest range by Grades VII-IX.

A more meaningful study of the data contained in the table would be to observe the income patterns of individual occupational grades *inter se* as well as in relation to the average income pattern for all the families taken as a whole. Similarly, a comparison between the occupational compositions of different income ranges in relation to one another and to the average occupational composition of all the families in the sample may be made. Both these studies imply approaching the same data from two different points of view. They reveal that the occupational grades that were relatively unfavourably placed from the point of view of income were Grades I-IV, and XII. The Grades quite well-placed were Grades V-VIII and XI, and those most favourably placed were Grades IX and X. These conclusions show the broad income-homogeneity of the occupational classification.

Family Income and Earner Class

Table 7.2 gives the distribution of families according to income and the earner class defined in terms of age, sex and the number of earners in the family. The most prominent feature of the distribution was the largest single concentration of the total number of families in the earner class with one adult male earner. Families with one or more adult male members only earning in the family were nearly three quarters of the total. The proportion of families with one or more adult members earning along with others was about 18 per cent, while that of families with juvenile or female members earning was about 5 per cent. The families in the most dominant earner class with one adult male earner had the largest representation in the 5th income range, followed by that in the 4th, both together absorbing about 43 per cent of the families of that class. The families were about 12 per cent each in ranges 2, 3 and 6, 7 per cent each in ranges 7 and 8, and 2-3 per cent each in ranges 9-11. On a broad comparison of the distributions of the families in the earner classes with two or more adult male earners only on the one hand and those in the earner classes with one or more adult male members earning along with others on the other hand, it was found that the former had relatively a less representation in the lower income ranges than the latter. This may be indicative of the fact that the contribution of the members other than the adult males to the family income was not significant. The distribution of the families with no adult male earners but others earning in the family also corroborated the above conclusion. Most of the families of this class were between

... according to total income and earner class (H. S.)

Total income Rs.	Below 50	50-100	100-150	150-200	200-300	300-400	400-500	500-750	750-1000	1000-2000	2000 and above	Not given	Total
<i>Earner class</i>													
No earner	6	5	10	15	19	15	7	10	8	6	1	15	117
No adult male earners but others	24	115	45	19	13	3	2	1	4	—	2	5	233
One adult male earner	17	284	303	442	558	270	130	154	59	80	49	8	2354
One adult male earner and others	4	62	155	106	132	72	25	18	2	4	1	—	581
Two adult male earners	—	7	28	60	141	142	97	96	45	34	18	3	671
Two adult male earners and others	—	—	13	23	43	34	22	22	4	1	—	2	164
Three or more adult male earners	—	1	2	5	23	25	36	62	27	23	15	2	226
Three or more adult male earners and others	—	—	1	2	6	10	8	20	7	8	3	—	65
Not given	1	4	1	2	3	1	6	3	—	—	1	4	26
Total	52	478	558	674	938	572	333	386	156	161	90	39	4437

ranges 1 and 5; nearly half being concentrated in the 2nd range. Families with no earner were to be found in every income range. They were either very poor or had considerable unearned income.

Total Income and Unearned Income

Table 7.3 presents an income-wise distribution of families classified according to the percentage of unearned income to total income. On an average, 78 per cent of the families did not receive any unearned income. Generally speaking, the proportions of families not getting unearned income declined as we passed from the lower to the higher income ranges. These proportions varied between about 80-95 per cent each in the income ranges 1-5, between 60-80 per cent in ranges 6-8 and between 45-60 per cent in the remaining ranges. The data in the table revealed another interesting fact that though the proportions of families enjoying some kind of unearned income increased with total income, still the 'proportionate' contribution made by unearned income to total income normally declined with increase in total income. For example, the proportion of families having unearned income below 20 per cent was only about 4 per cent each in the first five income ranges; it increased to about 10-20 per cent each in ranges 5-7 and to 20-25 per cent each in the later ranges.

TABLE 7.3 : *Families classified according to total income and percentage of unearned income to total income (H. S.)*

<i>Percentage of unearned income to total income</i>	<i>All unearned</i>	<i>50 per cent and over</i>	<i>20 per cent to 50 per cent</i>	<i>Before 20 per cent</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Total</i>
Below 50	4	1	—	2	45	52
50 — 100	8	4	13	13	440	478
100 — 150	13	4	20	22	499	558
150 — 200	16	10	28	24	596	674
200 — 300	21	8	55	94	760	938
300 — 400	17	11	49	70	425	572
400 — 500	6	12	26	62	227	333
500 — 750	10	19	45	87	225	386
750 — 1000	7	12	28	29	80	156
1000 — 2000	7	16	17	33	88	161
2000 and over	—	12	14	22	42	90
Not given	1	1	2	—	35	39
Total	110	110	297	458	3462	4437

Occupation and Unearned Income

Table 7.4 gives the distribution of families of different occupations classified according to the percentage of unearned income to total income. Excluding the occupational grades where the size of the sample was comparatively very small, it was found that the proportions of families enjoying an unearned income varied from 14 per cent in Grade II to 41 per cent in Grade VIII. It is noteworthy that these proportions did not increase continuously with rise in the occupational gradation. Thus while the proportion of families getting an unearned income was less than 20 per cent each in Grades I, II, VII,

TABLE 7.4 : *Families classified according to professions (occupational grades) and percentage of unearned income to total income (H. S.)*

Occupational grade	Percentage of unearned income					
	All earners	50 per cent and over	20 per cent to 50 per cent	Below 20 per cent	Nil	Total
I Unskilled manual work	—	19	43	44	472	578
II Skilled manual work	2	19	93	209	1923	2246
III Lowest professions and administrative posts primary teachers etc.	1	10	21	28	146	206
IV Small businesses	—	14	32	42	249	337
V Highly skilled and supervisory manual work	2	4	14	29	195	244
VI Clerks and shop assistants	—	11	33	35	214	293
VII Intermediate professions and salaried posts, secondary teachers etc.	—	1	1	6	37	45
VIII Medium businesses	—	14	41	48	146	249
IX Higher professions and salaried posts	—	6	3	5	18	32
X Owners of factories large shops etc.	—	—	1	—	2	3
XI Pensioners	—	3	13	12	11	39
XII Beggars and prostitutes	1	1	1	—	24	27
No earners	6	2	—	—	8	16
Unclassified	98	6	1	—	17	122
Total	110	110	297	458	3462	4437

and XII, it was between 20 to 30 per cent each in Grades III, IV, V and VI, and over 30 per cent in Grades VIII, IX, X and XI.

Family Income and Expenditure Liability

Our main concern in this chapter is the assessment of the standard of living. So far, we dealt with only one of the determinants of the standard of living, viz. family income. The other determinant is the expenditure of this income along the various lines of consumption. The problem as to how the expenditure liability of a family may be estimated has been studied in detail in the Poona Survey. We may reproduce from that report.

“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 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 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.¹ 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:—

Indian Research Food Association	Coefficient	Poona Survey	Coefficient
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."²

In the following, we may study the data on annual income per adult in the context of some important socio-economic factors.

Income per adult unit and Occupation

Table 7.5 presents the distribution of families of different occupations, classified according to the annual income per adult unit. An overall view of the table showed that there was a progressive increase in the income per adult unit enjoyed by the families with the higher progression of the occupational grades. In Grades I, II and more than 80 per cent of the families received an income per

¹ *Workers' Nutrition and Social Policy*, I.L.O., Series, B. N. 23, 1936, p. 40
² Adgil, D. R., *Poona : A Socio Economic Survey, Part I, Economic*, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona 4, Publication No. 12, 1945, p. 292-93.

and XII, it was between 20 to 30 per cent each in Grades III, IV, V and VI, and over 30 per cent in Grades VIII, IX, X and XI.

Family Income and Expenditure Liability

Our main concern in this chapter is the assessment of the standard of living. So far, we dealt with only one of the determinants of the standard of living, viz. family income. The other determinant is the expenditure of this income along the various lines of consumption. The problem as to how the expenditure liability of a family may be estimated has been studied in detail in the Poona Survey. We may reproduce from that report.

“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 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 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.¹ 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:—

Indian Research Food Association	Coefficient	Poona Survey	Coefficient
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."²

In the following, we may study the data on annual income per adult unit in the context of some important socio-economic factors.

Income per adult unit and Occupation

Table 7.5 presents the distribution of families of different occupations, classified according to the annual income per adult unit. An over-all view of the table showed that there was a progressive increase in the income per adult unit enjoyed by the families with the higher progression of the occupational grades. In Grades I, II and IV, more than 80 per cent of the families received an income per

¹ *Workers' Nutrition and Social Policy*, I.L.O., Series, B. N. 23, 1936, p. 40

² Gadgil, D. R., *Poona : A Socio Economic Survey, Part I, Economic*, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona 4, Publication No. 12, 1945, p. 292-93.

TABLE 7.5 : Families classified according to total income per adult unit and professions (occupied grades) H.S.

Total income per adult unit		90	120	150	225	300	600	Not	Total			
Rs.		to	to	to	to	to	and	given				
Occupational grade	Below 30	30 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 90	120	150	225	300	600	over		
I Unskilled manual work	66	136	104	167	59	19	21	3	1	—	2	578
II Skilled manual work	108	330	417	698	412	160	99	14	8	—	—	2246
III Lowest profession, administrative posts, primary teachers etc.	9	16	24	52	42	29	19	7	4	1	3	206
IV Small business	21	36	62	99	58	29	17	8	4	2	1	337
V Highly skilled and supervisory manual work	4	11	21	44	49	33	51	13	12	6	—	244
VI Clerks and shop assistants	3	6	11	49	52	45	66	31	24	4	2	293
VII Intermediate professions and salaried posts secondary teachers etc.	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	3	19	15	—	45
VIII Medium businesses	—	8	11	34	40	26	37	24	41	24	4	249
IX Higher professions and salaried posts	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	4	9	11	3	32
X Owners of factories and large shops	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
XI Pensioners	—	—	4	8	6	2	6	5	6	2	—	39
XII Beggars and prostitutes	7	5	1	5	1	—	1	1	3	—	3	27
No earners	3	1	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	6	16
Unclassified	4	7	12	13	19	11	21	8	10	4	13	122
Total	225	557	667	1174	741	358	345	121	142	70	37	4437

adult unit of less than Rs. 120. The families in Grade I were about a quarter each in ranges 2 and 4, nearly 20 per cent in the 3rd range and 10 per cent each in ranges 1 and 5. In Grade II, the largest single concentration of families was in the 4th range, followed by secondary concentrations in ranges 3 and 5. With regard to families in Grade III, ranges 3-6 absorbed about 70 per cent of them. The distribution of families in Grade IV was largely similar to that of Grade II. From Grade V to Grade VIII (excepting Grade VII), the relative concentration of families was found to have shifted from the lowest to the middle income ranges. Thus the families of these grades were about 70 per cent between ranges 4 and 8. Grades VII, IX and X had the largest representation in the two highest ranges 9 and 10 which contained over 60 per cent of families of each grade. If we compare the occupational composition of individual income ranges with one another and with the average composition, we find that, generally speaking, the lower the income range, the greater the representation of those grades which occupied lower position in the occupational scale.

Income per adult unit and Earner Class

In Table 7.6 is set out information regarding the total income per adult unit of families classified according to the earner class. The majority of the families with no earner were found to have been distributed between the 3rd and the 7th ranges of income per adult unit. Over 70 per cent of the families with no adult male earner were concentrated in the first five ranges. The proportions of families with one adult male earner only were about 27 per cent in the 4th range, 18 per cent in the 5th, 12 per cent each in 2nd and 3rd and 9 per cent each in 6th and the 7th ranges. As compared to this earner class, the families with one adult male earner and others were more prominent in the lower ranges. Thus, while in the former class, the first four ranges absorbed 56 per cent of families, in the latter class, they contained as many as 76 per cent. This may be partly indicative of the fact that the earners other than the adult male impose a greater burden in terms of consumption liability than what they contribute in terms of earnings. This result was corroborated also by the relative distributions of the families belonging to earner classes with only adult males earning in the family on the one hand and earner classes where other members also earned along with the adult males. Thus, the proportion of families with two adult male earners only was about 58 per cent in the four lowest ranges, while it was 73 per cent in respect of families with two adult males and others earning in the family. The corresponding proportions for families with three or more adult male earners only and for families with three or more adult male earners and others were 56 per cent and 64 per cent

TABLE 7.6 : Families classified according to total income per adult unit and earner class. (H. S.)

Earner class	Total income per adult unit Rs.					120	150	225	300	600	Not	Total
	Below 30	30 to 40	45 to 60	60 to 90	90 to 120	to 150	to 225	to 300	to 600	and over	given	
No earner	8	6	11	16	19	9	20	5	9	4	15	117
No adult male earner but others	34	43	39	44	30	12	12	5	6	2	6	233
One adult male earner	101	273	302	626	414	207	205	76	91	51	8	2354
One adult male earner and others	48	118	130	149	64	34	30	4	3	1	—	581
Two adult male earners	25	52	103	203	130	65	39	21	22	10	1	671
Two adult male earners and others	4	36	38	43	25	10	6	1	1	—	—	164
Three or more adult male earners	5	22	31	67	45	14	24	6	9	1	2	226
Three or more adult male earners and others	2	6	10	24	11	5	5	—	1	1	—	65
Not given	3	1	3	2	3	2	4	3	—	—	5	26
Total	225	557	667	1174	741	358	345	121	142	70	37	4437

respectively. If we examine the earner class composition of individual income ranges, we find that the families in which the adult males alone earned had smaller representation in lower ranges, while the others had greater representation in them than their proportion in the whole sample.

Income per adult unit and the Size of Family

Table 7.7 gives data on income per adult unit as correlated to the number of members in the family. The percentages of families in the total sample increased from about 7 to 14, 16 and 17 as the size of the family increased from 1 to 4 members, after which they declined from 15 to 11, 8, 4, 3 and 5 in the successive classes. The data in the table yielded one interesting and expected result. The proportion of families in the lower ranges of income per adult unit was found to have increased with the size of the family upto a certain point. Thus, the proportion of families in the income ranges below Rs. 120 rose from about 64 per cent in the first class to 81 per cent, 84 per cent, 86 per cent, 89 per cent and 91 per cent in the successive classes of families by their size. This proportion decreased to 85 per cent in families with 7 members, again increased to 89 per cent in families with 8 members, and declined to about 80 per cent each in the last two succeeding classes. The explanation of this type of correlation between income per adult unit and the family size seems to lie in the fact that as the members in the family increase upto a certain number, the income per adult unit enjoyed by the family — being the quotient of total income and the number of consumption units — decreases. In a family consisting of members upto 5 or so, normally there is only one earner so that income per adult unit decreases with the family size. When the family size exceeds a certain number, say 5 or 6, the number of earners may also increase. This explains why the income per adult unit may decrease but not as much as it happens in a family where only one member earns.

Poverty

So far, we examined the data on the levels of income per adult unit enjoyed by different groups of families classified according to the various socio-economic factors. We may now proceed on to assess in a precise manner the adequacy or otherwise of these levels of income per adult unit. This can be done by defining the Poverty Line, for poverty is nothing but a standard of living below a certain minimum. It has become usual, since the publication of "Poverty — A Study in Town Life" by Seebohm Rowntree (1901), to distinguish between two types of poverty: (i) primary poverty resulting from inadequate income, and (ii) secondary poverty caused by an "ignorant and careless housekeeping, and other improvident expen-

TABLE 7.7 : Families classified according to total income per adult unit and family members. (H.S.)

Total income per adult unit Rs.	Family members					120 to 150	150 to 225	225 to 300	300 to 600	600 and over	Not given	Total
	Below 30	30 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 90	90 to 120							
One member	8	6	12	63	79	32	39	25	24	13	8	304
Two members	13	46	97	148	180	73	68	21	20	7	6	629
Three members	23	77	81	229	112	64	61	20	17	10	4	698
Four members	45	112	123	192	122	61	52	14	26	9	9	765
Five members	49	97	119	175	104	49	35	13	14	10	2	667
Six members	35	88	90	128	79	30	28	6	10	3	2	499
Seven members	22	61	54	99	41	14	21	8	14	7	1	342
Eight members	13	27	41	48	25	14	13	2	1	3	1	188
Nine members	14	18	16	42	15	8	13	4	6	2	2	140
Ten or more members	8	25	34	50	84	13	15	8	10	6	2	205
Total	225	557	667	1174	741	358	345	121	142	70	37	4437

diture" of an adequate income. In the following, we analyse the incidence and causes of primary poverty only.

The issues involved in defining and measuring primary poverty have been discussed in detail in *Poona — A Socio-Economic Survey, Part I*. We may quote from the report.

"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 a 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 wellbeing. In other respects, ascertained average expenditure 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. We shared in this general difficulty as there has yet been not even an important family budget enquiry completed in Poona. However, one of the few attempts made in this country at evaluating levels of income in terms of a standard of living was that by the Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee (1937-40)."

The committee computed the living wage standard for the year 1937-38 and in respect of Bombay City, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. The Sholapur standard was set by the Committee at Rs. 42-45 per month for a family of 3 adult units. This is equivalent in our terms to an income per adult unit of Rs. 168-180 per annum. We take this level of income as indicating the Poverty Line in Sholapur during 1937-38. The calculation of the Committee referred to the year 1937-38, while our inquiry took place during 1938-39. Hence, in determining the Poverty Line, the calculations of the committee had to be adjusted according to the movement of the cost of living index in Sholapur during 1938-39. When the average cost of living for 1938-39 was computed, it was not found to have changed in any significant manner from that of 1937-38 which was 73. The Poverty Line therefore could be defined at the same level at which the living wage standard was defined by the Committee. The range of income (in our tables)

* Gadgil, D. R., *op. cit.*, p. 297.

that was nearest to the Poverty Line, i.e. Rs. 168-180, was Rs. 150. We may therefore fix the Poverty Line at Rs. 150 per annum per adult unit. Out of a total of 4,437 families in the sample, as many as 3,722 families, were found to be earning an income less than Rs. 150 per adult unit. This meant that over 8 out of every 10 families in Sholapur were below the Poverty Line. To say that the majority of families in Sholapur were poor does not carry us very far. In order to distinguish between the general prevalence of poverty and much depressed conditions of living, we defined another level of income per adult unit indicating conditions of destitution. The Destitution Line was set arbitrarily, as in Poona, at Rs. 60. The families getting an income less than Rs. 60 were 1,449 or about 33 per cent.

After noting the average proportions of families below the Poverty and Destitution Lines, we may proceed on to analyse the incidence and causes of primary poverty and destitution among the Sholapur families. From Table 6.8, it would be seen that the incidence of poverty was comparatively very heavy on earner classes of families with one adult male earner, with one adult male earner and others, with two adult male earners and others, and with three or more adult male earners and others. The burden of poverty was, interestingly enough, the least on families with no earner. The rest of the earner classes represented more or less average conditions. The pattern of the incidence of destitution was slightly different. While the average proportion of the destitute families was 33 per cent, about half of the families were below the Destitution Line in earner classes with no adult male earners but others, with one adult male earner and others, and two adult males and others earning in the family. Generally speaking, it was found that the incidence of both poverty and destitution was larger on earner classes of families with adult males earning along with others than on those where the adult male/males alone earned in the family. The probable cause of this has already been hinted earlier in the analysis of the table. To what extent did the earner class account for poverty and destitution in Sholapur? When the data were examined from this point of view, it was found that neither the absence of an earner nor that of an adult male earner was significant in explaining either poverty or destitution of the families in the City. Thus, of the total families below the Poverty Line, only about 2 per cent and 5 per cent came from the earner classes with no earner and with no adult male earner respectively. Similarly, the proportions of families below the Destitution Line in earner classes under consideration to the total number of families below the Destitution Line were about 1 per cent and 8 per cent respectively.

Table 7.7 indicated that the distribution of the burden of poverty and destitution varied according to the size of the family. The pro-

portions of families below both the Poverty and Destitution Lines increased progressively from 64 per cent and 7 per cent respectively to about 91 per cent and 43 per cent as the size of the family rose from 1 member to 6 members. After this, the proportions showed ups and downs probably for the reason that as the family size increased, the number of earning hands also increased, thus bringing down a little the proportions of families below the Poverty and Destitution Lines. The size of the family affecting family income and/or expenditure liability may lead to poverty and destitution. As the most common family types were those with 2, 3, 4 and 5 members, we may define a large family as one consisting of 6 or more members. The large sized families in this sense were 1,374 or 31 per cent of the total. Of the total number of families below the Poverty Line and the Destitution Line, about 32 per cent and 38 per cent respectively belonged to the large family size. From this, it appears that the largeness of the size of the family was a somewhat significant factor in causing poverty and destitution.

We may now study the incidence of poverty and destitution as between the occupational grades as well as the significance of employment in an occupational grade and indirectly the inadequacy of earnings as factors causing primary poverty. Broadly speaking, the incidence of poverty and destitution was greater on the lower occupational grades than on the higher grades, which also indicated that employment in lower occupations contributed significantly to primary poverty. This was expected as the occupational gradation by its very nature corresponded to the income gradation. The significance of inadequate earnings as a factor causing poverty may be indirectly assessed by observing the extent of the concentration of families below the Poverty Line in the low paid occupations. The data on occupational earnings indicated that Grades I-IV and Grade XII occupied the lowest positions in the income scale. Of the total number of families below the Poverty Line and Destitution Line, as many as 85 per cent and 92 per cent respectively were from the first four occupational grades. From another angle, it was found that no families or only a very small proportion of them in Grades X, IX, VII and VIII were below the Poverty Line. In Grades I, II and IV, however, the proportions were over 90 per cent. The families below the Destitution Line either did not exist or were in small proportion in Grades X, VII, IX, VIII, VI and V. In Grade I, the corresponding proportion was 53 per cent and in Grades II and IV 39 per cent and 35 per cent respectively. To conclude the analysis of causes of poverty, it appears that employment in a lower occupational grade and inadequate earnings were probably the most significant factors result-

ing in poverty and destitution. The largeness of the family-size also had some effect. The absence of an earner or of an adult male earner, however, accounted only for a fraction of families below Poverty or the Destitution Lines.

CHAPTER VIII

WARDS AND COMMUNITIES

Some significant information regarding income, housing, etc. of families was already given in Chapter II. In this Chapter, we present some additional data pertaining to families in our sample classified according to wards and communities. The chapter is divided into two sections. Section I studies the ward-composition of families in the context of certain characteristics with a view to observing whether the different wards indicated any localization of specific types of populations or exhibited any distinctive features. In the second section, the information on families has been analysed with reference to castes and communities. The significance of the study of the caste in a socio-economic survey of this kind need not be overstressed. In Indian society, caste rather than the economic position still largely determines the occupational activity of the members and their status in society. From this point of view, the data classified by communities should throw light on many social and economic aspects of the community life in this country.

