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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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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.

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CHAPTER I

POPULATION

I—CENSUS POPULATION (1951).

1. *Census Unit.*—[The 'Census Unit' called 'Greater Poona' was constituted in 1921 consisting of the City and the Suburban municipalities, the Poona Cantonment, the Kirkee Cantonment, the Government House Area and a good deal of the land of eight or nine villages (namely Parvati, Ghorpadi, Wanavadi, Bopodi, Yeravada, Aundh, Bhamburda and Erandavana).] This Census Unit remained unchanged at the two successive decennial censuses.* [The Poona Municipal Corporation was constituted in 1950 consisting of the old City and Suburban municipal areas and the areas of the whole or part of the 17 adjoining villages.¹ There was no addition or subtraction from the areas of the Poona Cantonment and Kirkee Cantonment. It will be found, therefore, that it would be possible to compare the data relating to different censuses, in the case of the population of the Poona Cantonment and Kirkee Cantonment area as these areas had remained unchanged. But the Corporation area is now much greater than the original areas of the census unit 'Greater Poona' and as such it will not be possible to make any comparison of the 1951 Census data (which relates to the area of the Poona Municipal Corporation) with the information available in the earlier censuses. In the 1951 Census, however, the adjusted total population figures since

*. P. 19—'Poona—A Socio—Economic Survey—Part I—'Economic' by D. R. Gadgil. Publication No. 12, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona. Hereinafter referred to as 'Poona—Part I'.

1. On the 15th February 1950 when the Poona Municipal Corporation was first constituted, the areas of the late Poona City Municipality and the Poona Suburban Municipality alone were included in it. Subsequently by Government Notification dated 1 August, 1950, the areas of the whole or part of some 17 adjoining villages (list given below) were added to the Corporation limits. The total area of the Poona Municipal Corporation, excluding the area of the Poona and Kirkee Cantonments, is now approximately 50 square miles.

The areas of the Poona and Kirkee Cantonments are now wholly surrounded by the Poona Corporation area and these jurisdictions have now become islands within the Corporation limits.

List of villages included wholly or partly in the Corporation area :—

1. Aundh, 2. Pashan, 3. Kothrud, 4. Hingne Bk., 5. Parvati, 6. Dhankavdi, 7. Kasbe Poona, 8. Hadapsar, 9. Lohogaon, 10. Ghorpadi, 11. Mundhawa, 12. Yeravada, 13. Dhairi, 14. Kalas, 15. Bhosari, 16. Dapodi and 17. Vadagaon.

1901 have been given for the Poona Corporation area. These have been used below for indicating the trend of population in that area from 1901.

2. *Movement of Population since 1901**.—Table 1.1 gives the population of the Poona Municipal Corporation and the two cantonment areas since 1901.

TABLE No. 1.1
Movement of Population in Poona City during 1901-1951.

Year	Poona Municipal Corporation.	Poona Cantonment.	Kirkee Cantonment.
1901	130,539	32,777	10,797
1911	140,261	32,226	14,028
1921	180,098	32,726	18,357
1931	213,680	35,807	16,302
1941	278,165	40,447	26,285
1951	480,982	59,011	48,552

1-3 144
2131 28
31-41 30
41 51-70
5.

The population of the Corporation area in 1951, over a period of 50 years, had increased by more than three times. Between 1901 and 1910 the population increased by about 7 per cent. The increase was greater in the next decade, 1911-1920, about 28 per cent. During 1921-31 the increase was rather low as compared with the increase in the previous decade. In the ten years, 1931-41, the population increased by 30 per cent. The biggest increase however, came during 1941-51, when the population increased by 70 per cent. A major part of this was due to increased in-migration in the period due to the increase in employment in the area during and after World War II. Our data show that during the last 15 years, about 45 per cent of the total sample families had migrated to Poona.

In commenting on the movements of population in the Cantonments it must be remembered that their populations are liable to fluctuate according to the presence or absence of troops and other military personnel at the time of the census. These depend upon several chance factors so that increases or decreases in the total census populations in these areas are likely to be due to adventitious circumstances. It is, therefore, not necessary to offer any detailed comments in regard to the population changes in them.

3. *Sex Ratio**.—Table 1.2 gives the number of females per 1,000 males at the different censuses in the Poona Corporation area and the Poona and the Kirkee Cantonments.

* Poona, Part I, p. 20.
* Poona, Part I, p. 24.

TABLE No. 1.2.

Number of Females per thousand Males in the population of Poona City at various Censuses.

	Number of females per 1000 males in					
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
Poona Corporation	941	886	858	848	876	865
Poona Cantonment	779	771	723	733	673	772
Kirkee Cantonment	732	599	501	640	458	626

The sex-ratio in the population of the Poona Corporation area showed a continuous decline from 1901 to 1931. In 1941 there was a sharp rise followed by a moderate fall in 1951. Even so the sex-ratio in 1951 was higher than in 1921. The rather sharp rise in 1941 marked a break in the past trend. This break persists even if figures for the Poona Municipal and Suburban Municipal Areas for 1941 are examined. This development is rather difficult to explain. The fall in 1951 would indicate a return to the more normal trend in tune with the past.

There is no need to comment on the figures of the cantonments for reasons detailed earlier, which also hold good in this connexion.

II—FAMILY SAMPLE INFORMATION.

4. *The Family Sample.*—In the 1937 Survey the sample of families was chosen on the basis of residential houses because a complete list of the resident families was not available. From a list of residential houses in the Poona City and Suburban municipal areas every 15th house was selected and all the families resident in the selected house were included in the sample.

In the present survey we were more fortunately situated. Every 'family' in the Poona area, the area being under statutory rationing of foodgrains at the time of the survey, had to take out a ration-card and the register of all the card holders in the area was kept and constantly revised by the Rationing Authorities. As this constituted as complete a list of all the families in the area as was possible we decided to select a sample of families from this register. The Rationing Authorities readily agreed to allow us to make use of it. The register contained the declaration forms of heads of families giving the number of members in their respective families and the total number of ration-cards held by them. These forms had been checked and revised upto November, 1953.

The Rationing Authorities had, however, adopted the practice of treating any new applicant for ration-card as the head of a sepa-

rate family unit so that even if the new applicant had recently come to Poona to join his family, which was a resident family in Poona, he was treated as the head of a separate family. Temporary visitors who applied for temporary ration-cards were also similarly treated. As a result the rationing register contained a greater number of 'families' than were actually there in the area. The records had unnecessarily got inflated. To add to this, there were also a number of 'phantom' ration-cards that had got issued on false declarations, for illegally getting hold of more foodgrains than allowed under the rationing rules.

In selecting a sample, therefore, we had to take into account the fact that the rationing records were in an inflated state. An examination of the 1951 Census data showed that on a rough calculation there would be five persons per family on the average and that the Poona area would contain about 1,00,000 families. We decided that a 4 per cent random sample would serve our needs, so that our sample was roughly expected to contain about 4,000 families. Because of the inflated rationing registers, however, the number actually turned out much more than this. The declaration forms for different wards had been kept in separate bundles. Each bundle contained forms for a single ward of the city or for two or three small wards together. From each of these bundles every 25th name of the head of the family and his or her address was copied out. The total number so chosen came to 6,742.

With the preparation of this preliminary basic list we were ready to start the investigation but before doing this we had to take firm decisions regarding certain problems that were bound to arise. The investigators working on the basis of our list were likely to encounter different types of situations, when they found that a family in the list was not to be found at the given address, such as: (1) The family had left Poona for (a) good (b) temporarily; (2) It had left the tenement to occupy another, somewhere else in the Poona area; (3) The tenement was (a) vacant or was (b) occupied by the owner of the house or (c) by other old tenants in the same house; (4) The family was non-existent, i.e. it was a 'phantom' family for rationing purposes; (5) The name in the list was that of a person in a family and not that of the head of the family of which he was a member. In all such cases we had to give clear-cut instructions to the investigators as also to make arrangements in a manner in which these situations were not concealed by the investigators as the representativeness of the sample would have been affected thereby. In order, therefore, to avoid the latter we instructed the investigators that if they did not find the family in the list at the given address in all cases they should fill in a questionnaire for

the family which was resident in that tenement, except when the tenement was vacant or occupied by the owner or an adjoining tenant in addition to his original tenement. Besides this he was asked to enter the following information regarding the original family in the list in the blank space on the first page of the questionnaire: (a) the name of the head of the family (b) whether the family had left Poona permanently or temporarily (c) present address of the family if it had shifted elsewhere in Poona. As we had agreed to pay the investigators at the rate of Re. 1/- for one questionnaire because of the above procedure the investigators got full payment for the total number of families in the list supplied to each of them. There would naturally have been great temptation to avoid to record all the necessary information regarding the families not to be found at given addresses if the investigators had been asked not to fill in questionnaires in all such cases, thus reducing their total remuneration for no fault of their own. There would have been also the temptation to substitute another family under the name of the original one. By assuring the investigators that the number of questionnaires filled in by them and consequently the payment made to them would not depend on the chance factors over which they had no control, we were able to avoid most of the mischiefs and mistakes that would otherwise have been perpetrated. The additional cost incurred because of this was well worthwhile.

The next decisions were regarding the families which were to be finally admitted to constitute our sample. The following decisions were taken in respect of the types of cases, that have been enumerated above. In the case of 1 (a) we decided to substitute the family by the one living in the tenement, occupied previously by the family in the original list. In 1 (b) we decided to wait and to fill in the questionnaire when the family returned to Poona. In the case of (2) when the investigator got the new address of the family that had shifted we contacted the family at that address and got the questionnaire filled for it. This questionnaire was admitted into the sample while the one filled in for the family now resident in the tenement formerly occupied by the family in the original list was cancelled. In case, however, the investigator could not get the new address of the family in the original list, the one resident in the tenement at the time of the inquiry was substituted in its place in the sample. In case of (3) when the whereabouts of the family were not known we decided to drop the family from the sample and no substitution was made. In case of (4) the choice was obvious, i.e. of dropping the 'phantom' family from the sample. In the case of (5) the family for which the questionnaire was filled in i.e. the family of which the person in the original list was a member, etc., was admitted into the

sample. Strictly speaking, they should not have been included. But their total number was very small, 15 only, and we decided to keep them in as they were not going to affect the results of the sample in any significant way.

There were several other difficulties which had to be faced even after taking the above decisions. It would be best to discuss them in connection with the final size of our sample and the original list of sample families with which we started. In all, out of the original list of 6,742 we could not for various reasons fill in valid schedules for 1,141. Table No. 1.3 gives details regarding these latter which are classified by the broad reasons for this occurrence.

TABLE No. 1.3.

Reasons for not being able to fill in valid schedules for 1141 families in the original sample.

Reasons	No. of sample families.
1. Families which could not be traced at all at the given addresses	472
2. Families which had left Poona	136
Families which had left the tenements at the given addresses	128
In these cases, the tenements were occupied by the owners of houses or by a neighbouring tenant or were vacant.	264
3. Tenements converted into shops	15
4. Those families which were out of Poona at the time of inquiry	92
5. Those which refused to give information	83
6. Duplicate sample families	5
7. Ration card holders residents of hotels and had left Poona at the time of inquiry	34
8. Houses or huts where sample families were residing did not any longer exist because destroyed or removed	86
9. Servants in households, hotels, etc., who had left their employers at the time of inquiry	90
Total	1,141

The biggest group consisted of those families which could not be contacted at all because they were not to be found at the addresses given in the rationing registers from which they were chosen. An overwhelming proportion of these cases represented 'phantom' rationing cards and false declarations in order to obtain more food-grains than were allowed to families under the rationing arrangements. In all such cases the investigators almost invariably put down the comment that the person in question was not there and never was a resident at the given address, as revealed by the testimony of the owners of those houses or tenants or neighbours. In

these cases, obviously no substitutions also could be made. A small proportion of this group represented persons who were connected with horse-racing and only came to Poona during the racing season—July-October. They could not be contacted because possibly they were out of Poona and had not cancelled their temporary ration cards.

Next comes the group of 264 families for whom no questionnaires could be filled in mainly because 136 had left Poona and 128 who were in Poona but had left the addresses in the original list and whose new addresses were not known or could not be found. We also could not substitute for these families because the tenements occupied by these families had been occupied at the time of the inquiry by the owner of the house or a neighbouring tenant or were vacant. In 15 cases the tenements had been converted into shops. The owner or the neighbouring tenant could not be substituted for the original family because obviously they would have been 'bad' substitutes. In the case of shops no substitution was possible.

The group of 92 families who were out of Poona at the time of our survey and whose tenements were locked could not be contacted by us in spite of repeated attempts. We did not substitute others for them because we hoped and hoped that we could contact them before the inquiry concluded. Our hopes were, however, dashed and then it was too late to substitute others for them.

34 persons could not be contacted because they had been residents of hotels and had left Poona at the time of the inquiry. During the time that elapsed between the choosing of our sample from the rationing registers at the end of March and the actual conduct of the inquiry in May, June and July these families or persons had left Poona. We thought it would be incorrect to substitute other guests in the hotels in their place because there was no correct way of choosing a suitable one from among the guests residing at these hotels at the time of our inquiry who could be said to represent the one that had left.

86 cases could not be contacted because the houses or huts in which they were located at the time we drew our sample had been destroyed or removed by the time our investigators went there for the inquiry. Of these, 12 were regularly built houses and 74 were huts made of bamboo or grass or tin. The twelve buildings had been pulled down either because they were partially collapsing or had become too dangerous to be kept standing, etc. A large proportion of the 74 huts that had ceased to exist were to be found in certain parts of the city, Aundh, Pashan, Yeravada, Shivajinagar, Suburban Roads, Mangalwar and Bhavani. The first three are out-

lying parts of the city and many transient labourers, in stone-quarries of Yeravada or Pashan, etc., lived in huts which were removed when the families left. In Mangalwar, Bhavani and the Suburban area there are open plots of ground which are freely used by such transient elements as seasonally come into these areas, for building huts. When they leave Poona they also carry away their huts. Most of the transients described above usually migrate into the city after October and stay there till the end of summer, i.e. upto the end of May. They leave before the rains start in June. Our inquiry was conducted during May, June and July and no wonder it missed these elements or found their huts gone; the timing of our inquiry was such that a good deal of this transient element in the city was excluded from our sample.

The last group of 90 cases comprises servants in households, hotels, etc. When the sample was selected from the rationing registers, these persons as separate ration card holders figured there as separate families. By the time, however, our investigators went to their addresses, which were naturally the addresses of their employers, they had either left their jobs or had been dismissed and their whereabouts were not known. In the majority of cases they had not been replaced by the employers by other servants who could be substituted for them. To a certain extent, therefore, this group is also slightly under-represented in our sample.

Of the remaining 5,601 families finally admitted into the sample, 4,920 were families in the original list and found at the addresses given in that list. 123 from the original list were not at the addresses given but were traced to other addresses and contacted there. The remaining were families substituted for original ones who had left Poona. The substitute families were those that were at the time of the survey living in the tenements formerly occupied by the families in the original list before leaving Poona. It would be seen from the above account that wherever we substituted families for those in the original list, they were comparable families as also that the residual non-response was, on the whole, small. Substitution and non-response, would not therefore greatly affect the representative character of the original sample.

The work of selecting sample families from the records at the Rationing Office was completed before the end of March 1954. It was, however, not possible to start the fieldwork before the end of April because the primary teachers whom we were going to employ as investigators were busy with the annual examinations in their schools. The Administrative Officer of the Poona Municipal Corporation School Board supplied us with the names of teachers who

were willing to work as investigators. Out of these, 80 teachers were chosen to do fieldwork on a piece-rate basis. The rate was Re. 1/- per questionnaire correctly filled in and delivered. Care was taken to see that the teachers were given fieldwork in those wards in which they lived or with which they were well acquainted.

For the sake of convenience of the fieldworkers, the whole of the Poona area was divided into 14 groups. For each group a temporary office was opened in the Municipal School in that area. The investigators in each group were each given a list of names and addresses which they were to cover. Two research assistants supervised the fieldwork. They used to collect the completed questionnaires, check them, give instructions, make spot-checks, etc. when they visited these centres. The time-table was so arranged as to make it easy for the investigators to meet the research assistants twice a week at these centres. Five per cent of the sample families randomly selected were independently visited by the research assistants to verify the information filled in by the investigators.

