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POONA : A RE-SURVEY

The Changing Pattern of Employment and Earnings

BY

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FOREWORD

This is the first publication of the Institute embodying results of a survey of phenomena of which a study had been carried out by the Institute at an earlier date. This re-survey might not have been undertaken at this time but for the schemes inaugurated by the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission. As part of a programme of collection of data relating to problems of economic development in India, the Research Programmes Committee decided to have socio-economic surveys conducted of urban centres which had recorded specially rapid growth during the decade 1941-51. Poona was one of the cities which had recorded such growth and the conduct of a survey in Poona was, therefore, likely to yield data useful for the purposes which the Planning Commission had in mind. A survey of the developments in Poona was invested with special significance as the Institute had carried out its earlier comprehensive survey of the city in 1936-37, that is, only a few years before considerable changes were introduced into the situation by the war and its aftermath. In no other city in which socio-economic surveys were launched by the R.P.C. was earlier material available for comparison. The possibility of using the data of the 1936-37 Poona Survey for detailed comparison thus rendered a re-survey of Poona particularly important. In view of these considerations the Institute decided, in spite of some pressure on its resources of personnel, to offer to undertake the Poona survey in the scheme of urban surveys of the Research Programmes Committee. We were fortunate in having been able to place Mr. Sovani in charge of the re-survey. He had helped to a considerable extent in drafting the report of the earlier survey and was therefore familiar with the older material and procedures; this was of great help in planning and conducting the re-survey.

The 1936-37 Poona survey was a general purposes survey with wide coverage. The re-survey was narrower in its scope and was specifically directed to certain aspects. Occupational structure, employment and migration together with levels of living were the special objectives of the re-survey. The data collected in the re-survey do not thus make it possible to institute comparisons with all the aspects covered in the two volumes of the first (1937) Poona survey. However, for all the more important economic aspects the material is adequate for a full comparison. The results of the comparison and the possibility of basing generalisations on them are discussed fully by Mr. Sovani in the report. It is not necessary

for me to reiterate these, or to comment on the findings of Mr. Sovani regarding situations and trends as expounded in the earlier Poona report. In the earlier Poona report trends were indicated in the light of the data collected during 1936-37 and such historical material for earlier periods as was available; and it is interesting to note in what directions the trends then noted were in fact found to be operative during the fifteen years after that survey. As the scope of the re-survey was narrower, data in relation to all trends discussed in the earlier report are not available. In respect of some of these e.g. education, recent data could be collected comparatively easily and these have been set out in the appendices to this publication. The report of the survey provides rich material in relation to aspects of considerable general interest such as the socio-economic characteristics of the city, its occupational structure, occupational mobility, growth of population and its effects on city development and housing conditions, employment and unemployment, etc. Many of the results of the re-survey also appear to have significance for the Indian economy in general.

I may draw attention to what appear to me to be the more important of these. 1) In the first instance, it appears remarkable that in spite of an almost doubling of the population within a fifteen year period the occupational structure of the city failed to undergo a material change. 2) Equally remarkable is the clear finding that unemployment had significantly risen during the period. The re-survey paid special attention to investigating unemployment. It attempted to measure incidence of unemployment among casual workers and the self-employed, it directed enquiry to new entrants and it investigated a sample on the register of the local Employment Exchange. All these are new data. Consequently, the somewhat narrower definition of unemployment adopted in the older survey had to be used as the basis for comparing conditions in this regard at the times of the two surveys. Even on this basis unemployment in 1953-54 was seen to be higher by almost 100 per cent as compared with that in 1936-37. Closely related to the state of employment and indirectly confirming the findings in relation to unemployment are the extent of poverty and destitution appearing in the re-survey. An attempt was made in the report of the first survey to define lines of poverty and of destitution which would prove useful in Indian conditions. Mr. Sovani has adopted these older definitions but had to deal with the problem of suitably converting their monetary values in view of the large change in the value of money in the intermediate period. However, after making all allowances Mr. Sovani reaches the definite conclusion that the situation had not only not improved in 1953-54 as compared to that

in 1936-37 but also that it had slightly deteriorated. That this should have happened at the end of a series of years of comparatively uninterrupted brisk economic activity is a matter of concern and provides a challenge to planners and framers of policy.

For us, the re-survey provided an opportunity of testing the procedures, schedules, measures, etc. used in the earlier survey. As the earlier survey was a general purposes survey many of the enquiries were not as detailed nor as specific as required in the re-survey. This was noticed with particular reference to employment, unemployment and migration. In the re-survey, therefore, schedules had to be revised and new measures or new definitions had to be introduced and some new types of enquiries to be undertaken. Changes introduced in the manner of presentation of data of the re-survey limit possibilities of comparison with older data. Therefore, where comparison with results of the re-survey could be facilitated by reprocessing or retabulating material of the earlier survey, we undertook to do this. Reprocessing helped chiefly where the classification etc. of the older data had been on a different basis or less detailed than in the case of the data of the re-survey. In undertaking fresh examination of the older material some mistakes in earlier processing and tabulation were also discovered. None of these were found to be major mistakes, affecting significantly either the data or their interpretation. However, for the sake of accuracy and full supply of information the results of the retabulation have, in a number of cases, also been set out in this volume.

As noted above this is the first report of a second survey or re-survey by the Institute. It is hoped that in future these will grow in number and that with them the Institute will find it possible to present results which are of continuously increasing significance as also to improve its techniques and elaborate its methods of work.

27 September, 1956.

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D. R. GADGIL

AUTHORS' PREFACE

The work on the survey on which this report is based ~~began~~ in March 1954. Most of the field work was completed by the end of July 1954 and a part between July and October of the same year. Tabulation and drafting were done in the subsequent months and the report was submitted to the Research Programmes Committee in November 1955. Printing was begun in April 1956 after the report was approved by the Research Programmes Committee.

Miss K. Pradhan was co-author with Mr. Sovani of the first version of the section on "Occupational Mobility" in Chapter VII, which appeared in the *Indian Economic Review*, August 1955.

Thanks are due to Professor D. G. Karve, who acted as the Reader of this report for the Research Programmes Committee and made some useful suggestions for the improvement of presentation, etc. Dr. Simon Kuznets of Johns Hopkins University very kindly went through the first draft of Chapter VIII and made important suggestions for making the analysis more soundly based and more penetrating. We are very grateful to him for this. Of course, we alone are fully responsible for all that is contained in this publication.

In the successful conduct of the work of this survey we received ungrudging help and co-operation from all quarters which it is a great pleasure for us to acknowledge. First and foremost we are deeply thankful to the public of Poona without whose co-operation the survey would have been impossible. We have to thank the authorities of the Employment Exchange for their willing co-operation in the survey of the registered unemployed. Our thanks are also due to the authorities of the Poona Municipal Corporation for help received in the work of the survey. We have specially to thank Mr. Kale, the Administrative Officer of the Municipal School Board who made available to us primary teachers to work as investigators. Our thanks are also due to the Director of Education, Bombay State, who made available to us the data regarding non-primary education in Appendix II. The data regarding poor relief, also presented in that Appendix, was kindly made available by Mr. Javadekar, Chief Probation Officer, and we express our thanks to him.

This study was sponsored by the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission and was financed by a grant from it. Neither the Research Programmes Committee nor the Planning Commission has any responsibility for the conclusions reached or opinions expressed in the report. That responsibility is solely of the authors.

24 September, 1956.

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APPENDIX I

SOME STATISTICAL NOTES REGARDING THE 1937 SURVEY DATA :

The purpose of this Appendix is two-fold. Firstly, it notes certain statistical inaccuracies that had crept into the published report of the 1937 Survey which were discovered after its publication. Fortunately they were few. As in this report there are constant references to the earlier report for purposes of comparison and as we have used the corrected figures for such comparisons it was necessary to put together all the corrections in one place for convenience of reference. This is done here.

Secondly, the Appendix contains a note on certain discrepancies that came to our notice between the occupational classification of earners as embodied in the published report of the 1937 Survey and the one that was recompiled in the retabulation of the 1937 data carried out along with that of the present survey.

1. Part I : Chapter II : Table No. 17 : p. 53 : Distribution of male and female, adult and non-adult, population by educational status in different wards.