SECTION I : WARDS

Wards and Occupations of Heads of Families

Table 8.1 gives the ward-wise distribution of families classified according to the occupational grades of their heads. Most of the wards had families which were largely concentrated in Grade II. In Gurwar, Laxmi, Madam, Murarji, Raviwar and Sakhar, the families were comparatively very prominent in Grade II, accounting for over 60 per cent each of the families in the respective wards. The secondary concentrations in many of the wards, particularly in Bhavani, Budhwar, Jodbhavi, E. Mangalwar, Siddheshwar and New Tirhegaon were in Grade I. The wards like Begam, Ganesh, Jodbhavi and Shukrawar contained, relatively speaking, large proportions of families in Grade IV. It was interesting to note that Goldfinch contained as many families in Grade VI as in Grade II. Other wards where the families belonging to Grade VI were prominent were S. Kasba, E. Mangalwar and the Railway Lines. Wards like Ganesh, East and West Mangalwar and Shukrawar were predominantly business wards, as fairly large proportions of families in them belonged to Grade VIII. The rest of the data do not need any further comment.

TABLE 8.1 : Families in different wards classified according to the occupational grades of their heads. (H.S.)

Occupational grade Wards	Unskilled manual work I	Skilled manual work II	Lowest profes- sion and admin- istrative posts III	Small businesses IV	Highly skilled & supervisory ma- nual work V	Clerks & shop assistants VI	Intermediate pro- fessions & admin- istrative posts VII	Medium businesses VIII	Highest profes- sions & salaried posts IX	Owners of fac- tories & large shops etc. X	Pensioners XI	Beggars and Prostitutes XII	Unclassifiable XIII	No earner XIV	Total
1. Begam	24	56	4	20	8	2	—	1	—	—	2	5	4	1	127
2. Bhavani	41	68	4	10	3	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	131
3. Budhwar	38	84	9	16	3	4	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	162
4. Civil Lines	8	23	2	—	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	41
5. Ganesh	—	6	2	4	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
6. Goldfinch	4	18	4	1	5	18	—	6	3	—	6	—	9	3	77
7. Gurwar	4	22	—	4	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	86
8. Jodbhavi	31	57	2	19	2	4	—	9	—	—	—	1	4	—	130
9. Kasba N.	37	196	19	36	18	38	2	23	—	1	4	1	22	—	397
10. Kasba S.	19	80	25	36	24	48	4	22	7	—	11	—	18	2	297
11. Laxmi	7	86	5	3	4	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	111
12. Madam	7	41	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
13. Mangalwar E.	27	23	9	18	2	16	—	23	1	—	1	2	7	1	130
14. Mangalwar W.	24	59	6	22	9	19	1	41	—	—	—	—	12	1	194

TABLE 8.1: Families in different wards classified according to the occupational grades of their heads. (H.S.)
(Contd.)

Occupational grade Wards		Unskilled manual work	Skilled manual work	Lowest profes- sion and admi- nistrative posts	Small businesses	Highly skilled & supervisory ma- nual work	Clerks & shop assistants	Intermediate pr. fessions & admi- nistrative posts	Medium businesses	Highest profes- sions & salaried posts	Owners of fac- tories & large shops etc.	Pensioners	Beggars Prostitutes	Unclassifiable	No earner	Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	
15.	Modi	15	53	5	10	1	7	1	4	—	—	1	1	4	—	102
16.	Murarji	14	242	9	6	25	85	20	12	7	—	1	2	4	1	378
17.	Pachha	19	208	20	10	4	6	—	6	1	—	4	—	1	—	279
18.	Railway Lines	66	116	39	19	56	63	10	15	5	—	4	—	10	—	403
19.	Raviwar	32	199	1	13	1	1	—	7	1	—	—	2	1	—	258
20.	Sadar N.	28	91	10	11	7	4	—	1	1	—	1	2	8	1	165
21.	Sadar S.	15	36	2	12	11	7	1	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	92
22.	Sakhar	26	255	4	4	3	1	—	30	—	—	—	—	2	1	326
23.	Shanwar	9	50	4	12	9	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	89
24.	Shukrawar	25	56	6	36	14	8	—	18	3	2	—	3	6	2	179
25.	Siddheswar	26	47	3	7	4	3	3	3	—	—	2	—	2	1	101
26.	Somwar	10	24	1	2	14	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	59
27.	Tirhegaon	22	50	8	6	18	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	103
Total		578	2246	206	337	244	298	45	249	32	3	39	27	122	16	4437

Wards and Family Income

Table 8.2 contains data on income of families classified according to wards. Most of the wards had the bulk of their families in ranges between 2 and 6. These income ranges accounted for nearly three-fourth of the total number of families in the sample. The wards like Bhavani, Budhwar, Jodbhavi, E. and W. Mangalwar, Shukrawar, New Tirhegaon, etc. contained families which were largely concentrated in the 4th and the 5th ranges. The families in Laxmi, Madam, Murarji, Railway Lines, Shanwar and Siddheshwar were prominent in ranges 5 and 6. In Pachha, Sakhar and Raviwar where the Sali families were found in large numbers, more than half of the families were concentrated in the lower ranges 2 and 4. In respect of Begam, Gurwar, N. Sadar and Somwar also, relative concentrations of families in each were in the lower income ranges. In Goldfinch, nearly a quarter of families were in the 8th range followed by secondary concentrations in the 6th and the 7th ranges. S. Kasba resembled Goldfinch fairly closely in respect of the income distribution of families. Most of the families in this ward were dispersed in ranges above the 5th range. Aside from Goldfinch and S. Kasba, the wards which contained relatively a large number of families in the higher order of income ranges were N. Kasba, E. and W. Mangalwar, Murarji and the Railway Lines.

Wards and Poverty

Income-wise distribution of families by wards as given in the last Table gives only a rough indication of the economic position of different wards. A greater insight into the economic conditions of wards may be had from Table 8.3 which sets out the distribution of families by wards and the income per adult unit. From this Table, it is possible to discover the location and concentration of poverty and destitution in different parts of the city. In Statement 8.1 wards have been arranged according to the increasing magnitude of poverty and destitution prevailing in them. The highly poverty-stricken pockets of the city represented mainly by the handloom-weaving wards like Pachha, Raviwar, Sakhar, etc. are on the eastern side, while relatively better-off wards representing business and middle-class families, viz. Goldfinch, S. Kasba, East and West Mangalwar etc. lie in the heart of the city.

Wards and Communities

Table 8.4 embodies the data on families of each ward classified according to religion and community. Out of the total sample, the Hindu families were 80 per cent and the Muslim families 17 per cent. Families belonging to other religions were very insignificant in

TABLE 8.2 : Families in different wards classified according to the range of their income

Wards	Total income in Rs.												Total
	Below 50	50 to 100	100 to 150	150 to 200	200 to 300	300 to 400	400 to 500	500 to 750	750 to 1000	1000 to 2000	2000 and over	Not given	
1. Begam	4	12	25	20	25	20	7	7	7	—	—	—	127
2. Bhavani	—	14	19	31	28	23	7	9	—	—	—	—	131
3. Budhwar	2	18	31	45	43	6	8	3	2	1	1	2	162
4. Civil Lines	—	9	3	3	10	3	8	3	—	1	1	—	41
5. Ganesh	—	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	—	—	—	18
6. Goldfinch	1	2	4	4	7	12	9	19	3	5	4	7	77
7. Gurwar	—	7	10	8	5	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	36
8. Jodbhavi	3	15	14	28	27	16	10	6	4	1	3	3	130
9. Kasba (North)	3	29	35	56	85	67	40	43	18	16	2	3	397
10. Kasba (South)	2	16	25	25	58	36	29	42	21	31	7	5	297
11. Laxmi	1	5	10	21	22	25	10	12	3	1	1	—	111
12. Madam	—	5	8	3	10	11	3	7	4	—	1	—	52
13. Mangalwar E.	2	13	15	21	31	10	8	7	10	7	4	2	130
14. Mangalwar W.	2	18	19	33	39	20	16	13	5	14	13	2	194

TABLE 8.2 : Families in different wards classified according to the range of their income—(Contd.)

Wards	Total income in Rs.												Total
	Below 50	50 to 100	100 to 150	150 to 200	200 to 300	300 to 400	400 to 500	500 to 750	750 to 1000	1000 to 2000	2000 and over	Not given	
15. Modi	1	4	7	17	30	18	6	9	5	3	1	1	102
16. Murarji	1	9	14	41	85	78	49	44	14	21	20	2	378
17. Pachha	2	37	49	52	68	34	15	15	3	2	—	2	279
18. Railway Lines	6	18	32	40	105	48	28	58	23	27	15	3	403
19. Raviwar	4	64	66	32	46	23	13	5	2	3	—	—	258
20. Sadar (North)	7	16	30	30	31	22	8	14	5	2	—	—	165
21. Sadar (South)	—	9	9	17	17	15	6	8	3	4	3	1	92
22. Sakhar	2	114	68	43	44	14	17	10	5	6	3	—	326
23. Shanwar	4	13	5	11	20	21	3	6	1	3	1	1	89
24. Shukrawar	3	9	23	34	41	17	16	16	7	4	7	2	179
25. Siddheshwar	—	8	13	16	21	17	4	8	1	7	3	3	101
26. Somwar	—	5	9	16	6	7	8	5	2	1	—	—	59
27. Tirhegaon	2	8	13	25	32	7	3	11	2	—	—	—	103
Total	52	478	558	674	938	572	333	886	156	161	90	39	4437

TABLE 8.3 : Families in different wards classified according to their income per adult unit, (H.S.)

Wards	Total income per adult unit Rs.					120 to	150 to	225 to	300 to	Above	Not	Total
	Below 30	30 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 90	90 to 120	150	225	300	600	600	given	
1. Begam	10	20	24	32	18	8	11	2	1	1	—	127
2. Bhavani	3	15	28	54	19	5	6	1	—	—	—	131
3. Budhwar	12	28	38	43	24	6	5	2	2	—	2	162
4. Civil Lines	1	1	7	10	11	4	3	—	3	—	1	41
5. Ganesh	2	1	4	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
6. Goldfinch	1	4	5	14	11	11	15	4	6	1	5	77
7. Gurwar	12	12	5	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	36
8. Jodbhavi	6	10	21	41	23	14	7	2	3	2	1	130
9. Kasba (North)	8	26	41	103	91	45	55	9	14	2	3	397
10. Kasba (South)	5	16	24	61	63	42	37	12	24	9	4	297
11. Laxmi	2	12	13	40	29	7	5	2	—	1	—	111
12. Madam	4	7	8	16	9	5	2	1	—	—	—	52
13. Mangalwar East	7	15	16	22	13	18	17	8	9	2	3	130
14. Mangalwar West	4	22	18	52	31	20	15	12	11	7	2	194

TABLE 8.3 : Families in different wards classified according to their income per adult unit, (H.S.)—(Contd.)

Total income per adult unit												
Ra.												
Wards	Below 30	30 to 45	45 to 60	60 to 90	90 to 120	120 to 150	150 to 225	225 to 300	300 to 600	Above 600	Not given	Total
15. Modi	1	7	7	42	17	9	10	7	—	2	—	102
16. Murarji	7	17	41	107	79	41	32	13	22	17	2	378
17. Pachha	40	62	55	72	29	13	5	1	1	—	1	279
18. Railway Lines	19	28	47	90	62	33	51	29	25	17	2	403
19. Raviwar	16	63	59	68	28	22	11	—	—	—	1	258
20. Sadar North	19	29	26	52	21	8	6	2	1	—	1	165
21. Sadar South	2	10	10	27	15	11	10	—	3	1	3	92
22. Sakhar	11	79	74	77	58	8	9	5	3	2	—	326
23. Shanwar	12	9	13	27	14	5	4	1	2	1	1	89
24. Shukrawar	4	22	35	54	21	16	10	3	8	4	2	179
25. Siddheshwar	9	15	17	22	15	8	7	—	4	1	3	101
26. Somwar	3	13	9	14	12	2	5	1	—	—	—	59
27. Tirhegaon	5	14	22	25	21	6	7	3	—	—	—	103
Total	225	557	667	1174	741	358	345	121	142	70	37	4437

STATEMENT 8.1 : *Wards and Communities—Poverty and Destitution in Different Wards**Families below Poverty Line*

<i>Wards</i>	<i>Families below Poverty Line (Percentage)</i>
1. Goldfinch	59.7
2. Railway Lines	69.2
3. Mangalwar (East)	70.0
4. Kasba (South)	71.0
5. Mangalwar (West)	75.8
6. Murarji	77.2
7. Kasba (North)	79.1
8. Modi	81.3
9. Sadar (South)	81.5
10. Civil Lines	82.9
11. Shukrawar	84.9
12. Siddheshwar	85.1
13. Begam	88.2
14. Jodbhavi	88.5
15. Somwar	89.8
16. Shanwar	90.0
17. Tirhegaon	90.3
18. Laxmi	92.8
19. Sadar (North)	93.9
20. Budhwar	94.1
21. Sakhar	94.1
22. Madam	94.2
23. Bhavani	94.7
24. Raviwar	95.3
25. Pachha	97.1
26. Gurwar	97.2
27. Ganesh	100.0
Total	83.9

STATEMENT 8.1 : *Wards and Communities—Poverty and Destitution in Different Wards—(Contd.)*

Families below Destitution Line

<i>Wards</i>	<i>Families below Destitution Line (Percentage)</i>
1. Goldfinch	13.0
2. Modi	14.7
3. Kasba (South)	15.1
4. Murarji	17.2
5. Kasba (North)	18.9
6. Civil Lines	22.0
7. Mangalwar (West)	22.7
8. Railway Lines	23.3
9. Sadar (South)	23.9
10. Laxmi	24.3
11. Jodbhavi	28.5
12. Mangalwar (East)	29.2
13. Shukrawar	34.1
14. Bhavani	35.1
15. Madam	36.5
16. Shanwar	38.2
17. Ganesh	38.9
18. Tirhegaon	39.8
19. Siddheshwar	40.6
20. Somwar	42.3
21. Begam	42.5
22. Sadar (North)	44.8
23. Budhwar	48.6
24. Sakhar	50.3
25. Raviwar	53.5
26. Pachha	56.3
27. Gurwar	80.6
Total	32.7

proportion and were concentrated only in a few wards. For example, the Christian families were found chiefly in the Railway Lines and the Siddheshwar Peth. The Muslim families were dispersed all over the wards, but they were prominent in Begam, Murarji, and Pachha. Excepting S. Sadar, in no ward did the Muslim families outnumber the Hindu families.

As between the various Hindu castes, the families belonging to the weaving castes formed the largest single group, accounting for about one fifth of the total number of families in the sample. Next to these were the Maratha families accounting for about 12 per cent of total families. Other prominent castes were the Brahmins, Lingayats and the Depressed Castes, their proportion in the total being about 9 per cent each. As regards the weaving castes, about 8 out of every 10 families were to be found in Sakhar, Raviwar and Pachha. These are the very wards where the handloom weaving was being carried on for a long time.¹ The wards where the Maratha families dominated were N. and S. Kasba, Murarji and the Railway Lines. These were also the wards in addition to Goldfinch where the Brahmin families were found in large numbers. The *Deshastha* Brahmin families were five times as large as the *Kokanastha* families and the relative concentrations of both were more or less similar. Nearly half of the Lingayat families in the sample resided in N. Kasba and East and West Mangalwar. The Depressed Castes taken as a whole were not found to be located in high concentrations in specific wards, though they were either absent or were insignificant in number in wards where the Brahmin and the Maratha families predominated. The Depressed castes were prominent in the Railway Lines, Budhwar and N. Sadar Bazaar. More than half of the Mahar families were found in Budhwar and the Railway Lines while the Chambhar families were represented in large numbers in S. Sadar and the Railway Lines.

Some noteworthy features regarding the ward-wise distribution of other community groups may be noted. The families of Artisan Group I had the largest single concentration in N. Kasba, but those of Artisan Group II were spread over many wards. Many of the Dhangar and Gavli families were residing in N. Kasba, Murarji and the Railway Lines. The Marwaris were chiefly found in W. Mangalwar whereas Murarji had many of the Gujarati families in it. Other communities did not show any peculiarities as to their distribution in different areas of the city.

¹ Cf. Kakade, R.G., *The Socio-Economic Survey of Weaving Communities in Sholapur*, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona 4, Publication No. 14, p. 119.

TABLE 8.4 : Families in different wards classified according to their

Wards	Hindu castes											
	Maratha	Dehcatha Brahmin	Kokanastha Brahmin	Other Brahmins	Total Brahmin	Mali	Dhangar, Gavali	Weaving castes	Artisan castes Group I	Artisan castes Group II	Koli, Ehoi	Mahar
1. Begam	2	2	—	1	3	—	—	11	8	8	2	7
2. Bhavani	31	—	—	—	—	1	9	18	—	2	5	11
3. Budhwar	12	1	—	—	1	—	6	—	1	3	1	69
4. Civil Lines	14	1	—	—	1	8	3	—	—	—	—	3
5. Ganesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	—	—
6. Goldfinch	11	34	16	4	54	—	1	2	—	1	—	—
7. Guruwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—
8. Jodbhavi	11	2	1	—	3	—	4	36	2	7	2	—
9. Kasba (North)	120	28	3	5	36	4	27	14	20	5	—	1
10. Kasba (South)	73	102	17	4	123	3	8	8	4	6	1	—
11. Laxmi	20	1	1	—	2	—	6	—	—	1	3	20
12. Madam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	1	—	7
13. Mangalwar (East)	3	7	—	—	7	—	—	8	—	—	2	3
14. Mangalwar (West)	29	2	—	—	2	1	11	1	1	—	3	—
15. Modi	14	7	—	—	7	10	5	—	—	7	22	3
16. Murarji	94	33	19	9	61	2	26	39	2	8	11	2
17. Pachha	10	—	—	—	—	—	3	161	—	3	1	—
18. Railway Lines	53	55	8	17	80	6	18	2	2	7	5	48
19. Raviwar	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	190	—	1	—	—
20. Sadar (N.)	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	6	13	23
21. Sadar (S.)	9	1	—	1	2	1	7	—	—	1	1	—
22. Sakhar	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	277	—	1	1	—
23. Shanwar	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	35	—	6	—	—
24. Shukrawar	11	9	1	7	17	1	3	2	—	2	6	—
25. Siddheshwar	5	6	—	1	7	1	3	1	3	2	1	3
26. Somwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—
27. Tirhegaon	9	1	1	—	2	—	5	—	—	10	3	16
Total	545	292	68	50	410	40	148	906	46	89	83	216

religion and community, (H.S.)

Chambhar	Other Depressed castes	Total Depressed castes	Lingayats	North Indians	Gujarathi	Marwari	South Indians	Others	Total Hindus	Other religions						Grand total
										Muslims	Christians	Jews	Parsees	Others	Jains	
6	7	20	6	1	—	—	—	8	69	56	2	—	—	—	—	127
8	12	31	22	—	1	—	—	4	124	7	—	—	—	—	—	131
—	8	77	13	—	—	1	—	19	134	27	—	—	—	1	—	162
—	3	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	34	3	4	—	—	—	—	41
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	18
—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	75	2	—	—	—	—	—	77
—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	35	1	—	—	—	—	—	36
—	—	—	21	1	—	3	—	4	94	36	—	—	—	—	—	130
7	1	9	66	12	—	5	—	22	340	47	—	—	—	—	10	397
—	—	—	14	22	1	1	1	12	277	16	—	—	—	—	4	297
10	8	38	3	1	1	—	—	2	77	34	—	—	—	—	—	111
5	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	49	3	—	—	—	—	—	52
—	—	3	65	1	—	7	—	19	115	13	—	—	—	—	2	130
—	—	—	49	—	2	38	—	29	166	16	—	—	—	—	12	194
5	—	8	1	3	—	—	1	2	80	18	4	—	—	—	—	102
1	9	12	14	3	14	3	—	13	302	65	1	—	—	5	5	378
9	—	9	6	1	—	—	—	23	217	62	—	—	—	—	—	279
26	11	85	27	—	2	4	12	27	330	39	24	1	4	1	4	403
—	5	5	10	—	—	—	—	36	247	11	—	—	—	—	—	258
17	12	52	—	—	—	—	—	32	118	34	12	—	1	—	—	165
—	—	—	3	2	—	1	1	10	38	49	2	—	2	—	1	92
—	—	—	5	—	2	2	—	6	294	32	—	—	—	—	—	326
—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	6	53	36	—	—	—	—	—	89
6	3	9	31	—	3	—	—	35	120	55	—	—	—	—	4	179
2	7	12	1	—	—	—	—	8	44	30	24	—	2	—	1	101
—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	19	52	7	—	—	—	—	—	59
6	5	27	2	—	—	2	3	1	64	35	4	—	—	—	—	103
108	93	417	375	50	26	68	18	339	3560	740	77	1	9	7	43	4437

We may attempt to verify the nature of the relationships between castes and occupations described above with reference to the data on Sholapur (1938). Table 8.5 presents a classification of families in our sample by community and occupation. The most striking observation was that no other community had the largest concentration in a single occupational grade as the weaving castes. About 83 per cent of the weaving caste families were in Grade II and 7 per cent in Grade I. Artisan castes of both groups also showed similar concentrations, Grades I and II together absorbing over 80 per cent of families in each group. Among the Depressed castes, the most dominant grades were Grades I, II and III. This meant that almost all the families belonging to the Depressed communities were engaged in occupations which enjoyed the lowest socio-economic status in the occupational ladder. This may be partly due to immobility resulting from caste regulations or due to the lack of skill or education which would have placed them in the higher ranks of occupations. At the other end, the occupational composition of Brahmin families showed their proportions in Grades I-IV as among the least. The most dominant grade among the Brahmins was that of clerks and shop-assistants. They were also found in large numbers in Grades II, III, V, and VII. The Brahmin families represented by and large the salariat. This is brought out also by the fact that more than half of the pensioners came from the Brahmin families. Among the Maratha families, 56 per cent were in Grade II, 16 per cent in Grade I and about 10 per cent each in small and medium business and in professions and salaried posts of all ranks. The main trading communities of Sholapur were the Lingayats and the Marwaris. It was rather unexpected that among the few Gujarathi families, most were engaged in professions and salaried employments rather than in business. Nearly 30 per cent of the Lingayat families together were engaged in Grades IV and VIII. 25 per cent in Grade II, about 20 per cent in Grade I and more than 10 per cent in Grade VI. The Marwari families showed a greater concentration in business grades than the Lingayats. The families in small and medium business grades accounted for more than half of the families in their community group. Among the Muslims, over 8 out of every 10 families were in the group of occupational grades I to IV, Grade II alone absorbing half of the total families. Other communities did not exhibit any peculiar features as to their occupational composition.