During the first week of May 1954, most of the time was spent in organising the fieldwork and training the fieldstaff. The plan of work was explained to the teachers, they were then given a list of sample families which each was to cover. The fieldwork gathered momentum during the second week of May. By the end of May more than half of the fieldwork was over. The remaining work, however, took a longer time because, some of the sample families had gone out of Poona during the summer vacation. Some of the families were not accessible, some were unwilling to give information, etc. In the meantime schools opened for the new academic year and the teachers became engaged in their routine school work. Onset of rains also disturbed the work and it was possible to complete the fieldwork by the end of July only. On an average an investigator filled in 75-80 questionnaires and earned as many rupees for the work.

At the end of the chapter is given the questionnaire used in this survey and instructions given to investigators for filling it. This questionnaire differed in some respects from the one used for the 1937 Survey. To study migration and change in occupations in different generations, for example, a few more questions were included in the new schedule than in the old one. So also the earners in the new questionnaire were divided into five classes: (1) employees getting monthly, fortnightly or weekly salaries, (2) casual workers, (3) self-employed independent workers and traders (4) employers, (5) unemployed. Questions in each of the classes were designed to suit their individual requirements.

The present survey covered the whole of the Poona Municipal Corporation area and the Poona and the Kirkee Cantonments. The 1937 Survey of Poona had encompassed only the areas of the then Poona City and Suburban Municipalities, a much smaller area than that covered by the present survey. For facility of comparison the data of the present survey have been grouped and presented for (i) the area covered by the 1937 Survey (referred to as the 'first group of wards', (ii) the additional area* covered in the present survey (referred to as the additional group of wards) and (iii) for (i) and (ii) together. This should be borne in mind for a proper understanding of comments in the following pages.

5. *Comparison of the Family Sample Population with the 1951 Census Population.*—The total population figures at the 1951 Census have been presented in Table 1.1. From our 4 per cent family sample we estimate the population of the various areas in 1954 as follows : Poona Municipal Corporation area : 559,000; Poona Cantonment : 50,000; Kirkee Cantonment : 42,000. In contrast with the Census, the family sample population, does not include the inmates of public institutions like hospitals, prisons, etc., the populations in college and school residencies and troops and other personnel in the military establishments. Our estimates, therefore, are likely to be on the low side. A comparison of our estimates with the Census figures shows an increase of about 16 per cent in the population of the Poona Corporation area and decreases of about 16 and 13 per cent respectively in the Poona and Kirkee Cantonments. The comparison in regard to the two Cantonments is unreal because the family sample completely excludes a large part of the military personnel. In the Corporation area the increase is more likely than not understated by our estimate. Allowing for this, the annual rate of increase of the population of the area at the time of our survey would seem to be a little less than in the decade 1941-51.

The distribution of population according to religion is available in the 1951 Census Report only in respect of the Poona Corporation area. In Table 1.4 is given the percentage distribution of

* In some of these wards there were not many families in the sample. For the sake of convenience it was decided to group them together while presenting the information. Care was taken to see that these groups consisted of those wards which were contiguous. Such groups were made in the following cases:—(1) Aundh, Pashan, Bopodi, Wadarwadi, and Chatushringi—hereinafter referred to as Aundh, Pashan, etc. (2) Bibewadi, Dhanori, Kondhwa, Padmanagar and Govardhanwadi—hereinafter referred to as Bibewadi, etc. (3) Erandavana, Hingne and Kothrud—hereinafter referred to as Erandavana, etc.

the population of different religions according to the 1951 Census and the family sample.

TABLE No. 1.4.

Percentage distribution of Population according to Religion in the Poona Municipal Corporation Area, in the 1951 Census and the Family Sample Population.

Religion	1951 Census Population	1954 Family Sample Population
Hindus	85.3	86.6
Muslims	8.9	8.1
Jains	1.8	2.1
Zoroastrians	0.4	0.2
Christians	2.9	2.4
Sikhs	0.5	0.4
Jews	0.1	0.1
Others	0.1	0.1
	100.0	100.0

Our sample population shows quite a close similarity to the 1951 Census distribution. Hindus accounted for the major share in the total. A comparison of the distribution by religion of the sample population of the Cantonments could be made with the 1941 Census which presented similar data. As already remarked no such data were available for 1951. The comparison showed that the sample population showed a higher percentage of Hindus and a lower proportion of Muslims. The proportion of Christians, however, had remained stable.

The number of females per 1000 males in our family sample population in the Poona City Corporation area, the Poona Cantonment and the Kirkee Cantonment were 935, 922 and 891 respectively. This proportion was much higher than that recorded at the 1951 Census. This is not surprising. We had encountered a similar phenomenon in the 1937 Survey. As has been remarked before the family sample excluded the inmates of public institutions, student hostels, troops and personnel of military establishments which were predominantly male. As a result the proportion of females in the family sample population was much higher than at the 1951 Census.

The Social and Cultural tables of the 1951 Census, give the distribution of the population according to the mother tongue. From Table 1.5 it will be seen that the distribution of the family sample

population according to mother tongue showed a close similarity to the one at the 1951 Census.

TABLE No. 1.5.

Percentage distribution of Population according to Mother tongue in the Poona Municipal Corporation Area in the 1951 Census and the Family Sample Population.

Mother tongue	1951 Census Population	1954 Family Sample Population
Marathi	72.5	72.6
Urdu	7.4	7.0
Telugu	3.4	5.2
Hindi	3.4	4.5
Gujarati	3.8	3.5
Kannada	2.7	1.9
Sindhi	1.8	1.6
Punjabi	0.8	0.5
English	0.2	0.5
Others	4.0	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0

The 1951 Census figures show that the displaced persons accounted for 2.2 per cent of the population of the Poona Corporation area. In the family sample, we had asked the causes of migration and those who definitely stated that they had migrated to Poona on account of the Partition of the country accounted for about 2 per cent of total family sample population in the Corporation area.

In Table 1.6 the percentage distribution of the 1951 Census population and the family sample population (both of the Poona Municipal Corporation area) according to age is given. The age groups of the two distributions are slightly different and some discrepancies between the two are attributable to this. Our sample showed a considerably higher proportion in the first age group than in the Census. This is partly explained by the fact that our age group 0-5 is naturally larger than the Census age group 0-4. Secondly, a very sharp fall in infant mortality rate in the Poona Corporation area during 1951-54 also accounts for a part of it. According to the Administrative Report of the Poona Municipal Corporation the infant mortality rate had declined from 170 in 1950-51 to 142 in 1953-54.* In all the other age groups, if we make allowan-

* Administrative Report of the Poona Municipal Corporation 1953-54, from the Report of the Medical Officer of Health to the Municipal Commissioner, p. 19.

ces for discrepancies due to the different age groupings in the two series, the distribution was broadly similar.

✓TABLE No. 1.6.

Percentage distribution by age of the 1951 Census and the Family Sample Population in the Poona Municipal Corporation Area.

Age	1951 Census Population		Age	Family Sample Population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
0—4	12.8	14.7	0—5	17.3	17.0
5—9	10.4	11.8	6—10	13.0	13.3
10—14	10.4	10.8	11—15	9.6	9.6
15—24	22.5	22.7	16—25	20.7	24.9
25—34	19.3	16.1	26—35	17.8	14.3
35—44	12.2	10.6	36—45	10.6	8.9
45 & above	12.4	13.3	46 & above	11.0	12.0
Total	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0

Table 1.7 presents data regarding civil condition of the population by age in the Poona Corporation area in the 1951 Census and the sample population. The pattern in both populations appears to be broadly similar and no special comments are necessary.

TABLE No. 1.7

Percentage distribution according to Age and Civil condition, of the 1951 Census and the Family Sample Population in the Poona Municipal Corporation Area.

Civil condition	1951 Census Population				Family Sample Population			
	Male adults	Female adults	Male non-adults	Female non-adults	Male adults	Female adults	Male non-adults	Female non-adults
Unmarried	33.2	11.7	99.8	96.8	29.3	9.0	99.9	97.4
Married	60.8	66.0	0.2	3.2	64.4	68.4	0.1	2.5
Divorced or widowed	6.0	22.3	0.0	0.0	6.3	22.6	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Regarding literacy, the Census classification made only one distinction : (i) literates (those who could read and write) and (ii) illiterates (those who could read but not write and those who

could do neither). The first age group, 0-4 years is naturally excluded. We present below the comparable statistics.

	LITERATE		ILLITERATE	
	Males %	Females %	Males %	Females %
✓ 1951 Census	73.0	40.7	27.0	59.3
Sample Population	80.9	46.6	19.1	53.4

The sample population showed higher proportions of literates among both males and females than in 1951. This is not unexpected in view of the many efforts that are being made in recent years for spreading literacy as speedily as possible.

6. *Wards and Communities**.—Our questionnaire sought information about the religion, caste and sub-caste of each family in the sample. A listing of castes and communities, as recorded in the survey (but which was by no means exhaustive) showed that they were 61 in all. It would have been unmanageable to present data regarding each of these. It would also have been unnecessary because several of them were very small. We therefore, decided to reduce them to manageable proportions by retaining some and grouping others according to their socio-economic characteristics. In this we mainly followed the scheme of the 1937 Survey, which had been very

* In the discussion that follows the wards common to both the surveys have been compared in regard to several characteristics. The proper significance of these comparisons needs to be brought out a little. These comparisons are not of the same populations of these wards at two points of time. Though the boundaries of the wards have not changed between the two surveys the populations of almost all wards have increased during the period and their socio-economic compositions have also changed. Some of the changes noted in the following may be merely reflections of these broader changes while others may be of a more genuine character. These broader changes might be roughly indicated on the social side by the changes in the wardwise distribution of communities discussed in this section and on the economic side by the distribution of per capita income of wards in the two surveys discussed below. Both these broadly indicate that the socio-economic compositions of populations of the different wards had changed little, except in Shivajinagar and Nagesh and Suburban Roads. Shivajinagar was a new ward at the time of the 1937 Survey but had developed considerably at the time of the present survey. In the population of Nagesh the proportion of Muhommedans in the present survey was found to be considerably lower than in 1937. As the sample in the Suburban Roads in the 1937 Survey was not representative (Cf. Poona Part I: Footnote, p. 72) there can be no valid comparisons as between the surveys in regard to this ward so that the changes noted there have little comparative significance. It is important to keep these considerations in mind to get the proper significance of the discussion that follows.

carefully worked out.† In all we reduced them to the following groups and sub-groups. We list these below with some comments: (1) Marathas, (2) Deshastha Brahmins—the term “Deshastha” embraces two important and a number of subsidiary separate sub-caste groups. But this omnibus term was used in the Indian Censuses in 1931 and before and is also frequently used in common parlance. As in the 1937 Survey our investigators failed to distinguish between these sub-groups. (3) Konknastha Brahmins; (4) Other Brahmins, including Saraswats; (5) Malis (Gardeners); (6) Dhangars and Gavalis (Shepherds and Cowherds); (7) Weaving Castes (Sali, Koshti, etc.); (8) Artisan Group I consists of castes which hereditarily work in metals of all kinds (gold, silver, copper, brass, bell-metal, etc.) together with Shimpis the hereditary clothier and tailor caste in Maharashtra; (9) Artisan Group II consists of miscellaneous kinds of services, trades and others such as barbers, washermen, potters, etc. i.e. castes which have been usually included in the group of public servants, *balutedars* in the village and a small group economically and socially similarly situated, like Buruds (basket makers); (10) Depressed Classes: Mahar, Mang, Chambhar and other Scheduled Castes; (11) Other Hindus—Other Hindus include some smaller communities as Khattris, Joshis and Pardeshis, a term which denotes a number of migrant castes from North India. (12) Lingayats; (13) Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains; (14) South Indians; (15) Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs; (16) Vaddars; (17) Muhommedans; (18) Christians; (19) Jews; (20) Parsis. In the groups that are regional or occupational different castes are mixed up; the other groups are homogeneous from the point of view of caste and religion.

A few comments on some of these groupings may be offered. The first twelve groups represent a classification of Maharashtrian Hindus. Group 13—Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains is both a religious and an occupational group. Jains in Poona mainly belonged to the Gujarati and Marwadi communities. In the returns of the latter two again Jains were not separately indicated. All the three were mainly engaged in trade and commerce. Group 15—Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs was formed to put into one group persons who were mainly refugees from Pakistan and formed a new group of immigrants, which was again too small to be dealt with in terms of sub-groups within it. In the 1937 Survey the number of persons belonging to these communities was very small and consequently they had not been put into a separate group. In the present survey this was not the case.

† P. 67 'Poona—A Socio-Economic Survey' Part II, D. R. Gadgil, Publication No. 25, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, (1952), herein after referred to as 'Poona, Part II'.

Such a detailed treatment of these different groups was necessary only in connection with the analysis of a small amount of data, as for example, data contained in this section. In the other contexts a further consolidation and reduction of these groups was necessary. It was again accomplished on the same principles as above. The 20 groups were reduced to 10 larger ones as follows: (1) Marathas; (2) All Brahmins; (3) Artisan Group I and II; (4) Depressed Classes; (5) Other Hindus—those Hindus not covered by the above; (6) Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs; (7) Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains; (8) Muhommedans; (9) Christians; (10) Parsis and Jews.

In Table 1.8 we present the distribution of families in different wards according to communities. Hindus formed the largest group. Muslims and Christians came next. Hindu families were concentrated mainly in the older parts of the city and in some of the additional wards covered in the present survey. In Sadashiv, Narayan, Shanwar, and Budhwar in the first group of wards and Aundh, Pashan, Bopodi, etc. Erandavana, Hingne, etc. and Hadapsar, Mundhawa, in the additional group of wards non-Hindu communities were insignificant or totally absent.

Next to Hindus, Muslims formed a major group, about 9 per cent of the total. They were concentrated in Shivajinagar, Suburban Roads and Yeravada and in Raviwar, Kasba, Mangalwar, Bhavani, Nana and Ganj—the old wards of the city. In Ghorpade and Gultekdi, Muslim families formed a little over 25 per cent of the total families there.

The next big group was that of Christians which formed about 3 per cent of the total families. They were found mainly in Suburban Roads and Yeravada, and in larger numbers in the two Cantonments.

We next attempt a comparison between the strength and the distribution of these religious communities and castes and sub-castes as revealed by the two surveys. Obviously the comparison is in respect of families in the first group of wards in the present survey which is comparable with the sample families of the 1937 Survey.

The proportion of Hindus had increased from about 84 per cent to about 89 per cent between the two surveys. Their concentration in different wards had not altered much. As in the 1937 Survey there were very few non-Hindu families in the present survey in Sadashiv, Narayan, Shanwar and Budhwar. As compared to the 1937 Survey the Muslims recorded a decline from about

✓ TABLE No. 1.8

Wardwise classification of sample families according to Community.

Wards	Marathas	Desh. Brahmins	Kok. Brahmins	Other Brahmins	Total Brahmins	Malis	Dhargars & Gaolis	Weaving Castes	Artisan Group I	Artisan Group II	Kolis & Bhois	Mahars	Chambhars	Other Depressed Classes
Shivajinagar	115	47	37	10	94	6	6	1	5	10	1	18	3	11
Sadashiv	105	121	149	22	292	6	2	2	3	14	1	1	6	3
Narayan	51	31	46	9	86	1	—	—	3	6	—	3	1	4
Shanwar	49	66	52	28	146	4	2	—	7	6	1	—	—	1
Budhwar	42	57	29	16	102	9	—	—	18	2	2	1	—	—
Raviwar	48	15	3	14	32	3	4	3	29	19	2	1	9	2
Kasba	65	56	8	20	84	8	4	7	28	17	17	6	3	11
Mangalwar	30	1	1	—	2	2	3	—	1	2	1	29	1	11
Somwar	49	37	3	5	45	9	3	6	4	7	2	6	2	1
Rasta	16	7	3	13	23	2	1	—	10	1	1	4	—	—
Nagesh	9	4	—	1	5	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—
Ganesh	48	2	1	—	3	7	2	—	10	2	2	2	5	—
Nana	58	2	—	1	3	8	7	10	4	4	—	8	6	16
Bhavani	34	2	1	5	8	13	3	34	3	7	1	33	2	38
Ganj	23	—	—	2	2	5	3	45	5	4	4	5	6	10
Vetal (Gurwar)	54	1	1	4	6	4	2	9	2	3	2	2	1	1

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✓ TABLE No. 1.8—(Contd.)