In this table the figures for individual wards are correct. But the totals for the Poona City Municipality are wrong and also consequently are the figures of the grand total. The corrected table is printed on page 511, (Table A) and the corrected figures are in *Italics*. As the text only comments on the figures for individual wards, there is no change necessary in it.

2. Chapter II—Table No. 18, p. 57 : Distribution of male and female, adult and non-adult, population by earning status.

All individual figures for wards are correct. Only the total of adult female earners is wrong as also the total of female earners for the Poona City Municipality. The grand totals of adult females and all female earners are also consequently wrong. The corrected table is printed on p. 514 and the corrected figures are in *Italics* (Table B). As there are no comments on these figures in the text no change is necessary there.

3. Chapter II, P. 56 : "The most usual proportion in various wards seems to be that of one non-earner to about ten earners." This should read : "The most usual proportion in various wards

TABLE No. A.

Distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult Population by Educational Status, (H.S.). 1937 Survey.

Wards	Male								
	Adult			Non-adult			Total		
	Lite- rate	Edu- cand rate	Illite- rate	Lite- rate	Edu- cand rate	Illite- rate	Lite- rate	Edu- cand rate	Illite- rate
1. Shivajinagar	173	28	120	7	71	109	180	99	229
2. Sadashiv	350	107	81	3	157	154	353	264	235
3. Narayan	134	34	24	3	64	56	137	98	80
4. Shanwar	176	36	14	—	66	69	176	102	83
5. Budhwar	195	27	30	2	59	65	197	86	95
6. Raviwar	370	28	98	14	125	152	384	153	250
7. Kasba	269	33	173	9	85	169	278	118	342
8. Mangalwar	76	5	96	3	31	72	79	36	168
9. Somwar	176	36	14	—	66	69	176	102	83
10. Rasta	100	32	4	1	50	39	101	82	43
11. Nihal	38	4	11	—	18	22	38	22	33
12. Ganesh	102	10	67	2	24	53	104	34	120
13. Nana	249	14	169	9	123	177	258	137	346
14. Bhavani	182	12	196	24	48	179	206	60	375
15. Ganj	139	17	121	—	51	121	139	68	242
16. Vetal	168	19	46	4	73	75	172	92	121
17. Shukrawar	446	63	172	10	146	205	456	209	377
18. Ghorpade, Gultekadi	28	—	22	5	2	27	33	2	49
Total P.C.M.	3371	505	1458	96	1259	1813	3467	1764	3271
1. Suburban Roads	216	12	119	2	79	112	218	91	231
2. Yeravda	28	—	25	—	19	20	28	19	45
3. Navi Khadki	8	—	11	—	5	6	8	5	17
4. Sangamwadi	7	—	7	—	6	4	7	6	11
5. Wakdewadi	6	1	4	—	4	9	6	5	13
Total S.M.	265	13	166	2	113	151	267	126	317
Grand Total	3636	518	1624	98	1372	1964	3734	1890	3588

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TABLE No. A—(Contd.)

*Distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult Population
by Educational Status, (H.S.). 1937 Survey.*

Wards	Female						Total		
	Lite- rate	Adult Edu- cand rate	Illite- rate	Lite- rate	Non-adult Edu- cand rate	Illite- rate	Lite- rate	Edu- cand rate	Illite- rate
1. Shivajinagar	69	14	205	4	38	134	73	52	339
2. Sadashiv	216	47	259	8	117	165	224	164	424
3. Narayan	96	10	75	2	35	59	98	45	134
4. Shanwar	115	14	86	—	63	61	115	77	147
5. Budhwar	107	8	122	1	49	94	108	57	216
6. Raviwar	116	6	320	11	90	177	127	96	497
7. Kasba	80	3	380	4	44	198	84	47	578
8. Mangalwar	6	—	180	4	11	107	10	11	287
9. Somwar	115	14	86	—	63	61	115	77	147
10. Rasta	84	17	33	1	52	29	85	69	62
11. Nihal	13	—	37	—	12	20	13	12	57
12. Ganesh	15	1	147	6	13	66	21	14	213
13. Nana	63	7	337	14	51	172	77	58	509
14. Bhavani	22	1	376	8	21	168	30	22	544
15. Ganj	23	2	239	1	78	102	24	80	341
16. Vetal	57	4	160	7	40	72	64	44	232
17. Shukrawar	148	11	515	5	115	229	153	126	744
18. Ghorpade, Gultekadi	4	—	46	—	2	26	4	2	72
Total P.C.M.	1349	159	3603	76	894	1940	1425	1053	5543
1. Suburban Roads	61	5	247	2	37	154	63	42	401
2. Yeravda	4	—	49	—	7	26	4	7	75
3. Navi Khadki	—	—	16	—	—	10	—	—	26
4. Sangamwadi	—	—	14	—	1	8	—	1	22
5. Wakdewadi	1	—	10	—	3	9	1	3	19
Total S.M.	66	5	336	2	48	207	68	53	543
Grand Total	1415	164	3939	78	942	2147	1493	1106	6086

TABLE No. B.

Distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult Population by Earning Status, (H.S.). 1937 Survey.

Wards	Male						Total		
	Non-earners	Adult Earners	Unemployed	Non-earners	Non-adult Earners	Unemployed	Non-earners	Ear-ners	Un-emp-loyed
1. Shivajinagar	52	259	10	175	12	—	227	271	10
2. Sadashiv	144	383	11	313	1	—	457	384	11
3. Narayan	50	138	4	122	1	—	172	139	4
4. Shanwar	49	166	11	135	—	—	184	166	11
5. Budhwar	47	200	5	123	3	—	170	203	5
6. Raviwar	55	428	13	286	5	—	341	433	13
7. Kasba	74	383	18	259	4	—	333	387	18
8. Mangalwar	14	158	5	99	7	—	113	165	5
9. Somwar	38	231	3	158	9	—	196	240	3
10. Rasta	44	90	2	89	1	—	133	91	2
11. Nihal	5	48	—	40	—	—	45	48	—
12. Ganesh	25	145	9	77	2	—	102	147	9
13. Nana	55	364	13	300	9	—	355	373	13
14. Bhavani	45	330	15	237	14	—	282	344	15
15. Ganj	25	233	19	175	5	1	200	238	20
16. Vetel	33	189	11	146	6	—	179	195	11
17. Shukrawar	115	556	10	351	10	—	466	566	10
18. Ghorpade, Gultekadi	7	43	—	31	3	—	38	46	—
Total P.C.M.	877	4344	159	3116	92	1	3993	4438	160
1. Suburban Roads	32	311	4	190	3	—	222	314	4
2. Yeravda	4	49	—	37	2	—	41	51	—
3. Navi Khadki	—	19	—	11	—	—	11	19	—
4. Sangamwadi	1	13	—	10	—	—	11	13	—
5. Wakdewadi	1	10	—	13	—	—	14	10	—
Total S.M.	38	402	4	261	5	—	299	407	4
Grand Total	915	4746	163	3377	97	1	4292	4843	164

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TABLE No. B—(Contd.)

Distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult Population by Earning Status, (H.S.). 1937 Survey.

Wards	Female						Total		Un- employed
	Non- ear- ners	Adult Ear- ners	Unem- ployed	Non- ear- ners	Ear- ners	Unem- ployed	Non- ear- ners	Ear- ners	
1. Shivajinagar	235	51	2	174	2	—	409	53	2
2. Sadashiv	467	54	1	290	—	—	757	54	1
3. Narayan	156	25	—	96	—	—	252	25	—
4. Shanwar	192	22	1	124	—	—	316	22	1
5. Budhwar	221	16	—	144	—	—	365	16	—
6. Raviwar	396	45	1	278	—	—	674	45	1
7. Kasba	371	92	—	245	1	—	616	93	—
8. Mangalwar	132	54	—	122	—	—	254	54	—
9. Somwar	187	53	—	177	1	—	364	54	—
10. Rasta	129	5	—	82	—	—	211	5	—
11. Nihal	40	10	—	32	—	—	72	10	—
12. Ganesh	130	33	—	83	2	—	213	35	—
13. Nana	313	92	2	235	2	—	548	94	2
14. Bhavani	268	130	1	194	3	—	462	133	1
15. Ganj	175	19	—	170	2	—	345	21	—
16. Vetal	192	29	—	119	—	—	311	29	—
17. Shukrawar	529	45	—	348	1	—	877	46	—
18. Ghorpade, Gultekadi	41	9	—	27	1	—	68	10	—
Total P.C.M.	4174	784	8	2940	15	—	7114	799	8
1. Suburban Roads	249	64	—	193	—	—	442	64	—
2. Yeravda	44	9	—	33	—	—	77	9	—
3. Navi Khadki	12	4	—	10	—	—	22	4	—
4. Sangamwadi	10	4	—	9	—	—	19	4	—
5. Wakdewadi	9	2	—	12	—	—	21	2	—
Total S.M.	324	83	—	257	—	—	581	83	—
Grand Total	4498	867	8	3197	15	—	7695	882	8

seems to be that of one adult male non-earner to ten adult male earners.”