Communities and Income

The occupational composition of the families of the various communities also largely determines their position in the income gradation. In Table 8.6, the distribution of the families by community and income is given. Comparatively speaking, the weaving castes occupied

TABLE 8.5 : Families belonging to different communities classified

Occupational Grade	Hindu Castes										
	Maratha	Desastha Brahmin	Kokanastha Brahmin	Other Brahmins	Total Brahmins	Mali	Dhanagar and Gavali	Weaving castes	Artisan castes Group I	Artisan castes Group II	Koli and Bhil
I Unskilled											
Manual work	87	3	—	1	4	6	26	66	4	7	16
II Skilled											
Manual work	303	43	2	4	49	16	89	750	35	70	53
III Lowest profes- sions and administrative posts	29	35	3	3	41	2	5	6	—	1	3
IV Small businesses	30	9	4	—	13	2	15	15	3	6	7
V Highly skilled and supervisory manual work	38	16	8	11	35	4	4	9	2	4	2
VI Clerks and shop assistants	15	113	18	11	142	3	—	7	1	1	—
VII Intermediate professions and administrative posts	2	14	7	5	26	1	—	—	—	—	—
VIII Medium businesses	20	11	7	5	23	3	3	47	—	—	—
IX Highest profes- sions and salaried posts	2	6	7	4	17	—	—	1	—	—	—
X Owners of fac- tories and large shops etc.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
XI Pensioner	3	11	8	3	22	—	1	—	—	—	—
XII Beggars and Prostitutes	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	1
XIII Unclassified	14	28	4	3	35	2	1	3	1	—	1
XIV No earner	2	3	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	545	292	68	50	410	40	148	906	46	89	82

according to the occupational grades of their heads, (H.S.)

Mahar	Chambhar	Other Depressed castes	Total Depressed castes	Lingayat	North Indians	Gujarathi	Marawari	South Indians	Others	Total Hindus	Other Religions					Grand Total	
											Muslims	Christians	Jews	Parsees	Others		Jains
62	10	32	104	83	2	—	3	2	55	465	91	12	—	1	—	9	578
106	85	55	246	90	17	—	4	5	116	1843	364	37	—	1	1	—	2246
23	4	3	30	16	6	—	5	—	13	157	41	6	—	—	1	1	206
6	1	2	9	56	8	2	8	—	46	220	110	2	—	1	1	3	337
11	2	—	13	4	3	1	4	6	59	188	40	11	—	2	—	3	244
2	—	—	2	47	4	7	8	4	12	253	22	5	—	—	1	12	293
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	36	2	—	1	3	2	1	45
2	2	—	4	51	4	3	30	—	21	209	28	—	—	1	—	11	249
—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	2	27	2	1	—	—	—	2	32
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	28	10	1	—	—	—	—	39
3	2	1	6	5	—	—	—	—	3	20	7	—	—	—	—	—	27
1	1	—	2	20	5	1	6	1	8	100	18	2	—	—	1	1	122
—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	16
216	108	93	417	375	50	26	68	18	339	3560	740	77	1	9	7	43	4437

TABLE 8.6 : Families belonging to different communities classified according to the range of their income, (H.S.)

Total income Rs. Community	Below 50	50 to 100	100 to 150	150 to 200	200 to 300	300 to 400	400 to 500	500 to 750	750 to 1000	1000 to 2000	2000 and over	Not given	Total
1. Maratha	5	52	49	79	132	92	48	55	17	9	3	4	545
2. Desh. Brahmin	1	2	10	20	45	32	32	65	25	38	12	10	292
3. Kok. Brahmin	—	—	—	2	7	6	5	14	7	16	10	1	68
4. Other Brahmins	1	—	—	2	11	6	2	7	5	8	7	1	50
Total Brahmins	2	2	10	24	63	44	39	86	37	62	29	12	410
5. Mali	—	3	5	3	9	3	4	3	4	3	1	2	40
6. Dhangar & Gavali	—	17	16	27	33	23	12	15	4	—	1	—	148
7. Weaving Castes	9	219	178	126	159	83	42	54	18	10	5	3	906
8. Artisan Castes Group I	1	1	8	7	9	9	5	2	3	—	—	1	46
9. Artisan Castes Group II	1	11	9	14	23	19	6	4	2	—	—	—	89
10. Koli & Bhoi	4	8	11	12	23	12	6	6	1	—	—	—	83
11. Mahar	6	22	33	44	60	27	11	6	2	2	1	2	216
12. Chambhar Castes	1	6	12	27	24	18	9	9	1	1	—	—	108
13. Other Depressed	2	7	11	20	19	16	6	4	4	3	1	—	93
Total Depressed Castes	9	35	56	91	103	61	26	19	7	6	2	2	417

TABLE 8.6 : Families belonging to different communities classified according to the range of their income, (H.S.)
— (Contd.)

Total income Rs. Community	Below 50	50 to 100	100 to 150	150 to 200	200 to 300	300 to 400	400 to 500	500 to 750	750 to 1000	1000 to 2000	2000 and over	Not given	Total
14. Lingayats	2	42	48	58	73	49	29	29	15	21	5	4	375
15. North Indians	1	2	4	5	12	7	6	5	2	5	1	—	50
16. Gujarathi	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	3	3	4	8	—	26
17. Marwari	1	5	4	9	6	7	8	5	7	9	6	1	68
18. South Indians	1	—	—	3	6	—	2	3	3	—	—	—	18
19. Others	7	17	40	74	81	32	95	24	8	12	7	2	339
Total Hindus	43	414	438	532	735	443	271	313	181	141	68	31	3560
20. Muslims	9	55	110	123	182	107	52	61	15	14	6	6	740
21. Christians	—	5	8	15	17	13	4	5	4	3	2	1	77
22. Jews	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
23. Parsees	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	4	—	9
24. Jains	—	4	2	3	4	6	4	6	6	1	7	—	43
25. Others	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	1	7
Total	52	478	558	674	938	572	333	386	156	161	90	39	4437

TABLE 8.6 : Families belonging to different communities classified according to the range of their income, (H.S.)

Total income Rs. Community	Below 50	50 to 100	100 to 150	150 to 200	200 to 300	300 to 400	400 to 500	500 to 750	750 to 1000	1000 to 2000	2000 and over	Not given	Total
1. Maratha	5	52	49	79	132	92	48	55	17	9	3	4	545
2. Desh. Brahmin	1	2	10	20	45	32	32	65	25	38	12	10	292
3. Kok. Brahmin	—	—	—	2	7	6	5	14	7	16	10	1	68
4. Other Brahmins	1	—	—	2	11	6	2	7	5	8	7	1	50
Total Brahmins	2	2	10	24	63	44	39	86	37	62	29	12	410
5. Mali	—	3	5	3	9	3	4	3	4	3	1	2	40
6. Dhangar & Gayali	—	17	16	27	33	23	12	15	4	—	1	—	148
7. Weaving Castes	9	219	178	126	159	83	42	54	18	10	5	3	906
8. Artisan Castes Group I	1	1	8	7	9	9	5	2	3	—	—	1	46
9. Artisan Castes Group II	1	11	9	14	23	19	6	4	2	—	—	—	89
10. Koli & Bhoi	4	8	11	12	23	12	6	6	1	—	—	—	83
11. Mahar	6	22	33	44	60	27	11	6	2	2	1	2	216
12. Chambhar Castes	1	6	12	27	24	18	9	9	1	1	—	—	108
13. Other Depressed	2	7	11	20	19	16	6	4	4	3	1	—	93
Total Depressed Castes	9	35	56	91	103	61	26	19	7	6	2	2	417

TABLE 8.6 : Families belonging to different communities classified according to the range of their income, (H.S.)
— (Contd.)

Total income Rs. Community	Below 50	50 to 100	100 to 150	150 to 200	200 to 300	300 to 400	400 to 500	500 to 750	750 to 1000	1000 to 2000	2000 and over	Not given	Total
14. Lingayats	2	42	48	58	78	49	29	29	15	21	5	4	375
15. North Indians	1	2	4	5	12	7	6	5	2	5	1	—	50
16. Gujarathi	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	3	3	4	8	—	26
17. Marwari	1	5	4	9	6	7	8	5	7	9	6	1	68
18. South Indians	1	—	—	3	6	—	2	3	3	—	—	—	18
19. Others	7	17	40	74	81	32	35	24	8	12	7	2	339
Total Hindus	43	414	438	532	735	443	271	313	131	141	68	31	3560
20. Muslims	9	55	110	123	182	107	52	61	15	14	6	6	740
21. Christians	—	5	8	15	17	13	4	5	4	3	2	1	77
22. Jews	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
23. Parsees	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	4	—	9
24. Jains	—	4	2	3	4	6	4	6	6	1	7	—	43
25. Others	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	1	7
Total	52	478	558	674	938	572	333	386	156	161	90	39	4437

the lowest position in the income scale. About three fourths of the families of this community received an income less than Rs. 300 *per annum* (below 5th range), a quarter being concentrated in the 2nd range alone. Next in order were the Depressed caste families, about 60 per cent of whom were below the 5th range. Among the Artisan communities, many families were found in the intermediate income classes from 4 to 7, but the trend was more towards the lower income ranges rather than the higher ones. The position of the Maratha families was similar to that of the Artisan group of families. The communities which showed relatively greater placement in the higher income classes were the Brahmins and the Gujarathi and Marwari Jains. More than half of the families of each of these communities enjoyed an income above the 8th range. The Lingayat families were largely engaged in small and medium business, and as such were found to be dispersed mostly in the lower and middle income ranges. Their proportion in ranges above the 8th range was not insignificant (20 per cent), though it was not as large as that of the Brahmins or Gujarathis and the Marwaris. An absence of a larger concentration of the families of the trading communities like Marwaris or Lingayats in higher income groups compared to that of the Brahmins may perhaps be due to under-estimates which, as commented in Chapter II, are a usual phenomenon in income reporting by these classes.

As regards the Muslim families, their distribution was largely in the middle income ranges with an accent on the lower ranges.

The occupation and income-data relating to various communities among the Hindus studied in the above amply reveal a close correspondence between the occupation-cum-income gradation and the social status gradation of the different castes. The Brahmins along with the trading communities occupy the highest position, whereas at the lowest end in the scale are placed the Depressed Castes. The Marathas occupy an intermediate place. The position of the weaving castes is peculiar in Sholapur. Though socially, they belong to the Intermediate group of castes, their economic condition is as worse as that of the Depressed castes. This is, as it appears from the data, chiefly due to their following the least remunerative hereditary occupation of weaving.

Communities and Size of Family

Table 8.7 gives the distribution of the families of different communities by their size. In chapter II, it was found that the size of family did not differ significantly in different wards. In respect of communities also, no significant correlation between the size of family and the socio-economic status of the castes was discovered. The number of persons per family was 4.7 for

... belonging to different communities classified according to their size, (H.S.)

No. of Persons in family Community	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	Ten and over	Total	Families with even or more members	
												No.	Per Cent
1. Maratha	38	87	103	95	71	60	41	21	9	20	545	91	16.7
2. Desh. Brahmin	16	39	47	51	35	36	26	19	10	13	292	68	23.8
3. Kok. Brahmins	3	8	11	11	9	5	6	3	5	7	68	21	30.8
4. Other Brahmins	2	8	7	4	9	9	4	1	4	2	50	11	22.0
Total Brahmins	21	55	65	66	58	50	36	23	19	22	410	100	24.4
5. Mali	6	2	7	7	8	2	1	3	2	2	40	8	20.0
6. Dhangar & Gavali	12	18	37	28	19	18	9	3	3	1	148	16	10.8
7. Weaving Castes	87	146	120	151	141	106	63	31	24	37	906	155	17.6
8. Artisan Castes Group I	2	4	9	13	7	1	3	3	3	1	46	10	21.7
9. Artisan Castes Group II	2	19	20	12	14	8	5	3	2	4	89	14	15.7
10. Koli & Bhoi	4	14	14	9	10	12	7	6	6	1	83	20	24.1
11. Mahar	9	38	25	41	42	26	19	6	3	7	216	35	16.2
12. Chambhar	6	7	17	12	25	15	8	5	5	8	108	26	24.1
13. Other Depressed Castes	2	10	10	16	21	8	9	7	4	6	93	26	28.0
Total Depressed Castes	17	55	52	69	88	49	36	18	12	21	417	87	20.9

TABLE 8.7 : Families belonging to different communities classified according to their size, (H.S.)—(Contd.)

No. of Persons in family Community	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	Ten and over	Total	Families with even or more members	
												No.	Per Cent
14. Lingayat	27	51	80	73	41	39	26	11	9	18	375	64	17.1
15. North Indians	5	6	15	9	8	4	7	1	—	—	50	8	16.0
16. Gujarathi	2	2	1	4	9	—	5	1	1	1	26	8	30.8
17. Marwari	15	8	10	11	11	6	4	1	1	1	68	7	10.3
18. South Indians	3	2	1	5	2	3	—	—	1	1	18	2	11.1
19. Others	16	47	48	62	45	43	28	12	14	24	339	78	23.0
Total Hindus	257	516	582	614	522	401	271	137	106	154	3560	668	18.8
20. Muslims	39	88	105	133	119	82	60	49	24	41	740	174	23.5
21. Christians	3	11	5	11	18	11	7	1	5	5	77	18	2.3
22. Jews	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	100.0
23. Parsees	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	9	3	33.3
24. Jains	3	12	3	6	6	3	3	1	3	3	43	10	23.3
25. Others	2	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	7	1	14.3
Total	304	629	698	765	667	499	342	188	140	205	4437	875	19.7

the whole sample. The family size slightly exceeded the average among the Brahmins, the Depressed castes, the Muslims, Christians, etc., whereas it was somewhat lower than the average in the case of the Marathas, the weaving and artisan castes, the Lingayats, etc. The exclusion of the uni-member families also did not indicate any significant differentials in the family-sizes of the various communities.

With a view to knowing whether certain caste groups had large-sized families, the proportion of families having more than 6 members in different communities was computed. The average proportion of large-sized families defined in this way was 19.7 per cent. It is usually presumed that the artisan and trading castes have large families. It was, however, found that while Artisan castes (Group I), the Lingayats and Gujaratis had a larger proportion of the large-sized families than the average, the Artisan castes of Group II and the Marwaris had comparatively lower proportions. It is interesting to note that the castes at the extreme poles viz. the Brahmins and the Depressed Castes, together with Lingayats and the Muslims had fairly higher proportions of large families than the Marathas and the weaving castes. Thus the family-size did not appear to be functionally related to the caste gradation.

Earners Status of Communities

Table 8.8 presents the earner status of families belonging to different communities. The families with no earner in them may either indicate that the families have unearned income from property or that they are very poor, pulling on with assistance from relatives, previous savings, etc. The average proportion of families with no earners was 2.6 per cent. This proportion was highest among Brahmins and the least among the Artisan castes, weaving castes and the Depressed castes. The average percentage of families having no adult male earners but others was 5.3. Absence of an adult male earner may be due to the absence of an adult male himself in the family due to death, or disintegration of the family resulting from separation, etc. The proportion of families having no adult male earner varied from about 10-13 per cent each among the Marathas, Dhangars and Gavlis, and Kolis and Bhois. Among the Brahmins, the percentage was the least (about 1 per cent). The rest of the communities approximated to the average pattern.

Families with one adult male earner formed the largest single group in the whole sample, accounting for 53 per cent of the total. Comparatively speaking, such families were very prominent among the Brahmins and the Gujarathi and Marwari Jains, whereas they represented a small proportion among the weaving castes. The families with two or more adult male earners were about one fifth of the total. It is possible that among these families,

TABLE 8.8 : Earner status of families belonging to different communities (H.S.)

Earner status Communities	No earner	No adult male earner but others	One adult male earner	One adult male earner and others	Two adult males only	Two adult males and others	Three or more adult male earners	Three or more adult males and others	Not given	Total
1. Maratha	12	49	302	41	89	14	91	3	4	545
2. Desh. Brahmins	28	4	187	4	47	—	19	—	3	292
3. Kok. Brahmins	4	1	48	2	13	—	—	—	—	68
4. Other Brahmins	3	—	33	8	10	—	1	—	—	50
Total Brahmins	35	5	268	9	70	—	20	—	3	410
5. Mali	2	2	24	1	7	1	3	—	—	40
6. Dhangar and Gavali	1	15	89	18	20	1	8	1	—	148
7. Weaving Castes	3	35	330	285	103	83	34	31	2	906
8. Artisan Group I	1	2	27	4	7	2	3	—	—	46
9. Artisan Group II	—	3	51	11	18	2	2	2	—	89
10. Koli and Bhoi	1	11	39	7	16	3	6	—	—	83
11. Mahar	1	11	109	50	24	11	8	2	—	216
12. Chambhar	1	5	53	18	13	7	9	7	—	108
13. Other Depressed Classes	—	5	43	18	12	5	8	2	—	93
Total Depressed Classes	2	21	205	81	49	23	25	11	—	417

TABLE 8.8 : Earner status of families belonging to different communities (H.S.)—(Contd.)

Earner status Communities	No earner	No adult male earner but others	One adult male earner	One adult male earner & others	Two adult males only	Two adult males and others	Three or more adult male earners	Three or more adult males and others	Not given	Total
14. Lingayats	15	16	213	18	74	11	18	2	8	375
15. North Indians	5	—	91	2	8	—	8	—	1	50
16. Gujarathi	2	—	19	—	4	—	—	1	—	26
17. Marwari	5	3	41	1	13	—	4	—	1	68
18. South Indians	1	1	12	1	2	—	—	—	1	18
19. Others	6	22	182	33	56	12	22	5	1	339
Total Hindus	91	185	1833	512	536	152	174	56	21	3560
20. Muslims	21	37	442	57	116	10	46	6	5	740
21. Christians	3	8	40	8	10	2	4	2	—	77
22. Jews	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
23. Parsees	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	9
24. Others	1	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	7
25. Jains	1	3	27	3	7	—	2	—	—	43
Grand Total	117	233	2354	581	671	164	226	65	26	4437

the joint family system prevailed either through tradition or for the convenience of craft or trade as among the artisan castes or the Jains. If in a family members other than the adult males earn, this may indicate female and/or the juvenile employment. The average proportion of families with adult males earning along with others was nearly 20 per cent. It would be interesting to note the proportions of this class of families in different communities. The highest proportion of families with adult male and other earners was among the weaving castes (44 per cent). It is obvious that in weaving, juvenile and female labour force is wanted for preparatory processes and can be conveniently supplied from amongst the members of the family itself. Curiously enough, among the artisan castes, such families were in small proportion. Apart from the consideration of the convenience of family occupation, sheer poverty and distress may necessitate earning by women and children. This seems to be true in the case of most of the families of the Depressed castes. In contrast to the Depressed castes, the Brahmins had very few families having women and children earning in the family. Among the Marathas and the Muslims also, the proportions were comparatively small. This may show either an absence of economic necessity or caste prejudices against earning by the women.

Caste and Occupation

We have studied earlier in a broad way the occupational composition of the heads of families belonging to different communities. We may now subject our data to a little more elaborate analysis by concentrating our attention on a few specific castes and occupations. Table 8.9 gives the occupational composition of the heads of families of certain selected Hindu castes. In another Table 8.10 is set out a classification of heads of families in selected occupations by community. While looking into the figures for assessing the relationship between caste and its occupation, it should be borne in mind that the size of the sample in respect of a few castes and occupations is rather too small to deduce definitive conclusions therefrom.

Table 8.9 reveals that in Sholapur, the relationship between caste and its occupation excepting very few cases has not been very rigidly maintained. This is mainly due to the expanding textile industry which has attracted labour, skilled and unskilled, from most of the community groups. Thus the proportion of families in Grade II was about 50 per cent among Mahars, 60 per cent among Mangs, Ramoshis and Bhangis, about 65 per cent each among Dhangars, and Kolis and Bhois, and nearly 80 per cent each among Chambhars, and Parits, Nhavis and Kumbhars. The secondary concentrations of the families of all the castes listed in the Table were in Grade I. Among the weaving castes, over 80 per cent of the families were in Grade II.

Table 8.9 : Occupational grades of families of certain selected Hindu castes, (H.S.)

Occupational Grades Castes	Unskilled Manual work I	Skilled Manual work II	Lowest profes- sions III	Smallest Business IV	Highly skilled and supervisory manual work V	Clerks VI	Intermediate Professions VII	Medium business- men VIII	Highest Professions IX	Owners of factories X	Pensioners XI	Beggars and prostitutes XII	No occupation	Total
Mahar	62	106	23	6	11	2	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	218
Dhangar	25	85	5	4	4	—	—	3	—	—	1	4	1	132
Gavali	1	4	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Mang, Ramoshi, Bhangi	32	55	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	93
Weaving Caste	68	746	7	15	9	8	—	47	1	—	—	1	4	906
Koli, Bhoi	16	53	3	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	83
Chambhar	10	85	4	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	1	108
Sutar, Lohar, Ghisadi	4	35	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	46
Parit, Nhavi, Kumbhar	7	70	1	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89
Total	225	1239	46	55	34	12	—	54	1	—	2	12	9	1689

Many of the families which were found in Grade I were found to be engaged in the preparatory processes of weaving. From Table 8.10 also, we find that out of 560 families engaged in handloom weaving, as many as 548 came from the weaving castes. About half of the families engaged in the work of sweepers and scavengers belonged to the Depressed castes. The occupations of the barbers, washermen and cobblers also appeared to be represented largely by the corres-

TABLE 8.10 : Classification of Heads of Families in selected occu-

Community Occupation	Hindu Castes									
	Maratha	Desh. Brahmins	Kok. Brahmins	Other Brahmins	Total Brahmins	Mali	Dhangar and Gavak	Weaving castes	Artisan castes Group I	Artisan castes Group II
Bidi Workers	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—
Sweepers and Scavengers	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Handloom Weavers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	548	—	—
Brass and Copper Smiths	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters	15	1	—	—	1	2	4	1	6	—
Sawyers	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Masons	13	—	—	—	—	5	5	2	14	1
Workers in Leather	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washermen	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Barbers	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	34
Gold smiths	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Tailors	4	1	1	—	2	—	—	4	—	8
Total	44	2	1	6	9	8	17	562	20	51

ponding caste groups. Among families belonging to the occupations of goldsmiths, tailors, carpenters and masons, however, there was a high degree of dispersal among the various caste groups. This may be partly due to the fact that these occupations are not as looked down upon in society as those of say Bhangis, Mahars, cobblers, etc. so that they attract persons from other communities thus breaking the caste-occupation rigidity.

pation by community, (H.S.)