Wardwise classification of sample families according to Community.

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Wards	Total Depressed Classes	Pardeshis	Other Hindus	Gujaratis	Marwadis	Jains	South Indians	Total Hindus	Muhammedans	Christians	Jews	Parsis	GRAND TOTAL
Shivajinagar	32	2	49	6	2	7	9	345	23	5	—	—	373
Sadashiv	10	3	17	5	1	2	2	465	1	—	—	—	466
Narayan	8	—	12	2	—	1	—	170	—	—	—	—	170
Shanwar	1	—	13	—	—	1	—	230	2	—	—	—	232
Budhwar	1	—	25	3	1	4	1	210	—	1	—	—	211
Raviwar	12	7	27	20	7	20	2	235	48	—	—	—	283
Kasba	20	3	12	2	1	1	3	272	19	2	—	—	293
Mangalwar	41	1	8	—	2	1	1	95	9	1	—	—	105
Somwar	9	3	26	2	—	1	7	173	10	3	1	—	187
Rasta	4	3	13	1	—	2	9	86	6	10	1	3	106
Nagesh	1	2	3	—	—	1	2	29	5	1	—	—	35
Ganesh	7	1	12	1	3	4	1	103	12	—	—	—	115
Nana	30	3	21	2	3	5	10	168	53	11	1	3	236
Bhavani	73	—	55	6	2	16	4	259	66	12	—	2	339
Ganj	21	10	11	2	1	4	2	142	22	1	—	—	165
Vetal (Gurwar)	4	10	18	5	—	11	—	130	14	4	—	—	148

CHANGING PATTERN

TABLE No. 18—(Contd.)

Wardwise classification of sample families according to Community.

Wards	Marathas	Desh. Brahmins	Kok. Brahmins	Other Brahmins	Total Brahmins	Malis	Dhangars & Gaolis	Weaving Castes	Artisan Group I	Artisan Group II	Kolis & Bhois	Mahars	Chambhars	Other Depressed Classes
Shukrawar	142	66	33	3	102	17	7	6	15	20	2	4	5	5
Ghorpade & Gultekdi	8	1	—	1	2	2	1	2	—	1	—	3	4	2
Suburban Roads	40	2	2	7	11	8	1	1	2	4	3	49	1	7
Yeravada	24	2	—	2	4	—	2	—	—	3	1	27	—	8
Wakdewadi	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
Navi Khadki	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Sangamwadi	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—
Total for the I group of Wards	1027	520	369	163	1052	117	53	126	155	133	45	211	56	137

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TABLE No. 1.8—(Contd.)
Wardwise classification of sample families according to Community.

Wards	Total Depressed Classes	Pardeshis	Other Hindus	Gujaratis	Marwadis	Jains	South Indians	Total Hindus	Muhammedans	Christians	Jews	Parsis	GRAND TOTAL
Shukrawar	14	5	59	10	2	18	2	421	16	6	—	—	443
Ghorpade & Gultekdi	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	25	10	3	—	—	38
Suburban Road	57	6	21	—	—	—	5	159	26	16	—	4	205
Yeravada	35	3	16	1	1	—	3	98	22	13	—	—	133
Wakdewadi	4	—	1	1	1	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	15
Navi Khadki	10	—	4	—	—	—	—	21	5	2	—	—	28
Sangamwadi	1	2	5	—	—	—	1	20	1	—	—	—	21
Total for the I group of Wards	404	64	429	69	27	99	69	3869	372	91	3	12	4,347

TABLE No. 1.8—(Contd.)

Wardwise classification of sample families according to Community.

Wards	Marathas	Desh. Brahmins	Kok. Brahmins	Other Brahmins	Total Brahmins	Malis	Dhangars & Gaolis	Weaving Castes	Artisan Group I	Artisan Group II	Kolis & Ehois	Mahars	Chambhars	Other Depressed Classes
Aundh, Pashan, etc.	30	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	5	2	19	2	14
Bibewadi, etc.	11	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	1
Erandavana, Hingne, etc.	26	13	10	2	25	5	—	1	2	5	1	—	—	—
Ghorpadi village	12	1	—	2	3	3	—	1	2	—	—	14	2	4
Hadapsar, Mundhwa	35	1	—	2	3	20	1	—	3	3	2	3	1	19
Wanavdi	10	—	—	1	1	8	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	14
Poona Cantt.	25	4	—	—	4	9	10	—	29	5	—	50	4	14
Kirkee Cantt.	43	6	4	—	10	2	1	1	8	1	1	39	—	66
Total for Additional Group of Wards	192	27	16	7	50	51	16	4	45	19	6	131	11	132
GRAND TOTAL	1219	547	385	170	1102	168	69	130	200	152	51	342	67	269

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TABLE No. 18—(Contd.)
Wardwise classification of sample families according to Community.

Wards	Total Depressed Classes	Pardeshis	Other Hindus	Gujeratis	Marwadis	Jains	South Indians	Total Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Jews	Parsis	GRAND TOTAL
Aundh, Pashan, etc.	35	2	43	1	—	2	11	141	4	9	—	—	154
Bibewadi, etc.	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	24	3	6	—	—	33
Erandavana, Hingne	—	—	13	—	—	—	1	79	—	—	—	—	79
Ghorpadi village	20	—	13	—	—	1	11	66	11	6	—	—	83
Hadapsar, Mundhwa	23	1	14	—	—	—	2	107	3	—	—	—	110
Wanavdi	17	2	6	—	—	—	2	47	3	6	—	—	56
Poona Cantt.	68	4	50	12	2	16	15	249	68	64	1	24	406
Kirkee Cantt.	105	1	42	4	1	8	32	260	26	44	—	3	333
Total for Additional Group of Wards	274	11	184	17	3	27	74	973	118	185	1	27	1,254
GRAND TOTAL	678	75	613	86	30	126	143	4842	490	226	4	39	5,601

9 per cent to 4 per cent in the present survey. Their distribution among different wards had mainly altered in the case of Nihal as between the two surveys. While in the 1937 Survey 75 per cent of the total families in this ward were Muslims, in the present survey they were only 15 per cent. Some part of this general decline in the proportion of Muslims might be attributed to the migration of families of this community to Pakistan after 1947. The Christians as a whole showed a small decline between the surveys. Their proportion in Ganj and Vetal (Guruwar) had also declined.

Among Hindus, Marathas formed the largest community. Compared with the 1937 Survey, however, they showed a decline from 29 per cent to about 23 per cent of the total in the first group of wards. Except in Sadashiv, Narayan, Shanwar, Budhwar, Suburban Roads, Yeravada, in all the other wards in the first group, the Marathas were in majority*. The Brahmins were in majority in Sadashiv, Narayan, Shanwar and Budhwar and showed some concentration in Shivajinagar, Kasba, Somwar and Shukrawar in the first group of wards.† Among Brahmins the Deshastha Brahmins were somewhat more numerous than Konkanastha Brahmins. As compared with the 1937 Survey, the proportion of Brahmin families in the comparable area seemed to have increased from 18 per cent to about 25 per cent in the present survey. The increase was particularly among Deshastha Brahmins, their proportion in the comparable area increasing from about 8 per cent in the 1937 Survey to about 12 per cent in this survey. Other Brahmins formed about 4 per cent of the total families. Their proportion in the total, as compared with the 1937 Survey, seemed to have increased a little.

Malis which formed about 4 per cent and Dhangar, Gaolis which formed about 1 per cent of the total families in 1937 retained the same proportion in the present survey. Similarly the weaving castes which formed about 1 per cent of the total families maintained the same proportion in the two surveys.

The Artisan Group I, consisting of the communities engaged in metal work and tailoring showed a decline from about 5 per cent in the 1937 Survey to about 2 per cent in this. The proportion of families belonging to Artisan Group II remained unchanged at about 3 per cent. Similarly Koli and Bhoi families formed about one per cent of the total in both the surveys.

* In the additional group of wards, Marathas were in a minority in Wanavdi and the Cantonments where there was a cosmopolitan and mixed population.

† In the additional group of wards, Brahmins showed some concentration in Erandavanã. They were quite insignificant in others.

Mahar families were about 5 per cent of the total families in both the surveys. As in the 1937 Survey they showed concentrations in Shivajinagar, Mangalwar, Bhawani, Suburban Roads and Yeravada. Chambhar families maintained a proportion of one per cent in both the surveys. Unlike other depressed classes, they were scattered in different wards of the city. The remaining Depressed class families formed about 3 per cent of the total families in both the surveys. Important among them were Mangs who were concentrated in Nana, Bhavani, Ganj and Kasba.

The Pardeshi families showed a fall in proportion from about 4 per cent in the 1937 Survey to about 1 per cent in the present survey. The Gujarati-Marwadi--Jains were concentrated in the business areas of the city like Raviwar, Shukrawar and Bhavani. A comparison with the 1937 Survey shows a decline in Vetal Peth, in particular and an overall fall in their strength. The South Indians formed a little over 1 per cent in both the surveys. They were found all over the city though they showed some concentration in Somwar, Rasta and Nana.†

In the present survey Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajput families accounted for about 2 per cent of the total. These were mainly concentrated in Shivajinagar, Bhavani and the Poona Cantonment.

In short we can say that the old historical distribution of communities in different wards had not markedly changed though there were certain minor variations such as the increase in the proportion of Brahmin families, etc.

7. *Educational Status**:—In Table 1.9 is presented information regarding literates, illiterates and educands by sex and age. We start by comparing the findings of this survey for the comparable area with those of the 1937 Survey. The first significant change was the fall in the number of illiterates. Illiterate male adults in the 1937 Survey were about 28 per cent of the total adult population whereas in the first group of wards of the present survey, their percentage had fallen to about 19. The other change was a small increase in the number of educands—from about 9 per cent to about 12 per cent. A similar change was witnessed among the female adult population. The percentage of illiterates among them had fallen from 71 per cent to about 50 per cent and the proportion of the educands had risen from 3 per cent to 5 per cent.

† In the additional group of wards, South Indians showed concentration in the Cantonments.

* Poona, Part I, p. 52.

TABLE No. 1.9.
Distribution of Male and Female, adult and non-adult, Population by Educational Status.

Wards	MALES											
	Adults			Non-Adults					Total			
	Literate Educands	Not stated	Illiterate	Literate	Educands	Below 6 years of age	Illiterate	Literate	Educands	Not stated & below 6 years of age	Illiterate	
Shivajinagar	389	90	—	81	5	166	152	17	394	256	152	98
Sadashiv	521	113	1	54	5	197	181	2	526	310	182	56
Narayan	198	45	—	37	6	76	84	4	204	121	84	41
Shanwar	273	54	1	30	3	112	77	3	276	166	78	33
Budhwar	261	34	—	17	3	92	86	3	264	126	86	20
Raviwar	367	47	—	48	2	118	117	6	369	165	117	54
Kasba	322	41	2	79	2	118	106	32	324	159	106	111
Mangalwar	86	8	—	50	1	22	44	13	87	30	44	63
Shanwar	214	29	1	36	5	61	79	2	219	90	80	38
Rasta	122	28	—	10	—	54	50	2	122	82	50	12
Nagesh	47	4	—	7	—	15	16	—	47	19	16	7
Ganesh	106	23	—	33	2	43	59	5	108	66	59	38
Nana	252	22	—	75	10	103	109	21	262	125	109	96

POPULATION

TABLE No. 19—(Contd.)
 Distribution of Male and Female, adult and non-adult, Population by Educational Status.

Wards	MALES											
	Adults			Non-Adults					Total			
	Literate	Educands	Not stated	Illiterate	Literate	Educands	Below 6 years of age	Illiterate	Literate	Educands	Not stated & below 6 years of age	Illiterate
Bhavani	292	31	—	143	8	126	158	87	300	157	158	180
Ganj	163	13	1	74	3	68	77	7	166	81	78	81
Vetal	173	18	1	30	3	62	69	2	176	80	70	32
Shukrawar	445	85	—	121	7	155	215	14	452	240	215	135
Ghorpade & Gultekdi	26	2	—	17	2	9	15	1	28	11	17	18
Suburban Roads	202	16	—	80	5	84	102	12	207	100	102	92
Yeravada	114	7	—	52	—	36	64	7	114	43	64	59
Wakdewadi	21	2	—	4	—	7	9	—	21	9	9	4
Navi Khadki	30	2	1	9	1	16	14	2	31	18	15	11
Sangamwadi	21	1	—	5	1	10	7	4	22	11	7	9
TOTAL for the 1 group of wards	4645	715	8	1092	74	1750	1890	196	4719	2465	1898	1288

TABLE No. 1.9—(Contd.)

Distribution of Male and Female, adult and non-adult, Population by Educational Status.

Wards	FEMALES											
	Adults				Non-Adults				Total			
	Literate	Educands	Not stated	Illiterate	Literate	Educands	Below 6 years of age	Illiterate	Literate	Educands	Not stated & below 6 years of age	Illiterate
Shivajinagar	242	22	—	257	20	132	138	30	262	154	138	287
Sadashiv	353	62	—	178	7	176	130	15	360	238	130	193
Narayan	162	24	1	88	10	54	63	10	172	78	64	98
Shanwar	220	29	1	93	7	101	92	5	227	130	93	98
Budhwar	184	25	—	81	2	70	77	6	186	95	77	87
Raviwar	198	16	—	195	11	93	137	11	209	109	137	206
Kasba	177	18	2	199	15	103	121	53	192	121	123	252
Mangalwar	22	1	1	108	2	15	37	11	24	16	38	119
Somwar	113	9	—	118	2	44	93	6	115	53	98	124
Rasta	93	11	—	53	2	40	36	6	95	51	36	59
Nagesh	21	3	—	19	1	9	21	2	22	12	21	21
Ganesh	43	9	3	96	2	35	41	11	45	44	44	107
Nana	104	11	—	207	15	80	99	38	119	91	99	245

POPULATION

Table 1.9—(Contd.)

Distribution of Male and Female, adult and non-adult Population by Educational Status.

Wards	FEMALES											
	Adults				Non-Adults				Total			
	Literate	Educands	Not stated	Illiterate	Literate	Educands	Below 6 years of age	Illiterate	Literate	Educands	Not stated below 6 years of age	Illiterate
Bhavani	113	9	—	334	11	63	129	39	124	72	129	373
Ganj	50	8	4	170	14	43	90	22	64	51	94	192
Vetal	79	8	—	125	8	62	75	8	87	70	75	133
Shukrawar	272	48	4	315	13	141	164	36	285	189	168	351
Ghorpade & Gultekdi	11	1	—	44	4	8	11	—	15	9	11	44
Suburban Roads	92	3	—	170	18	71	100	21	110	74	100	191
Yeravada	35	2	—	120	4	28	57	24	39	30	57	144
Wakdewadi	4	1	—	18	1	—	8	3	5	1	8	21
Navi Khadki	10	—	—	37	1	13	15	8	11	13	15	45
Sangamwadi	8	—	—	19	—	3	14	—	8	3	14	19
TOTAL for the 1 group of wards	2606	320	16	3044	170	1384	1748	365	2776	1704	1764	3409

Table No. 1.9—(Contd.)

Distribution of Male and Female, adult and non-adult Population by Educational Status.

Wards	Adults				MALES Non-Adults				Total			
	Literate	Educands	Not stated	Illiterate	Literate	Educands	Below 6 years of age	Illiterate	Literate	Educands	Not stated & below 6 years of age	Illiterate
Aundh, Pashan, etc.	125	9	—	85	10	47	67	8	135	56	67	93
Bibewadi, Dhanori, Kondawa, Padmanagar, Gowardhanwadi	24	2	—	12	—	13	16	—	24	15	16	12
Erandavana, Hingne, Kotharud	67	9	—	43	—	26	32	18	67	35	32	61
Ghorpadi village	72	6	—	45	2	29	44	7	74	35	44	52
Hadapsar, Mundhwa	68	3	—	58	4	31	59	9	72	34	59	67
Wanavdi	40	4	—	29	3	25	25	5	43	29	25	34
Poona Cantt.	459	58	—	106	9	202	158	41	468	260	158	147
Kirkee Cantt.	383	20	—	116	3	169	184	19	386	189	184	135
Total for Additional groups of wards 1238		111	—	494	31	542	585	107	1269	653	585	601
GRAND TOTAL	5883	826	—	1586	105	2292	2475	303	6102	3118	2483	1916

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Table No. 1.9—(Contd.)