4. Chapter II : Table 19 : p. 60 : Distribution of Male and Female, adult and non-adult population according to civil condition :

Again all figures for individual wards are correct. The totals of single and married adult females and married total females for the Poona City Municipality are incorrect. The grand totals of single and married adult females and total married and widowed females are also incorrect. Corrected table is printed on pp. 516-517 and the corrected figures are in italics (Table C.). As comments in the text are confined to ward figures only no revision or correction there is called for.

5. Chapter VI : Table 54, p. 266 : Earners classified according to Occupation, sex, age, annual income, etc.

There is only one error of classification. In “sub-class 4” in Occupational Grade VII of “Intermediate Occupations” were put persons engaged in “Agency Businesses”. They should have been put into Grade VIII—Medium Businesses.

6. Reclassification and Re-tabulation of the occupations of earners in the 1937 Survey done in 1954 compared with the earlier classification as embodied in *Poona, Part I*, Table 54, p. 266.

We have referred to the fact that taking advantage of the present survey, we had the whole of the 1937 data retabulated and re-examined. This was done with the mechanical equipment now installed at the Institute’s statistical laboratory. When the data of the 1937 Survey was originally tabulated, the Institute had little mechanical equipment and most of the work was done by hand. It is necessary to bear this in mind in order to appreciate the following comments.

The 1937 Survey was the first socio-economic survey of an urban area undertaken by the Institute. As a first venture there was quite a degree of hesitation, indecision and vagueness about the design of classification of the data. Most of these were due to the lack of previous experience. These were inevitably reflected in the results of the Survey. In 1954 when the present survey was undertaken, the Institute had completed two city surveys besides that of Poona and had acquired considerable experience in that field. When therefore in 1954 we undertook to retabulate the 1937 Survey data from the original questionnaires, we were approaching the task with experience. The scheme of occupational classification was the same as in 1937 but it had been considerably ex-

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TABLE No. C.

Distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult Population according to Civil Condition, (H.S.). 1937 Survey.

Wards	Male						Total		
	Single	Adult Married	Wid-owed	Single	Non-adult Married	Wid-owed	Single	Mar-ried	Wid-owed
1. Shivajinagar	78	217	26	185	2	—	263	219	26
2. Sadashiv	191	317	30	314	—	—	505	317	30
3. Narayan	66	105	21	123	—	—	189	105	21
4. Shanwar	79	124	23	135	—	—	214	124	23
5. Budhwar	79	145	28	125	1	—	204	146	28
6. Raviwar	112	336	48	290	1	—	402	337	48
7. Kasba	117	308	50	263	—	—	380	308	50
8. Mangalwar	28	132	17	106	—	—	134	132	17
9. Somwar	68	181	23	167	—	—	235	181	23
10. Rasta	50	80	6	90	—	—	140	80	6
11. Nihal	10	41	2	40	—	—	50	41	2
12. Ganesh	45	117	17	78	1	—	123	118	17
13. Nana	91	293	48	308	1	—	399	294	48
14. Bhavani	74	278	38	251	—	—	325	278	38
15. Ganj	64	192	21	179	2	—	243	194	21
16. Vetal	63	152	18	152	—	—	215	152	18
17. Shukrawar	167	448	66	360	1	—	527	449	66
18. Ghorpade, Gultekdi	11	36	3	34	—	—	45	36	3
Total P.C.M.	1393	3502	485	3200	9	—	4593	3511	485
1. Suburban Roads	77	244	26	193	—	—	270	244	26
2. Yeravda	7	40	6	39	—	—	46	40	6
3. Navi Khadki	4	14	1	11	—	—	15	14	1
4. Sangamwadi	2	9	3	10	—	—	12	9	3
5. Wakdewadi	2	9	—	13	—	—	15	9	—
Total S.M.	92	316	36	266	—	—	358	316	36
Grand Total	1485	3818	521	3466	9	—	4951	3827	521

TABLE No. C—(Contd.)

Distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult Population according to Civil Condition, (H.S.). 1937 Survey.

Wards	Female						Total		
	Single	Adult Mar- ried	Wid- owed	Single	Non-adult Mar- ried	Wid- owed	Single	Mar- ried	Wid- owed
1. Shivajinagar	18	208	62	162	13	1	180	221	63
2. Sadashiv	52	327	143	285	5	—	337	332	143
3. Narayan	17	105	59	90	5	1	107	110	60
4. Shanwar	15	135	65	124	—	—	139	135	65
5. Budhwar	11	148	78	142	2	—	153	150	78
6. Raviwar	9	320	113	254	24	—	263	344	113
7. Kasba	14	310	139	232	14	—	246	324	139
8. Mangalwar	1	137	48	107	15	—	108	152	48
9. Somwar	10	169	61	169	8	1	179	177	62
10. Rasta	26	83	25	82	—	—	108	83	25
11. Nihal	—	41	9	32	—	—	32	41	9
12. Ganesh	1	109	52	69	15	1	70	124	54
12. Ganesh	1	109	53	69	15	1	70	124	54
14. Bhavani	9	281	109	182	15	—	191	296	109
15. Ganj	6	186	72	159	12	1	165	198	73
16. Vetat	13	149	59	115	4	—	128	153	59
17. Shukrawar	25	409	180	330	19	—	355	428	180
18. Ghorpade, Gultekdi	—	36	14	24	4	—	24	40	14
Total P.C.M.	234	3441	1391	2734	165	6	3028	3606	1397
1. Suburban Roads	18	226	69	178	15	—	196	241	69
2. Yeravda	—	40	13	32	1	—	32	41	13
3. Navi Khadki	—	14	2	10	—	—	10	4	2
4. Sangamwadi	1	10	3	9	—	—	10	10	3
5. Wakdewadi	—	10	1	12	—	—	12	10	1
Total S.M.	19	300	88	241	16	—	260	308	88
Grand Total	253	3741	1479	3025	181	6	3288	3914	1485

panded for the classification of the data gathered in the present survey as noted in Chapter III.

The occupational distribution of earners as contained in Table 54 of *Poona, Part I* and as obtained by the retabulation done in 1954 were found to differ and in some respects markedly. Table D gives both these distributions by occupational grades.

TABLE No. D.

Occupational Distribution of Earners in the 1937 Survey as retabulated in 1954.

Occupational Grade	As compiled in the retabulation in 1954 of the 1937 Survey data No. of earners	As published in Table 5.4, Poona, Part I No. of earners
I Unskilled Manual Work (including cultivators)	1,521	1,546
II Skilled Manual Work	1,364	1,206
III Lowest Professions & Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	435	424
IV Small Businesses	601	719 (549)
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	477	451
VI Clerks & Shop Assistants	413	505
VII Intermediate Professions & Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	128	125
VIII Medium Businesses	470	580 (479)
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	64	77
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	122	24 (159)
XI Pensioners	122	132
XII Beggars & Prostitutes	82	92
Unclassified	9	14
TOTAL	5,808	5,895

In the first place the total number of earners in the retabulation was less by 87 than in the original tabulation. This was because in 1937, 87 earners who were really living outside Poona City were wrongly treated as local earners. In the retabulation they were excluded from local earners.