<i>Kolt and Ehot</i>	<i>Mahar</i>	<i>Chambhar</i>	<i>Other depressed classes</i>	<i>Total depressed classes</i>	<i>Lingayat</i>	<i>Gujarati and Marwari</i>	<i>North Indians</i>	<i>South Indians</i>	<i>Other Hindus</i>	<i>Total Hindus</i>	<i>Other Religions</i>			<i>Grand Total</i>
											<i>Muslims</i>	<i>Christians</i>	<i>Jains</i>	
1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	10
—	—	1	14	15	—	—	—	—	2	25	4	—	—	29
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	553	6	1	—	560
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
1	2	2	—	5	—	—	2	—	6	43	9	4	—	56
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	—	—	7
4	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	7	54	6	1	—	61
—	—	24	7	31	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	31
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1	—	—	18
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	39	2	2	—	43
—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	7	18	—	—	—	18
—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	35	53	2	1	1	57
6	7	27	22	56	4	4	4	3	61	849	34	9	1	893

CHAPTER IX

HOUSING

In this chapter, we present data gathered by us in respect of a number of aspects of housing conditions in the city of Sholapur. The information was collected by means of a separate questionnaire designed for the purpose. The houses chosen for the house sample were covered by this questionnaire. The total number of houses included in the sample was 1,220. The data gathered pertained to such items as the quality of the structure, the plinth, the number of floors, the area of open space and the court yard, the number of tenements and the number of tenant families, cattle sheds, stores, water supply, ventilation and sanitary conditions, etc.

Number of Structures per House

Table 9.1 sets out information regarding the number of independent structures per house classified according to wards. The overwhelming majority of over 97 per cent of houses had only one structure per house. Houses having 2 structures were about 2 per cent and those having three or more structures only about 1 per cent. The disparity between the number of houses and the number of structures was somewhat noticeable in Bhavani, Raviwar, and the Railway Lines. It is likely that this is due to the existence in these wards of small structures or huts bearing the same house numbers.

Floors

In Table 9.2, a ward-wise distribution of house by the number of floors is given. In the whole sample of houses, the proportion of houses having ground floors only was about 72 per cent. Houses having one floor were 20 per cent and those having 2 or more floors about 2 per cent. It is usually supposed that the central parts of the city have high density both in respect of the number of buildings and the number of stories. This hypothesis was found to be true in Sholapur, because the wards where the proportion of houses having 2 or more stories was high were Goldfinch, S. and N. Kasba, E. and W. Mangalwar, Sakhar, Shukrawar and Somwar. These wards are old as well as centrally located. Comparatively very high proportions of houses with ground floor only were found in Bhavani, Madam, Modi, Pachha, Raviwar, N. Sadar Bazaar, Tirhegaon, etc. This would indicate that, in these areas, there are either small structures and huts occupied by the poorer classes as in Bhavani, Pachha, Raviwar, Tirhegaon, etc. or there are bungalows of the richer classes as in Modi and N. Sadar Bazaar.

TABLE 9.1 : Number of houses and number of independent structures in them (H.S.)

Ward	No. of structures per house		Two	Three	Four	Five	Seven	Nine	Ten	Total			
	One												
1. Begam	44	(44)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	(44)		
2. Bhavani	25	(25)	7	(14)	—	—	—	1	(5)	—	83	(44)	
3. Budhwar	26	(26)	1	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	1	(10)	28	(38)
4. Civil Lines	4	(4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	(4)
5. Ganesh	12	(12)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	(12)
6. Goldfinch	20	(20)	1	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	(22)
7. Gurwar	20	(20)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	(20)
8. Jodbhavi	39	(39)	3	(6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	(45)
9. Kasba North	124	(124)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	(124)
10. Kasba South	80	(80)	1	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	(82)
11. Laxmi	4	(4)	1	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	(6)
12. Madam	10	(10)	3	(6)	—	—	—	—	1	(9)	—	14	(25)
13. Mangalwar East	50	(50)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	(50)
14. Mangalwar West	71	(71)	2	(4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	(75)

N.B. Figures without bracket indicate no. of houses and figures in bracket indicate no. of structures in them.

TABLE 9.1 : Number of houses and number of independent structures in them (H.S.)—(Contd.)

Ward	No. of structures per house																	
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Seven	Nine	Ten	Total									
15. Modi	28	(28)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	(28)
16. Murarji	28	(28)	2	(4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	(7)	—	—	—	—	31	(39)
17. Pachha	91	(91)	2	(4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	(95)
18. Railway Lines	30	(30)	—	—	3	(9)	—	—	—	—	—	1	(9)	—	—	—	34	(48)
19. Raviwar	33	(33)	—	—	2	(6)	2	(8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	(47)
20. Sadar North	94	(94)	—	—	—	—	1	(4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	(98)
21. Sadar South	51	(51)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	(51)
22. Sakhar	64	(64)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	(64)
23. Shanwar	31	(31)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	(31)
24. Shukrawar	74	(74)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	(74)
25. Siddheshwar	13	(13)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	(13)
26. Somwar	15	(15)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	(15)
27. Tirhegaon	26	(26)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	(26)
Total	1107	(1107)	23	(46)	5	(15)	3	(12)	1	(5)	1	(7)	2	(18)	1	(10)	1143	(1220)

TABLE 9.2 : Number of storeys in 1937-38 (H.S.)

	Houses with storeys						Total
	One storeyed	Two storeyed	Three storeyed	Four storeyed	Five storeyed	Not given	
1. Begam	37	7	—	—	—	—	44
2. Bhavani	38	—	—	—	—	6	44
3. Budhwar	28	1	—	1	—	8	38
4. Civil Lines	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
5. Ganesh	8	4	—	—	—	—	12
6. Goldfinch	9	11	1	—	—	1	22
7. Gurwar	10	5	1	—	—	4	20
8. Jodbhavi	34	8	—	—	—	3	45
9. Kasba North	82	37	5	—	—	—	124
10. Kasba South	43	32	6	—	1	—	82
11. Laxmi	4	1	—	—	—	1	6
12. Madam	25	—	—	—	—	—	25
13. Mangalwar East	22	25	1	—	—	2	50
14. Mangalwar West	35	32	7	—	—	1	75
15. Modi	26	2	—	—	—	—	28
16. Murarji	29	5	3	—	—	2	39
17. Pachha	93	1	—	—	—	1	95
18. Railway Lines	32	3	2	—	—	11	48
19. Raviwar	44	3	—	—	—	—	47
20. Sadar North	86	7	—	—	—	5	98
21. Sadar South	42	9	—	—	—	—	51
22. Sakhar	44	19	—	—	—	1	64
23. Shanwar	20	7	2	—	—	2	31
24. Shukrawar	40	22	1	—	—	11	74
25. Siddheshwar	10	3	—	—	—	—	13
26. Somwar	10	5	—	—	—	—	15
27. Tirhegaon	25	—	—	1	—	—	26
Total	880	249	29	2	1	59	1220

Quality of Houses

Our schedule for housing collected detailed information about the structural aspects of housing. On the basis of the type of the material used in the construction of plinth and walls, 7 classes of houses were distinguished. In Table 9.3 is set out a classification of the types of houses by wards. Table 9.4 gives the number of the various categories of houses and the number of families residing in them.

TABLE 9.3 : Classification of houses by types of material used in their construction and by wards

Wards	Description of house category									
	Plinth			No plinth						
	Brick and/or stones with lime and cement I	Brick and/or stones with lime and earth II	Brick and/or stones with earth III	IV	V	VI	VII	Total	II-V	VI-VII
1. Begam	15	6	7	11	5	—	—	44	29	—
2. Bhavani	3	—	4	10	1	2	24	44	15	26
3. Budhwar	3	—	9	8	2	—	16	38	19	16
4. Civil Lines	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	—
5. Ganesh	—	1	—	11	—	—	—	12	12	—
6. Goldfinch	10	1	6	2	—	—	3	22	9	3
7. Gurwar	4	—	1	5	10	—	—	20	16	—
8. Jodbhavi	20	—	9	9	1	—	6	45	19	6
9. Kasba North	46	16	27	26	3	2	4	124	72	6
10. Kasba South	18	23	23	14	3	—	1	82	63	1
11. Laxmi	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	2
12. Madam	—	—	—	8	7	8	2	25	15	10
13. Mangalwar East	28	3	11	6	1	—	1	50	21	1
14. Mangalwar West	45	—	9	12	4	1	4	75	25	5

TABLE 9.3 : Classification of houses by types of material used in their construction and by wards—(Contd.)

Wards	Description of house category									
	Plinth			No plinth						
	Brick and/or stones with lime and cement	Brick and/or stones with lime and earth	Brick and/or stones with earth							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Total	II-V	VI-VII
15. Modi	8	—	5	—	15	—	—	28	20	—
16. Murarji	22	2	3	3	5	—	4	39	13	4
17. Pachha	5	3	14	30	24	—	19	95	71	19
18. Railway Lines	29	—	—	2	2	3	12	48	4	15
19. Raviwar	1	16	8	5	4	—	13	47	33	13
20. Sadar North	13	—	9	28	46	—	2	98	83	2
21. Sadar South	23	—	8	2	17	—	1	51	27	1
22. Sakhar	2	27	16	17	—	—	2	64	60	2
23. Shanwar	15	1	1	8	4	—	2	31	14	2
24. Shukrawar	15	6	25	13	11	—	4	74	55	4
25. Siddheshwar	2	—	4	2	1	—	4	13	7	4
26. Somwar	1	3	8	1	2	—	—	15	14	—
26. Tirhegaon	17	1	2	1	4	—	1	26	8	1
Total	352	109	209	235	172	16	127	1220	725	143

TABLE 9.4 : Number of various categories of houses and the number of families residing in them (H.S.)

House category	Houses with families	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	Ten to fifteen	Sixteen to twenty	Twenty-one to twenty-five	Twenty-six and more	Total
I	H	127	53	46	19	26	15	13	9	9	17	6	3	9	352
	F	(127)	(106)	(138)	(76)	(130)	(90)	(91)	(72)	(81)	(203)	(104)	(70)	(360)	(1648)
II	H	26	10	6	11	16	7	7	2	5	13	3	1	2	109
	F	(26)	(20)	(18)	(44)	(80)	(42)	(49)	(16)	(45)	(158)	(51)	(21)	(63)	(633)
III	H	86	33	28	18	12	7	8	6	2	5	4	—	—	209
	F	(86)	(66)	(84)	(72)	(60)	(42)	(56)	(48)	(18)	(55)	(72)	—	—	(659)
IV	H	106	44	34	16	12	9	3	1	3	6	1	—	—	235
	F	(106)	(88)	(102)	(64)	(60)	(54)	(21)	(8)	(27)	(67)	(17)	—	—	(614)
V	H	107	29	13	5	4	7	1	—	1	—	4	1	—	172
	F	(107)	(58)	(39)	(20)	(20)	(42)	(7)	—	(9)	—	(68)	(23)	—	(393)
VI	H	3	4	3	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	16
	F	(3)	(8)	(9)	(12)	(5)	—	—	(8)	—	(13)	—	—	—	(58)
VII	H	44	27	18	13	4	11	1	—	3	4	1	—	1	127
	F	(44)	(54)	(54)	(52)	(20)	(66)	(7)	—	(27)	(52)	(16)	—	(40)	(432)
Total	H	499	200	148	85	75	56	33	19	23	46	19	5	12	1220
	F	(499)	(400)	(444)	(340)	(375)	(336)	(231)	(152)	(207)	(548)	(328)	(114)	(463)	(4437)

The first category of houses having plinth and built with brick or stone and lime and cement represented the modern type and accounted for about 30 per cent of the total. The wards which had relatively larger proportions of this type of houses were Goldfinch, Jodbhavi, E. and W. Mangalwar, Murarji, the Railway Lines, S. Sadar, Shanwar and Tirhegaon. Many of these wards were inhabited by the middle class and the trading families. The smallest proportions were returned by Bhavani, Budhwar, Pachha, Raviwar, and Sakhar, all of which were inhabited by weaving caste and other poor class families. The usual types of houses belonged to categories II to V. These were about 60 per cent of the total sample. The 6th and the 7th categories of houses represented the poorest quality of houses, being built of bamboo, wattle or tin-sheets. These may be looked upon as huts or temporary sheds. About 12 per cent of total houses were of this type. The houses of the 6th and the 7th categories were found in large proportion in Bhavani, Budhwar, Madam, Pachha, Railway Lines and Raviwar. In some of these wards (like Budhwar) (like Pachha, and Raviwar) the families belonging to the weaving castes were very prominent, while in others families of the Depressed castes were found in large numbers. Table 9.4 indicated that in the first category of houses which amounted to 30 per cent of the total, about 37 per cent of the total families in the sample resided. The proportions of houses of the 6th and 7th categories and of the families staying in them were almost equal.

Court Yard and Open Space

Table 9.5 presents information regarding the open space in houses classified according to wards. Houses with no court yards may be indicative of congestion which may be expected in the old and central parts of the city. Such houses were nearly 30 per cent of all houses. Houses without any open area were very prominent in Begam, Jodbhavi, N. Kasba, Madam, Modi, Raviwar, N. and S. Sadar, Shukrawar and Tirhegaon. Some of these wards lie in the heart of the city. Houses which had a fairly considerable open space around them, say, more than 1,000 sq. ft., were only 7 per cent among all the houses in the sample. The only localities where such houses were found in relatively large numbers were the Railway Lines and Murarji. These wards contain either bungalows with court yards or huts that are located in large open areas.

Water-taps and Latrines

Tables 9.6 and 9.7 set out the information regarding the number of families and the houses that enjoyed amenities in respect of water-taps and latrines. The data amply indicated the gross inadequacy of these amenities in general and of the pressure on the use of these

TABLE 9.5 : Courtyard or open space area in houses, in different wards (H.S.)

Wards	No. of area	Area in sq. miles										Total	Above 1000 ft.
		Below 100	100 to 300	300 to 500	500 to 1000	1000 to 1500	1500 to 2000	2000 to 3000	3000 to 5000	5000 & above	Not given		
1. Begam	21	—	15	4	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	44	2
2. Bhavani	7	—	23	5	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	44	2
3. Budhwar	2	—	19	10	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	38	1
4. Civil Lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4	4
5. Ganesh	4	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
6. Goldfinch	7	—	9	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—
7. Guruwar	2	—	11	—	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	20	2
8. Jodbhavi	24	—	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—
9. Kasba North	46	1	53	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	124	—
10. Kasba South	8	—	24	25	20	3	—	2	—	—	—	82	5
11. Laxmi	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	1
12. Madam	9	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
13. Mangalwar East	17	—	19	8	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	50	2
14. Mangalwar West	17	—	44	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	75	2

TABLE 9.5 : *Courtyard or open space area in houses, in different wards (H.S.)—(Contd.)*

Wards	Nos of area	Area in sq. miles										Total	Above 1000 ft.
		Below 100	100 to 300	300 to 500	500 to 1000	1000 to 1500	1500 to 2000	2000 to 3000	3000 to 5000	5000 & above given	Not given		
15. Modi	15	—	8	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	28	1
16. Murarji	3	—	7	1	3	1	2	4	6	2	10	39	15
17. Pachha	9	—	43	16	18	6	1	—	1	1	—	95	9
18. Railway Lines	2	—	4	11	3	5	1	5	9	8	—	48	28
19. Raviwar	21	—	11	6	6	—	1	—	—	2	—	47	3
20. Sadar North	50	—	42	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	98	1
21. Sadar South	35	—	8	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	51	1
22. Sakhar	8	—	37	11	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	64	1
23. Shanwar	3	—	18	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	31	2
24. Shukrawar	24	—	33	9	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	74	1
25. Siddheshwar	2	—	2	—	3	—	1	2	2	1	—	13	6
26. Somwar	2	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	15	1
27. Tirhegaon	14	—	7	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Total	355	1	486	158	116	26	7	17	22	18	14	1220	90

TABLE 9.6 : Number of water taps in houses and the number of families residing in them (H.S.)

Water taps	Houses with families													Total	
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	Ten to fifteen	Sixteen to twenty	Twenty-one to twenty-five	Twenty-six and above		
No tap	H	375	145	90	44	36	33	14	5	7	13	4	1	1	768
	F	(375)	(290)	(270)	(176)	(180)	(198)	(98)	(40)	(63)	(143)	(68)	(23)	(40)	(1964)
One tap	H	110	45	42	26	31	14	11	9	13	18	11	2	7	339
	F	(110)	(90)	(126)	(104)	(155)	(84)	(77)	(72)	(117)	(219)	(191)	(42)	(217)	(1604)
Two taps	H	11	7	7	7	8	5	3	2	1	9	1	1	1	63
	F	(11)	(14)	(21)	(28)	(40)	(30)	(21)	(16)	(9)	(110)	(16)	(24)	(30)	(370)
Three taps	H	2	—	8	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	19
	F	(2)	—	(24)	(4)	—	(12)	(7)	(8)	—	(12)	(16)	(25)	(27)	(137)
Four or more taps	H	1	3	1	7	—	2	4	2	2	5	2	—	2	31
	F	(1)	(6)	(3)	(28)	—	(12)	(28)	(16)	(18)	(64)	(37)	—	(149)	(362)
Total		499	200	148	85	75	56	33	19	23	46	19	5	12	1220
		(499)	(400)	(444)	(340)	(375)	(336)	(231)	(152)	(207)	(548)	(328)	(114)	(463)	(4437)

TABLE 9.7 : Number of latrines in houses and the number of families residing them (H.S.)

<i>Houses with families</i>		<i>One</i>	<i>Two</i>	<i>Three</i>	<i>Four</i>	<i>Five</i>	<i>Six</i>	<i>Seven</i>	<i>Eight</i>	<i>Nine</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Sixteen</i>	<i>Twenty-</i>	<i>Twenty-</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Latrines</i>											<i>to</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>one to</i>		
											<i>fifteen</i>	<i>twenty</i>	<i>twenty-</i>		
												<i>five</i>			
No Latrine	H	328	130	76	37	35	30	11	4	13	18	7	1	4	694
	F	(328)	(260)	(228)	(148)	(175)	(180)	(77)	(32)	(117)	(210)	(116)	(23)	(211)	(2105)
One Latrine	H	162	65	64	38	38	20	13	11	—	10	4	—	1	424
	F	(162)	(130)	(192)	(152)	(180)	(120)	(91)	(88)	—	(114)	(69)	—	(30)	(1828)
Two Latrines	H	8	3	5	6	4	—	6	2	7	11	3	2	2	59
	F	(8)	(6)	(15)	(24)	(20)	—	(42)	(16)	(63)	(136)	(53)	(45)	(57)	(485)
Three or more Latrines	H	1	2	3	4	—	6	3	2	3	7	5	2	5	43
	F	(1)	(4)	(9)	(16)	—	(36)	(21)	(16)	(27)	(88)	(90)	(46)	(165)	(519)
Total		499	200	148	85	75	56	33	19	23	46	19	5	12	1220
		(499)	(400)	(444)	(340)	(375)	(336)	(231)	(152)	(207)	(548)	(328)	(114)	(463)	(4437)

Number of families in houses with no water taps and no latrines (HS)

<i>Houses with families</i>		<i>One</i>	<i>Two</i>	<i>Three</i>	<i>Four</i>	<i>Five</i>	<i>Six</i>	<i>Seven</i>	<i>Eight</i>	<i>Nine</i>	<i>Ten</i>	<i>Sixteen</i>	<i>Twenty-</i>	<i>Twenty-</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Houses with no taps no latrines</i>											<i>to</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>one to</i>	<i>six and</i>	
											<i>fifteen</i>	<i>twenty</i>	<i>twenty-</i>	<i>above</i>	
												<i>five</i>			
No. of houses		316	122	68	31	28	24	8	3	7	10	4	1	1	623
No. of families		(316)	(244)	(204)	(124)	(140)	(144)	(56)	(24)	(63)	(112)	(68)	(23)	(40)	(1558)

HOUSING

amenities where they were available. The most vexing observation was that about half of the houses and more than one third of the families enjoyed neither of the two conveniences. The number of houses with no water-taps and those with no latrines were 768 and 694 respectively. The houses with neither of these facilities numbered 623. This shows that the lack of the two conveniences usually went together. It is interesting to note also the corresponding number of families. The families with no water tap in their houses and those with no latrine were 1,964 and 2,105 respectively. The number of families with neither tap nor latrine in the houses in which they lived was 1,558. Possibly the families residing in houses without these facilities depended on the public taps and latrines. No information regarding the number of public privies and taps, however, was gathered in the course of our investigation. The extent of the pressure on the use of the two housing amenities under consideration is apparent from the relative numbers of houses with these amenities and the number of families staying in them, as given in the two Tables.

Density and Over-crowding

The density in tenements may be gauged by various types of indices in which the number of structures, families or persons are related to a unit of area. An idea regarding the nature and degree of the pressure of population on the existent living area in Sholapur may be had from the data set out in Tables 9.8 to 9.11.

Table 9.8 gives the number of tenements classified according to the number of living rooms and the number of members in families living in them. About 55 per cent of the houses in the sample were one-room tenements and 84 per cent accounted for one- and two-room tenements together. Thus the supply of accommodation in Sholapur city was one of predominantly small housing units. In the context of Indian conditions, it is more appropriate to analyse the data in terms of congestion and over-crowding rather than the degree of amplitude of living space enjoyed by the families. The stage of over-crowding may be said to begin when the number of persons per room exceeds 3. If this definition of over-crowding is adopted, the extent of over-crowding in Sholapur can very well be seen from the figures. For example, the proportion of families staying in single-room houses that suffered from over-crowding was as high as 54 per cent. Over-crowding in fact may be still greater because in our Table no distinction between rooms of varying sizes has been made. Further elaboration in this direction has been made in Table 9.11.

Before commenting on this Table, we may examine some comparative data on housing conditions as presented in Table 9.9

TABLE 9.8 : Number of tenements classified according to number of living rooms and number of members in families living in them (H.S.)