Distribution of Male and Female, adult and non-adult Population by Educational Status.

Wards	Adults			FEMALES Non-Adults				Total				
	Literate	Educands	Not stated	Illiterate	Literate	Educands	Below 6 years of age	Illiterate	Literate	Educands	Not stated & below 6 years of age	Illiterate
Aundh, Pashan, etc.	37	1	—	156	3	30	76	32	40	31	76	188
Bibewadi, Dhanori, Kondawa, Padmanagar, Gowardhanwadi	13	4	—	29	1	10	16	4	14	14	16	33
Erandavana, Hingne, Kotharud	41	5	2	59	1	16	36	14	42	21	38	73
Ghorpadi village	22	5	—	106	—	20	42	20	22	25	42	126
Hadapsar, Mundhwa	26	1	—	117	1	24	37	22	27	25	37	139
Wanavdi	12	1	—	53	2	15	25	15	14	16	25	68
Poona Cantt.	274	27	—	304	23	155	130	40	297	182	130	344
Kirkee Cantt.	163	8	—	288	15	103	168	52	178	111	168	340
Total for Additional groups of	588	52	2	1112	46	373	530	199	634	425	532	1311
GRAND TOTAL	3194	372	18	4156	216	1757	2278	564	3410	2129	2296	4720

In the 1937 Survey it was found that in the male adult population in some of the wards like Mangalwar and Bhavani the number of illiterates exceeded the number of literates. In the present survey, however, this was not so in any of the wards of the first group. In the female adult population, however, even in the present survey in some wards like Nana, Bhavani, Mangalwar, Ganj and Vetal (Gurwar) the number of illiterates exceeded the number of literates. The only change in the distribution in the 1937 Survey and the present survey was that whereas it was almost a common feature in the 1937 Survey, in the present survey, it was to be found in certain wards only. So also the cases of wards where illiterates outnumbered literates were fewer in the present survey than in the previous one.

As in the 1937 Survey in Rasta, Narayan and Somwar the percentage of literates was quite high in the present survey also. Similarly the proportion of illiterate female adults was quite high in Mangalwar and Bhavani in both the surveys.

The non-adult group includes, of course, children below the age of six who would not normally either be literates or educands. Therefore, in confining our attention to persons in age-group 6 to 15 we may be said to be dealing with numbers who may be fairly expected either to be attending school or to have left school after attaining literacy.* The Poona Municipal Corporation had made primary education compulsory for non-adults. Only about 11 per cent of the male non-adults and 22 per cent of female non-adults in the age group 6-14 years were found to be illiterate in our sample. In the school going age group, the educands among male non-adults and female non-adults were 85 per cent and 69 per cent respectively. The balance of about 4 per cent and 9 per cent among the male-non-adult and female-non-adult school going children respectively accounted for the class of those who had completed their education or rather had left school.

The information regarding educational status gathered in our survey can be used for gauging the success or otherwise of the scheme of compulsory primary education adopted by the Poona Municipality. Free and compulsory education was introduced in Nana, Bhavani, Ganj, Gultekdi and Ghorpade wards on 2nd December 1929. Compulsion was also made applicable to other parts of the city municipal area from 1 April 1943. (cf. Administrative Report of the Poona Municipal Corporation, 1950-51). At the time of our survey, therefore, it could be expected that all non-adults ex-

* Cf. Poona, Part I, p. 54.

cluding those below 6 years of age in all wards of the city municipal area would be either educands or literate if the scheme of compulsory education was successfully executed. In Table 1.10 we give the total number of non-adults above 6 years of age distributed into literates, educands and illiterates and the proportion of illiterates to the total non-adults above 6 years of age, separately for males and females.

In wards constituting the old Poona City Municipality the proportion of illiterates among the non-adult males above 6 was lower than among the same class of females. But the variations in different wards were very significant. If special attention be directed those wards where the scheme of compulsory education had been in force since 1929, we find that the proportion of illiterates to non-adults above six ranged between 8 and 21 per cent among males and between 0 and 34 per cent among females in these wards. Kasba and Mangalwar wards showed higher percentages than these. In Rasta the proportion among males was the highest in all wards. Only among males in Nihal, and among females in Ghorpade-Gultekdi was there not a single case of illiteracy among the non-adults above 6 years of age. Of these only the latter ward had been under the compulsory primary education scheme since 1929. On the whole it is clear that the scheme of compulsory primary education has not been completely successful and the slow progress in some of the wards where it has been the longest in operation, is very discouraging.*

* The scheme of free and compulsory education was made applicable to the whole area of the Poona Municipal Corporation in 1950. At the time of our survey therefore the scheme had been in operation for more than 3 years at least in the Corporation area. The assessment of the success of the scheme can be made by examining the data furnished by the Municipal Corporation, itself. The table below gives the number of children of school-going age found not attending schools and the number of those who were made to attend by attendance orders, prosecutions, etc. for the years 1949-50 to 1954-55. (Administrative Report of the Poona Municipal Corporation, 1954-55).

Year	Census of children of school-going age found not attending schools.	Out of the previous column how many were made to attend by attendance orders, prosecution, etc.
1949-50	3,708	2,062
1950-51	5,582	1,966
1951-52	8,040	2,226
1952-53	8,488	2,447
1953-54	6,146	2,572
1954-55	5,637	2,081

So far we were considering the data in respect of those wards which are comparable with the wards covered during the 1937 Survey. We now proceed to study the features of the additional wards covered during the present survey. It revealed some important characteristics as compared with the first group. In the first instance, the proportion of the illiterate population was larger in them than in the first group of wards. It was 27 per cent among male-adults and 63 per cent among female-adults. Among the male and female non-adults of school-going age it was 16 per cent and 32 per cent respectively.

A detailed tabulation showed that about one-fifth of the male adults were illiterates, about 10 per cent were educands and the remaining were non-educands. Of the educands about 3 per cent were in primary schools, about 15 per cent in middle schools i.e. the 5th, 6th and 7th standards, and 45 per cent in high schools. About 35 per cent were in colleges. About two per cent of male educands were in postgraduate classes. In the non-educands 11 per cent were able to read and write only. About 25 per cent had been educated upto the primary 4th standard, about 20 per cent upto middle school, and an equal proportion had received education upto the matriculation. About 17 per cent were matriculates. A little over 5 per cent were graduates. Those who held a Master's Degree or those who had technical education hardly accounted for about one per cent of the male non-educands.

In the female adult population more than 50 per cent were illiterate, about 5 per cent were educands and the remaining were non-educands. Of the educands, 7 per cent were in primary schools, 15 per cent were in middle schools and 50 per cent in high schools. The female adults in colleges were about 26 per cent of the total educands. Among the non-educands 19 per cent were only able to read and write, 30 per cent had been educated upto the primary 4th standard only. Only 23 per cent were educated upto the middle school standard and 12 per cent upto the matriculation. The proportion of matriculates and graduates among the female adults was about 8 per cent and 3 per cent respectively. Only a few had undergone technical education.

(Continued from last page)

The number of children of school-going age not attending schools actually went up from 3,708 in 1949-50 to 8,488 in 1952-53. It declined to 6,146 in 1953-54 and to 5,637 in 1954-55. The number of children made to attend compulsorily had increased by about 500 during 1949-50—1953-54. It was almost the same in 1954-55 as in 1949-50. These figures do indicate a certain degree of success of the scheme of free compulsory education adopted by the Municipal Corporation in 1950.

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TABLE No. 1.10.

Total number of male and female non-adults above 6 years of age distributed into literates, educands and illiterates and the proportion of illiterates to the total.

Wards 1	Male non-adults				% of Col.4 to col. 5 6	Female non-adults				% of Col 9 to col. 10 11
	Literates 2	Educands 3	Illiterates 4	Total 5		Literates 7	Educands 8	Illiterates 9	Total 10	
Shivajinagar	5	166	17	183	9.0	20	132	30	182	16.5
Sadashiv	5	197	2	204	1.0	7	176	15	198	7.6
Narayan	6	76	4	86	4.6	10	54	10	74	13.5
Shanwar	3	112	3	118	2.5	7	101	5	113	4.4
Budhwar	3	92	3	98	3.1	2	70	6	78	7.7
Raviwar	2	118	6	126	4.8	11	93	11	115	9.6
Kasba	2	118	32	152	21.0	15	103	53	171	31.0
Mangalwar	1	22	13	36	36.1	2	15	11	28	39.2
Somwar	5	61	2	68	2.9	2	44	6	52	11.5
Rasta	—	54	2	56	3.6	2	40	6	48	12.5
Nagesh	—	15	—	15	0.0	1	9	2	12	16.7
Ganesh	2	43	5	50	10.0	2	35	11	48	22.9
Nana	10	103	21	134	15.7	15	80	38	133	28.6
Bhavani	8	126	37	171	21.6	11	63	39	113	34.5
Ganj	3	68	7	78	9.0	14	43	22	79	27.8
Vetal (Gurwar)	3	62	2	67	3.0	8	62	8	78	10.2
Shukrawar	7	155	14	176	7.9	13	141	36	190	18.9
Ghorpade & Gultekdi	2	9	1	12	8.3	4	8	—	12	—
Suburban Roads	5	84	12	101	11.9	18	71	21	110	19.1
Yeravada	—	36	7	43	16.3	4	28	24	56	42.8

TABLE No. 1.10—(Contd.)

Total number of male and female non-adults above 6 years of age distributed into literates, educands and illiterates and the proportion of illiterates to the total.

Wards 1	Male non-adults				% of col. 4 to col. 5 6	Female non-adults				% of col. 9 to col. 10. 11
	Literates 2	Educands 3	Illiterates 4	Total 5		Literates 7	Educands 8	Illiterates 9	Total 10	
Wakdewadi	—	7	—	7	—	1	—	3	4	75.0
Navi Khadki	1	16	2	19	11.1	1	13	8	22	36.4
Sangamwadi	1	10	4	15	28.6	—	3	—	3	—
Total for the I Group of wards 74	74	1750	196	2020	9.7	170	1384	365	1919	19.0
Aundh,										
Pashan, etc.	10	47	8	65	12.3	3	30	32	65	49.2
Bibewadi, etc.	—	13	—	13	—	1	10	4	15	26.7
Erandavana, etc.	—	26	18	44	40.9	1	16	14	31	45.1
Ghorpadi pillage	2	29	7	38	18.4	—	20	20	40	50.0
Hadapsar,										
Mundhwa	4	31	9	44	20.4	1	24	22	47	46.8
Wanavdi	3	25	5	33	15.1	2	15	15	32	46.9
Poona Cantt.	9	202	41	252	16.3	23	155	40	218	18.3
Kirkee Cantt.	3	169	19	191	9.9	15	103	52	170	30.6
Total for Addi- tional group of wards	31	542	107	680	15.7	46	373	199	618	32.2
Total for All Wards	105	2292	303	2700	11.2	216	1757	564	2537	22.2

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Among the male non-adults it was noted that about 48 per cent were not of the school-going age i.e. they were below 6 years of age, about 6 per cent were illiterates, about two per cent were non-educands and the remaining, about 44 per cent, were educands. Of the non-educands, 9 per cent were able to read and write only, about 51 per cent of them had left the school before completing the primary 4th standard and the remaining 20 per cent had been educated upto the middle school standard. In the educands about two-thirds were in primary-schools, about 27 per cent were in middle schools and the remaining about 10 per cent were in high schools.

Among the female non-adults, the distribution of the educands was almost the same as among the male non-adults. Among the non-educands, however, there were some differences. For instance, 19 per cent of the non-educands were only able to read and write, about 74 per cent had been educated upto primary 4th standard only, about 5 per cent upto the middle school and about 2 per cent upto the high school standard.

We must now proceed to present information regarding those who had a university degree or who were studying in the colleges. In some wards, these formed a little over 10 per cent of the total male adult population in them. Such persons were mainly found in Sadashiv, Shivajinagar, Narayan, Somwar, Shanwar, Rasta and Shukrawar. In Erandavana and Poona Cantonment they formed about 5 per cent of the total male adult population of these wards. As regards the female adults, there were a few cases of this type and they were also mainly concentrated in the same wards. In Mangalwar, Ghorpade and Gultekdi, Ghorpadi, Hadapsar and Mundhwa and Wanavdi there was not even a single case falling in this category.

Table 1.11 gives the distribution of the sample population according to communities and educational status. In the total male adult population in the sample more than 70 per cent were literate, about 10 per cent were educands and about 20 per cent were illiterate. The proportion of illiterates exceeded 30 per cent among Marathas and Depressed classes. Among Brahmins only one per cent were illiterate. Among Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs, Gujarati-Marwadi Jains, Christians and Parsis also the proportion of illiterates was low. Brahmins showed a higher proportion of educands than the general average whereas in the two Artisan groups and Depressed classes it was much below the general average.

In the total non-adult population in the sample, about 2 per cent were literates, about 44 per cent educands and about 6 per cent illiterates. The remaining, about 48 per cent were below the school-

going age. Literates in the non-adult group were children who had left school after attaining literacy. Very few such cases were found among Brahmins and Parsis. In other community groups also they normally did not exceed 3 per cent. As in the male adult population, here also among Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains, Christians and Parsis, the proportion of illiterates was much below the general average.

About 40 per cent of the total female-adults in the sample population were literate, about 5 per cent educands and the remaining about 55 per cent illiterate. The proportion of literates was much above the general average among Brahmins, Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs, Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains, Christians and Parsis. On the other hand it was much below the general average among Marathas and Depressed classes. The same was the case with the female adult educands. The proportion was above the general average in Brahmins, Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs and Christians and below the average in Marathas, Artisan Groups I and II and Depressed classes.

4 per cent of the female non-adults in the sample population were literates, 36 per cent educands and about 12 per cent were illiterates. The remaining about 48 per cent were below the school-going age. Marathas, Other Hindus, Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains and Muslims had a higher proportion of literates than the average whereas Brahmins and Christians had a lower average. In the case of educands, Brahmins, Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs, Christians and Parsis also had quite a high average whereas Marathas and Depressed classes showed a lower proportion than the general average. The proportion of illiterates was higher among Depressed classes, Other Hindus and Muslims and lower than the general average in others. The proportion of the female-non-adults below the school going age varied between 40 and 50 per cent in most of the groups. Brahmins and Christians had a lower proportion of literates and a higher proportion of educands whereas Depressed classes, Other Hindus and Muslims had a higher proportion of literates and a lower proportion of educands.

In the male adult population among the educands who formed about 10 per cent of the total male adults, about fifty per cent were in high schools. About one-third were college-going and the remaining were school-going. The highschool and the college-going adult educands came mainly from the Brahmins and Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs, Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains and Other Hindus. Of the adult female educands, more than half belonged to Brahmins and quite a large number of them attended college. Among Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs, Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains and Christians also

TABLE No. 1.11.

Distribution of Population of Different Communities into Educands and Non-educands according to their educational status.

Educands.

I Group of Wards.

	Laterates	Upto 4th Std.	Upto 7th Std.	Upto 11th Std.	Matriculates	Graduates	Master's Degree holders	Technically Qualified	TOTAL
Male-Adults									
Marathas	—	9	25	58	20	8	2	—	122
Brahmins	—	3	20	157	116	25	7	3	331
Artisan Groups I & II	—	2	9	26	2	2	—	1	42
Depressed classes	—	1	6	4	—	1	—	—	12
Other Hindus	—	4	10	34	25	5	—	1	79
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	—	1	2	14	10	—	—	1	28
Sindhi-Panjabi-Sikh-Rajputs	—	3	5	22	11	3	—	—	44
Muhommedans	—	2	16	10	8	3	—	—	39
Christians	—	1	12	3	1	—	—	—	17
Parsis and Jews	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total	—	26	105	328	193	48	9	6	715
Male-Non-adults									
Marathas	1	242	91	13	—	—	—	—	347
Brahmins	6	236	148	86	—	—	—	—	476
Artisan Groups I & II	2	113	52	6	—	—	—	—	173
Depressed classes	1	103	38	7	—	—	—	—	149
Other Hindus	—	150	68	30	1	—	—	—	249
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	1	29	10	7	—	—	—	—	47
Sindhi-Panjabi-Sikh-Rajputs	2	57	32	11	—	—	—	—	102
Muhommedans	1	114	35	8	—	—	—	—	158
Christians	1	28	9	9	—	—	—	—	47
Parsis and Jews	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Total	15	1072	484	178	1	—	—	—	1750

TABLE No. 1.11—(Contd.)