Table D shows that correspondence is fairly close in the two tabulations in Grades I, III, VII, IX, XI and XII. This does not mean that the correspondence was also as close in each of the sub-classes within these grades. The correspondence was very close in the two tabulations even in sub-classes where the sub-class was

distinct and clearly demarcated. For example, in Grade I there was very close correspondence in the two tabulations among *bidi*-workers, wood and grass cutters, etc. but in others there were at times considerable differences mainly because the sub-class was heterogeneous and not very sharply differentiated from some others. The 1954 classification, used for retabulation, was much more elaborate than the 1937 one and consequently the class of miscellaneous earners in each grade was much smaller in the 1954 retabulation than in the original 1937 tabulation. Wherever the description of the earner's occupation in the original questionnaire was full and specific the two tabulations did not differ; but in cases where the description was insufficient or vague the classification was a matter of judgement and interpretation, and these were not likely to be identical in 1937 and 1954. The retabulation of the 1937 data was carried out, however, with the aid of the same rules and conventions as were adopted for the occupational tabulation of the 1954 Survey data. From the point of view of comparison of the data of the two surveys the retabulated results of the 1937 survey could be used with fuller confidence than the original tabulation of the 1937 data.

The large differences in the two tabulations in Grades IV, VIII and X are due to the fact that in the retabulation we strictly adhered to the income limit fixed for each of these grades i.e. below Rs. 250 for Grade IV, Rs. 251-750 for Grade VIII and above Rs. 751 for Grade X. In the original tabulation of the 1937 data this rule though generally followed was not adhered to strictly. What would have been the total number of earners in the original tabulation if the rule had been strictly observed is shown by the figures in brackets in the Table D near the column giving the original tabulation data. As can be seen, then, in Grades IV and VIII, the correspondence between the two tabulations would have been quite close. The discrepancy in Grade X between the two tabulations is mainly due to the spillover into it from Grades IV and VIII.

In regard to Grade II there was quite a close correspondence in the two tabulations between several sub-classes but in the retabulation the grade as a whole had gained. This was mainly due to a more elaborate and precise formulation of sub-classes in the grade at the time of retabulation than at the original one. In Grade I the difference between the two tabulations is small. The grade as a whole had gained slightly. The difference between the two tabulations in regard to Grade VI was considerable. In the retabulation the Grade had been reduced in strength because a number of servants in shops were found wrongly classified as shop-assis-

tants in the original tabulation. In the retabulation they went into Grade I sub-class—servants in shops.

7. Table 55—Chapter VI—p. 276 : The first, second and third quartile incomes were read off from the cumulative percentage graph drawn by noting the percentage of earners in each income class in each grade and then joining the points for each grade by free hand. The graphs as drawn then were not very accurate and the first, second and third quartile earnings as presented in the table are different from those that can be calculated by the usual algebraical formula. Those so derived are presented in Table E.

It should be remembered that these rates have been calculated from the occupational data of the 1937 Survey as originally tabulated and embodied in Table 54, in *Poona, Part I*, pp. 256-269. In Table E separate calculations for male and female earners in each grade are supplied besides those for the total. We may here draw attention to the fact that the quartile incomes for different occupational grades in 1937 as presented in Table 8.3 for comparison with those of 1954, have been calculated from the retabulated data of the 1937 Survey.

In the discussion on occupations and earnings in *Poona, Part I*, pp. 273-280, the quartile earnings calculations as embodied in Table No. 55 in *Poona, Part I*, p. 276 have been used mainly for descriptive rather than for analytical purposes, and no conclusions have been derived from them. We have therefore not thought it necessary to modify the comments in the text wherein the correct figures, as now supplied in Table E, can be easily substituted for wrong ones that were printed there.

TABLE No. E.
Dispersion of Annual Earnings of Males and Females in Various Occupational Grades.

Occupational Grade	Lower Quartile			Median			Upper Quartile		
	Male Rs.	Female Rs.	Total Rs.	Male Rs.	Female Rs.	Total Rs.	Male Rs.	Female Rs.	Total Rs.
I Unskilled Manual Work	104.8	39.7	65.4	147.8	79.1	120.2	204.5	120.6	176.3
II Skilled Manual Work	161.4	48.7	145.5	214.3	96.0	203.6	267.3	148.5	279.1
III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	166.0	195.5	167.3	217.2	302.5	222.8	363.7	416.7	320.4
IV Small Businesses	147.4	60.6	124.1	211.9	118.4	192.7	239.5	178.6	280.8
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	212.9	33.3	205.9	308.6	72.2	308.3	413.7	125.0	407.8
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	279.6	—	279.6	416.3	—	416.2	610.0	—	610.0
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	540.0	416.7	530.0	923.1	466.7	684.6	1707.7	625.0	1697.0
VIII Medium Businesses	325.7	83.3	320.8	533.9	250.0	531.0	944.5	625.0	925.9
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	916.6	—	916.6	1620	—	1620	*	—	*
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	1200.0	—	1200.0	*	—	*	*	—	*
Total I—X	162.1	46.0	129.4	235.6	91.9	212.4	395.0	140.7	362.9
Pensioners	157.1	37.5	223.6	547.6	75.0	511.9	1315.8	125.0	1210.5
Beggars & Prostitutes	31.4	52.2	39.6	62.8	125.0	79.3	94.2	386.4	250.0

* Over Rs. 2,000.

APPENDIX II

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ON CERTAIN ASPECTS OF SOCIAL LIFE IN POONA

In this appendix we have put together information, mainly statistical, regarding certain aspects of social life that had been treated in considerable detail in the 1937 Survey but which have not been touched in the main body of the present survey. This was because the present survey was planned with a limited objective in view and did not cover a number of social and economic aspects of the city's life. To compensate partly for these lacunae we have put into this appendix such information as will enable the reader to judge for himself the position in these fields as it was in 1953-54. We summarise here information about (I) Education—primary, secondary and collegiate (II) Medical relief (III) Poor Relief. The emphasis is on the presentation of statistical information with the minimum of comments.

I. Education :

Municipal Primary Education : Up to 1950 the Municipal School Board of the Poona City Municipality administered Primary Education both within the limits of the City and the Suburban Municipalities, as the Suburban Municipality had the status of a "Non-*authorised Local Body.*"¹ In 1937 there were 57 Municipal primary schools with 13,142 pupils. Besides these the Municipality also supported several private primary schools in the area with 8,531 pupils². The total number of pupils in these primary schools amounted to 21,674 in 1937 of which about 58 per cent were boys and the rest girls.

In the area of the Poona City and Suburban Municipalities in 1949-50 there were 88 public and 54 private primary schools with 29,014 and 15,258 pupils respectively. Obviously educational facilities in the area had considerably increased since 1937. The number of pupils in 1949-50 was more than twice that of 1937. Table F gives details regarding the primary schools and the pupils therein. Table G gives a classification of these pupils by communities. About 11 per cent of the pupils came from the Backward communities. The percentage of Mahar, Mang and Tribal pupils to

1. Administrative Report of the Poona Municipal Corporation for the year 1949-50, p. 64.

2. Poona, Part II, pp. 257, 268, 269.

TABLE No. F.
*Number of Schools and Pupils.**

Managements	Marathi Schools for Boys		Marathi Schools for Girls		Urdu Schools for Boys		Urdu Schools for Girls		Gujarati Schools for Boys		Telugu, Tamil Kannad & English teaching Schools		Sindhi Schools		Total		
	No.	Boys	No.	Girls	No.	Boys	No.	Girls	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	
Public Schools	38	15,368	26	9,724	9	1,511	9	1,386	1	314	1	Telgu 347	3	364	88	29,014	
												1	Kanad School				
													+ 2	Kannad classes attached to the Marathi Schools			
Private Schools	31	10,164	10	2,166	3	454	3	262	2	325	1	Tamil 1,387	—	—	54	15,258	
												2	English teaching				
												2	Hindi				
Total	69	25,532	36	11,890	12	1,965	12	1,648	3	1,139	7		1,734	3	364	142	44,272

* Poona Municipal Corporation Administration Report for the year 1949-50, Annual Administration Report for the School Board for the year 1949-50, pp. 212-213.

the total in 1935 was 5.7.¹ Assuming that these constituted the bulk of the Backward classes in 1949-50 the educational progress among these communities in the period would appear to be appreciable. Table H summarises the data regarding primary education in the Poona Municipal Corporation area in 1953-54.

TABLE No. G.
*Pupils according to communities.**

Schools	Anglo-Indians	Advanced	Inter-mediate	Backward	Others	Total
Public Schools	—	5,871	18,328	3,937	878	29,014
Private Schools	1	6,328	6,222	1,116	1,591	15,258
Total	1	12,199	24,540	4,953	2,469	44,272

* Poona Municipal Corporation Administration Report for the year 1949-50 Annual Administration Report of the School Board for the year 1949-50, pp. 213.