Rooms in tenements	Members in family										
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	Ten and more	Total
One	230	436	450	460	353	237	143	60	40	27	2436
Two	58	150	190	211	214	171	118	80	48	68	1303
Three	12	27	43	68	61	58	42	29	22	43	405
Four	3	9	6	15	20	23	20	14	19	27	156
Five & more	1	7	9	11	19	10	19	5	16	40	137
Total	304	629	698	765	667	499	342	188	140	205	4437

TABLE 9.9 : Number of tenements of various classes and number of occupants in them in Bombay (1931) Poona (H.S. 1937) and Sholapur (H.S. 1939)

Place and year	Tenements classified by number of rooms	Number of tenements	P.C. of total tenements	Number of occupants	P.C. of total population	Average no of persons per room
Bombay 1931 census	One room	197516	81	791762	74	4.01
	Two rooms	26231	11	131872	12	2.51
	Three rooms	7416	3	44821	4	2.01
	Four rooms	6169	2	42013	4	1.70
	Five rooms	2953	1	22302	2	1.50
	Six rooms and over	3836	2	39199	4	—
Poona sample 1937	One room	2555	56	8232	46	3.22
	Two rooms	1135	25	4815	27	2.12
	Three rooms	405	9	2107	12	1.73
	Four rooms	185	4	1078	6	1.46
	Five rooms and over	249	6	1663	9	1.34
Sholapur sample 1939	One room	2436	56	9638	47	3.82
	Two rooms	1303	29	6483	31	2.47
	Three rooms	405	9	2348	11	1.93
	Four rooms	156	3	1084	5	1.74
	Five rooms and over	137	3	1150	6	1.68

TABLE 9.10 : *Size of families and number of living rooms in tenements in Lucknow and Cawnpore (1931), Poona (H.S. 1937) and Sholapur (H.S. 1939).*

Municipality	Percentage of families who lived in					Percentage of families which consisted of						
	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 or more rooms	1 or 2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons	8 or more persons
Lucknow (1931)	50.4	28.9	10.7	5.2	4.8	27.5	16.9	13.6	11.9	8.1	7.4	14.6
Cawnpore (1931)	62.5	24.8	7.5	2.9	2.8	43.2	18.2	14.2	9.0	5.8	3.2	6.4
Poona Sample 1937	56.4	25.1	8.9	4.1	5.5	32.0	16.9	16.3	12.2	8.9	5.7	8.0
Sholapur Sample 1939	55.6	29.0	9.0	3.4	3.0	22.7	15.5	16.9	14.7	11.0	7.6	11.6

Source — *Poona : A Socio-Economic Survey, Part II, page 146.*

TABLE 9.11 : Number of families classified according to members in family and the area in khans of tenements occupied by them (H.S.)

Khans in tenements	Number of members in family										
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	Ten or more	Total
One	17	31	28	31	23	16	7	4	1	2	160
Two	125	213	175	149	117	67	31	11	8	1	897
Three	60	146	174	142	109	85	45	20	9	6	796
Four	33	89	136	177	125	80	63	28	15	17	763
Five	10	33	49	80	84	66	32	25	18	20	417
Six	4	25	31	56	62	77	47	35	21	18	376
Seven	3	14	11	21	20	9	10	9	3	7	107
Eight	8	14	19	17	32	20	33	14	9	18	184
Nine	—	1	8	12	13	13	9	6	8	6	76
Ten & above	44	63	66	80	81	65	64	36	48	110	657
Not given	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	4
	304	629	698	765	667	499	342	188	140	205	4437

and 9.10.¹ The former Table clearly indicates that the conditions in Bombay were the worst among all. Sholapur and Poona resembled each other, though closer examination of the data revealed that Poona was slightly better than Sholapur. This may be due to the industrial character of the city of Sholapur which leads to greater influx and crowding of the working population than in Poona. The comparative figures on Sholapur, Poona, Lucknow and Kanpur as given in Table 9.10, showed that Sholapur, in respect of housing conditions, was closer to Lucknow than either to Poona or Kanpur.

A study of density in tenements can be made more precisely by relating the number of persons to unit of area. Table 9.11 presents data regarding the families classified according to the number of members in the family and the area in terms of a local unit called the *khan* (usually equal to 50 sq. ft.). The largest single concentration of families had an area of 2 *khans*, closely followed by those with 3 and 4 *khans*. Broadly speaking, density and over-crowding

¹ Gadgil, D.R., Poona : A Socio-Economic Survey, Part II, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona 4, Publication No. 25, 1952, pp. 145-46.

in tenements was found to have increased with the number of members in the family.

House Ownership and Rent

We may present in the following some data regarding the house-ownership and the levels of rentals paid by the families in the city. Table 9.12 gives a distribution of families classified according to their annual incomes and the rent paid by them *per mensem*. About 17 per cent of the families in the sample owned the houses they lived in, 15 per cent had free or nominally rented quarters, 28 per cent paid a rent below Rs. 2, 17 per cent paid Rs. 2-3 and the remaining paid above Rs. 3. As regards the house-owners, their proportion in each income group was found to increase with the size of income. About 10-15 per cent each of the families in the first five income groups (Rs. 0-300) were house-owners. In the next three ranges (Rs. 300-750), their proportion roughly varied from 20 to 30 per cent. In the remaining upper ranges, the families owning their houses exceeded 40 per cent each. The broad pattern of the distribution of the house-owners in different income ranges indicated that the house-ownership in the city was not excessively concentrated in the higher income classes.

The class of families getting accommodation free or at nominal rents was almost as big as that of the house-owners. Broadly speaking, the proportions of the families staying in the free or nominally rented houses were higher at the lower levels of incomes than at the higher levels. The occupational composition of this class of families indicated that the largest proportion of families, amounting to nearly three fourths of the total, was in Grade II. About 9 per cent were in Grade I and 7 per cent in Grade III. The largest concentration of families in Grade II was probably due to the accommodation in the mill-chawls provided at cheap rates by the textile mills or by the handloom owners to the workers in their employment.

Among the families who paid rent for their accommodation, it was found that generally the rental paid varied directly with the size of income of the family.² Thus, among families in the income ranges below Rs. 200, most paid a rental of Rs. 1-3 per month. In the middle income ranges between Rs. 200 to Rs. 1000, the families paying rent of Rs. 3 to 10 were prominent. In the remaining higher ranges, the majority of the families were found to be paying more than Rs. 10 as the house rent.

² In some cases, the rent reported was inordinately high when viewed in the context of the income of the family. Such cases were rather frequent among businessmen who included in housing-rent also the rent of the business premises and cooks and nurses who enjoyed higher real income in terms of free clothing, food etc.

TABLE 9.12 : Family income and house ownership and rentals (H.S.)

<i>House rent Rs. Family income Rs.</i>	<i>Below two</i>	<i>Two to three</i>	<i>Three to four</i>	<i>Four to six</i>	<i>Six to ten</i>	<i>Ten to twenty</i>	<i>Twenty or more</i>	<i>Free or nominal</i>	<i>House owners</i>	<i>Not given</i>	<i>Total</i>
Below 50	23	13	1	1	—	—	—	9	5	—	52
Below 100	199	49	7	2	—	—	—	191	30	—	478
100 B 150	240	96	18	5	2	—	—	142	54	1	558
150 B 200	275	161	36	29	7	3	1	88	74	—	674
200 B 300	262	213	105	84	26	7	2	108	131	—	938
300 B 400	128	129	75	69	19	7	1	37	106	1	572
400 B 500	57	53	39	50	19	12	1	27	75	—	338
500 B 750	32	30	48	70	50	13	2	18	122	1	386
750 B 1000	5	4	10	24	21	15	2	12	63	—	156
1000 B 2000	4	1	4	10	33	33	7	7	62	—	161
2000 and over	3	—	—	1	1	11	18	14	42	—	90
Not given	10	5	1	8	3	—	1	4	7	—	39
Total	1238	754	344	353	181	101	35	657	771	3	4437

Rent-Area Ratios in Different Income-Classes and Wards

In the above, we have studied the data on rent by taking into account the absolute amounts of rent paid by the families. These data may be studied from yet another angle—by relating rent to the unit of area. This has been done with the help of 'rent-area ratios' that are computed by dividing the total rent paid, by the number of *khans* in the tenement. Table 9.13, sets out a classification of families by rent-area ratio and the family income. It would be seen that the largest concentration of families (36 per cent) was in that group where the ratio was less than 0.75. The families were about 54 per cent, in whose case the ratio was less than 1.0, 12 per cent where ratio was between 1.0 and 2.0 and only 1 per cent where the ratio exceeded 2.0. Broadly viewed, the rent-area ratios were lower in the case of families in the lower income ranges and vice versa.

An examination of the statistics regarding the rent-area ratios in the different wards as given in Table 9.14 gives interesting results about the supply of relatively cheaper or costlier housing in different parts of Sholapur city. Housing with lower rent-area ratios was available particularly in Budhwar, Jodbhavi, North Kasba, Laxmi,

TABLE 9.13 : *Rent area ratio and family income (H.S.)*

Family income Rs.	Below 0.75	Below 1.00	Below 1.50	Below 2.00	Below 3.00	3.00 and more	Free or owners	Rent not given	Total
Below 50	19	10	4	3	1	—	11	4	52
Below 100	165	53	34	9	—	—	171	46	478
100 B 150	209	103	27	19	3	1	128	68	558
150 B 200	295	137	54	22	4	—	89	73	674
200 B 300	385	175	94	39	5	5	102	133	938
300 B 400	225	135	52	19	5	2	51	83	572
400 B 500	114	71	36	9	1	1	31	70	333
500 B 750	110	71	51	9	5	2	42	96	386
750 B 1000	34	26	19	2	1	1	19	54	156
1000 B 2000	29	24	27	9	4	—	19	49	161
2000 and above	5	6	10	7	6	2	13	41	90
Not given	14	7	4	1	—	1	—	12	39
Total	1604	818	412	148	35	15	676	729	4437

Modi, Siddheshwar, Somwar, etc. The levels of rentals in relation to area of living space enjoyed were comparatively high in Begam, Civil Lines, Goldfinch, Murarji, the Railway Lines and Tirhegaon. Some of these wards (like Goldfinch) possibly had locational advantage or (like the Civil Lines) supplied decent housing in the form of bungalows, both resulting in high rent-area ratios.

TABLE 9.14 : *Rent-area ratio by wards (H.S.)*

Wards	Plot area ratio							Free or owner	Rent not given	Total
	Below 0.75	Below 1.00	Below 1.50	Below 2.50	Below 3.00	3.00 and above				
1. Begam	29	41	24	2	1	1	1	28	127	
2. Bhavani	56	21	6	—	—	2	—	46	131	
3. Budhwar	107	23	3	—	—	—	1	28	162	
4. Civil Lines	7	8	5	4	—	—	—	17	41	
5. Ganesh	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	18	
6. Goldfinch	20	21	13	4	2	—	—	17	77	
7. Guruwar	10	—	3	—	—	2	—	21	36	
8. Jodbhavi	86	6	1	—	—	—	—	37	130	
9. Kasba North	178	98	25	4	1	—	—	91	397	
10. Kasba South	71	120	22	7	2	—	1	74	297	
11. Laxmi	94	6	1	—	—	—	—	10	111	
12. Madam	25	5	—	1	—	—	—	21	52	
13. Mangalwar East	57	34	2	2	—	—	1	84	130	
14. Mangalwar West	90	38	10	1	—	—	1	54	194	
15. Modi	44	32	4	—	—	1	—	21	102	
16. Murarji	150	101	67	6	6	2	—	46	378	
17. Pachha	127	16	3	4	—	1	—	128	279	
18. Railway Lines	76	51	114	72	9	1	80	—	403	
19. Raviwar	47	33	19	8	1	—	150	—	258	
20. Sadar North	72	10	—	—	—	—	82	1	165	
21. Sadar South	26	18	14	—	—	4	—	30	92	
22. Sakhar	45	19	6	3	1	—	251	1	326	
23. Shanwar	33	19	14	2	1	—	20	—	89	
24. Shukrawar	74	37	7	1	1	1	57	1	179	
25. Siddheshwar	47	32	10	2	—	—	—	10	101	
26. Somwar	27	15	6	1	—	—	10	—	59	
27. Tirhegaon	2	14	33	24	10	—	20	—	103	
Total	1604	818	412	148	35	15	676	729	4437	

Appendix

RESULTS OF A SURVEY OF SHOLAPUR CONDUCTED IN 1955

By

VASANT P. PETHE

A survey of Sholapur, with emphasis on demographic-economic aspects, was conducted by me in 1955.¹ Here, I present some of the important findings of this Survey.² The material is divided, for purposes of the convenience of exposition, into four small sections. Section I describes the design and investigational procedures of the Survey. In Sections II-IV have been analysed the Survey data on population characteristics, occupational distribution of earners, and income and poverty of the families in the sample.

Section I

INVESTIGATIONAL PROCEDURES

Sampling, Questionnaire Schedules, etc.

The survey under consideration was based on about two per cent of random sample of families in the city. The total number of families investigated was 1,203. The families were selected from the record of families contained in the National Register of Citizens. The use of the National Register enjoyed two definite advantages over the Municipal record of houses as used in the earlier survey (1938). In the first place, the sample was saved from any bias resulting from the fact that some large house units may tend to contain homogeneous populations of specialized types. Secondly, as the National Register is a list of families occupying a single tenement, it was not necessary to rearrange the list as is necessary in the case of Municipal records which contain both residential and non-residential house-numbers in the same list. It may not be supposed that the representative character of the sample was disturbed because of the use of the Register compiled in 1951 for an inquiry conducted in 1955. For, if a family had left a particular tenement between 1951 and 1955, the tenement could be expected, on probability considerations, to be occupied by a

¹ For fuller and detailed data, a reference may be made to : *Population and Fertility in Sholapur City : A Survey*, Ph.D. Thesis by Dr. V. P. Pethe, Poona University, 1957.

² Demographic data have been presented and analysed in the Publication : *Demographic Profiles of an Urban Population*, Pethe, V.P., Popular Prakashan, Bombay 34 W.B., 1964.

family with almost similar, if not identical, demographic and economic conditions.

For a number of factors, usually experienced in socio-economic surveys, alterations had to be made in the originally selected sample of the Census tenement numbers. Table A.1 gives the number of substitutions made in the initial sample, classified by the reasons for these changes. The table needs only one comment. It was rather

TABLE A.1 : *Changes made in the selected tenement numbers*

<i>Causes of change</i>	<i>No. of tenements</i>
1. Untraceable	14
2. Demolished	23
3. Not inhabited or uninhabitable	31
4. Used for non-residential purposes	36
5. Refusal to give information	8
Total	112

surprising to find that 36 tenements, though enumerated in the National Register, were used for 'non-residential' purposes (as shops, godowns, etc.) The probable explanation seems to be that during the intervening period between 1951 and 1955, the use of these tenements might have been switched on from residential to non-residential purposes. In such cases, other tenements which contained families were substituted. The procedure employed in substitution was standardized in all cases. Where a given tenement number was to be substituted, the number immediately preceding it was substituted. If this was not possible for any reason, the number succeeding it was chosen for investigation.

The present inquiry sought to collect information on (i) demographic and (ii) economic aspects of the population of the city. Accordingly, the investigational work was based on two questionnaire schedules, one addressed to the head of the family and the other to all the female members of the family. The schedule for the family head, reproduced at the end, contained questions which were intended to gather information on the important social and economic conditions of individual members and the family taken as a whole. The two parts of the survey, based on two separate questionnaire schedules, served as a good automatic check on the correctness of the information gathered by each. A number of questions were common to both. The schedules of women could be used to check information about the children given in family-head's form, while

Appendix

RESULTS OF A SURVEY OF SHOLAPUR CONDUCTED IN 1955

By

VASANT P. PETHE

A survey of Sholapur, with emphasis on demographic-economic aspects, was conducted by me in 1955.¹ Here, I present some of the important findings of this Survey.² The material is divided, for purposes of the convenience of exposition, into four small sections. Section I describes the design and investigational procedures of the Survey. In Sections II-IV have been analysed the Survey data on population characteristics, occupational distribution of earners, and income and poverty of the families in the sample.

Section I

INVESTIGATIONAL PROCEDURES

Sampling, Questionnaire Schedules, etc.

The survey under consideration was based on about two per cent of random sample of families in the city. The total number of families investigated was 1,203. The families were selected from the record of families contained in the National Register of Citizens. The use of the National Register enjoyed two definite advantages over the Municipal record of houses as used in the earlier survey (1938). In the first place, the sample was saved from any bias resulting from the fact that some large house units may tend to contain homogeneous populations of specialized types. Secondly, as the National Register is a list of families occupying a single tenement, it was not necessary to rearrange the list as is necessary in the case of Municipal records which contain both residential and non-residential house-numbers in the same list. It may not be supposed that the representative character of the sample was disturbed because of the use of the Register compiled in 1951 for an inquiry conducted in 1955. For, if a family had left a particular tenement between 1951 and 1955, the tenement could be expected, on probability considerations, to be occupied by a

¹ For fuller and detailed data, a reference may be made to : *Population and Fertility in Sholapur City : A Survey*, Ph.D. Thesis by Dr. V. P. Pethe, Poona University, 1957.

² Demographic data have been presented and analysed in the Publication : *Demographic Profiles of an Urban Population*, Pethe, V.P., Popular Prakashan, Bombay 34 W.B., 1964.

family with almost similar, if not identical, demographic and economic conditions.

For a number of factors, usually experienced in socio-economic surveys, alterations had to be made in the originally selected sample of the Census tenement numbers. Table A.1 gives the number of substitutions made in the initial sample, classified by the reasons for these changes. The table needs only one comment. It was rather

TABLE A.1 : *Changes made in the selected tenement numbers*

<i>Causes of change</i>	<i>No. of tenements</i>
1. Untraceable	14
2. Demolished	23
3. Not inhabited or uninhabitable	31
4. Used for non-residential purposes	36
5. Refusal to give information	8
Total	112

surprising to find that 36 tenements, though enumerated in the National Register, were used for 'non-residential' purposes (as shops, godowns, etc.) The probable explanation seems to be that during the intervening period between 1951 and 1955, the use of these tenements might have been switched on from residential to non-residential purposes. In such cases, other tenements which contained families were substituted. The procedure employed in substitution was standardized in all cases. Where a given tenement number was to be substituted, the number immediately preceding it was substituted. If this was not possible for any reason, the number succeeding it was chosen for investigation.

The present inquiry sought to collect information on (i) demographic and (ii) economic aspects of the population of the city. Accordingly, the investigational work was based on two questionnaire schedules, one addressed to the head of the family and the other to all the female members of the family. The schedule for the family head, reproduced at the end, contained questions which were intended to gather information on the important social and economic conditions of individual members and the family taken as a whole. The two parts of the survey, based on two separate questionnaire schedules, served as a good automatic check on the correctness of the information gathered by each. A number of questions were common to both. The schedules of women could be used to check information about the children given in family-head's form, while

S....19.

the schedules of the heads of the families could testify to the accuracy or otherwise of occupation, age, income and other important information regarding the male members of the family given in the schedules for women. Wherever any inconsistencies or errors of omission and commission were suspected, a second visit to the house was paid and the information was set right.

The response on the part of both males and females interviewed was, on the whole, satisfactory. With a view to getting easy and ready response, the field work of the survey was done, wherever necessary, with the help of a few male and female investigators selected from amongst the primary teachers. The assistance of the investigators was necessary for two reasons. Firstly, the population of the city is multi-lingual; a number of languages like Telugu, Kannada, Hindi, Urdu, etc., apart from Marathi which is the most predominant language, are spoken. The response was readily given and quite naturally, when the respondents were interviewed in their own language. Secondly, the nature of the query involved in the Fertility Enquiry necessitated assistance of the lady investigators so as to get easy response from the women interviewed. In order to evoke proper response or at least to dissolve or dilute any kind of indifferent or resistant attitude, an appeal explaining the purpose and utility of the survey was issued and given or read out to every respondent before requesting him/her to furnish the necessary information. The signatories to the appeal were the District Collector, the Municipal President and other social leaders representing most of the communities, political organizations and social and cultural associations. About half of the signatories were eminent women of the city. The appeal had a very favourable effect on the informants in the sample.

SECTION II

FAMILIES AND POPULATION : CHARACTERISTICS

The information gathered in the course of our inquiry may be presented in two stages. First, we may deal with data pertaining to the family or the head representing the family, and then proceed on to analyse information regarding the whole adult and non-adult male and female population in the sample.

The information on families has been studied with reference to the following important items: (i) Community, (ii) Occupation, (iii) Age, Sex and civil condition of the family heads, (iv) birth-place and period of residence in Sholapur, (v) income, and (vi) housing conditions. The relevant data have been presented in Tables A.2-A.10. From the Tables, the following characteristics of the families become apparent. The caste composition of the families showed

that the prominent communities in the city were the Salis, Marathas, Scheduled Caste Hindus and the Lingayats, (Table A.2). The occupational distribution of the families was high-lighted by the single largest concentration of families in Grade II which accounted for nearly 40 per cent of the total families in the sample. The lowest grades (Grades I-IV) comprised about 70 per cent of families.