Distribution of Population of Different Communities into Educands and Non-educands according to their educational status.

Educands.

I Group of Wards.

	Literates	Upto 4th Std.	Upto 7th Std.	Upto 11th Std.	Matriculates	Graduates	Master's Degree holders	Technically Qualified	TOTAL
Female-Adults									
Marathas	—	4	10	4	2	—	—	—	20
Brahmins	—	4	24	108	45	9	1	2	193
Artisan Groups I & II	1	1	4	5	3	1	—	—	15
Depressed classes	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	4
Other Hindus	—	5	9	14	9	2	—	—	39
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	—	1	1	3	5	—	—	—	10
Sindhi-Panjabi-Sikh-Rajputs	—	1	2	11	—	1	—	—	15
Muhommedans	1	3	2	5	2	—	—	—	13
Christians	—	—	2	3	3	1	—	—	9
Parsis and Jews	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Total	2	19	55	156	71	14	1	2	320
Female-Non-adults									
Marathas	—	187	50	8	—	—	—	—	245
Brahmins	5	226	149	44	—	—	—	—	424
Artisan Groups I & II	1	95	37	3	—	—	—	—	136
Depressed classes	—	78	8	1	—	—	—	—	87
Other Hindus	—	153	51	13	—	—	—	—	217
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	—	26	15	4	—	—	—	—	45
Sindhi-Panjabi-Sikh-Rajputs	—	44	16	3	—	—	—	—	63
Muhommedans	2	91	18	2	—	—	—	—	113
Christians	—	26	14	5	—	—	—	—	45
Parsis and Jews	—	1	5	3	—	—	—	—	9
Total	8	929	363	86	—	—	—	—	1884

TABLE No. 1.11—(Contd.)

Distribution of Population of Different Communities into Educands and Non-educands according to their educational status.

Educands.

Additional Group of Wards.

	Literates	Upto 4th Std.	Upto 7th Std.	Upto 11th Std.	Matriculates	Graduates	Master's Degree holders	Technically Qualified	TOTAL
Male-Adults									
Marathas	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	6
Brahmins	—	—	1	7	10	1	1	—	20
Artisan Groups I & II	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	5
Depressed classes	—	—	10	3	5	—	—	—	18
Other Hindus	—	3	4	10	1	—	—	1	19
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	6
Sindhi-Panjabi-Sikh-Rajputs	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	11
Muhommedans	—	—	2	7	2	—	—	—	11
Christians	—	—	1	9	2	—	—	—	12
Parsis and Jews	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Total	—	4	21	52	29	2	1	2	111
Male-Non-adults									
Marathas	—	48	16	4	—	—	—	—	68
Brahmins	—	15	6	5	—	—	—	—	26
Artisan Groups I & II	—	17	12	4	—	—	—	1	34
Depressed classes	—	76	18	7	—	—	—	—	101
Other Hindus	—	100	27	13	—	—	—	—	140
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	—	24	6	2	—	—	—	—	32
Sindhi-Panjabi-Sikh-Rajputs	—	9	7	6	—	—	—	—	22
Muhommedans	—	27	15	7	—	—	—	—	49
Christians	—	30	20	7	—	—	—	—	57
Parsis and Jews	—	4	5	4	—	—	—	—	13
Total	—	350	132	59	—	—	—	1	542

TABLE No. 1.11—(Contd.)

Distribution of Population of Different Communities into Educands and Non-educands according to their educational status.

Educands.									
Additional Group of Wards.									
	Literates	Upto 4th Std.	Upto 7th Std.	Upto 11th Std.	Matriculates	Graduates	Master's Degree holders	Technically Qualified	TOTAL
Female-Adults									
Marathas	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Brahmins	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	5
Artisan Groups I & II	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
Depressed classes	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Hindus	—	3	1	3	2	—	—	—	9
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	—	—	1	6	3	1	—	—	11
Sindhi-Panjabi-Sikh-Rajputs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muhommedans	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	7
Christians	—	—	1	8	2	—	—	—	11
Parsis and Jews	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Total	—	4	5	31	11	1	—	—	52
Female-Non-adults									
Marathas	2	31	4	1	—	—	—	—	38
Brahmins	—	11	6	2	—	—	—	—	19
Artisan Groups I & II	—	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	20
Depressed classes	—	38	7	2	—	—	—	—	47
Other Hindus	—	62	8	4	—	—	—	—	74
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	—	17	7	7	—	—	—	—	31
Sindhi-Panjabi-Sikh-Rajputs	4	11	4	1	—	—	—	—	20
Muhommedans	—	38	8	—	—	—	—	—	46
Christians	—	37	24	6	1	—	—	—	68
Parsis and Jews	—	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	10
Total	6	264	76	26	1	—	—	—	373

CHANGING PATTERN

TABLE No. 1.11—(Contd.) ✓

Distribution of Population of Different Communities into Educands and Non-educands according to their educational status.

Non-Educands.
I Group of Wards.

	Illiterates	Literates	Upto 4th Std.	Upto 7th Std.	Upto 11th Std.	Matriculates	Graduates	Master's Degree holders	Technically Qualified	Not Stated	TOTAL
Male-Adults											
Marathas	404	119	335	269	99	62	10	2	1	1	1302
Brahmins	14	14	42	198	340	461	172	64	29	1	1325
Artisan Groups I & II	121	68	198	138	66	38	7	1	2	2	641
Depressed classes	229	81	128	67	23	10	—	—	—	1	539
Other											
Hindus	191	85	179	163	87	75	41	3	2	1	827
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	9	28	28	27	20	17	8	1	3	—	141
Sindhi-Punjabi-Sikh-Rajputs	8	26	62	104	45	30	5	3	2	1	286
Muhom-medans	104	60	168	126	39	19	9	3	1	1	530
Christians	12	10	14	17	37	14	10	4	—	—	118
Parsis & Jews	—	2	1	3	7	8	3	2	—	—	26
Total	1092	493	1165	1112	763	734	265	73	40	8	5745
Male-Non-adults											
Marathas	57	2	13	8	1	—	—	—	—	451	532
Brahmins	13	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	332	348
Artisan Groups I & II	22	1	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	238	274
Depressed classes	47	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	230	283
Other											
Hindus	25	2	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	266	302
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	49
Sindhi-Punjabi-Sikh-Rajputs	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	104	107
Muhom-medans	27	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	184	218
Christians	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	44
Parsis & Jews	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Total	196	14	39	20	1	—	—	—	—	1890	2160

TABLE No. 1.11—(Contd.)

Distribution of Population of Different Communities into Educands and Non-educands according to their educational status.

Non-Educands.
I Group of Wards.

	Illiterates	Literates	Upto 4th Std.	Upto 7th Std.	Upto 11th Std.	Matriculates	Graduates	Master's Degree holders	Technically Qualified	Not Stated	TOTAL
Female-Adults											
Marathas	945	79	122	100	16	5	2	—	—	6	1275
Brahmins	177	180	228	366	178	129	26	13	3	1	1301
Artisan Groups I & II	396	47	98	66	10	2	—	—	—	1	620
Depressed classes	513	22	34	15	3	—	—	—	—	—	587
Other Hindus	484	56	124	85	41	25	11	2	—	6	834
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	62	28	33	19	10	12	—	—	—	—	164
Sindhi-Punjabi-Sikh-Rajputs	100	37	62	36	7	2	1	—	—	2	247
Muhom-medans	349	27	73	43	7	10	—	—	—	—	509
Christians	18	11	13	34	17	13	3	1	2	—	112
Parsis & Jews	—	1	1	1	5	8	1	—	—	—	17
Total	3044	488	788	765	294	206	44	16	5	16	5666
Female-Non-adults											
Marathas	99	7	28	12	1	1	—	—	—	424	572
Brahmins	23	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	306	335
Artisan Groups I & II	50	5	16	15	2	—	—	—	—	242	319
Depressed classes	82	3	18	2	1	—	—	—	—	184	290
Other Hindus	56	3	14	5	3	—	—	—	—	249	330
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	52
Sindhi-Punjabi-Sikh-Rajputs	4	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	77	86
Muhom-medans	46	3	20	6	—	—	—	—	—	178	258
Christians	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	45
Parsis & Jews	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	365	25	104	33	7	1	—	—	—	1748	2282

TABLE No. 1.11—(Contd.)

Distribution of Population of Different Communities into Educands and Non-educands according to their educational status.

Non-Educands.
Additional Group of Wards.

	Illiterates	Literates	Upto 4th Std.	Upto 7th Std.	Upto 11th Std.	Matriculates	Graduates	Master's Degree holders	Technically Qualified	Not Stated	TOTAL
Male-Adults											
Marathas	94	18	68	53	17	10	1	—	1	—	262
Brahmins	2	1	3	7	16	21	11	4	3	—	68
Artisan Groups I & II	25	24	31	20	9	5	2	—	2	—	118
Depressed classes	148	24	98	65	15	4	1	—	1	—	356
Other											
Hindus	149	45	76	58	36	28	6	5	2	—	405
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	4	7	6	15	9	12	5	—	—	—	58
Sindhi-Punjabi-Sikh-Rajputs	2	13	10	24	15	8	—	1	—	—	73
Muhom-medans	50	29	31	41	17	9	1	—	—	—	178
Christians	19	12	23	43	65	15	2	1	1	—	181
Parsis & Jews	1	1	2	3	11	5	6	2	2	—	33
Total	494	174	348	329	210	117	35	13	12	—	1732
Male-Non-adults											
Marathas	21	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	106
Brahmins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20
Artisan Groups I & II	13	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	57
Depressed classes	29	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	134	168
Other											
Hindus	26	5	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	133	177
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	19	22
Sindhi-Punjabi-Sikh-Rajputs	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	26
Muhom-medans	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	82
Christians	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	56
Parsis & Jews	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9
Total	107	9	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	585	723

TABLE No. 1.11—(Contd.)

Distribution of Population of Different Communities into Educands and Non-educands according to their educational status.

Non-Educands.

Additional Group of Wards.

	Illiterates	Literates	Upto 4th Std.	Upto 7th Std.	Upto 11th Std.	Matriculates	Graduates	Master's Degree holders	Technically Qualified	Not Stated	TOTAL
Female-Adults											
Marathas	202	9	22	11	—	1	—	—	—	2	247
Brahmins	7	7	18	13	7	11	3	1	—	—	67
Artisan Groups I & II	74	11	17	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	111
Depressed Classes	343	7	22	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	387
Other Hindus	282	18	47	23	7	7	5	—	1	—	390
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	21	12	14	4	13	8	1	—	—	—	73
Sindhi-Punjabi-Sikh-Rajputs	30	10	6	11	7	3	—	—	—	—	67
Muhom-medans	94	23	19	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	152
Christians	57	20	23	38	15	11	1	1	2	—	168
Parsis & Jews	2	6	2	3	16	8	2	1	—	—	40
Total	1112	123	190	135	72	50	12	3	3	2	1702
Female-Non-adults											
Marathas	31	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	130
Brahmins	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	19	24
Artisan Groups I & II	16	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	60
Depressed classes	61	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	123	188
Other Hindus	54	—	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	128	195
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	19
Sindhi-Punjabi-Sikh-Rajputs	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	18
Muhom-medana	24	2	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	39	76
Christians	8	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	49	60
Parsis & Jews	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Total	199	5	31	6	4	—	—	—	—	530	775

the female adults were mainly found in high schools or in colleges. Among Brahmins and Christians the proportion of those who had received higher education among adult female non-educands was again high. The proportion of non-educands among non-adults was high among Marathas and Depressed classes as compared to that among others.

8. *Sex Ratio and Age Composition** :—Table 1.12 gives the distribution of the sample population in different wards according to age and sex. Of the total of 26,033 persons in the sample, 52 per cent were males and 48 per cent females. In the male population, 62 per cent were adults. In the female population also we found exactly the same proportion of adults. Between the two groups of wards also there were no differences in the proportions of sexes or adults and non-adults. A comparison with the 1937 Survey shows that the male-female ratio was almost unchanged but there were changes in age composition. In the female population in the first group of wards in the present survey, 62 per cent were adults. In the 1937 Survey their proportion was lower at 57 per cent.

Within different wards the proportion of the male population to the total population varied between 46 per cent in Bibewadi to 56 per cent in Rasta Peth. In most of the wards, however, it was very close to the general average of 52 per cent. The male adults and the female adults in most of the wards were close to the general average. In Mangalwar, Nagesh and Wakdewadi, Kirkee Cantonment, etc. the male adults exceeded female adults by a few per cent and in Bibewadi, Ghorpade, Gultekadi and Ghorpadi their proportion varied between 46 and 49 per cent. In the non-adult population in Bhavani and Sangamwadi there were more male non-adults than the female non-adults.

The table also gives the number of persons in different age groups. About 5 per cent of the male population was up to 5 years of age and in the female population also the proportion was the same. About 13 per cent of the males were in the age group 6-10 and about 8 per cent in the age group 11-15. In the female population also we found the same proportions. In the age group 16-25, however, 20 per cent of males were found whereas 24 per cent of the total females were found in that age-group. In the age group 26-40 was found 23 per cent of the total male population whereas in the female population the proportion in this age group was 19 per cent. In the remaining age-groups, the proportions were about the same in the male and female population.

* Poona, Part I, p. 61.

TABLE No. 1.12.

Wardwise distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult, Population according to Age.

Wards	Male Non-adults				Male Adults								51 & above	Total
	-5	-10	-14	Total	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50		
Shivajinagar	141	124	75	340	16	99	96	101	79	56	37	17	59	560
Sadashiv	172	136	77	385	21	126	113	126	76	55	49	36	87	689
Narayan	84	52	34	170	15	49	49	43	24	32	19	14	35	280
Shanwar	79	73	43	195	13	55	65	49	34	39	28	18	57	358
Budhwar	78	71	35	184	8	36	50	50	41	33	33	17	44	312
Raviwar	110	79	54	243	17	71	90	74	57	44	34	17	58	462
Kasba	111	83	64	258	11	66	76	76	55	29	39	20	72	444
Mangalwar	44	18	18	80	1	20	29	32	18	14	9	6	15	144
Somwar	65	51	31	147	10	47	50	52	37	17	22	15	30	280
Rasta	48	40	18	106	11	24	17	24	24	14	11	17	18	160
Nagesh	15	10	6	31	1	10	11	14	4	5	3	5	5	58
Ganesh	60	27	22	109	5	34	36	26	19	16	5	8	13	162
Nana	109	89	45	243	10	56	62	40	58	37	31	21	34	349
Bhavani	147	114	68	329	17	78	77	77	50	44	35	20	68	466
Ganj	69	64	22	155	8	40	46	42	30	13	19	9	44	251
Vetal (Gurwar)	63	44	29	136	10	44	32	32	26	21	21	10	26	222
Shukrawar	201	113	77	391	21	110	102	97	84	59	50	41	87	651
Ghorpade & Gultekdi	14	9	4	27	1	4	6	11	6	6	3	6	2	45
Subarban Roads	87	83	33	203	7	40	52	42	34	27	29	21	46	298
Yeravada	57	32	18	107	3	31	28	32	25	17	13	10	14	173
Wakdewadi	5	9	2	16	1	3	8	6	2	4	1	—	2	27

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TABLE No. 1.12—(Contd.)

Wardwise distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult, Population according to Age.

Wards	Male Non-adults				Male Adults								51 & above	Total
	-5	-10	-14	Total	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50		
Navi Khadki	13	11	9	33	2	5	4	6	6	6	5	1	7	42
Sangamwadi	5	10	7	22	—	3	6	5	3	1	2	3	4	27
Total for the wards	1777	1342	791	3910	209	1051	1105	1057	792	589	498	332	827	6460
Aundh,														
Pashan, etc.	64	40	28	132	6	27	39	40	31	19	26	14	17	219
Kibewadi, etc.	16	8	5	29	1	6	6	6	2	7	2	4	4	38
Erandavana,														
Hingne	38	26	12	76	5	16	19	22	13	16	8	6	14	119
Chorpadi village	41	27	14	82	2	18	21	27	13	14	9	5	14	123
Hadapsar,														
Mundhwa	50	35	18	103	4	21	30	17	16	16	8	3	14	129
Wanavdi	21	25	12	58	—	13	9	16	7	8	7	7	6	73
Poona Cantt.	167	148	95	410	27	103	92	88	65	62	48	39	99	623
Kirkee Cantt.	176	129	70	375	12	78	83	85	76	70	33	36	46	519
Total for Additional Group of Wards	573	438	254	1265	57	282	299	301	223	212	141	114	214	1843
GRAND TOTAL	2350	1780	1045	5175	266	1333	1404	1358	1015	801	639	446	1041	8303

TABLE No. 1.12—(Contd.)
Wardwise distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult, Population according to Age.