Compulsory Primary Education : Reference has already been made on p. 32 in Chapter I to the progress of this scheme in the the Poona Municipal Corporation area.

Municipal Secondary Education : The Corporation had inherited the Yeravada Secondary School (up to the VIII standard) run by the Suburban Municipality and continued to run it. In 1953 the Corporation started a full fledged new high school of its own.

Nanawada High School : In May 1953 the Corporation resolved that a secondary school for boys should be started and managed by the Corporation in the Nanawada premises. The school was meant entirely for the benefit of poor children, the monthly income of whose parents did not exceed Rs. 200. Accordingly with preliminary consultations with the Director of Education, the school started functioning from June 1953. There was a great rush for admission and owing to limited accommodation and in conformity with the funds sanctioned by the Corporation in the beginning only 1,057 students were admitted. The factors governing admission were (1) No child the income of whose parents exceeded Rs. 200 per month was admitted; (2) The children of municipal employees and municipal teachers studying in the Corporation's other schools were given preference; (3) The larger the number of children for

1. Poona, Part II, p. 259.

TABLE No. H.

Statement showing the Details of all Primary Schools and the number of Pupils in them on 31st March 1954.*

	Schools for Boys.						Schools for Girls						Total	Teaching the full Primary Schools i.e. Stds. I to VII		
	Teaching Std. I to IV		Teaching above Std. IV i.e. Stds. I to V VI & VII		Total		Teaching the full Primary Schools i.e. Std. I to VII		Teaching Stds. I to IV i.e. Stds. I to V, VI & VII		Total			Teaching the full Primary Schools i.e. Stds. I to VII		
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils		Schools	Pupils	Schools
Authorised Municipality	37 + 2 classes	9559	30	14335	67 + 2 classes	23894	20	9664	23	5778	12	6229	35	12007	8	4598
Aided by Authorised Municipality	36	12023	11	4760	47	16783	5	1991	9	1777	6	1588	15	3365	2	596
Unaided	2	132	—	—	2	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	75 + 2 classes	21714	41	19095	116 + 2 classes	40809	25	11655	32	7555	18	7817	50	16372	10	5194

* Poona Municipal Corporation, Administration Report for the year 1953-54, Administration Report of the School Board for the year 1953-54, p. 16.

whose schooling the parents had to arrange the greater the preference; (4) The smaller the income of the parents below Rs. 200 the greater the preference; (5) Previous academic performance and examination results were also taken into account. The school started with 25 divisions, the distribution whereof was as follows : Standard V four divisions (86 students), Standard VI Three divisions (126 students), Standard VII three divisions (176 students), Standard VIII nine divisions (232 students), Standard IX three divisions (251 students), Standard X two divisions (107 students), and Standard XI one division (53 students)."¹

Secondary and University Education: In Table I we present information regarding the number, sex, community, etc. of the students in high schools, colleges and post-graduate institutions in Poona in 1953-54. The information presented in the table is similar with that presented in Table No. 76, in *Poona, Part II* pp. 286-9 and has been also obtained from the Director of Education, Bombay State. But the data are not comparable as they are because the 1953-54 data belong to a larger area covered by the Corporation than the 1937 data. Secondly, even within the old area the number of high schools and colleges has increased. Poona has also a separate University now. For convenience of reference and comparison we have arranged the institutions in each class in this table in the same order as that in Table No. 76 in *Poona, Part II* and have made sub-totals for all the comparable institutions in each class.

In the 15 high schools for boys represented in Table No. 76 in *Poona, Part II*, there were 9,320 pupils in 1953-54 as against 7,811 in 1937-38, an increase of about 19 per cent. The proportion of boys of the Backward class was slightly less than 2 per cent in 1937-38 but had increased to 3 per cent in 1953-54. The total number of boys in the 48 high schools in the Poona area in 1953-54 was 19,608. The proportion of boys from the Backward class in them was 6 per cent.

In the 8 girls' high schools listed in 1937-38 there were 2,395 girls as compared to 4,032 in 1953-54, an increase of 66 per cent. The proportion of Backward class girls was one-half of one per cent in 1937-38. This had increased to 2.5 per cent in 1953-54. In the 15 high schools for girls listed in Table I there were a total of 6,232 girls of whom a little less than 2 per cent were from the Backward class.

1. Administration Report of the Poona Municipal Corporation for the year 1953-54, p. 142.

In the three arts colleges in Poona listed in Table 76; *Poona Part II* there were in 1937-38, 2,663 students. The number had increased to 4,583 in 1953-54, an increase of about 70 per cent. In 1937-38 the proportion of Backward class students in these colleges was a little more than 1 per cent. In 1953-54 it had increased to a little more than 2 per cent. In 1953-54 there were, 4,934 students in the 6 arts colleges in Poona and the proportion of students from the Backward class was slightly more than 2 per cent in them.

In the three professional colleges listed in Table No. 76, *Poona, Part II*, there were 748 students in 1937-38, of whom 2.5 per cent were from the Backward class. In 1953-54 the same colleges had 1,257 students, an increase of 68 per cent. The proportion of students from the Backward class had increased to 4 per cent. The number of professional colleges had increased since 1937-38. The B. J. Medical School had been converted into the B. J. Medical College. The total number of students in all the professional collegiate institutions was 3,569 in 1953-54, and among these a little more than 2 per cent were from the Backward class.

II. *Medical Relief*: Medical relief at the hands of the Municipal authorities available to the citizens of Poona had increased considerably in volume and quality since 1937.

In 1937 in the area of the City Municipality there were 8 municipal charitable dispensaries, out of which 6 were allopathic and 2 Ayurvedic.¹

In 1949-50, 3 Ayurvedic Municipal dispensaries that existed then were closed because they were little resorted to by the public and two of them were replaced by allopathic dispensaries.² The total number of patients treated in 1949-50 at the 10 Municipal dispensaries was 1,88,894 of which 55,617 were new patients and the rest old ones.³ In 1953-54 the total number of patients treated in the 10 dispensaries had increased to 3,11,198 of which 98,993 were new patients and the rest old ones. The Medical Mobile Unit, set up in October 1953, served about 10,000 patients in the villages within the area of the Corporation.⁴

1. Poona, Part II, p. 303.

2. Administrative Report of the Poona Municipal Corporation for the year 1949-50, p. 127.

3. *Ibid*, p. XL.

4. Administration Report of the Poona Municipal Corporation for the year 1953-54, p. 14, (Report of the Medical Officer of Health).

TABLE No. I.

1953-54 Educational Institutions (Colleges), Poona.

No.	(1) Name of the Institute	(2) No. of Pupils			(4) Backward Class		(5) Students from Rural Area	
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	Fergusson College	1479	358	1837	34	6	348	61
2.	S. P. College	1299	421	1720	—	—	—	—
3.	Wadia College	802	224	1026	54	1	33	2
	Sub-Total	3580	1003	4583	88	7	381	63
4.	M. E. S. College	212	30	242	8	—	57	2
5.	Int. Arts College of Law Socy.	14	1	15	—	—	—	—
6.	S. N. D. T. College for Women	—	94	94	—	3	—	—
	Sub-Total	226	125	351	8	3	57	2
	Total for Arts & Science Colleges	3806	1128	4934	96	10	438	65
7.	Engineering College (Degree)	505	—	505	28	—	—	—
8.	Engineering College (Diploma)	470	—	470	10	—	—	—
9.	Agricultural College	278	—	278	11	—	—	—
10.	Law College	459	15	474	11	1	230	1
	Sub-Total	1712	15	1727	60	1	230	1
11.	B. J. Medical College	317	99	416	11	4	77	19
12.	Ayurvedic College (Degree)	105	22	127	—	—	—	—
13.	Ayurvedic College (Diploma)	161	47	208	—	—	—	—
14.	B. M. Commerce College	785	23	808	5	—	63	—
15.	Co-op. Training College	93	—	93	—	—	—	—
16.	Tilak College of Education	142	48	190	—	1	—	—
	Sub-Total	1608	239	1842	16	5	140	19
	Total for Professional Colleges	3315	254	3569	76	6	370	20
17.	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Inst.	3	2	5	—	—	—	—
18.	Gokhale Inst. of Pol. & Eco.	12	—	12	—	—	—	—
19.	Deccan College Post Graduates Research Institute	19	4	23	—	—	—	—
20.	M.A. for Cult. of Science	6	2	8	—	—	—	—
21.	University of Poona (Graduates)	207	51	258	—	—	—	—
22.	N. W. College, T. D. Class	4	9	13	—	—	—	—
	Total	251	68	319	—	—	—	—
	Grand Total	7372	1450	8822	172	16	808	85

TABLE No. I—(Contd.)
1953-54 Educational Institutions (Colleges), Poona.