TABLE A.2 : *Distribution of families by religion and caste*

<i>Community</i>	<i>No. of families</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Brahmins	89	7.40
Marathas	172	14.30
Other Advanced Hindus	37	3.07
Lingayats	106	8.81
Salis	206	17.12
Intermediate Hindus (Artisans)	64	5.32
Intermediate Hindus (Others)	96	7.98
Backward Hindus	50	4.16
Scheduled Caste Hindus	133	11.06
Total Hindus	953	79.22
Muslims	223	18.54
Jains	9	0.75
Christians	15	1.24
Others	3	0.25
Total	1203	100.00

(Table A.3) The data regarding age, sex and civil condition of the family heads clearly brought out the fact that the heads were very heavily concentrated, and quite expectedly, not merely in the category of males (who headed over 9 out of every 10 families) but further among those who were married and were in the age groups between 25 and 50. Among the female heads, most were widowed. (Table A.4). The figures regarding birth-place fully endorsed the observation made by L. J. Sadqwick as back as 1921 that "in the matter of Birth-place Sholapur is not at all cosmopolitan, in spite of its industrialised conditions." Many of the heads of families represented the home-born population, about two-thirds of them having been born in Sholapur City and the district. (Table A.5) A large proportion of the families were more or less permanently settled in the city. About 58 per cent of the family heads had been in Sholapur for more than 25 years, 17 per cent for 5-25 years and only 5 per cent for less than 5 years. (Table A.6)

TABLE A.3 : *Distribution of families according to the occupational grade of the head of the family*

<i>Occupational Grade</i>	<i>No. of families</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
I Unskilled Manual work	136	11.31
II-A Skilled Manual Work: workers in non-textile occupations	78	6.48
II-B Mill workers	309	25.68
II-C Handloom weavers : wage earners	32	2.66
II-D Handloom weavers : owners and independent workers	91	7.56
III Lowest Professions and Administrative Posts	74	6.15
IV Small Business	130	10.81
V Highly skilled and supervisory manual work	111	9.23
VI Clerks and Shop-assistants	62	5.15
VII Intermediate Professions and Salaried Posts	28	2.33
VIII Medium Business	49	4.07
IX Higher Professions and Salaried Posts	18	1.50
X Owners of factories, large shops, etc.	12	1.00
XI Pensioners, Beggars, etc.	17	1.41
XII Unemployed	24	2.00
XIII Miscellaneous	32	2.66
	1203	100.0

TABLE A.4 : *Distribution of families by age, sex and civil condition of the head of the family*

<i>Age</i>	<i>Males</i>					<i>Females</i>				
	<i>Unmarried</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Unmarried</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
0 — 15	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
16 — 20	8	7	1	—	16	—	—	1	2	3
21 — 25	19	78	1	—	98	—	2	1	—	3
26 — 30	6	162	4	2	174	—	1	6	—	7
31 — 35	3	167	1	—	171	1	1	10	—	12
36 — 40	—	177	7	2	186	1	2	16	—	19
41 — 45	1	152	5	1	159	—	1	7	—	8
46 — 50	—	124	5	—	129	—	—	9	—	9
51 — 55	—	74	5	—	79	—	—	5	—	5
56 — 60	—	43	9	2	54	1	—	4	—	5
61 and above	—	49	8	—	57	—	—	8	—	8
Total	38	1033	46	7	1124	3	7	67	2	79

TABLE A.5 : *Distribution of heads of families by birth-place*

	<i>Birth Place</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
I. Home Town or District	1. Sholapur City	617	51.29
	2. Sholapur district	192	15.96
II Neighbouring regions	3. Maharashtra State	209	17.37
	4. A. P.	140	11.64
III Far-off places	5. Rest of India	42	3.49
	6. Out of India	1	0.08
IV	7. Not given	2	0.17
Total .		1203	100.00

TABLE A.6 : *Distribution of heads of families by period of residence in Sholapur*

	<i>Period of residence (years)</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
I Temporary	0-1	19	1.58
	1-2	17	1.41
	3-5	28	2.33
II Quasi-permanent	6-10	68	5.65
	11-15	111	9.23
	16-25	267	22.19
III Permanent	26-50	572	47.55
	51 and above	115	9.56
	Not given	6	0.50
Total		1203	100.00

Table A.7 gives data regarding the total and *per capita* earned and unearned income for the sample of families classified according to community. The accuracy and reliability of income returns was found to decline as we pass from earners getting fixed income either in the form of wages or salaries to earners receiving a variable income in the form of business profits. The willingness to supply correct information also declined as the size of income increased. The scales of payment, common sense, cross-questioning, information about the general conditions and the probable earnings in given scales of business, etc. were some of the devices which were helpful in scrutinizing the income data. The *per capita* income for the city as a whole

TABLE A.7 : *Total and per capita income in different communities in Sholapur City (1955)*

Community	Earned income of all earners		Unearned income		Total income of family		Subsidiary income	
	Total per capita	Total per capita	Total per capita	Total per capita	Total per capita	Total per capita	No. of Cases	Rs.
Brahmins	157316	341.99	23959	52.08	181275	394.08	11	20200
Marathas	189306	205.32	18854	20.45	208160	225.77	2	1120
Other advanced								
Hindus	95405	443.74	5420	25.21	100825	468.95	2	1240
Lingayats	187000	348.23	132468	246.68	319468	594.91	1	150
Salis	211990	158.20	15787	11.78	227777	169.98	5	628
Intermediate Hindus :								
Artisans	106505	283.26	37947	100.92	144452	384.18	2	342
Intermediate Hindus :								
Others	89651	194.89	2788	6.06	92439	200.95	2	1800
Backward Hindus	43374	152.73	4079	143.63	47453	167.09	1	100
Scheduled Caste Hindus	129182	180.67	1914	2.68	131096	183.35	2	280
Muslims	241328	176.54	22857	16.35	263685	192.89	10	3214
Jains	44400	1387.50	17350	542.19	61750	1929.69	1	600
Christians	23545	250.48	476	5.06	24021	255.54	1	180
Others	5640	256.36	—	—	5640	256.36	1	300
Total	1524642	223.42	283399	41.53	1808041	264.95	41	30154

amounted to Rs. 264.95, which, interestingly enough, was a little more than the average national income for our country. One outstanding fact revealed by the Table was that the Jains occupied the top-most rank so far as levels of *per capita* income were concerned. The figures regarding earned income indicated that, excepting the Jains, the highest *per capita* income (Rs. 443.74) was returned by other Advanced Hindus, followed by the Lingayats (Rs. 348.23) and the Brahmins (Rs. 341.99). In point of unearned income, the Lingayats (excepting the Jains) led all other communities, enjoying an average income of Rs. 246.68. Next to them came the Backward Hindus and the Intermediate Artisans. The communities which were relatively

richer from the point of view of the *per capita* family income were, in order, Jains, Lingayats, Other Advanced Hindus and Brahmins. The range of income variation as between the various communities was remarkably large, as from the average of Rs. 1,930 in the case of Jains and Rs. 595 in the case of Lingayats to as low a figure as Rs. 167 received by the Backward castes. The communities which were particularly poor were Salis and the Backward Hindus. The causes as to why some communities are better-off and the others worse-off than the average are not far to seek. The business communities like Jains, Lingayats, Marwaris, etc. are rich due to their generation-long traditions in their occupations. Some of the Advanced and Intermediate Hindu communities are able to keep their heads up to the average level or even above, because of their schooling in liberal, professional or technical fields of education. They are able to withstand competition in getting comparatively better-paid employments by virtue of their acquired qualifications. The backward and depressed Hindus and the Muslims, however, are poor because most of their families are engaged in unskilled or semi-skilled work or small business which do not bring handsome returns. They enjoy the advantages neither of traditions in business or enterprise nor of the professional or educational attainments.

The data regarding the housing conditions of families have been presented in Tables A.8-A.11. Table A.8 showed that nearly 7 out of every 10 families were rent-payers. The proportion of the families enjoying free residential accommodation was very small, amounting to only about 5 per cent of the total. As regards the size of the rent paid, it was found that nearly half of the families paid Rs. 1-5, 32 per cent Rs. 6-10 and 15 per cent Rs. 11-20. (Table A.9) Information on the number of rooms given in Table A.10 indicated that a large majority, representing 68 per cent of the families, had to lead a wretched existence in a single room tenement, about quarter lived in 2 rooms and

TABLE A.8 : *Distribution of families according to their status as the occupants of their tenements*

<i>Status as occupants</i>	<i>No. of families</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Owners	332	27.6
Families enjoying free accomodation	59	4.9
Owners but paying Municipal ground rent	12	1.0
Tenants	798	66.8
Not given	2	0.2
Total	1203	100.0

TABLE A.9 : *Tenant families classified according to the amount of rent paid per mensem*

<i>Rent (Rs.)</i>	<i>No. of families</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
1-5	370	46.3
6-10	253	31.7
11-20	121	15.2
21-30	32	4.0
31-40	15	1.9
41 and above	7	0.9
Total	798	100.0

TABLE A.10 : *Families classified according to the No. of rooms in their tenements*

<i>No. of Rooms</i>	<i>No. of families</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
1	819	68.1
2	296	24.6
3 and above	88	7.3
Total	1203	100.0

only 7 per cent enjoyed an accommodation of 3 or more rooms. On an average, there were only 1.4 rooms per family. Perhaps, the most revealing part of the data on housing conditions pertained to the various facilities and conveniences enjoyed by the families. Nearly half of the families, as may be seen from Table A.11 did not enjoy even one of the various conveniences that were specified to them. Only 7 per cent had the fortune of having at their command all the housing facilities. The figures concerning the specific items enumerated in the list amply speak for the very unsatisfactory housing conditions of the families.

Age and Sex composition of Population

After studying the information on families we may now proceed on to analyse the data tabulated by taking the individual as the unit of classification. In the following, data on (i) age groups and sex composition, (ii) civil condition, (iii) educational status and (iv) earning status have been presented and commented upon. Table A.12 sets out a distribution of male and female population by quinquennial age groups. The average sex ratio was 930 females per 1000

TABLE A.11 : *Families classified according to the housing amenities enjoyed*

<i>Housing amenities</i>	<i>The No. of families enjoying the specified conveniences</i>	<i>Percentage to total No. of families.</i>
1. Separate kitchen	153	12.72
2. Separate bath	195	16.21
3. Separate water tap	134	11.14
4. Separate latrine	45	3.74
5. Tiled floor	280	23.28
6. Electricity	107	8.90
7. Adequate ventilation (windows)	240	19.95
8. All the above mentioned amenities	83	6.90
9. None of the above mentioned amenities	578	48.05
Total No. of families	1203	

Notes — The classification is not mutually exclusive.

TABLE A.12 : *Distribution of population by age and sex*

<i>Age</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Sex Ratio*</i>
0-5	682	19.29	652	19.82	1334	19.55	956
6-10	513	14.51	490	14.90	1003	14.70	955
11-15	391	11.06	349	10.61	740	10.84	892
16-20	362	10.24	357	10.85	719	10.54	986
21-25	292	8.26	314	9.55	606	8.88	1075
26-30	286	8.09	271	8.24	557	8.16	948
31-35	223	6.31	178	5.41	401	5.88	798
36-40	220	5.72	199	6.05	401	5.88	985
41-45	167	4.72	124	3.77	291	4.25	743
46-50	140	3.96	128	3.89	268	3.93	914
51-55	100	2.83	66	2.01	166	2.43	660
56-60	79	2.24	75	2.28	154	2.26	950
61 and above	98	2.77	86	2.62	184	2.70	878
Total	3535	100.00	3289	100.00	6824	100.00	930

* No. of females per 1000 males.

males, while the highest and the lowest sex-ratios were returned by the age groups 21-25 and 51-55 respectively. In respect of the distribution of persons in the various age-groups, it was interesting to find that there existed a surprisingly close similarity between males and females. The figures in the Table do not need any more comments.

Civil Condition

Table A.13 gives the distribution of male and female population of different ages by civil condition. Of the aggregate sample population, slightly more than half were unmarried, 43 per cent married and the remaining widowed and others. The most revealing aspect of the data embodied in the Table, pertained to the comparative pattern, through different ages, of the proportions of the married males to total males on the one hand and married females to total females on the other. A study of this pattern indicated that a larger proportion of females got or remained married at an earlier age than the males. Thus the proportions of married to total males were 0.0103,

TABLE A.13 : *Distribution of male and female population by age group and civil condition*

Age group	Males			Females			Proportion of married males to total males in each age group	Proportion of married females to total females in each age group
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed and others	Unmarried	Married	Widowed and others		
0- 5	682	—	—	652	—	—	—	—
6-10	513	—	—	473	17	—	—	0.0347
11-15	387	4	—	271	75	3	0.0103	0.2149
16-20	301	60	1	64	282	11	0.1657	0.7899
21-25	96	191	5	13	291	10	0.6541	0.9268
26-30	24	249	13	2	253	16	0.6706	0.9336
31-35	5	214	4	—	158	20	0.9596	0.8876
36-40	—	189	13	1	165	33	0.9356	0.8291
41-45	1	159	7	—	98	26	0.9521	0.7903
46-50	1	129	10	—	74	54	0.9214	0.5781
51-55	1	90	9	—	32	34	0.9000	0.4848
56-60	3	58	18	—	28	47	0.7342	0.3733
61 and above	2	76	20	—	11	75	0.7755	0.1279
Total	2016	1419	100	1476	1484	329	0.4014	0.4512

0.1657, and .6541 in the age groups 11-15, 16-20, and 21-25 respectively, while among the females, the corresponding proportions were 0.2149, 0.7899 and 0.9268. The respective pattern of the proportions also brought out another important fact that the incidence of the widowed state was greater on the females and at an earlier age than that on the males. For example, while the proportions of married to total males in the age groups 46-50, 51-55, 56-60, and 61 and above were 0.9214, 0.9000, 0.7342 and 0.7755, the corresponding proportions among the females were 0.5781, 0.4848, 0.3733, and 0.1279 respectively. The very low proportions of married to total females above 51, as compared to those of males, was an obvious indication of the fact that the incidence of widowed state on the females was not merely greater, but that the misfortune also took place at an earlier age than what happened in the case of males. Greater widowed among females may be partially explained by the fact that widowed males remarry whereas the widowed females by and large do not remarry on account of social traditions and taboos.

Educational Status

Information about the educational status of males and females is presented in Tables A.14, A.15 and A.16. At the outset, it is necessary to note that the consideration of education is not relevant in the case of persons between the ages 0 and 5, as the education of the child does not and cannot normally begin earlier than the age 5. The population between 0 and 5, therefore, can be regarded neither as literate nor as illiterate nor as educand. They may be looked upon as non-educands due the educationally minor age factor, and may be termed as the "0-5 age group non-educands". Such non-educands were about 20 per cent in the whole sample population.³ Table A.14 presents the distribution of the 'educationally eligible' population in the sample, by the educational status. Of the total population under consideration, about 46 per cent were illiterate, 30 per cent literate and 24 per cent educands. The comparative proportions of the literate, illiterate and educands as between males and females indicated (i) that illiteracy among the females was greater than that among the males, and (ii) that the proportion of educands among the non-adult female population was less than that among the non-adult males. Thus, while only 30 per cent of the adult males were illiterate, among females, they were as many as 78 per cent. As regards the non-adult population, nearly 75 per cent were educands and 6 per cent literate among

³ In the present inquiry, a small number of 22 males at the age 5 were returned as learning in the first primary standard. These boys have been included among the educands. There was no female at the age 5 receiving education in the school.

TABLE A.14 : *Percentage distribution of educationally eligible population by educational status*

<i>Age and Sex</i>		<i>Educational Status</i>			
		<i>Illiterate</i>	<i>Literate</i>	<i>Educands</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Males	1. Adult Males	No. 581	1199	169	1949
		% 29.81	61.52	8.67	100.00
	2. Non-Adult Males	No. 183	55	688	926
		% 19.76	5.94	74.30	100.00
	3. Total Males	No. 764	1254	857	2875
		% 26.57	43.62	29.81	100.00
Females	4. Adult Females	No. 1388	372	38	1798
		% 77.20	20.69	2.11	100.00
	5. Non-Adult Females	No. 396	48	395	839
		% 47.20	5.72	47.08	100.00
	6. Total Females	No. 1784	420	433	2637
		% 67.65	15.93	16.42	100.00
Age Groups	7. Adult Males and Females	No. 1969	1571	207	3747
		% 52.55	41.93	5.52	100.00
	8. Non-Adult Males and Females	No. 579	103	1083	1765
		% 32.80	5.84	61.36	100.00
Total*		No. 2548	1674	1290	5512
		% 46.23	30.37	23.40	100.00

*Only educationally eligible population.

the males, while among the females, the corresponding proportions were 47 per cent and 6 per cent respectively.

In Table A.15, a community-wise distribution of the illiterate, literate and the educand population is given. Broadly speaking, the incidence of illiteracy was found to have increased with the fall in the socio-economic status of the different communities. Thus, the proportion of illiterates was lowest, about 9 per cent, among Brahmins, and the highest, about 71 per cent, among the Backward Hindus. The communities having a proportion of illiterates higher than the average were the Scheduled Caste Hindus (66 per cent), Salis (56 per cent), Other Intermediate Hindus (51 per cent) and the Muslims (51 per cent). The illiterates were 43 per cent among Intermediate Artisans, 40 per cent among Marathas and 30 per cent

TABLE A.15 : *Distribution of population by community and educational status*

Community		Educational status			Total
		Illiterate	Literate	Educands	
1. Brahmins	No.	35	190	165	390
	%	8.97	48.72	42.31	100.00
2. Marathas	No.	281	249	198	728
	%	38.60	34.20	27.20	100.00
3. Other Advanced Hindus	No.	52	73	51	176
	%	29.54	41.48	28.98	100.00
4. Lingayats	No.	130	179	124	433
	%	30.02	41.34	28.64	100.00
5. Salis	No.	601	275	192	1068
	%	56.27	25.75	17.98	100.00
6. Intermediate Hindus Artisans	No.	131	112	70	313
	%	41.86	35.78	22.36	100.00
7. Intermediate Hindus : Others	No.	188	94	85	367
	%	51.23	25.61	23.16	100.00
8. Backward Hindus	No.	163	32	35	230
	%	70.87	13.91	15.22	100.00
9. Scheduled Caste Hindus	No.	380	117	83	580
	%	65.52	20.17	14.31	100.00
10. Muslims	No.	564	295	239	1098
	%	51.37	26.87	21.76	100.00
11. Others	No.	23	58	48	129
	%	17.83	44.96	37.21	100.00
Total	No.	2548	1674	1290	5512
	%	46.23	30.37	23.40	100.00

among the Lingayats. A more or less similar pattern was observed in the case of the proportions of educands in the various communities.

Table A.16 sets out the details about the educational standards attained by the educands and the non-educands.⁴ These data may shed greater light on the state of education of those who had 'completed' their education as well as of those who were still in the process of educating themselves at the time of the inquiry. The proportion of

⁴ The word 'literate' is used in this Table in a limited sense. It refers only to those who learnt the art of reading and writing, but who had not received education any time in the school.

TABLE A.14 : *Percentage distribution of educationally eligible population by educational status*

<i>Age and Sex</i>		<i>Educational Status</i>			
		<i>Illiterate</i>	<i>Literate</i>	<i>Educands</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Males	1. Adult Males	No. 581	1199	169	1949
		% 29.81	61.52	8.67	100.00
	2. Non-Adult Males	No. 183	55	688	926
		% 19.76	5.94	74.30	100.00
	3. Total Males	No. 764	1254	857	2875
		% 26.57	43.62	29.81	100.00
Females	4. Adult Females	No. 1388	372	38	1798
		% 77.20	20.69	2.11	100.00
	5. Non-Adult Females	No. 396	48	395	839
		% 47.20	5.72	47.08	100.00
	6. Total Females	No. 1784	420	433	2637
		% 67.65	15.93	16.42	100.00
Age Groups	7. Adult Males and Females	No. 1969	1571	207	3747
		% 52.55	41.93	5.52	100.00
	8. Non-Adult Males and Females	No. 579	103	1083	1765
		% 32.80	5.84	61.36	100.00
Total*		No. 2548	1674	1290	5512
		% 46.23	30.37	23.40	100.00

*Only educationally eligible population.

the males, while among the females, the corresponding proportions were 47 per cent and 6 per cent respectively.

In Table A.15, a community-wise distribution of the illiterate, literate and the educand population is given. Broadly speaking, the incidence of illiteracy was found to have increased with the fall in the socio-economic status of the different communities. Thus, the proportion of illiterates was lowest, about 9 per cent, among Brahmins, and the highest, about 71 per cent, among the Backward Hindus. The communities having a proportion of illiterates higher than the average were the Scheduled Caste Hindus (66 per cent), Salis (56 per cent), Other Intermediate Hindus (51 per cent) and the Muslims (51 per cent). The illiterates were 43 per cent among Intermediate Artisans, 40 per cent among Marathas and 30 per cent

TABLE A.15 : *Distribution of population by community and educational status*

Community		Educational status			Total
		Illiterate	Literate	Educands	
1. Brahmins	No.	35	190	165	390
	%	8.97	48.72	42.31	100.00
2. Marathas	No.	281	249	198	728
	%	38.60	34.20	27.20	100.00
3. Other Advanced Hindus	No.	52	73	51	176
	%	29.54	41.48	28.98	100.00
4. Lingayats	No.	130	179	124	433
	%	30.02	41.34	28.64	100.00
5. Salis	No.	601	275	192	1068
	%	56.27	25.75	17.98	100.00
6. Intermediate Hindus Artisans	No.	131	112	70	313
	%	41.86	35.78	22.36	100.00
7. Intermediate Hindus : Others	No.	188	94	85	367
	%	51.23	25.61	23.16	100.00
8. Backward Hindus	No.	163	32	35	230
	%	70.87	13.91	15.22	100.00
9. Scheduled Caste Hindus	No.	380	117	83	580
	%	65.52	20.17	14.31	100.00
10. Muslims	No.	564	295	239	1098
	%	51.37	26.87	21.76	100.00
11. Others	No.	23	58	48	129
	%	17.83	44.96	37.21	100.00
Total	No.	2548	1674	1290	5512
	%	46.23	30.37	23.40	100.00

among the Lingayats. A more or less similar pattern was observed in the case of the proportions of educands in the various communities.

Table A.16 sets out the details about the educational standards attained by the educands and the non-educands.⁴ These data may shed greater light on the state of education of those who had 'completed' their education as well as of those who were still in the process of educating themselves at the time of the inquiry. The proportion of

⁴ The word 'literate' is used in this Table in a limited sense. It refers only to those who learnt the art of reading and writing, but who had not received education any time in the school.

TABLE A.16 : *Distribution of male and female population by the educational standard attained*

Education		Non-Educands			Educands		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Illiterate	No.	764	1784	2548	—	—	—
	%	29.98	70.02	100.00	—	—	—
Literate	No.	62	50	112	—	—	—
	%	55.36	44.64	100.00	—	—	—
Primary Stds. I-IV	No.	509	209	718	533	331	864
	%	70.89	29.11	100.00	61.69	38.31	100.00
Primary Stds. V-VII	No.	411	122	533	189	67	256
	%	77.11	22.89	100.00	73.83	26.17	100.00
High School Stds. I-IV	No.	62	9	71	32	15	47
	%	87.32	12.68	100.00	68.09	31.91	100.00
High School Stds. V-VII	No.	176	25	201	76	16	92
	%	87.56	12.44	100.00	82.61	17.39	100.00
College Education	No.	29	5	34	19	3	22
	%	85.29	14.71	100.00	86.36	13.64	100.00
Technical or Professional Education	No.	5	—	5	8	1	9
	%	100.00	—	100.00	88.89	11.11	100.00
Total	No.	2018	2204	4222	857	433	1290
	%	47.80	52.20	100.00	66.43	33.57	100.00

persons who received or were receiving higher education was alarmingly low. Thus, not even one per cent among the non-educands and only 2 per cent among the educands had the fortune of entering the portals of a University. As regards education in the High School, the proportions were about 11 per cent and 7 per cent among the educands and non-educands respectively. An examination of the sex-composition of the different categories of persons by the educational standard indicated the usual feature of the comparative educational backwardness of the females. In the illiterate group of the non-educands, the males were about 30 per cent and females 70 per cent. This composition almost reversed itself in the category of non-educands having primary education in the lowest standards. The succeeding classes of education showed sex-compositions which had remarkably higher proportions of males. As regards the educands, the sex-composition in the various classes represented a somewhat better picture from the point of view of the females than what was found among the non-educands. The relative sex-compositions in the various

educational classes of the educands on the one hand and of the non-educands on the other may be indicative of the fact that the female education is steadily progressing and that the educational interests of the females are being increasingly catered to at least in the lower standards of education.