Wards	Female Non-adults				Female Adults,								Total population		
	-5	-10	-14	Total	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50		51 & above	
Shivajinagar	128	125	67	320	9	95	107	79	48	39	42	26	76	521	1741
Sadashiv	129	126	73	328	18	110	119	83	59	54	37	49	64	593	1995
Narayan	60	46	31	137	7	55	52	45	21	22	17	11	45	275	862
Shanwar	87	65	53	205	7	61	59	47	27	23	32	25	62	343	1101
Budhwar	63	63	29	155	4	51	66	40	34	14	15	17	49	290	941
Raviwar	127	67	58	252	14	96	88	50	33	29	31	22	46	409	1366
Kasba	132	105	55	292	11	74	82	50	35	35	27	16	66	396	1390
Mangalwar	30	23	12	65	4	37	26	18	10	8	9	9	11	132	421
Somwar	84	42	19	145	6	67	42	33	23	13	14	10	32	240	812
Rasta	36	27	21	84	4	23	31	23	13	17	15	8	23	157	507
Nagesh	19	9	5	33	—	9	8	11	3	6	—	4	2	43	165
Ganesh	34	39	16	89	3	39	29	19	12	15	5	15	14	151	511
Nana	98	86	48	232	9	68	72	50	80	26	17	17	33	322	1146
Bhavani	119	85	38	242	16	105	76	45	43	38	32	35	66	456	1493
Ganj	82	53	34	169	6	62	45	22	13	32	11	9	32	232	807
Vetal (Gurwar)	68	50	35	153	6	38	45	33	15	24	11	5	35	212	723
Shukrawar	148	120	86	354	22	125	120	93	65	52	35	40	87	639	2035
Ghorpade & Gultekdi	10	6	7	23	1	10	16	8	6	2	3	4	6	56	151
Subarban Roads	84	74	52	210	9	53	48	25	37	25	15	17	36	265	976
Yeravada	49	45	19	113	5	35	25	27	22	17	8	4	14	157	550
Wakdewadi	7	2	3	12	—	9	5	1	1	2	3	2	—	23	78

TABLE No. 1.12—(Contd.)

Wardwise distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult, Population according to Age.

Wards	Female Non-adults				Female Adults.								51 & above	Total	Total population
	-5	-10	-14	Total	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50			
Navi Khadki	14	17	6	37	1	7	8	4	9	2	1	8	7	47	159
Sangamwadi	14	2	1	17	1	7	3	2	1	4	2	5	2	27	93
Total for the I Group of wards	1622	1277	768	3667	163	1236	1172	808	560	499	382	358	808	5986	20023
Aundh, Pashan, etc.	76	42	23	141	6	40	41	35	20	18	9	11	14	194	686
Bibewadi, etc.	14	10	7	31	—	8	12	2	10	2	3	3	6	46	144
Erandavana, Hungne	35	19	13	67	3	11	26	19	15	4	4	9	16	107	369
Ghorpadi village	34	30	18	82	5	30	26	22	6	5	7	17	15	133	420
Hadapsar, Mundhwa	35	38	11	84	3	34	22	21	9	11	13	10	21	144	460
Wanavdi	22	22	13	57	2	11	16	9	8	6	2	5	7	66	254
Poona Cantt.	126	144	78	348	20	104	95	81	65	59	40	40	101	605	1986
Kirkee Cantt.	151	119	68	338	11	107	92	80	43	32	30	17	47	459	1691
Total for Additional Wards	493	424	231	1148	50	345	330	269	176	137	108	112	227	1754	6010
GRAND TOTAL	2115	1701	999	4815	213	1581	1502	1077	736	636	490	470	1035	7740	26033

There were not wide differences in the distribution of the population according to age in different wards. In Sadashiv, Shanwar, Kasba, Ganj and Suburban Roads, there were more old males (i.e. above 51) than the general average and in Shivajinagar, Narayan, Kasba, Shanwar, Budhwar, Bhavani, Vetar (Gurwar), there were more old females than the average. On the other hand in some other wards like Ganesh, Nagesh, Yeravada and Kirkee Cantonment, the proportion of old persons was quite low.

9. *Civil Condition** :—In Table 1.13 the data about civil condition of the sample population are presented. In the first group of wards about 30 per cent of the male-adults and about 9 per cent of the female-adults were unmarried. In the 1937 Survey, these percentages were 25 and 4 respectively. The figures for the whole of the population were similar to those in the first group of wards. Of the total male adult population about 30 per cent were unmarried. This proportion was more or less the same in most of the wards except in Bhavani and Ganj where the unmarried male adults were about 20 per cent of the total male adults in these wards.

As regards the female adult population a similar pattern was noted. The percentage of unmarried female adults to the total female adult population had increased in some of the 'backward' wards of the city like Kasba, Mangalwar, Bhavani, Ganj, Ganesh, etc. as compared to the 1937 Survey. The percentage of widowers and widows in the adult population was about 6 per cent and 21 per cent respectively, in the first group of wards as well as for the whole of the area. In the 1937 Survey the corresponding figures were about 8 per cent and 27 per cent respectively. The distribution over various wards was more or less the same as in the 1937 Survey.

About 0.3 per cent of male-adults and about 1 per cent of the female adults were divorced or separated. These cases were not concentrated in any particular area.

In the non-adult male population there were only 7 cases of married persons in the total of 5,175. In the sample of 4,815 female non-adult population 127 were reported married, 2 were widows and 1 divorced. The rest were unmarried. In Shanwar, Rasta, Somwar and Nagesh, Ghorpade, Gultekdi, Navi Khadki and Sangamwadi no married non-adult female was to be found.

Comparison of these data with the data in the 1937 Survey shows that the proportion of married non-adults had fallen from 3 per cent to 0.1 per cent for male non-adults and from about 6 per cent to about 3 per cent for female non-adults. This together with

* Poona, Part I, p. 59.

TABLE No. 1.13 .

Distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult, Population according to Civil Condition.

Wards	Male											
	Adults				Non-adults				Total			
	Single	Married	Widowed	Separated	Single	Married	Widowed	Separated	Single	Married	Widowed	Separated
Shivajinagar	186	354	20	—	339	1	—	—	525	355	20	—
Sadashiv	264	384	41	—	385	—	—	—	649	384	41	—
Narayan	103	168	9	—	170	—	—	—	273	168	9	—
Shanwar	124	211	23	—	195	—	—	—	319	211	23	—
Budhwar	99	197	13	3	184	—	—	—	283	197	13	3
Raviwar	141	291	27	3	243	—	—	—	384	291	27	3
Kasba	128	274	38	4	258	—	—	—	386	274	38	4
Mangalwar	36	100	8	—	80	—	—	—	116	100	8	—
Somwar	91	172	16	1	147	—	—	—	238	172	16	1
Rasta	51	103	6	—	106	—	—	—	157	103	6	—
Nagesh	20	34	4	—	31	—	—	—	51	34	4	—
Ganesh	56	94	11	1	109	—	—	—	165	94	11	1
Nana	90	239	19	1	243	—	—	—	333	239	19	1
Bhavani	107	326	31	2	329	—	—	—	436	326	31	2
Ganj	52	179	19	1	154	1	—	—	206	180	19	1
Vetal (Gurwar)	66	142	14	—	134	2	—	—	200	144	14	—
Shukrawar	190	413	47	1	391	—	—	—	581	413	47	1
Ghorpade & Gultekdi	9	32	4	—	27	—	—	—	36	32	4	—
Suburban Roads	63	204	28	3	203	—	—	—	266	204	28	3

TABLE No. 1.13—(Contd.)

Distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult, Population according to Civil Condition.

Wards	Male											
	Adults				Non-adults				Total			
	Single	Married	Widowed	Separated	Single	Married	Widowed	Separated	Single	Married	Widowed	Separated
Yeravada	44	117	10	2	107	—	—	—	151	117	10	2
Wakdewadi	6	18	3	—	16	—	—	—	22	18	3	—
Navi Khadki	8	32	2	—	33	—	—	—	41	32	2	—
Sangamwadi	5	19	3	—	22	—	—	—	27	19	3	—
Total for the 1 Group of wards 1939	4103	396	22	3906	4	—	—	5845	4107	396	22	
Aundh, Pashan, etc.	43	163	13	—	132	—	—	—	175	163	13	—
Bibewadi, etc.	8	28	2	—	29	—	—	—	37	28	2	—
Erandavana, Hingne, Kotharud	39	72	8	—	76	—	—	—	115	72	8	—
Ghorpadi village	25	93	5	—	82	—	—	—	107	93	5	—
Hadapsar, Mundhwa	29	95	3	2	102	1	—	—	131	96	3	2
Wanavdi	18	52	3	—	58	—	—	—	76	52	3	—
Poona Cantt.	194	338	39	2	409	1	—	—	603	339	39	2
Kirkee Cantt.	119	377	22	1	374	1	—	—	493	378	22	1
Total for Addi- tional Group of Wards	475	1268	95	5	1262	3	—	—	1737	1271	95	5
GRAND TOTAL	2414	5371	491	27	5168	7	—	—	7582	5378	491	27

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TABLE No. 1.13—(Contd.)

Distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult, Population according to Civil Condition.

Wards	Female											
	Adults				Non-adults				Total			
	Single	Married	Widowed	Separated	Single	Married	Widowed	Separated	Single	Married	Widowed	Separated
Shivajinagar	51	359	108	3	314	5	1	—	365	364	109	3
Sadashiv	88	390	112	3	320	8	—	—	408	398	112	3
Narayan	34	182	55	4	133	4	—	—	167	186	55	4
Shanwar	41	221	78	3	205	—	—	—	246	221	78	3
Budhwar	39	192	52	7	153	2	—	—	192	194	52	7
Raviwar	36	292	74	7	248	4	—	—	284	296	74	7
Kasba	27	276	86	7	283	8	—	1	310	284	86	8
Mangalwar	3	100	29	—	63	2	—	—	66	102	29	—
Somwar	24	168	47	1	145	—	—	—	169	168	47	1
Rasta	20	103	34	—	84	—	—	—	104	103	34	—
Nagesh	6	31	6	—	33	—	—	—	39	31	6	—
Ganesh	5	97	47	2	84	5	—	—	89	102	47	2
Nana	25	232	64	1	225	7	—	—	250	239	64	1
Bhavani	24	304	122	6	234	8	—	—	258	312	122	6
Ganj	13	170	49	—	166	3	—	—	179	173	49	—
Vetal (Gurwar)	16	146	50	—	151	2	—	—	167	148	50	—
Shukrawar	78	408	147	6	343	11	—	—	421	419	147	6
Ghorpade & Gultekdi	2	32	21	1	23	—	—	—	25	32	21	1
Suburban Roads	20	194	48	3	201	9	—	—	221	203	48	3

TABLE No. 1.13—(Contd.)

Distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult, Population according to Civil Condition.

Wards	Female								Total			
	Adults				Non-adults				Single	Married	Widowed	Separated
	Single	Married	Widowed	Separated	Single	Married	Widowed	Separated	Single	Married	Widowed	Separated
Yeravada	7	119	28	3	108	5	—	—	115	124	28	3
Wakdewadi	1	17	5	—	11	1	—	—	12	18	5	—
Navi Khadki	—	34	10	3	37	—	—	—	37	34	10	3
Sangamwadi	1	19	7	—	17	—	—	—	18	19	7	—
Total for the 1 Group of wards	561	4086	1279	60	3581	84	1	1	4142	4170	1280	61
Aundh, Pashan, etc.	6	157	31	—	137	4	—	—	143	161	31	—
Bibewadi, etc.	5	28	13	—	30	1	—	—	35	29	13	—
Erandavana, Hingne, Kothrud	8	74	24	1	64	3	—	—	72	77	24	1
Ghorpadi village	13	88	32	—	80	2	—	—	93	90	32	—
Hadapsar, Mundhwa	4	93	44	3	79	5	—	—	83	98	44	3
Wanavdi	5	41	19	1	52	5	—	—	57	46	19	1
Poona Cantt.	95	369	138	3	341	7	—	—	436	376	138	3
Kirkee Cantt.	19	358	79	3	321	16	1	—	340	374	80	3
Total for Addi- tional Group of Wards	155	1208	380	11	1104	43	1	—	1259	1251	381	11
GRAND TOTAL	716	5294	1659	71	4685	127	2	1	5401	5421	1661	72

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the higher percentage of unmarried among adult males and females in the present survey indicates a rising trend in the age of marriage of both males and females in the recent past.

Table 1.14 gives the age, sex and civil conditions of the population of various communities in the sample. Of the total Maratha population 52 per cent were males and the remaining females. In the male population 62 per cent and in the female population 61 per cent were adults. All the male non-adults were unmarried but of the female non-adults about 4 per cent were married. The other community groups did not display much variation from the general pattern of distribution. The percentage of the male population in the total population of each community group varied between 49 per cent and 56 per cent only.

In the adult-non-adult population, however, there were some important variations between different communities. In the Artisan Groups I and II, 60 per cent of the males were adults. In the female population among Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains non-adults were 36 per cent of the female population. On the other hand in Artisan Groups I and II, Muhommedans and Christians they were about 42 per cent.

About 29 per cent of the total male adults were unmarried. In some of the community groups, however, their percentage was high. Among Brahmins, Christians and Parsis, it was about 39 per cent. Among the Depressed classes, it was the lowest, about 17 per cent. There were not many cases of divorced or separated persons. The widowed persons, in the total adult male population, were about 6 per cent and in different community groups, the range of variation was not high.

In the non-adult female population, about 3 per cent were married, widowed or divorced. Such cases were totally absent in Brahmins and Parsis. About 9 per cent of the female adults were unmarried. The range of variation in their proportion in different communities, however, was high. The proportion was up to 4 per cent in Marathas, Artisan Groups I and II and Depressed classes. In Brahmins and Sikh-Punjabi-Rajput-Sindhis, however, it was about 20 per cent or more. About 21 per cent of the female-adults were widows. In Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains and Christians their percentage was up to 15 per cent while in Depressed classes and Other Hindus it was near about 25 per cent. The divorced or separated female adults were mainly Hindus.

TABLE No. 114.

Communitywise distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult, Population according to Civil Condition. (All Wards).

Community	Adults				Males				Total Males				Total
	Single	Married	Widowed	Separated	Single	Married	Widowed	Separated	Single	Married	Widowed	Separated	
Marathas	465	1116	101	10	1053	—	—	—	1518	1116	101	10	2745
Brahmins	692	951	99	2	870	—	—	—	1562	951	99	2	2614
Artisan Groups I & II	191	561	54	—	537	1	—	—	728	562	54	—	1344
Depressed classes	158	722	38	7	698	3	—	—	856	725	38	7	1626
Other Hindus	370	885	82	3	865	3	—	—	1235	888	82	3	2208
Sikh- Punjabi- Sindhi- Rajputs	69	145	19	—	150	—	—	—	219	145	19	—	383
Gujarati- Marwadi- Jains	105	280	29	—	257	—	—	—	362	280	29	—	671
Muhomme- dans	215	488	51	4	507	—	—	—	722	488	51	4	1265
Christians	125	189	13	1	204	—	—	—	329	189	13	1	532
Parsis & Jews	24	34	5	—	27	—	—	—	51	34	5	—	90
Total	2414	5371	491	27	5168	7	—	—	7582	5378	491	27	13478

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TABLE No. 1.14—(Contd.)

Communitywise distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult, Population according to Civil Condition. (All Wards).