(6) Married above		(7) Displaced		(8) No. of inmates in Hostel				(9) No. of Backwards in Hostel			
13	14	Boys	Girls	Attached to the inst.		Not attd. to the inst.		Attd. to the inst.		Other Hostels	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
4	5	9	3	283	70	—	—	4	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	2	49	22	166	39	—	—	3	—	—	—
23	7	58	25	449	109	—	—	7	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	31	2	—	—	1	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	12	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	2	—	—
5	12	—	—	31	35	—	—	1	2	—	7
28	19	58	25	480	144	—	—	8	2	—	7
9	—	26	—	258	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
—	—	21	—	129	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98	1	2	—	151	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
107	1	49	—	726	—	—	—	26	—	—	—
14	4	8	2	200	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	1	—	—	97	—	10	—	1	—	3	—
78	—	—	—	70	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
98	18	—	—	9	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
233	23	8	2	462	—	37	—	11	—	3	—
340	24	57	2	1188	—	37	—	37	—	3	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
374	45	115	27	1670	144	37	—	45	2	—	7

TABLE No. I—(Contd.)

1953-54 Educational Institutions (Poona) Girls High Schools.

No.	(1) Name of the Institute Girls High School	(2) No. of Pupils			(4) Backward Class		(5) Students from Rural Area	
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	M. G. E. Socy. Huzurpaga H. S.	—	1210	1210	—	10	—	2
2.	Sirdar Dastur High School	—	204	204	—	—	—	—
3.	St. Andrews High School	—	267	267	—	—	—	—
4.	Seva Sadan High School	—	520	520	—	30	—	47
5.	S. N. D. T. Kanyashala	—	306	306	—	8	—	—
6.	Mahilashram High School	—	182	182	—	38	—	10
7.	Agarkar High School	—	405	405	—	17	—	18
8.	M. E. Socy. Girls School	—	938	938	—	2	—	—
	(i) Sub-Total	—	4032	4032	—	105	—	77
9.	Progressive Edu. Socy. Girls H. S.	—	534	534	—	10	—	4
10.	D. E. Socy. Ahilyadevi H. S.	—	999	999	—	2	—	—
11.	Anglo Urdu Girls H. S.	—	185	185	—	—	—	—
12.	Mount Carnial Convent H. S.	—	133	133	—	—	—	—
13.	St. Annes High School	—	184	184	—	—	—	—
14.	Janata Vidyalaya	—	93	93	—	—	—	—
15.	St. Helana's High School	—	72	72	—	—	—	—
	(ii) Sub-Total	—	2200	2200	—	12	—	4
	Total for High School for Girls	—	6232	6232	—	117	—	81
	Other High Schools.							
1.	Poona High School of Commerce	38	1	39	1	—	1	—
2.	Ranji Moosa School of Commerce	19	—	19	—	—	—	—
	Total	57	1	58	1	—	1	—
1.	St. John Secondary Middle S.	164	—	164	31	—	—	—
2.	A. V. School Poona	22	—	22	3	—	1	—
3.	Secondary Middle S. Yeravda	101	12	113	44	6	8	—
	Total	287	12	299	78	6	9	—

TABLE No. I—(Contd.)

1953-54 : Educational Institutions (Poona) Boys and Girls High Schools.

No.	Name of the Institute Boys High School.	No. of Pupils			Backward Class		Students from Rural Area	
		Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (3)	Boys (4)	Girls (5)	Boys (5)	Girls (5)
1.	Anglo Urdu High School	259	—	259	—	—	—	—
2.	New English School (Ramanabag)	1147	—	1147	20	—	30	—
3.	Nutan M. V. High School	2468	—	2468	20*	—	96	—
4.	M. E. S. Boys High School	1322	—	1322	24	—	20	—
5.	Shri S. M. S. High School	570	96	666	56	8	43	—
6.	Sirdar Dastur High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Camp Edu. Socy. High School	418	26	444	100	9	17	1
8.	Bharat High School	702	59	761	15	1	8	—
9.	Saraswati Mandir Poona English H. S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Badria High School	62	17	79	—	—	—	—
11.	Shri Gopal High School	184	91	275	4	—	26	—
12.	Modern High School	926	—	926	30	—	7	—
13.	Anglo Gujarati High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Shri Shivaji Prep. Mily. H. S.	147	—	147	2	—	—	—
15.	M. E. S. High School (Dn. Gym.)	496	330	826	3	1	—	—
	Sub-Total	8701	619	9320	274	19	247	1
16.	Mahatma J. Fule High School	257	27	284	216	25	10	2
17.	St. Joseph N. H. School	61	—	61	—	—	—	—
18.	R. P. Edu. Socy. Night H. S.	133	3	136	30	—	34	—
19.	Lok. Edu. Socy. Night H. S.	88	4	92	3	—	—	—
20.	National Model School	93	—	93	2	—	—	—
21.	St. Vincent High School	394	—	394	2	—	—	—
22.	St. Ornellas High School	342	—	342	9	—	25	—
23.	Ideal English School	197	52	249	17	1	9	1
24.	Adarsh Vidyalaya	152	67	219	12	2	—	—
25.	Moledina Anglo Urdu H. School	216	—	216	1	—	5	—
26.	V. R. Velankar High School	157	33	190	6	—	—	—

CHANGING PATTERN

TABLE No. I--(Contd.)

1953-54 : Educational Institutions (Poona) Boys and Girls High Schools.

No.	Name of the Institute Boys High School.	No. of Pupils			Backward Class		Students from Rural Area	
		Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Total (3)	Boys (4)	Girls (5)	Boys (5)	Girls (5)
27.	S. V. V. High School	221	170	391	—	—	—	—
28.	G. K. H. Mandal High School	158	92	250	—	—	—	—
29.	R. C. M. Gujarathi High School	342	160	502	4	1	—	—
30.	S. D. H. Boys High School	281	—	281	—	—	—	—
31.	Poona English School	749	81	830	86	4	48	2
32.	Poona Night High School	330	7	337	29	—	34	—
33.	R. P. Edu. Society's High School	494	77	571	83	8	28	4
34.	Shri S. M. S. Night High School	67	1	68	8	—	2	—
35.	New English School (Tilak Rd.)	1265	—	1265	99	—	56	—
36.	Raja Dhanaraj Girji H. School	441	—	441	48	—	20	—
37.	Maharashtra Vidyalaya	290	—	290	—	—	—	—
38.	Navin Hind High School	372	218	590	1	—	1	—
39.	St. Mira's High School	180	155	335	—	—	—	—
40.	Sharda Mandir Poona	62	31	93	5	—	2	—
41.	N. P. E. Socy. High School	69	1	70	2	—	—	—
42.	Bharat English School	91	18	109	—	—	—	—
43.	S. N. H. High School	65	25	90	1	1	4	—
44.	J. N. Petit Orphanage	125	—	125	—	—	—	—
45.	Spicer Missionary School	29	22	51	—	—	—	—
46.	Poona Municipal Corp. H. School	934	—	934	48	—	—	—
47.	Guru Nanak High School	14	31	45	—	—	—	—
48.	Alegaonkar H. School (Kirkee)	266	78	344	106	31	—	—
	Sub-Total	8935	1353	10288	818	73	278	9
	Grand Total	17636	1972	19608	1092	92	525	10

TABLE No. I—(Contd.)

1953-54 : Educational Institutions (Poona) Boys and Girls High Schools.

Married above		Displaced		No. of inmates in Hostel				No. of Backwards in Hostel			
18	14	Boys	Girls	Attached to the inst.		Not attd. to the inst.		Attd. to the inst.		Other Hostels	
(6)			(7)	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
				(8)				(9)			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
—	—	53	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
23	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	257	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	180	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	36	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
97	14	593	365	236	—	9	—	—	—	34	8
122	14	599	365	473	—	24	—	1	—	74	8

TABLE No. I—(Contd.)
1953-54 : Educational Institutions (Poona) Boys and Girls High Schools.