The Earning Status

Table A.17 presents information regarding earners and non-earners classified according to age and sex. In A.18, the same information is studied with reference to community. The various categories of the earning status, viz. (i) earners, (ii) unemployed, (iii) 'educand non-earners', and (iv) 'non-educand non-earners', are quite self-explanatory. Of the total male population, about 77 per cent were earners, 5 per cent unemployed and almost 9 per cent each

TABLE A.17 : *Distribution of population by age, sex, and earning status*

<i>Age and sex</i>		<i>Earning status</i>				
		<i>Earner</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Non-educand non-earner</i>	<i>Educand non-earner</i>	<i>Total</i>
Males	Adult males	1501	105	174	169	1949
		77.01	5.39	8.93	8.67	100.00
	Non-adult males	20	2	876	688	1586
		1.26	0.13	55.23	43.38	100.00
	Total males	1521	107	1050	857	3535
		43.03	3.03	29.70	24.24	100.00
Females	Adult females	274	4	1482	38	1798
		15.24	0.22	82.43	2.11	100.00
	Non-adult females	6	—	1091	394	1491
		0.40	—	73.17	26.43	100.00
	Total females	280	4	2573	432	3289
		8.51	0.12	78.23	13.14	100.00
Age Groups	Adult	1775	109	1656	207	3747
		47.37	2.91	44.20	5.52	100.00
	Non-adult	26	2	1967	1082	3077
		0.85	0.06	63.93	35.16	100.00
	Total	1801	111	3623	1289	6824
		26.39	1.63	53.09	18.89	100.00

'educand non-earners' and non-educand non-earners'. The ratios of earners to 'all earners' and to 'non-educand non-earners' were 1:0.2 and 1:0.1 respectively. In the case of the adult females, the ratios seemed to reverse themselves. The corresponding ratios were 1:5.5 and 1:5.3 respectively. Among these females, about 15 per cent were earners, 2 per cent 'educand non-earners' and 83 per cent 'non-educand non-earners'. The comparative earner-non-earner ratios of adult males and females were not contrary to expectation. The proportion of non-earners among the adult females is generally higher, because most of the females in the society we live in are normally engaged in household work. None-the-less, the earner-non-earner ratio of adult females taken by itself indicated quite a larger proportion of earners than what can be generally expected in a population of females. This can be explained if we look to the occupational structure of the city. The textile industry including mills and the handloom workshops is the single largest source of employment to females who are helpful in unskilled or semi-skilled types of work and the preparatory processes of production. Among the non-adult males and females, the percentage of earners was insignificant. The ratios of earners to non-educand non-earners and to all non-earners for the whole population in the sample were 1:1.9 and 1:2.6. This meant that every earner in the city of Sholapur (excluding himself) had to shoulder on an average the responsibility of 2-3 non-earners.

Table A.18 sets out the distribution of males and females according to community and the earning status. In this Table, unemployed have been included among the earners and the educand and non-educand non-earners have not been separately indicated. The data reflected in a broad way, the earning habits and economic conditions of different communities. Leaving aside the communities of comparatively small sample, the proportion of earners among males was the highest, about 52 per cent, among the Intermediate Artisans, followed by the Salis and the Scheduled Caste Hindus (48 per cent each). The Brahmins and Other Advanced Hindus had the least proportion, amounting to about 40 per cent each. The comparatively smaller proportions of earners among the educationally and socially advanced communities may be indicative of the fact that relatively larger proportions of adult males continue to receive higher education rather than start the earning career immediately after being an adult. The ratios of earners among females are significant from the economic as well as from the sociological points of view. The Salis had singularly the largest proportion of female earners, amounting to 18 per cent. Earners among females were about 12 per cent, among the Scheduled Caste Hindus and about 10 per cent among the Intermediate Artisans and Others. These results were not unexpected, for among the Salis

S.S. 20. TABLE A.18 : *Distribution of population by community, sex and earning status*

Community	Males			Females			Total		
	Earner	Non-earner	Total	Earner	Non-earner	Total	Earner	Non-earner	Total
1. Brahmins	97	146	243	6	211	217	103	357	460
2. Marathas	221	258	479	22	421	443	243	679	922
3. Other Advanced Hindus	49	74	123	3	89	92	52	163	215
4. Lingayats	130	160	290	6	241	247	136	401	537
5. Salis	328	353	681	120	539	659	448	892	1340
6. Intermediate Hindus: Artisans	95	87	182	19	175	194	114	262	376
7. Intermediate Hindus: Others	106	125	231	23	206	229	129	331	460
8. Backward Hindus	66	75	141	9	134	143	75	209	284
9. Scheduled Caste Hindus	187	200	387	38	290	328	225	490	715
10. Muslims	314	381	695	29	643	672	343	1024	1367
11. Others	35	48	83	9	56	65	44	104	148
Total	1628	1907	3535	284	3005	3289	1912	4912	6824

and the artisan communities, the female members are found to be engaged in their hereditary small scale crafts which the family as a whole normally carries on, while among the Scheduled Caste Hindus, the women work in occupations involving manual work of the lowest grades. The proportion of earners among the females were considerably lower than the average among the Lingayats (2 per cent), Brahmins (3 per cent), Other Advanced Hindus (3 per cent), Muslims (4 per cent), and the Marathas (5 per cent). These lower ratios may be taken to reflect either the caste taboo against working and earning by the females or an absence of the economic necessity of supplementing the earnings of the male members by the female members of the family.

SECTION III

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS

Classification of Earners according to Occupational Grades

The information about earners has been studied in this Section with reference to the scheme of occupational classification devised at the time of the first Survey of Poona.⁵ The features of this classification have already been described in detail earlier.

Table A.19 presents the data concerning literacy, annual income and duration of employment of the adult and non-adult male and female earners classified by the various occupational grades. The table gives the distribution of earners, only by the broad occupational grades. With a view to laying bare the structural bases of the general occupational pattern in greater detail and to making the analysis more lively, however, a short analysis of the distribution of earners of each broad grade as between its sub-grades has been made in the course of comments, wherever it appeared necessary and meaningful. The general occupational structure of the city's earning population in the sample was as follows. Of the total earners in the sample (excluding the unemployed), over 20 per cent belonged to Grade I. On examining the details regarding the sub-grades, it was found that the largest concentration amongst earners of this grade was in the handloom industry. Assistants in handloom weaving accounted for 24 per cent. Next came *bidi* workers and servants in shops, each forming about 13 per cent. Unattached casual labourers were 11 per cent. The rest of the earners were found in a number of occupations like those of domestic servants, sweepers and scavengers, labourers engaged in construction work, agricultural wage earners, servants in hotels and restaurants, etc.

⁵ Gadgil, D.R., *Poona : A Socio-Economic Survey*, Part I, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona 4, Publication No. 12, 1945, pp. 252-55.

TABLE A.19 : Occupational distribution of earners by age, sex, literacy, duration of employment and annual income

Age and sex	Total	Educational status			Duration in present occupation (years)				Annual income (Rs.)									
		Illiterate	Literate	Literate in English	Less than 1	1-4	More than 5	Not given	1-100	100-150	151-250	251-400	401-500	501-750	751-1000	1001-2000	2001 and above	Not given
<i>Grade I : Unskilled manual work.</i>																		
A.M. *	187	94	89	4	19	56	112	—	18	8	33	50	9	36	28	5	—	—
N.A.M.	11	6	5	—	5	6	—	—	6	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.F.	169	162	7	—	2	37	130	—	53	28	55	23	2	2	6	—	—	—
N.A.F.	6	6	—	—	1	5	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	378	268	101	4	27	104	242	—	82	39	90	74	11	38	34	5	—	—
<i>Grade II—A : Skilled manual work workers in non-textile occupations.</i>																		
A.M.	110	51	53	6	8	13	89	—	1	4	16	27	15	28	13	6	—	—
N.A.M.	3	1	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
A.F.	17	13	4	—	1	8	8	—	2	2	6	4	1	1	1	—	—	—
N.A.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	130	65	59	6	9	23	98	—	3	7	22	32	17	29	14	6	—	—

* A.M. — Adult Males, N.A.M. — Non-Adult Males. A.F. — Adult Females, N.A.F. — Non-Adult Females.

TABLE A.19 : Occupational distribution of earners by age, sex, literacy, duration of employment and annual income—(Contd.)

Age and sex	Educational status				Duration in present occupation (years)			Annual income (Rs.)										
	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Literate in English	Less than 1	1-4	More than 5	Not given	1-100	100-150	151-250	251-400	401-500	501-750	751-1000	1001-2000	2001 and above	Not given
<i>Grade II—B : Mill workers.</i>																		
A.M.	369	162	200	7	13	23	333	—	4	4	5	19	19	79	210	29	—	—
N.A.M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.F.	38	35	3	—	—	—	38	—	1	—	5	4	—	17	11	—	—	—
N.A.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	407	197	203	7	13	23	371	—	5	4	10	23	19	96	221	29	—	—
<i>Grade II—C : Handloom weavers : Wage earners.</i>																		
A.M.	42	22	19	1	3	7	32	—	1	3	10	18	6	3	1	—	—	—
N.A.M.	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.F.	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.A.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	45	25	19	1	3	7	35	—	1	3	12	19	6	3	1	—	—	—

TABLE A.19 : Occupational distribution of earners by age, sex, literacy, duration of employment and annual income—(Contd.)

Age and sex	Educational status				Duration in present occupation (years)				Annual income (Rs.)									
	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Literate in English	Less than 1	1-4	More than 5	Not given	1-100	100-150	151-250	251-400	401-500	501-750	751-1000	1001-2000	2001 and above	Not given
<i>Grade II—D : Handloom weavers : Owners and independent workers.</i>																		
A.M.	150	59	79	12	16	—	134	—	—	—	17	37	23	34	17	17	5	—
N.A.M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.F.	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.A.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	151	60	79	12	16	1	134	—	—	—	18	37	23	34	17	17	5	—
<i>Grade III : Lowest professions and administrative posts.</i>																		
A.M.	84	7	54	23	1	8	74	1	1	—	2	4	11	11	39	16	—	—
N.A.M.	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.F.	10	1	8	1	—	1	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	5	2	—	—
N.A.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	95	8	63	24	2	9	83	1	2	—	3	4	11	13	44	18	—	—

TABLE A.19 : Occupational distribution of earners by age, sex, literacy, duration of employment and annual income—(Contd.)

Age and sex	Educational status				Duration in present occupation (years)				Annual income (Rs.)									
	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Literate in English	Less than 1	1-4	More than 5	Not given	1-100	100-150	151-250	251-400	401-500	501-750	751-1000	1001-2000	2001 and above	Not given
<i>Grade IV : Small business.</i>																		
A.M.	169	38	111	20	6	35	128	—	3	1	17	35	27	55	31	—	—	—
N.A.M.	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.F.	20	19	1	—	—	2	18	—	—	3	6	7	1	2	1	—	—	—
N.A.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	191	59	112	20	7	38	146	—	3	6	23	42	28	57	32	—	—	—
<i>Grade V : Highly skilled and supervisory manual work.</i>																		
A.M.	143	33	83	27	5	23	115	—	2	2	10	12	13	24	29	45	6	—
N.A.M.	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.F.	7	5	2	—	1	1	5	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
N.A.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	152	38	87	27	6	26	120	—	4	2	14	12	13	25	30	46	6	—

TABLE A.19 : Occupational distribution of earners by age, sex, literacy, duration of employment and annual income—(Contd.)

Age and sex	Educational status				Duration in present occupation (years)				Annual income (Rs.)									
	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Literate in English	Less than 1	1-4	More than 5	Not given	1-100	100-150	151-250	251-400	401-500	501-750	751-1000	1001-2000	2001 and above	Not given
<i>Grade VI : Clerks and shop assistants.</i>																		
A.M.	95	1	46	48	4	22	69	—	2	—	8	8	14	13	12	41	2	—
N.A.M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.A.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	95	1	46	48	4	22	69	—	2	—	8	8	14	13	12	41	2	—
<i>Grade VII : Intermediate professions and salaried posts.</i>																		
A.M.	28	—	4	24	—	2	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	15	11	—
N.A.M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.F.	3	—	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
N.A.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	31	—	4	27	—	3	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	16	11	—

TABLE A.19 : Occupational distribution of earners by age, sex, literacy, duration of employment and annual income—(Contd.)

Age and sex	Educational status				Duration in present occupation (years)				Annual income (Rs.)									
	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Literate in English	Less than 1	1-4	More than 5	Not given	1-100	100-150	151-250	251-400	401-500	501-750	751-1000	1001-2000	2001 and above	Not given
<i>Grade VIII : Medium business.</i>																		
A.M.	66	9	44	13	—	9	57	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	43	12	—
N.A.M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.F.	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
N.A.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	68	10	45	13	—	9	59	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	45	12	—
<i>Grade IX : Higher professions and salaried posts.</i>																		
A.M.	22	—	3	19	—	2	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	13	1
N.A.M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.F.	2	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
N.A.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	24	—	4	20	—	2	22	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	5	13	1

TABLE A.19 : Occupational distribution of earners by age, sex, literacy, duration of employment and annual income—(Contd.)

Age and sex	Educational status				Duration in present occupation (years)			Annual income (Rs.)										
	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Literate in English	Less than 1	1-4	More than 5	Not given	1-100	100-150	151-250	251-400	401-500	501-750	751-1000	1001-2000	2001 and above	Not given
<i>Grade X : Owners of factories large shops, etc.</i>																		
A.M.	21	1	6	14	—	4	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	—
N.A.M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.F.	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
N.A.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	22	1	6	15	—	5	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	—
<i>Grade XI : A—C miscellaneous : Pensioners, beggars, prostitutes etc.</i>																		
A.M.	15	4	6	5	—	1	12	2	1	—	2	3	1	1	4	1	2	—
N.A.M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.F.	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.A.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	17	6	6	5	—	1	13	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	4	1	2	—

TABLE A.19 : Occupational distribution of earners by age, sex, literacy, duration of employment and annual income—(Contd.)

Age and sex	Educational status				Duration in present occupation (years)				Annual income (Rs.)									
	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Literate in English	Less than 1	1-4	More than 5	Not given	1-100	100-150	151-250	251-400	401-500	501-750	751-1000	1001-2000	2001 and above	Not given
<i>Total : Grades I—XI.</i>																		
A.M.	1501	481	797	223	75	205	1218	3	33	22	115	213	142	286	395	223	71	1
N.A.M.	20	10	10	—	7	11	2	—	7	6	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
A.F.	274	241	27	6	4	52	217	1	58	34	79	38	5	26	26	7	1	—
N.A.F.	6	6	—	—	1	5	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1801	738	834	229	87	273	1437	4	103	62	198	254	148	312	412	230	72	1
<i>Grade XII — Unemployed</i>									<i>All Earners : Grand total : Grades I—XII</i>									
<i>Educational status</i>									<i>Educational status</i>									
Age and sex	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Literate in English					Age and sex	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Literate in English					
A.M.	105	23	56	26					A.M.	1606	504	853	249					
N.A.M.	2	—	1	1					N.A.M.	22	10	11	1					
A.F.	4	1	—	3					A.F.	278	242	27	9					
N.A.F.	—	—	—	—					N.A.F.	6	6	—	—					
Total	111	24	57	30					Total	1912	762	891	259					

In Grade II, there were 733 earners, resulting in a concentration in this grade of 38 per cent of total earners of the whole sample. Of these, about 82 per cent were engaged in textile industry, 55 per cent being mill workers, 6 per cent handloom weaver wage-earners and 21 per cent independent workers or owners.⁶ The skilled manual workers in non-textile occupations accounted for the remaining 18 per cent. Of these non-textile earners, about 18 per cent each were carpenters and masons, 10 per cent washermen and 8 per cent each workers in iron and tin, and cooks and *ayahs*.

Grade III included about 5 per cent of total earners. Of these, about a quarter each were primary teachers and lowest administrative servants (like peons, etc.), 20 per cent astrologers and priests and 17 per cent police and military servants. In Grade IV, which comprised 10 per cent of the aggregate number of earners, about 40 per cent were owners of shops trading in such commodities as grain, fruit, vegetable, cloth, betel leaves, etc., 32 per cent were engaged in small business (e.g. agency business, dairy business, etc.), 14 per cent were hawkers and pedlars and the rest filled the miscellaneous group. Grade V comprised about 8 per cent of the total earners in the sample. The composition of the various important sub-classes was as follows: Tailors: 29 per cent; goldsmiths and mechanics, and fitters and wiremen in mills: about 17 per cent each; and jobbers in mills: 11 per cent. Grade VI containing about 5 per cent of the total earning population had 65 per cent as clerks and 35 per cent as shop-assistants. In Grade VII, there were 2 per cent of the total number of earners. Less than half of these held administrative posts (e.g. sub-inspectors, sub-registrars etc.), a quarter each were high school teachers and supervisors in mills and the rest were overseers and engineers. Grade VIII contained nearly 4 per cent of total earners. About 21 per cent of these were engaged in processing and manufacturing work, 19 per cent in cloth and yarn shops, 15 per cent each in agency business and in grain and grocery shops and 12 per cent in dairy business. Grade IX accounted for about 1 per cent of earners in the sample. Almost half of these were in liberal professions, one third were administrative officers and the remaining were (paid) missionaries or political party workers. Owners of factories and large shops of Grade X were 22 in number. There were 13 earners who were engaged in agriculture as owners or as cultivating wage-earners.

Literacy among Earners

In Table A.19 a distribution of the earners of different occupational grades by literacy is given. The proportions of the illiterate, literate

⁶ Cf. Pethe, V.P., 'Means of Livelihood of City Population,' (A Livelihood Classification of the Cities of India), *Indian Economic Journal*, Jan. 1963, p. 323.

and literate in English among all earners were 40 per cent, 46 per cent and 14 per cent respectively. The corresponding percentages were 31, 53 and 16 among adult male earners, and 87, 10 and 3 among the adult female earners.

In Grade I, about 72 per cent of earners were illiterate, 27 per cent literate and only 1 per cent literate in English. The highest proportion of literacy among earners of various sub-grades of Grade I was found only among servants in shops (79 per cent). In Grade II-A, exactly half of the earners were illiterate. Compared to other sub-grades, a remarkably high proportion of literacy was returned among carpenters and washermen. All the painters were literate. Out of the 407 mill-workers of Grade II-B, over 48 per cent were illiterate, 50 per cent literate in the mother-tongue and 2 per cent literate in English. Among handloom wage-earners, about 56 per cent were illiterate. As against wage-earners both in mills and handloom workshops, the independent workers and owners in handloom weaving enjoyed relatively a higher percentage of literacy. There were among them 52 per cent literate and 8 per cent literate in English. Probably, this may be traced to the fact that aside from manual work, the handloom owners have also to attend to the keeping of accounts, etc. Among earners in Grade III, the percentage of literacy was obviously far higher than what was found in the manual work grades such as Grades I and II. Only 8 per cent of these were illiterate. Illiteracy was specially noticeable among astrologers, priests, peons and other lowest administrative servants. Of the earners in Grade IV, 31 per cent were literate and 10 per cent literate in English. More widespread illiteracy, varying between 50 to 70 per cent, obtained among hawkers and pedlars, earners in dairy business, and fruit and vegetable sellers.

In Grade V, the illiterates made up for 25 per cent, literate for 57 per cent and literates in English for 18 per cent. The illiterates were heavily concentrated among mechanics and fitters. Only in the case of goldsmiths and tailors was the illiteracy notably lower than that for the whole grade. Among clerks and shop-assistants (Grade VI), only one shop-assistant was literate. More than half were literate in English. All earners in Grade VII were literate and most literate in English. About 15 per cent of earners in Grade VIII were illiterate, 65 per cent literate and 19 per cent literate in English. Owners of grain and grocery shops, cloth and yarn shops, and cycle shops, and persons doing agency business were found to have no illiterate among them. All earners in Grade IX were literate and literacy in English was also high. Among owners of big business and enterprise (Grade X), only one was illiterate. About three fourths of them were literate in English.

Duration in Present Occupation

Table A.19 contains data regarding the duration of the service of earners in their present occupation. We may distinguish between three categories of earners, as done earlier, viz. (i) fresh (ii) new and (iii) old earners, according as they were in occupation for less than one year, for 1-4 years and for 5 or more than 5 years. The information regarding fresh and new entrants to different occupations may be valuable in two senses: (i) as indicating occupations which were mainly providing employment to the new generation of the working population, and/or, (ii) as pointing out the fields of earning activity that were attracting the newcomers during 5 years preceding the present investigation. The probability of the former is greater, as conditions of full-employment (as during the war) did not obtain between 1950 and 1955, so that one may say that the new earners were 'pushed' rather than 'pulled' in the various occupations for whatever they could get there.

About 5 per cent of the total earners were 'fresh recruits', 15 per cent 'new entrants', and 80 per cent 'old earners'. Of the total number of 'fresh recruits' to the various occupations, the largest concentration was in Grade II (47 per cent), followed by that in Grade I (37 per cent). After looking into the details, it was found that the fresh earners of Grade I were more or less evenly distributed among the various sub-grades. In Grade II, they were prominent in sub-grades II-B and II-D, leaving only a quarter for the remaining two.

The 'new earners' were present in all grades. They were 38 per cent in Grade I, 20 per cent in Grade II, 14 per cent in Grade IV and about 9 per cent each in Grades V and VI. Like the fresh earners, new earners in Grade I were also to be found, by and large, in even proportions in the various sub-grades. In Grade II, most of them were mill-workers and earners in the non-textile occupation. Comparatively speaking, a larger proportion of new earners in Grade IV was found to run grain shops and *pan* shops. In Grade V, they were prominent among tailors and goldsmiths. In Grade VI, they were equally divided between clerks and shop-assistants.

The study of the above data on fresh and new earners brings out the fact that the employment to newcomers was given mainly by occupations representing unskilled manual work, clerical and salesmanship work and small business. This confirms the common-place observation that the beginners have to start their career generally in the lowest rungs of the occupational ladder involving unskilled manual work or clerical work. It is only after apprenticeship or a fairly long period of experience that they are allotted skilled or other type of higher work.