Community	Adults				single	Females Non-Adults			Total Females				Total	Total population
	Single	Married	Widowed	Sepa- rated		Married	Widowed	Sepa- rated	Single	Married	Widowed	Sepa- rated		
Marathas	63	1084	377	20	947	38	—	—	1010	1122	377	20	2529	5274
Brahmins	261	990	306	9	801	—	1	—	1062	990	307	9	2368	4982
Artisan Groups I & II	33	548	157	12	516	18	—	1	549	566	157	13	1285	2629
Depressed classes	26	697	246	10	576	35	1	—	602	732	247	10	1591	3217
Other Hindus	118	848	293	13	794	22	—	—	912	870	293	13	2088	4290
Sikh- Punjabi- Sindhi- Rajputs	53	156	48	1	145	2	—	—	198	158	48	1	405	788
Gujarati- Marwadi- Jains	23	260	46	—	184	3	—	—	207	263	46	—	516	1187
Muhomme- dars	62	486	129	4	481	7	—	—	543	493	129	4	1169	2434
Christians	61	191	46	2	216	2	—	—	277	193	46	2	518	1050
Parsis & Jews	16	34	11	—	25	—	—	—	41	34	11	—	86	176
Total	716	5294	1659	71	4685	127	2	1	5401	5421	1661	72	12555	26033

It would perhaps be desirable to bring the data on civil condition of the sample population into sharper focus by trying to gauge from it the prevalence of child marriage at the time of our survey. The Child Marriages Restraint Act had been passed by the Government of India in 1929 which had laid down 14 years as the limit of age of marriages of girls. This act was in force at the time of the 1937 Survey and we there presented data regarding the number of married girls who were below 14 years of age in our sample. Since then much water has flown under the bridge. In 1947 the Government of Bombay passed legislation for making the offences under the earlier act "cognizable". In 1949 the Government of India amended the original Child Marriages Restraint Act of 1929 by raising limit of age of marriage of girls from 14 to 15. In order to gauge the effectiveness of both these amending legislations we shall proceed in two stages. We shall first present data regarding the number and distribution of girls below 14 years who were found married in our sample. This can be compared with similar data from the 1937 Survey. Next we shall present a similar distribution of girls less than 15 years of age who were found married in our sample showing the prevalence of child marriage defined according to the amendment to the Child Marriages Restraint Act.

Table 1.15 gives a distribution of married girls below 14 by wards and communities in the present survey for the area comparable with the 1937 Survey.

A total of 86 such cases were found in the present survey. With about twice the population living in the area, in terms of proportions this would indicate that such marriages at the time of the present survey, were less than a quarter of what they were at the time of the 1937 Survey. Comparing the picture at the two surveys community-wise it appears that the custom of child marriage seems to have declined the slowest among the Marathas as compared to even the Depressed classes. In 1937 of the total of 181 (or 187 if we count in the 6 widows) cases of child marriage one-third were from among Marathas, one-fourth from the Depressed classes, and a little less than one-eighth from the Other Hindus. In the present survey of the total of 86 cases 36 per cent were from among the Marathas, one-sixth from the Depressed classes and one-twelfth from the Other Hindus. The true significance of these proportions would be clear when it is remembered that the proportion of Marathas and Other Hindus in the present survey sample had declined as compared to the 1937 Survey sample while that of the Depressed classes had slightly increased.

* Table 13, Poona Part I, p. 46.

TABLE No. 1.15.

Married Females Aged 14 years and below classified according to Wards and Communities.

Wards	Marathas	Desh. Brahmins	Kok. Brahmins	Other Brahmins	Malis	Dhangars & Gaolis	Weaving Castes	Artisan Group I	Artisan Group II	Depressed classes	Other Hindus	Lingayats	Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	South Indians	Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs	Vaddars	Muhommedans	Christians	Jews	Parais	Total
Shivajinagar	2	1				2				1											6
Sadashiv	4								2												4
Narayan	3							1													4
Shanwar																					
Budhwar	1							1													2
Raviwar	1							1					1		1						4
Kasba	2						1	1	2	1	1						1				9
Mangalwar	1				1																2
Somwar																					
Rasta																					
Nagesh																					
Ganesh	3				1						1										5
Nana							2			2	1						1				7
Bhavani	1						2		1	2	1						1				8
Ganj						1	1		1												3
Vetal (Gurwar)	1						1														2
Shukrawar	5									2	3						1				11
Ghorpade & Gultekdi																					

TABLE No. 1.15—(Contd.)

Married Female Aged 14 years and below classified according to Wards and Communities.

Wards	Marathas	Desh. Brahmins	Kok. Brahmins	Other Brahmins	Malis	Dhangars & Gaolis	Weaving Castes	Artisan Group I	Artisan Group II	Depressed classes	Other Hindus	Lingayats	Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	South Indians	Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs	Vaddars	Muhommedans	Christians	Jews	Parsis	Total
Suburban Roads	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	9
Yeravada	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Navi Khadki	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sangamwadi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wakdevadi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the 1 Group of wards	31	1	—	—	3	3	7	4	6	14	7	—	1	1	1	—	6	1	—	—	86
Aundh, Pashan, etc.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Bibewadi, etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erandavana, Hingne, etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Ghorpadi village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hadapsar, Mundhwa	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
Wanavdi	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Poona Cantt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Kirkee Cantt.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	18
Total for Additional Group of Wards	6	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	21	—	—	2	2	1	2	3	1	—	—	43
Grand Total	87	1	—	—	5	4	7	5	7	35	7	—	3	3	2	2	9	2	—	—	129

Table 1.16 presents the distribution of married girls aged less than 15 in our sample by communities and wards. There were a total of 161 cases of child marriage. In several community groups child marriages were either totally absent or very few. In the others the prevalence of child marriage was high. Of the 161 cases of child marriages noted in the sample 30 per cent were from among the Marathas, a proportion near to their proportion in the total sample. But Depressed classes, Artisan Groups I and II, weavers, and Muhommedans each shared a larger proportion of the total child marriage cases than their proportion in the total population of Poona. The incidence of child marriages is today also heavy in the community groups in whom it was also heavy in 1937 as revealed by the 1937 Survey. Broadly speaking it is also heavy today, among those wards in which it was so in 1937.

10. *Earners and Non-Earners** :—In Table 1.17 the data relating to persons in the sample are presented in three categories viz. (i) earners, (ii) non-earners, (iii) unemployed. The non-earners consisted of those who did not undertake any activity which yielded some income. As in the 1937 Survey, pensioners have been treated as earners. The mere management of one's property, when this was not a business of some sort has not been counted as an earning activity. When comparing the number of earners with non-earners in various wards, it will of course be necessary to deduct the number of educands from the number of non-earners in each ward.

In the 1937 Survey, after making such deduction, it was found that the proportion of earners and non-earners in most of the wards was one male adult non-earner to ten male adult earners. In the present survey, in the first group of wards, this proportion was 1 to 11.6 and in the additional wards, 1 to 12.3, the overall average being 1 to 11.7. In some of the wards particularly Mangalwar, Rasta and Yeravada the proportion was very high being 1 to 33, 21 and 40 respectively. Some other wards like Nagesh, Sangamwadi and Wakdewadi also showed a higher ratio than the average.

In the male adult population the number of earners exceeded the number of non-earners. In the case of the female adult population, however, it was quite the reverse. For every five female adult non-earners there was one female-adult earner. In the 1937 Survey as well as in the present survey for the comparable area, this proportion was unchanged. In some of the backward wards like Bhavani, Ghorpade and Gultekdi, etc., for every five adult female non-earners there was one adult female earner in the present survey. In some

* Poona, Part I, p. 56.

TABLE No. 1.16.

Married Females Aged 15 years and below classified according to Wards and Communities.

Wards	Marathas	Desh. Brahmins	Kok. Brahmins	Other Brahmins	Mahs	Dhangars & Gaolis	Weaving Castes	Artisan Group I	Artisan Group II	Depressed classes	Other Hindus	Lingayats	Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	South Indians	Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs	Vaddars	Muhommedans	Christians	Jews	Parais	Total
Shivajinagar	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sadashiv	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Narayan	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Shanwar	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Budhwar	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Raviwar	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Kasba	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11
Mangalwar	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Somwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rasta	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Nagesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ganesh	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Nana	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	11
Bhavani	2	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	19
Ganj	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Vetal (Gurwar)	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Shukrawar	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	16
Ghorpade & Gultekdi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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TABLE No. 1.16—(Contd.)

Married Females Aged 15 years and below classified according to Wards and Communities.

Wards	Marathas	Desh. Brahmins	Kok. Brahmins	Other Brahmins	Malis	Dhangars & Gaolis	Weaving Castes	Artisan Group I	Artisan Group II	Depressed classes	Other Hindus	Lingayats	Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	South Indians	Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs	Vaddars	Muhammedans	Christians	Jews	Parsis	Total
Suburban Roads	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	12
Yeravada	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
Navi Khadki	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sangamwadi	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wakdevadi	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total for the 1 Group of wards 46	1	—	—	1	8	3	16	8	8	22	11	1	1	2	1	1	12	1	—	—	143
Aundh,																					
Pashan, etc.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7
Bibewadi, etc.	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erandavana,																					
Hingne, etc.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Ghorpadi village	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hadapsar,																					
Mundhwa	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7
Wanavdi	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Poona Cantt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	13
Kirkee Cantt.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	14	—	—	1	1	1	—	4	1	—	—	23
Total for Additional Group of Wards	9	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	30	1	—	2	2	1	3	8	1	—	—	62
Grand Total	55	1	—	1	10	4	16	9	9	52	12	1	3	4	2	4	20	2	—	—	205

TABLE No. 1.17.

Wardwise distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult, Population by Earner Status.

Wards	Male									Total
	Adult			Non-Adult			Total			
	Non-earners	Earners	Unemployed	Non-earners	Earners	Unemployed	Non-earners	Earners	Unemployed	
Shivajinagar	131	387	42	339	1	—	470	388	42	900
Sadashiv	148	494	47	384	1	—	532	495	47	1074
Narayan	61	190	29	168	1	1	229	191	30	450
Shanwar	80	262	16	195	—	—	275	262	16	553
Budhwar	79	224	9	184	—	—	263	224	9	496
Raviwar	76	361	25	243	—	—	319	361	25	705
Kasba	82	331	31	258	—	—	340	331	31	702
Mangalwar	12	117	15	76	1	3	88	118	18	224
Somwar	48	210	22	146	—	1	194	210	23	427
Rasta	34	117	9	106	—	—	140	117	9	266
Nagesh	5	41	12	31	—	—	36	41	12	89
Ganesh	34	121	7	108	1	—	142	122	7	271
Nana	50	258	41	239	2	2	289	260	43	592
Bhavani	57	379	30	329	—	—	386	379	30	795
Ganj	34	193	24	153	1	1	187	194	25	406
Vetal (Gurwar)	39	172	11	134	1	1	173	173	12	358
Shukrawar	140	484	27	386	5	—	526	489	27	1042
Ghorpade & Gultekdi	5	39	1	27	—	—	32	39	1	72
Suburban Roads	36	242	20	200	2	1	236	244	21	501
Yeravada	11	142	20	107	—	—	118	142	20	280

TABLE No. 1.17—(Contd.)

Wardwise distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult, Population by Earner Status.

Wards	Male									Total
	Adult			Non-Adult			Total			
	Non-earners	Earners	Unemployed	Non-earners	Earners	Unemployed	Non-earners	Earners	Unemployed	
Wakdewadi	5	19	3	16	—	—	21	19	3	43
Navi Khadki	3	34	5	33	—	—	36	34	5	75
Sangamwadi	2	20	5	22	—	—	24	20	5	49
Total for the I Group of Wards	1172	4837	451	3884	16	10	5056	4833	461	10370
Aundh, Pashan, Bopodi, etc.	22	184	13	130	1	1	152	185	14	351
Bibewadi, Dhanori	4	33	1	29	—	—	33	33	1	67
Erandavana, Hingne, etc.	19	92	8	74	2	—	93	94	8	195
Ghorpadi village	13	97	13	82	—	—	95	97	13	205
Hadapsar, Mundhwa	10	112	7	103	—	—	113	112	7	232
Wanavdi	9	58	6	57	1	—	66	59	6	131
Poona Cantt.	112	457	54	404	6	—	516	463	54	1033
Kirkee Cantt.	52	410	57	374	—	1	426	410	58	894
Total for Additional Group of Wards	241	1443	159	1253	10	2	1494	1453	161	3108
Total for all Wards	1413	6280	610	5137	26	12	6550	6306	622	13478

TABLE No. 1.17—(Contd.)

Wardwise distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult, Population by Earner Status.

Wards	Female						Total		Un-employed	Total female population	Total
	Adult			Non-Adult			Non-earners	Earners			
	Non-earners	Earners	Unemployed	Non-earners	Earners	Un-employed	Non-earners	Earners			
Shivajinagar	466	54	1	320	—	—	786	54	1	841	1741
Sadashiv	507	78	8	328	—	—	835	78	8	921	1995
Narayan	239	35	1	137	—	—	376	35	1	412	862
Shanwar	306	34	3	205	—	—	511	34	3	548	1101
Budhwar	261	29	—	155	—	—	416	29	—	445	941
Raviwar	381	26	2	252	—	—	633	26	2	661	1366
Kasba	323	64	9	292	—	—	615	64	9	688	1390
Mangalwar	108	24	—	65	—	—	173	24	—	197	421
Somwar	215	21	4	145	—	—	860	21	4	885	812
Rasta	143	12	2	84	—	—	227	12	2	241	507
Nagesh	39	3	1	33	—	—	72	3	1	76	165
Ganesh'	122	29	—	89	—	—	211	29	—	240	511
Nana	275	39	8	229	3	—	504	42	8	554	1146
Bhavani	316	132	8	241	1	—	557	133	8	698	1493
Ganj	161	68	3	168	1	—	329	69	3	401	807
Vetal (Gurwar)	183	27	2	153	—	—	336	27	2	365	723
Shukrawar	526	104	9	353	1	—	879	105	9	993	2035
Ghorpade & Gultekdi	35	21	—	23	—	—	58	21	—	79	151
Suburban Roads	210	45	10	207	1	2	417	46	12	475	976
Yeravada	132	22	3	118	—	—	245	22	3	270	550
Wakdewadi	21	2	—	12	—	—	33	2	—	35	78

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TABLE No. 1,17—(Contd.)
 Wardwise distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult, Population by Earner Status.

Wards	Adult			Female Non-Adult			Total		Total female population	Total population	
	Non-earners	Earners	Unemployed	Non-earners	Earners	Un-employed	Non-earners	Earners			
Navi Khadki	35	7	5	37	—	—	72	7	5	84	159
Sangamwadi	22	4	1	17	—	—	39	4	1	44	93
Total for the I Group of Wards,	5026	880	80	3658	7	2	8684	887	82	9653	20023
Aundh, Pashan, Bopodi, etc.	147	44	3	140	—	1	287	44	4	335	686
Bibewadi, Dhanori	43	3	—	31	—	—	74	3	—	77	144
Erandavana, Hingne, etc	85	20	2	67	—	—	152	20	2	174	369
Ghorpadi village	113	18	2	82	—	—	195	18	2	215	420
Hadapsar, Mundhwa	98	45	1	84	—	—	182	45	1	228	460
Wanavdi	44	20	2	56	1	—	100	21	2	123	254
Poona Cantt.	526	73	6	346	2	—	872	75	6	953	1986
Kirkee Cantt.	420	34	5	338	—	—	758	34	5	797	1691
Total for Additional Group of Wards	1476	257	21	1144	3	1	2620	260	22	2902	6010
Total for All Wards	6502	1137	101	4802	10	3	11304	1147	104	12555	26033

other wards like Shivajinagar, Raviwar, Somwar, Nagesh, Kirkee Cantonment, etc. for every female adult earner, there were 10 or more adult female non-earners.

In the 1937 Survey as well as in the comparable area in the present survey it was found that for about every six adult male earners there was one adult female earner. In some of the backward wards like Bhavani, Ganj, Ghorpade and Gultekdi, Mangalwar, Mudhwa, Hadapsar, Wanavdi, etc. this proportion was about 3 adult male earners to 1 adult female earner in the present survey. On the other hand in some of the advanced wards like Rasta, Somwar, Shivajinagar, Raviwar, Shanwar, etc. for every 8 to 10 adult male earners there was one adult female earner.