No.	Name of the Institute Boys High School	Total		A Scheduled castes		B Scheduled Tribes		C Other Backwards		D Other than Backwards		Total of A to D		Total of A to C	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	Anglo Urdu High School	259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	259	—	259	—	—	—
2.	New English School (Ramanbag)	1147	—	11	—	—	—	9	—	1127	—	1147	—	20	—
3.	Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya	2468	—	5	—	14	—	1	—	2448	—	2468	—	20	—
4.	M. E. S. Boys High School	1322	—	10	—	—	—	14	—	1298	—	1322	—	24	—
5.	Shri S. M. S. High School	570	96	41	6	2	—	13	—	514	90	570	96	56	6
6.	Sirdar Dastur High School	281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	281	—	281	—	—	—
7.	Camp Edu. Society's High School	418	26	96	9	1	—	3	—	318	17	418	9	100	9
8.	Bharat High School	702	59	3	—	2	—	10	1	687	58	702	59	15	1
9.	Badriya High School	62	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	17	62	17	—	—
10.	Shri Gopal High School	184	91	4	—	—	—	—	—	180	91	184	91	4	—
11.	Modern High School	926	—	20	—	—	—	10	—	896	—	926	—	30	—
12.	Anglo Gujarati High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Shri Shivaji Prep. Mily. School	147	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	145	—	147	—	2	—
14.	M. E. S. High School (Dn. Gymkhana)	496	330	1	1	—	—	2	—	493	329	496	330	3	1
(i)	Sub-Total	8982	619	192	16	19	—	63	1	8708	602	8982	602	274	17

TABLE No. I—(Contd.)
1953-54 : Educational Institutions (Poona) Boys and Girls High Schools.

No.	Name of the Institute Boys High School	Total		A Scheduled castes		B Scheduled Tribes		C Other Backwards		D Other than Backwards		Total of A to D		Total of A to C	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
15.	Mahatma J. Fule High School	257	27	214	25	1	—	1	—	41	2	257	27	216	25
16.	St. Joseph N. High School	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	61	—	—	—
17.	R. P. Edu. Socy. Night H. School	133	8	27	—	—	—	3	—	103	3	133	3	30	—
18.	Lok. Edu. Socy. High School	88	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	85	4	88	4	3	—
19.	National Model School	93	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	91	—	93	—	2	—
20.	St. Vincent High School	394	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	392	—	394	—	2	—
21.	St. Ornellas High School	342	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	333	—	342	—	9	—
22.	Ideal English High School	197	52	7	—	1	—	9	1	180	51	197	52	17	1
23.	Adarsha Vidyalay	152	67	8	2	—	—	4	—	140	65	152	67	12	2
24.	Moledina Anglo Urdu High School	216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	216	170	221	170	—	—
25.	V. R. Velankar High School	157	53	—	—	—	—	5	—	152	53	157	53	5	—
26.	S. V. V. High School	221	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	221	170	221	170	—	—
27.	G. K. H. Mandal High School	158	92	—	—	—	—	1	—	157	92	158	92	1	—
28.	R. C. M. Gujarati High School	342	160	3	—	—	—	1	1	338	159	342	160	4	1
29.	Poona English School	749	81	71	4	1	—	14	—	663	77	749	81	86	4
30.	Poona Night High School	330	7	27	—	—	—	2	—	301	7	330	7	29	—
31.	St. John S. M. School	164	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	133	—	164	—	31	—
32.	Shri S. M. S. Night High School	67	1	7	—	—	—	1	—	59	1	67	1	8	—
33.	New English School (Tilak Rd.)	1265	—	72	—	3	—	24	—	1166	—	1265	—	99	—

TABLE No. I—(Contd.)
1953-54 : Educational Institutions (Poona) Boys and Girls High Schools.

No.	Name of the Institute Boys High School	Total		A Scheduled castes		B Scheduled Tribes		C Other Backwards		D Other than Backwards		Total of A to D		Total of A to C	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
34.	Raja Dhanraj Girji High School	441	—	44	—	1	—	3	—	393	—	441	—	48	—
35.	Maharashtra Vidyalaya	290	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	290	—	290	—	—	—
36.	Navin Hind High School	372	218	1	—	—	—	—	—	371	218	372	218	—	—
37.	St. Mira's High School	180	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	55	180	55	—	—
38.	Sharda Mandir Poona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39.	N. P. E. Socy. High School	69	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	1	69	1	—	—
40.	Rasta Peth Edu. Socy. H. School	494	77	75	8	—	—	8	—	411	69	494	77	83	8
41.	S. N. H. High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42.	J. N. Petit Orphanage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43.	Spicer Missionary School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44.	Poona Muni. Corp. High School	934	—	18	—	8	—	22	—	886	—	934	—	48	—
45.	Guru Nanak High School	14	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	31	14	31	—	—
46.	Alegaonkar High School (Poona)	266	78	104	30	—	—	2	1	160	47	266	78	106	31
(ii)	Sub-Total	8446	1177	724	69	16	—	100	3	7606	1105	8446	1177	840	72
	Grand Total	17428	1796	916	85	35	—	163	4	16314	1707	17428	1779	1114	89

TABLE No. I—(Contd.)
1953-54 Educational Institutions (Colleges) Poona.

No.	Name of the Institute	A Scheduled Castes		B Scheduled Tribes		C Other Backward		Total of A to C		D Other than Backward		Total of A to D	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	Fergusson College	19	2	—	—	15	4	34	6	1445	352	1479	358
2.	S. P. College	17	—	2	—	10	—	29	—	1270	421	1299	421
3.	Wadia College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	802	224	802	224
	Sub-Total	36	2	2	—	25	4	63	6	3517	997	3580	1003
4.	M. E. S. College	2	—	—	—	6	—	8	—	204	30	212	30
5.	Inter Arts College of Law Society	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1	14	1
6.	S. N. D. T. College for Women	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	91	—	94
	Sub-Total	2	1	—	2	6	—	8	3	218	122	226	125
	Total for Arts & Science Colleges	38	3	2	2	31	4	71	9	3982	1119	3736	1128
7.	Engineering College (Degree)	14	—	2	—	12	—	28	—	477	—	505	—
8.	Engineering College (Diploma)	6	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	460	—	470	—
9.	Agricultural College	6	—	5	—	—	—	11	—	267	—	278	—
10.	Law College	4	1	—	—	7	—	11	1	448	14	459	15
	Sub-Total	30	1	7	—	23	—	60	1	1652	14	1712	15

TABLE No. I—(Contd.)
1953-54 Educational Institutions (Colleges) Poona

No.	Name of the Institute	A		B		C		Total of A to C		D		Total of A to D	
		Scheduled Castes Boys	Scheduled Castes Girls	Scheduled Tribes Boys	Scheduled Tribes Girls	Other Backward Boys	Other Backward Girls	Boys	Girls	Other than Backward Boys	Other than Backward Girls	Boys	Girls
11.	B. J. Medical College	6	1	1	—	4	3	11	4	306	95	317	99
12.	Ayurvedic College (Degree)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	22	105	22
13.	Ayurvedic College (Diploma)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	47	161	47
14.	B. M. Commerce College	4	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	780	23	785	23
15.	Co-op. Training College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	—	93	—
16.	Tilak College of Education	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	142	47	142	48
	Sub-Total	10	2	1	—	5	3	16	5	1592	234	1603	239
	Total for Professional Colleges	40	3	8	—	28	3	76	6	3244	248	3315	254
17.	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	2
18.	Gokhale Inst. of Pol. & Econ.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	—
19.	Deccan College of Post Graduate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	4	19	4
20.	M. A. for Cult. Science	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	6	2
21.	University of Poona (Graduates)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207	51	207	51
22.	N. W. College, T.D. Classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	4	9
✓	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	251	68	251	68
	Grand Total	78	6	10	2	59	7	147	15	7225	1435	7372	1450

TABLE No. I—(Contd.)
1953-54 Educational Institutions (Poona) Girls High Schools.