Occupations and Earnings

Table A.19 embodies information regarding the income of individual earners. In Table A.20 the quartile values of incomes for (i) various occupational grades (ii) different groups of occupations and (iii) male, female and total earners are given. Table A.21 presents the ratios of first quartile earnings to median and third quartile earnings.

Of the total number of earners in Grade I, about three fourths were in income ranges 1-4. When the income-wise distribution of earners of the various sub-grades was examined, it was found that the income distribution in some important sub-classes was comparatively rather worse for the earners in those classes. For example, half of the assistants in handloom weaving were in the lowest income range and all except two were in ranges 1-4. In Grade II, over 65 per cent of earners received an income of ranges 5-7 and 27 per cent of ranges 1-4. This general income pattern for the whole Grade II was rather seriously disturbed for individual grades A to D, primarily because of the heaviest concentration of mill-workers in the higher income ranges. Thus, while for Grade II as a whole, the earners belonging to ranges 1-4 were 27 per cent, they were about 78 per cent among handloom wage-earners, 50 per cent among non-textile workers, 36 per cent among handloom owners, while only 10 per cent among mill-workers. In Grade III, barring about 10 per cent who fell in lower ranges, the earners of this grade were between ranges 5 and 8. As regards the various sub-grades, the priests and astrologers were prominent in lower ranges (1-4), whereas primary teachers, police and military servants were largely in the 9th and the 8th ranges. Most of the earners of Grade IV (about 84 per cent,) were between ranges 5 and 8. In this grade, the individual sub-groups differed quite substantially from the average income pattern for the grade as a whole. This just shows the 'business' character of this grade where considerable variations in earnings are to be expected. Hawkers and pedlars, butchers, fruit and vegetable sellers, etc. had comparatively larger concentrations in ranges 1-4. On the other hand, grain merchants, agents and brokers were prominent in ranges 5-7. In Grade V, a large majority of earners (nearly 70 per cent) belonged to ranges 6-8. Broadly speaking, most of the sub-grades (with the only exceptions of tailors and goldsmiths) represented the average income pattern. The majority of clerks and shop-assistants (Grade VI) were between income ranges 5 and 8, the 8th range absorbing more than half of these. Clerks in Government or semi-Government establishments and in mills were better-off than clerks elsewhere and the shop-assistants. In Grade VII, about half of the earners were in the 8th range, one third in the 9th and the rest equally divided between ranges 6 and 7.

TABLE A.20 : Dispersion of annual earnings : quartile and median income in the various occupational grades

Grade	First quartile (Rs.)	Median (Rs.)	Third quartile (Rs.)
<i>1 : Occupational grades.</i>			
I	114	234	400
II—A	255	416	637
II—B	636	821	933
II—C	—	336	—
II—D	331	492	793
II (A—D)	400	639	920
III	652	856	979
IV	320	484	667
V	450	800	1305
VI	475	969	1486
VII	—	1727	—
VIII	—	1527	—
IX	—	3000	—
X	—	6000	—
XI	—	5000	—
<i>2 : Males, females and total earners.</i>			
Male earners	400	680	963
Female earners	110	211	369
Total earners	306	613	950
<i>3 : Ranks of occupations.</i>			
Lowest grades (Grades I—IV)	269	519	775
Intermediate grades (V—VIII)	575	1093	1604
Highest grades (IX—X)	—	4250	—
<i>4 : Types of occupations.</i>			
Manual work grades (I—II—V)	260	530	887
Business grades (IV—VIII—X)	400	654	1215
Professions and salaried employments (III, VI, VII, IX)	672	948	1603

Note :—As the sample in grades VII-XI was comparatively small only the median earnings were calculated.

TABLE A.21 : *Indices of the dispersion of earnings*

<i>Occupational grade</i>	<i>Ratio of first quartile to third quartile earnings</i>	<i>Ratio of first quartile to median earnings</i>	<i>Ratio of median to third quartile earnings</i>
<i>I — Occupational grades</i>			
I	1 : 3.51	1 : 2.05	1 : 1.71
II—A	1 : 2.50	1 : 1.63	1 : 1.53
II—B	1 : 1.47	1 : 1.29	1 : 1.14
II—D	1 : 2.40	1 : 1.49	1 : 1.61
II (A—D)	1 : 2.30	1 : 1.60	1 : 1.44
III	1 : 1.50	1 : 1.31	1 : 1.14
IV	1 : 2.08	1 : 1.51	1 : 1.38
V	1 : 2.90	1 : 1.78	1 : 1.63
VI	1 : 3.13	1 : 2.04	1 : 1.53
<i>II — Male female and total earners.</i>			
Male earners	1 : 2.41	1 : 1.70	1 : 1.42
Female earners	1 : 3.35	1 : 1.90	1 : 1.75
Total earners	1 : 3.10	1 : 2.05	1 : 1.55
<i>III — Ranks of occupations.</i>			
Lowest grades (Grades I—IV)	1 : 2.88	1 : 1.93	1 : 1.40
Intermediate grades (Grades V—VIII)	1 : 2.79	1 : 1.90	1 : 1.47
<i>IV — Types of occupations.</i>			
Manual work occupations (Grades I, II, V)	1 : 3.41	1 : 2.04	1 : 1.68
Business occupations (Grades IV, VIII, X)	1 : 3.04	1 : 1.64	1 : 1.86
Professions and salaried employments (Grades III, VI, VII, IX)	1 : 2.39	1 : 1.41	1 : 1.69

Note — As the sample in grades VII to XI was comparatively small, only the median earnings were calculated.

There was a close correspondence between this average income pattern and the income patterns for the individual sub-grades. The largest single concentration of earners in Grade VIII, forming about

two thirds of the total, was in the 8th range. Grade IX had more than half of the earners in the 9th range and one fifth in the 8th. All except one of the owners of factories and large shops belonged to the apex range.

The income data analysed above may now be studied from the point of view of the extent of the dispersion of earnings as obtaining in the various occupational grades. Table A.20 and A.21 are intended to help us assess the degrees of dispersion. From these, it was found that, broadly speaking, Grades II, III, IV and VII had less dispersion. On the other hand, comparatively greater dispersion was in evidence in Grades I, V, VI and VIII. As between males and females, there was greater dispersion among the latter. In respect of the three 'ranks' of occupations, dispersion appeared to be small in the 'intermediate' grades (Grades V to VII), while it was higher in the 'lowest' (Grades I to IV) as well as in the 'highest' grades (IX and X). As between the three 'kinds' of occupations, 'professions and salaried employments' (Grades III, VI, VII, IX) displayed a dispersion that was quite considerably less than that in 'business grades' (Grades IV, VIII, X) and 'manual work' grades (Grades I, II, V). This may be probably due to the fact that the level of earnings in 'professions and salaried posts' is determined largely by the scales of salaries which are more or less standardized, while in 'manual work' and 'business' occupations, earnings are subject to wide variations, depending on the level of skill possessed by the worker and on the scale of the productive or commercial undertaking, respectively.

A close examination of the ratios given in Table A.21 brought to light a few important features concerning the relative degrees of dispersion of earnings in the lower and the upper halves of the middle 50 per cent of earners in the various groups of occupational grades. For all the earners in the sample as well as for male and female earners taken separately, the dispersion was higher in the lower half than that in the upper half. When the ratios in respect of the three 'types' of occupations were examined, it was found that there was a greater degree of dispersion in the lower half for the manual work grades, while in the business grades and professions and salaried employments, the dispersion was higher in the upper half than in the lower half. As between the various 'ranks' of occupations, the lowest and intermediate grades registered a higher dispersion in the lower half. In occupations of the lower ranks, there is a limit to higher earnings, while earnings may be low to any extent. This may partially explain as to why the degree of dispersion among the lower rank occupations is higher in the first half than in the second half. The converse situation generally obtains in the higher rank occupations.

SECTION IV

FAMILY INCOME AND POVERTY

Family Income and (i) Community (ii) Occupation and (iii) Earner Class

This Section is devoted to an analysis of the standard of living of Sholapur families at the time of our inquiry. The discussion has been organized in three stages. First, we study the total family income in the context of a few important socio-economic correlates. Secondly, family income is related to its expenditure liability, by taking into account the total income per adult unit equivalent, in different families. Thirdly, the different levels of living are defined in terms of their income content and the causes of poverty analysed on the basis of the available data.

Tables A.22, A.23 and A.24 give the distribution of families by total family income and (i) community (ii) occupation and (iii) earner class respectively. The data in Table A.22 indicated that nearly 70 per cent of the Brahmin families were concentrated in ranges 3 and 4. Among the Marathas, three fourths were to be found in the first three ranges. In respect of the Intermediate Hindus, nearly 9 out of every 10 families belonged to ranges 1-3. The Backward and the Scheduled caste Hindus had their families largely in the first two ranges. Half of the Muslim families were in the second range. In Table A.23 the income data has been related to the occupational grade of the family heads. The data do not need detailed comments, for the proportions of families in the lower income ranges, broadly viewed, were higher in the lower occupational grades than in the higher grades. Table A.24 presents the income distribution of families classified according to their earner status. More than half of the families in the first two earner classes received an income of the first income range. Of the families with one adult male earner, which accounted for 54 per cent of the total, the largest concentration (52 per cent) was in the second range, with secondary concentrations (about 20 per cent each) in ranges 1 and 3. An overwhelming majority of families in the earner classes 4, 5 and 6 were prominent in ranges 1 to 3.

Family Income and Expenditure Liability

The family income data, to be meaningful from the point of view of the standard of living, have to be related to the expenditure liability of the family. The procedures of reducing the families to their equivalents in terms of adult male consumption units and of computing the income per adult unit have already been extensively described

TABLE A.22 : Families of different communities classified according to total family income

Community	Total income (Rs.)									Total
	0-100	101-500	501-1000	1000-2000	2001-5000	5001-10000	10000-25000	25000-50000	50000 and above	
Brahmins	—	8	17	38	21	3	2	—	—	89
Marathas	—	29	84	43	10	6	—	—	—	172
Other Advanced										
Hindus	1	7	11	9	4	2	3	—	—	37
Lingayats	1	22	47	22	9	1	2	1	1	106
Salis	1	52	57	76	18	1	1	—	—	206
Intermediate										
Hindus: Artisans	—	14	21	17	9	1	1	—	1	64
Intermediate										
Hindus: Others	—	19	46	25	5	1	—	—	—	96
Backward Hindus	—	15	20	11	4	—	—	—	—	50
Scheduled Caste										
Hindus	1	24	62	38	8	—	—	—	—	133
Muslims	—	48	101	52	19	1	2	—	—	223
Jains	—	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	9
Christians	—	1	5	6	2	1	—	—	—	15
Others	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Total	4	241	475	389	112	17	11	1	8	1203

SECTION IV

FAMILY INCOME AND POVERTY

Family Income and (i) Community (ii) Occupation and (iii) Earner Class

This Section is devoted to an analysis of the standard of living of Sholapur families at the time of our inquiry. The discussion has been organized in three stages. First, we study the total family income in the context of a few important socio-economic correlates. Secondly, family income is related to its expenditure liability, by taking into account the total income per adult unit equivalent, in different families. Thirdly, the different levels of living are defined in terms of their income content and the causes of poverty analysed on the basis of the available data.

Tables A.22, A.23 and A.24 give the distribution of families by total family income and (i) community (ii) occupation and (iii) earner class respectively. The data in Table A.22 indicated that nearly 70 per cent of the Brahmin families were concentrated in ranges 3 and 4. Among the Marathas, three fourths were to be found in the first three ranges. In respect of the Intermediate Hindus, nearly 9 out of every 10 families belonged to ranges 1-3. The Backward and the Scheduled caste Hindus had their families largely in the first two ranges. Half of the Muslim families were in the second range. In Table A.23 the income data has been related to the occupational grade of the family heads. The data do not need detailed comments, for the proportions of families in the lower income ranges, broadly viewed, were higher in the lower occupational grades than in the higher grades. Table A.24 presents the income distribution of families classified according to their earner status. More than half of the families in the first two earner classes received an income of the first income range. Of the families with one adult male earner, which accounted for 54 per cent of the total, the largest concentration (52 per cent) was in the second range, with secondary concentrations (about 20 per cent each) in ranges 1 and 3. An overwhelming majority of families in the earner classes 4, 5 and 6 were prominent in ranges 1 to 3.

Family Income and Expenditure Liability

The family income data, to be meaningful from the point of view of the standard of living, have to be related to the expenditure liability of the family. The procedures of reducing the families to their equivalents in terms of adult male consumption units and of computing the income per adult unit have already been extensively described

55...21. TABLE A.22 : Families of different communities classified according to total family income

Community	Total income (Rs.)									Total
	0-100	101-500	501-1000	1000-2000	2001-5000	5001-10000	10000-25000	25000-50000	50000 and above	
Brahmins	—	8	17	38	21	3	2	—	—	89
Marathas	—	29	84	43	10	6	—	—	—	172
Other Advanced										
Hindus	1	7	11	9	4	2	3	—	—	37
Lingayats	1	22	47	22	9	1	2	1	1	106
Salis	1	52	57	76	18	1	1	—	—	206
Intermediate										
Hindus: Artisans	—	14	21	17	9	1	1	—	1	64
Intermediate										
Hindus: Others	—	19	46	25	5	1	—	—	—	96
Backward Hindus	—	15	20	11	4	—	—	—	—	50
Scheduled Caste										
Hindus	1	24	62	38	8	—	—	—	—	133
Muslims	—	48	101	52	19	1	2	—	—	223
Jains	—	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	9
Christians	—	1	5	6	2	1	—	—	—	15
Others	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Total	4	241	475	389	112	17	11	1	8	1203

TABLE A.23 : Families classified according to the occupational grade of the head of the family and the total family income

Grade Occupational	0-100	101-500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	5001-10000	10001-25000	25001-50000	50001 & above	Total
I	—	55	61	18	2	—	—	—	—	136
II-A	—	27	32	16	3	—	—	—	—	78
II-B	1	19	169	107	12	1	—	—	—	309
II-C	—	18	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	32
II-D	—	20	28	26	14	2	1	—	—	91
III	I	8	40	16	9	—	—	—	—	74
IV	—	43	61	24	2	—	—	—	—	130
V	—	14	40	38	15	3	1	—	—	111
VI	—	6	14	36	6	—	—	—	—	62
VII	—	—	1	11	16	—	—	—	—	28
VIII	—	—	—	24	18	4	2	1	—	49
IX	—	—	2	4	9	2	1	—	—	18
X	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	3	12
XI	1	8	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	17
XII	—	11	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	24
XIII	1	12	7	8	4	—	—	—	—	32
Total	4	241	475	339	112	17	11	1	3	1203

TABLE A.24 : Families classified according to earner class and total family income

Earner class	Total income (Rs.)									Total
	0-100	101-500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	5001-10000	10000-25000	25001-50000	50001 and above	
No earner	1	12	5	3	4	—	—	—	—	25
No adult male earner but others	1	34	14	5	—	—	—	—	—	54
One adult male earner	2	133	388	129	39	7	4	1	—	653
One adult male earner & others	—	32	37	55	5	—	—	—	1	130
Two adult male earners	—	21	53	82	21	4	5	—	2	188
Two adult male earners & others	—	4	14	20	6	—	—	—	—	44
Threes or more adult male earners	—	5	12	36	30	6	2	—	—	91
Three or more adult male earners & others	—	—	2	9	7	—	—	—	—	18
Total	4	241	475	339	112	17	11	1	3	1203

earlier and hence need not be repeated here. Table A.25 presents a rather detailed distribution of all the families in the sample, classified according to the total income per adult unit. The largest concentration of the families, amounting to about 60 per cent, was in the group of income ranges between Rs. 125 and Rs. 325. Within this group, the families were found to have been distributed more or less evenly as between the various individual ranges. The proportion of families with income (per adult unit) below Rs. 125 was about 13 per cent. About 3-6 per cent each were families in the four income ranges between Rs. 350 and Rs. 600. Families enjoying an income per adult unit of over Rs. 600 were only about 7 per cent.

TABLE A.25 : *Families classified according to family's total income per adult male unit*

<i>Total income per adult unit</i>	<i>No. of families</i>	<i>Total income per adult unit</i>	<i>No. of families</i>
0-50	19	401-450	65
51-75	30	451-500	39
76-100	42	501-600	51
101-125	61	601-700	17
126-150	96	701-800	16
151-175	91	801-900	11
176-200	110	901-1000	8
201-225	103	1001-1250	11
226-250	84	1251-1500	7
251-275	88	1501-2000	4
276-300	66	2001-4000	8
301-350	98	4001 and above	8
351-400	75	- Total	1203

Poverty

The distribution of families by income per adult unit broadly indicates the standard of living enjoyed by the families. We may now pass on to the most crucial problem of the analysis and measurement of poverty. Our data permit us to study only primary poverty. By taking the living wage standard in 1937-38 as computed by the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee for Sholapur City as our basis and by making the necessary adjustments due to variations in the price index during 1937-1955, the Poverty Line for our purpose was fixed at Rs. 600 per annum per adult unit.[†] By applying this measure, it was found that out of a total of 1,203 families, as many as 1,118 families, i.e. 92.94 per cent, were below the Poverty Line.

[†] Pethe, V.P., *op. cit.*, p. 27.

The proportions of poor families in Sholapur (1938), Poona (1937), Poona (1954) and Kolhapur (1945) were about 84 per cent, 65 per cent, 76 per cent and 86 per cent respectively. From these data, it is evident that an overwhelming majority of population in this country is poor. Hence, merely saying that 93 per cent of families in Sholapur at the time of our survey were poor does not carry us very far in depicting the precarious and depressed economic conditions of the people. For this purpose, two further lines below the Poverty Line, viz. the Destitution Line and the Starvation Line, were defined. The level of destitution may be indicated by an income which is not sufficient to buy even a balanced diet. The Destitution Line was accordingly drawn at an income per adult unit of Rs. 250 per annum. This income was adequate to satisfy only the food needs of the family and that too at an inadequate level. The present Survey indicated about 53 per cent of the families as below the Destitution Line. The corresponding percentages in Sholapur (1938), Poona (1937), Poona (1954) and Kolhapur (1945) were 33, 15, 25 and 59 respectively. The conditions of starvation may be said to prevail when the family is unable to provide for even the unbalanced diet referred to above. The income may be just sufficient to purchase inadequate quantities of inferior quality of cereals and pulses generally consumed by such families. The Starvation Line was set up at Rs. 125 per adult unit per annum. In the absence of the family budget data, these lines are necessarily somewhat arbitrary. But in the determination of these lines, every care was taken to make them as faithful to reality as possible by making inquiries about the types of food consumed by the very poor sections of the population from authoritative sources as well as by using the available information about retail prices of food grains, cereals, etc. The Survey data indicated that about 13 per cent of the families in our sample were below the Starvation Line. In Kolhapur, the corresponding proportion was 12 per cent.

Having defined poverty and the specially depressed levels of destitution and starvation, we may proceed on to an analysis of the distribution of burden of poverty as between the different communities, professions, etc. This study may be expected to shed sufficient light on the inequality of incomes as between the different classes of families, not in a formal sense of the size of total income enjoyed but in the more significant and realistic sense of the real standard of living enjoyed by these families.

The incidence of poverty as between different communities constitutes one of the most important subjects of study of economic and sociological significance. For, such an analysis would indicate the extent to which the economic gradation also corresponds to the social gradation implied in the caste system. Table A.26 presents the distribution of families of different communities according as they fall

TABLE A.26 : *Families of different communities classified according to income per adult unit*

Community	income per adult unit (Rs.)				Total
	0-125	126-250	251-600	601 and above	
Brahmins	5	13	49	22	89
Marathas	12	67	84	9	172
Other Advanced Hindus	6	7	18	6	37
Lingayats	14	40	41	11	106
Salis	24	112	68	2	206
Intermediate Hindus (Artisans)	5	32	23	4	64
Intermediate Hindus (others)	13	32	42	9	96
Backward Hindus	10	21	18	1	50
Scheduled Caste Hindus	19	52	58	4	133
Muslims	43	98	71	11	223
Jains	—	3	3	3	9
Christians	1	7	4	3	15
Others	—	—	3	—	3
Total	152	484	482	85	1203

in the various levels of income represented by the Poverty, Destitution and Starvation Lines. On an overall and comparative examination of the data, it appears that the better-off, or to put it rather realistically, the less worse-off communities, which contained lower proportions of the destitute families and/or families below the Starvation Line were: (i) Jains (ii) Brahmins (iii) Marathas and (iv) the Christians. The condition of the (i) Backward Hindus (ii) Muslims and (iii) the Salis was probably the most precarious. More or less average conditions were represented by the rest of the communities.

Table A.27 helps us to gauge the incidence of poverty among families belonging to the different occupational grades. Broadly speaking, standards of living were lower in communities with low socio-economic status. It may be noted that in respect of the sub-classes of Grade II, the mill-workers indicated a distinctly better situation than either the handloom weavers or skilled workers in the non-textile occupations. As between the three types of occupations (of comparable status), the 'business' grades were more fortunately placed than the 'professions' and 'salaried occupations', which in turn displayed a better position than the 'manual work' grades.

Table A.28 assists us in appraising the relative positions of families belonging to the various earner classes. Naive considerations may

TABLE A.27 : *Families classified according to occupation of the family head and income per adult unit*

Occupational grade	Income per adult unit (Rs.)				Total
	0-125	126-250	251-600	601 and above	
I	38	61	34	3	136
II-A	22	31	23	2	78
II-B	15	122	163	9	309
II-C	6	20	6	—	32
II-D	12	53	23	3	91
III	6	30	35	3	74
IV	19	70	39	2	130
V	8	42	54	7	111
VI	4	22	27	9	62
VII	1	1	19	7	28
VIII	—	5	29	15	49
IX	—	3	5	10	18
X	1	—	1	10	12
XI	3	7	6	1	17
XII	11	8	5	—	24
XIII	6	9	13	4	32
Total	152	484	482	85	1203

TABLE A.28 : *Families classified according to earner class and income per adult unit*

Earner class	Income per adult unit (Rs.)				Total
	0-125	125-250	251-600	601 and above	
No earner	4	8	11	2	25
No adult male earner but others	11	19	14	10	54
One adult male earner	69	261	267	56	653
One adult male earner & others	16	47	62	5	130
Two adult male earners	26	78	74	10	188
Two adult male earners & others	8	19	17	—	44
Three or more adult male earners	18	39	32	2	91
Three or more adult male earners & others	—	13	5	—	18
Total	152	484	482	85	1203