No.	Name of the Institute	Total	A		B		C		Total of A to C		Other than Backward	
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	M. G. E. Socy. Huzurpaga High School	— 1210	—	6	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	1200
2.	Sirdar Dastur High School	— 204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	204
3.	St. Andrews High School	— 267	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	234
4.	Seva Sadan High School	— 523	—	24	—	—	—	6	—	30	—	493
5.	S. N. D. T. Kanyashala	— 306	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	8	—	298
6.	Mahilashram High School	— 182	—	30	—	1	—	7	—	38	—	144
7.	Agarkar High School	— 405	—	15	—	—	—	2	—	17	—	388
8.	M. E. Society Girls H.S.	— 938	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	936
	(i) Sub-Total	— 4035	—	113	—	1	—	24	—	138	—	3897
9.	D. E. Socy. Ahilyadevi H.S.	— 999	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	997
10.	Anglo Urdu Girls H. School	— 185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185
11.	Mount Carnial Convert High School	— 133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133

TABLE No. I—(Contd.)
1953-54 Educational Institutions (Poona) Girls High Schools.

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No.	Name of the Institute	Total		A Scheduled Castes		B Scheduled Tribes		C Other Backward		Total of A to C		Other than Backward	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
12.	St. Annes High School	—	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184
13.	Janata Vidyalaya	—	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93
14.	St. Helana's High School	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72
15.	Progressive Edu. Socy. Girls High School	—	534	—	6	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	524
	(ii) Sub-Total	—	2200	—	8	—	—	—	4	—	12	—	2188
Total for Girls High School		—	6235	—	121	—	1	—	28	—	150	—	6085
Other High Schools.													
1.	Poona High School of Commerce	38	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	37	1
26	Sharda Mandir Middle School	62	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	31
37	Secondary Middle School	101	12	39	—	—	—	5	—	44	—	57	12
Total		163	43	39	—	—	—	5	—	44	—	119	43

CHANGING PATTERN

Table J gives the number of beds in different public hospitals in Poona in 1937 and in 1954. The figures show that during the period between the two surveys the total number of beds available had increased to some extent.

TABLE No. J.

Number of beds in different public hospitals in Poona.

	1937	1954
1. Sassoon Hospitals	300	425
2. N. M. Wadia Hospital of the Scottish Free Church Mission	100	100 (a new T. B. Ward in 1951.)
3. Tarachand Ramnath Ayurvedic Hospital	50	72
4. St. Margaret's Hospital	100	120
5. K. E. M. Hospital & Sardar Mudliar Dispensary	50	60

Maternity and Child Welfare : In 1937 the Poona City Municipality maintained 2 nurses for attending to labour cases.¹ Till the establishment of the Municipal Corporation nothing much happened in this field. The Corporation inherited a maternity hospital with 9 beds from the Suburban Municipality and from 1 April 1950 it also took over the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in Somwar Peth, which was till then run by the Bombay Mothers' and Childrens' Welfare Society.² The number of beds in this Home was increased to 12 in 1951-52. A *crèche* for children was started in February 1952 in Kasba Peth.³ Table K contains information regarding the work of the *crèche*. The total number of cases treated at the Maternity Home at Yeravada, was 379 in 1949-50 and had increased to 557 in 1953-54.⁴ Table L contains information regarding the working of three Child-Welfare Centres in 1953-54.

Family Planning Centres : In 1950-51 the Corporation entered a new line of activity i.e. the provision of family planning advice free of charge and of necessary drugs and implements at

1. Poona, Part II, p. 303.

2. Administrative Report of the Poona Municipal Corporation for the year 1949-50, pp. 126, 127.

3. Report of the Medical Officer of Health, p. 15, Administrative Report of the Poona Municipal Corporation for the year 1951-52.

4. Report of the Medical Officer of Health, p. 33, Administrative Report of the Poona Municipal Corporation for the year 1953-54.

cost price or subsidised rates. One family planning centre was established during the year at the K.E.M. Hospital which received a grant from the Municipal Corporation. Since then the number of centres has increased. In 1953-54, 5 family planning centres were being run by the Corporation. Table M contains information regarding the work of these centres during 1952-53 to 1954-55.

TABLE No. K.
*The Creche at Kasba Peth, (1953-54).**

Quarter	No. of children regd. at the creche	Total quantity of fresh milk issued		Total quantity of powdered S.K. milk issued		Total quantity of full cream milk powdered issued		Remarks						
		lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.							
April 1953 } May " } June " }	92	1216	— 0	155	— 5	62	— 6	* Recd. from the UNICEF						
July 1953 } August " } September " }									96	247	— 14	64	— 10
October 1953 } November " } December " }														
January 1954 } February " } March " }	88	97	— 9	168	— 2								
Total							370	1216 — 0	825 — 12	359 — 8				

* Poona Municipal Corporation Administration Report for the year 1953-54 Annual Administration Report of the Health Department for the year 1953-54, Table no. 12 B, p. 36.

TABLE No. L.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, (1953-54).¹

S. No.	Centre & Peth	Home Visits to				Expt. Mothers		Post-natal		Amount of milk distributed at the centre
		Infants New	Infants Old	Toddlers New	Toddlers Old	New	Old	New	Old	
1.	Child Welfare Centre Somwar Peth	153	160	145	466	72	105	81	26	*
2.	Child Welfare Centre Kasba Peth	272	362	218	399	185	230	190	133	‡
3.	Child Welfare Centre Yeravda	260	383	227	501	166	105	203	116	§
	Grand Total	685	905	590	1366	423	440	474	275	§
Attendance at Clinic.										
1.	Child Welfare Centre Somwar Peth	92	113	131	415	114	214	—	—	*
2.	Child Welfare Centre Kasba Peth	163	127	165	583	106	120	—	—	‡
3.	Child Welfare Centre Yeravda	183	269	291	881	625	630	—	—	§
	Grand Total	438	509	587	1,880	845	964	—	—	§
Attending Centre for Milk										
1.	Child Welfare Centre Somwar Peth	21	2024	20	14527	9	498	—	—	*
2.	Child Welfare Centre Kasba Peth	51	134	70	730	—	—	—	—	‡
3.	Child Welfare Centre Yeravda	93	161	209	668	56	80	—	—	§
	Grand Total	165	2319	299	15,925	65	578	—	—	§

* Fresh Milk in Pounds 1,259. Full cream milk in pounds 582‡.

‡ Fresh Milk in pounds 1,786‡. Powdered Skimmed milk in pounds 1,171‡.

§ Powdered Skimmed Milk in pounds 1,171‡. Full Cream milk in pounds 582‡.

§ Fresh Milk in pounds 2,047‡.

1. Poona Municipal Corporation Administration Report for the year 1953-54 Annual Administration Report of the Health Department for the year 1953-54, Table no. 12, p. 34.

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TABLE No. M.
*Family Planning.**

Year	No. of mothers advised	No. of fathers advised	No. of Sterilization operations done	No. of fathers sent for vasectomy	No. of pessaries given	No. of tubes of jelly given	No. of social workers trained
1952-53	2,402	682	201	103	125	223	59
1953-54	3,252	555	245	96	146	249	20
1954-55	2,676	466	194	150	176	281	85

* Poona Municipal Corporation Administration Reports.

III. *Poor Relief :*

There was in 1937 very little provision made in Poona for the relief of the poor or the destitute. There was only one asylum for the infirm poor, the David Sassoon Infirm Asylum, which accommodated about 40 persons in 1936-37.¹

At the time of the present survey the number of such institutions had not increased. The Beggars' Act was, however, passed by the Bombay Legislature in 1949 and under this act the David Sassoon Infirm Asylum was recognized by the Bombay Government as a 'certified institution' to which old and infirm beggars could be committed. The number of persons accommodated in this asylum had increased to 94 in 1953-54. Of those 54 were males and the rest females. All were infirm persons.

The Children's Act was made applicable to Poona in 1935 and a Juvenile Court was established in Poona City. The number of children brought before the Poona Juvenile Court in 1936-37 was 105; of these 20 were classified as destitute.² In 1953-54 the number of destitute children on remand in various institutions in Poona was 568, of which 340 were boys and the rest girls. In the same year the number of destitute children placed through the Poona Juvenile Court in certified institutions in Poona was 150 of which 71 were boys and 79 girls; in the same year the number of destitute children placed through the Poona Juvenile Court in certified institutions outside Poona was 93; of these 74 were boys and the rest girls.

1. Poona, Part II, p. 305.

2. Poona, Part II, p. 305.

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