The number of non-adult earners was found to be quite small in the present survey. The total of 26 non-adult male earners in the sample were less than one per cent of the adult male earners. Female non-adult earners numbered 16 or about 1.5 per cent of the total adult female earners. The same can be put in another way. For every 1000 adult male earners there were about 5 non-adult earners in the first group of wards. In the 1937 Survey there were 21 non-adult male earners for 1000 adult male earners. This was a marked drop. It was not so marked among non-adult female earners. For every 1000 adult female earners there were about 10 adult female non-earners in the first group of wards in the present survey. In the 1937 Survey for every 1000 female adult earners there were about 16 non-adult female earners.

Table 1.18 gives the distribution of earners and non-earners in different communities. By "earners" we mean here only those who were employed at the time of the survey. In the adult male population of the sample about one-fourth were non-earners. Among Marathas and Muslims about 22 per cent were non-earners. They were 30 per cent among Christians. In Brahmins, Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs and Christians this proportion increased to about 33 per cent. However, in Artisan Groups I and II and other Hindus it was 20 per cent and in Depressed classes 18 per cent.

The non-adult male earners were just 0.5 per cent of the total non-adult males. Less than half of them were Marathas one-fourth were Other Hindus while the remaining were from Artisan Groups I and II, Depressed classes and Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains and Muslims. Among Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains the juvenile earners were mainly engaged in family business. The non-adult female earners formed less than 0.5 per cent of the non-adult female earners and were from Marathas, Artisans Group I and II, Depressed classes and Other Hindus.

TABLE No. 1.18.
Communitywise Distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult, Population according to Earner Status.
 I Group of Wards.

Community Group	Male Adults				Male Non-adults			Total Male population	
	Non-earners	Earners	Unemployed	Total male adults	Non-earners	Earners	Unemployed		Total non-adult population
Marathas	211	1099	114	1424	866	8	5	879	2303
Brahmins	449	1114	93	1656	824	—	—	824	2480
Artisan Groups I & II	96	544	43	683	443	2	2	447	1130
Depressed classes	45	455	51	551	430	2	—	432	983
Other Hindus	147	710	59	916	548	2	1	551	1467
Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs	44	113	12	169	96	—	—	96	265
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	68	248	14	330	208	1	—	209	539
Muhomedans	77	445	47	569	373	1	2	376	945
Christians	29	94	12	135	91	—	—	91	226
Parsis & Jews	6	15	6	27	5	—	—	5	32
Total	1172	4837	451	6460	3884	16	10	3910	10370

TABLE No. 1.18—(Contd.)

Communitywise Distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult, Population according to Earner Status.
I Group of Wards.

Community	Female Adults				Female Non-adults				Total female population	Total population
	Non-earners	Earners	Un-employed	Total female adults	Non-earners	Earners	Unemployed	Total female non-adults		
Marathas	1028	247	20	1295	814	3	—	817	2112	4415
Brahmins	1374	96	24	1494	759	—	—	759	2253	4733
Artisan Groups I & II	467	161	7	635	451	3	1	455	1090	2220
Depressed classes	438	149	4	591	376	—	1	377	968	1951
Other Hindus	738	129	6	873	546	1	—	547	1420	2387
Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs	160	11	3	174	97	—	—	97	271	536
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	257	5	—	262	149	—	—	149	411	950
Muhommedans	462	53	7	522	366	—	—	366	888	1833
Christians	87	23	6	121	90	—	—	90	211	437
Parsis & Jews	15	1	3	19	10	—	—	10	29	61
Total	5026	880	80	5986	3658	7	2	3667	9653	20023

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TABLE No. 1.18—(Contd.)

Communitywise Distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult, Population according to Earner Status.
Additional Group of Wards.

Community	Male Non-adults				Male Adults			Total Male population	
	Non-earners	Earners	Unemployed	Total male Non-earners adults	Earners	Unemployed	Total non-adult population		
Marathas	26	224	18	268	172	2	—	174	442
Brahmins	28	54	6	88	46	—	—	46	134
Artisan Groups I & II	16	98	9	123	90	1	—	91	214
Depressed classes	43	300	31	374	267	1	1	269	643
Other Hindus	42	344	38	424	312	5	—	317	741
Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs	16	45	3	64	54	—	—	54	118
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	15	67	2	84	46	1	1	48	132
Muhommedans	24	144	21	189	131	—	—	131	320
Christians	24	139	30	193	113	—	—	113	306
Parsis & Jews	7	28	1	36	22	—	—	22	58
Total	241	1443	159	1843	1253	10	2	1265	3108

TABLE No. 1.18—(Contd.)
Communitywise Distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult, Population according to Earner Status.
 Additional Group of Wards.

Community	Female Adults				Non-earners	Female Non-adults			Total female population	Total population
	Non-earners	Earners	Un-employed	Total female adults		Earners	Unemployed	Total female non-adults		
Marathas	201	45	3	249	168	—	—	168	417	859
Brahmins	68	3	1	72	43	—	—	43	115	249
Artisan Groups I & II	96	18	1	115	80	—	—	80	195	409
Depressed classes	294	81	13	388	233	1	1	235	623	1266
Other Hindus	328	70	1	399	267	2	—	269	668	1409
Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs	82	2	—	84	50	—	—	50	134	252
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	66	1	—	67	38	—	—	38	105	237
Muhommedans	149	10	—	159	122	—	—	122	281	601
Christians	155	22	2	179	128	—	—	128	307	613
Parsis & Jews	37	5	—	42	15	—	—	15	57	115
Total	1476	257	21	1754	1144	3	1	1148	2902	6010

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TABLE No. 1.18—(Contd.)

Communitywise Distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult, Population according to Earner Status.

All Wards

Community	Male Adults				Male Non-adults			Total Male population	
	Non-earners	Earners	Unemployed	Total male Non-earners adults	Earners	Unemployed	Total non-adult population		
Marathas	237	1323	132	1692	1038	10	5	1053	2745
Brahmins	477	1168	99	1744	870	—	—	870	2614
Artisan Groups I & II	112	642	52	806	533	3	2	538	1344
Depressed classes	88	755	82	925	697	3	1	701	1626
Other Hindus	189	1054	97	1340	860	7	1	868	2208
Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs	60	158	15	233	150	—	—	150	383
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	83	315	16	414	254	2	1	257	671
Muhommedans	101	589	68	758	504	1	2	507	1265
Christians	53	233	42	328	204	—	—	204	532
Parsis & Jews	13	43	7	63	27	—	—	27	90
Total	1413	6280	610	8303	5137	26	12	5175	13478

TABLE No. 1.18—(Contd.)
Communitywise Distribution of Male and Female, Adult and Non-adult, Population according to Earner Status.

Community Group	Female Adults				Female Non-adults				Total female population	
	Non-earners	Earners	Un-employed	Total female adults	Non-earners	Earners	Unemployed	Total female non-adults		
Marathas	1229	292	23	1544	982	3	—	985	2529	5274
Brahmins	1442	99	25	1566	802	—	—	802	2368	4982
Artisan Groups I & II	563	179	8	750	531	3	1	535	1285	2629
Depressed classes	732	230	17	979	609	1	2	612	1591	3217
Other Hindus	1066	199	7	1272	813	3	—	816	2088	4296
Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs	242	13	3	258	147	—	—	147	405	788
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	323	6	—	329	187	—	—	187	516	1187
Muhommedans	611	63	7	681	488	—	—	488	1169	2434
Christians	242	50	8	300	218	—	—	218	518	1050
Parsis & Jews	52	6	3	61	25	—	—	25	86	176
Total	6502	1137	101	7740	4802	10	3	4815	12555	26033

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The adult female earners formed about 15 per cent of the total female adults in the sample. In Marathas, Artisan Groups I and II and Depressed classes, their proportion exceeded 20 per cent where as among Brahmins, Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs, Muslims, Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains, it was well below 10 per cent.

11. *Income and Earnings** :—The questionnaire sought information regarding the earnings of earners in the family during the preceding month and the preceding year as well as the income received by the family during the preceding year by way of receipts of land and house rent, interest on savings, gifts, remittances from non-local members of the family or from others, etc. Debts incurred by the family as a whole during the period were also noted. Information sought was thus intended to cover the earned and unearned incomes of earners and families in the sample.

The next question to be faced was the definition of the term income and earning. As a preliminary starting point we laid down that we will be solely concerned with total or gross receipts during the period (in the case of traders gross profits) and that no efforts should be made to estimate and arrive at the net income as this was likely to take us far afield from the immediate aims and objectives of the survey. A similar definition had been adopted in the 1937 Survey.

The word "receipts" was used deliberately because it helped to resolve the difficulties connected with the income earned and received in the period and income earned before the period under inquiry but received during the period for which we sought information. Income earned or accruing, whether in the period or outside it, if received during the year was taken as income during the period. In quite a number of cases of wage workers it happened that the bonus payment for the year 1952-53 was made in the period 1953-54. These were included in the earned income of the earners concerned during 1953-54. In a few cases the unpaid wages or salaries of previous periods were received during 1953-54. These were also recorded as income in 1953-54. The same procedure, however, could not be followed in the few cases where the persons in question had received their total provident funds and/or gratuities in a lump payment during the period. They were no doubt received during the period but were not regarded as current income by the recipients. They were in the nature of capital receipts. We, therefore, took only the sum taken out of the total receipts for expenditure during

* Poona, Part I, p. 63.

the period, as the income in such cases. There were in all 14 cases of this kind in our sample.

Another problem was in connection with the attribution of earning to several earners in a family working in a family concern. The total income of the family concern was divided among all such earners. This had been done also in the 1937 Survey. All unearned incomes, unless specifically stated in the questionnaire, were attributed to the family and not to any earner. So too unless specific information to the contrary was available all remittances from family members out of Poona were attributed to the family as a whole.

We now turn to the reliability of the information on income gathered by us. Our earlier experience of sample surveys showed that information on earnings and income has to be very carefully gathered and checked before being finally admitted, because it tends to be incorrectly stated and more often than not usually understated. We therefore made special efforts to see that information on this point was as accurate as possible. Our experience showed that information about the incomes of salary receivers and regular wage earners working on time rates was easily secured and was in most cases quite reliable. But considerable difficulty was experienced in estimating correctly incomes of casual wage earners and wage earners working on piece rates not because the informants were non-co-operative but because the earnings depended upon the availability of employment, seasonal fluctuations, the employment actually secured during the previous year, etc. In the case of business, retail and wholesale trade, the correct information was very difficult to get because the informants were very reluctant to supply such information and were prone to understate receipts because they regarded every inquiry regarding their incomes as somehow leading to new taxation or to higher assessment of old taxes.

We had for some other purposes classified the earners in a family into four classes, A, B, C, D. 'A' comprised the salary receivers and wage earners with regular employments on time rates. 'B' comprised casual workers working on time or piece rates. 'C' included independent or self-employed persons not employing anybody outside the family, and who were either wage workers on their own or independent artisans or businessmen. 'D' contained all those who were independent businessmen and also employers of non-family paid labour. In each of these classes the problem of obtaining correct information regarding earnings and incomes had to be differently tackled.

Though information regarding salaries was generally correctly reported it was necessary to note down as accurately as possible

the basic salary, the dearness allowance, the bonus received, etc. Contributions to provident funds were not deducted from total salary because they were essentially one way of disbursing the total earnings during the period and as per our original decision we had decided to leave all disbursements alone. These precautions were entirely justified because as experience showed the tendency of informants was to state the basic salary when the investigator asked the monthly salary and not to mention the dearness allowance or bonuses. These had to be specifically asked for and noted. When specifically asked the information was readily supplied and in most cases accurately enough, the original reluctance or really non-statement being perhaps under the impression that they did not form part of the salary as such. On the whole the information in this category can be regarded as very reliable. But that did not mean that there were no cases of understatement of incomes. This was particularly so in regard to incomes earned outside the main and usual occupation of the earners. Thus secondary and primary teachers earned quite a good bit by private tuitions. Income receipts from this source were usually not mentioned at all, mainly because the government had restrained the teachers from accepting private tuitions and income from this activity which was however widely practised was completely concealed. The same was the case in regard to teachers in colleges who were reluctant and unwilling to disclose their remuneration for working as examiners at the various university examinations. In the case of school teachers we gathered independently some information regarding the average income earned by teachers from private tuitions and the total earnings of teachers in our sample in whose case incomes from private tuitions had been ascertained, were adjusted after examining the details of each case. In the case of the 18 college teachers in our sample no such adjustments could be made. Understatement in their case could not be remedied.

In the case of casual workers we adopted the following procedure : Detailed information regarding employment and earnings during the month immediately preceding the survey had been noted, but that could not be treated as the average of monthly earnings throughout the preceding year. We specifically warned the investigators not to estimate the yearly earnings in these cases by multiplying the earnings during the previous month by 12. We asked them to allow for seasonal variations, holidays, sickness, etc. and to arrive at a rough estimate of yearly earnings from the firm data regarding the previous month's earnings. They were then to put this estimate to the informant and to verify whether he regarded it as generally correct and on confirmation to enter it into the question-

naire finally. The investigators were also asked to write down in the marginal blank space the steps in the process of estimating the yearly earnings so that the research assistants could check these before admitting the whole questionnaire.

Even this elaborate procedure, however, was no proof against deliberate understatement of incomes. This was particularly noticeable where there were some legal complications as well. We might illustrate the problem by describing the case of *bidi*-workers which first attracted our attention to this phenomenon. The large *bidi*-making establishments in Poona employed several workers who worked on piece rates in the establishments. Besides this, work was given out to workers who took away the necessary leaves and tobacco, made the *bidis* at home and returned them to the establishment. For this they were paid piece rates. These out-workers preferred to work at home because they could then add to their total output by making non-adults in the family work. The employment of non-adults was prevented by law in the *bidi*-factories. They could work only at home. Such of the out-workers as were included in our sample deliberately understated their earnings, in order to conceal the fact that non-adults helped them earn more. Fortunately the bigger *bidi*-making establishments kept detailed records of payments made to workers in the factory as well as the out-workers. Our investigators were, therefore, asked to contact the managements of these establishments, and to get the information regarding payments made to them by the employers for work done during the period under reference. In the following is shown the income stated by the respondents at the time of inquiry and the income revealed by the records of the employers. The extent of understatement as revealed by these figures ranges from 27 per cent to 73 per cent. In the light of these data the earnings of each of these persons were stepped up for correcting the understatement.

Monthly Earnings of 7 <i>Bidi</i> -workers in the Sample.		
Case No.	Income during the month prior to investigation as stated by the respondent	Average monthly earnings from the Employer's Records based on an average of 2 months' earnings previous to investigation
	Rs.	Rs.
1	26-0-0	50-0-0
2	24-0-0	89-0-0
3	55-0-0	74-0-0
4	39-0-0	53-0-0
5	32-8-0	62-0-0
6	39-0-0	67-0-0
7	39-0-0	62-0-0

The difficulty of getting the correct information regarding incomes was the greatest in the case of earners in C and D groups. Unlike the casual workers, in most cases, particularly those of business, written records of accounts were maintained. But our investigators could not have any access to these. They had to rely on whatever information was supplied to them by the informant, check this with his local knowledge and obtain also some indirect evidence that might bear on the point, such as the total turnover during the year, whether the informant was a sales-tax licence holder or whether he had paid income-tax, etc. The informants were very suspicious regarding the inquiry and thought that it might lead to their income being taxed. They seemed particularly anxious to understate their incomes so that they should not become subject to income-tax. In many cases this was overdone; some stated, for instance, that they paid income-tax but also understated their income to such an extent that it was considerably below the minimum exemption limit of income assessed to income-tax, which was for individuals Rs. 3,500 in 1953-54. In such cases we knew that the informant paid income-tax but we did not know how much. We were, therefore, not in position, in such cases, to estimate the approximate total earnings but we knew that they were not less than Rs. 3,500. In all such cases, we classified the informant in the income category Rs. 3,501-5,000 or a higher one if it was indicated by other evidence.

A variation on this met with in some other cases was the statement that the persons concerned had incurred considerable losses during the previous year and as a consequence they had no earnings to report. Many of these had paid income tax during the year, which they alleged had been unjustifiably levied in spite of their having had no earnings during the year. In most of these cases we found that the total annual turn-overs in the business establishments which these informants owned were very high, ranging between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 7 lakhs. In these cases we decided to agree with the income tax authorities and to classify these persons in income categories above Rs. 3,500 proportionately to the size of their total turnovers.

In the case of petty traders the turnovers were also understated in some cases. In these cases the possession or otherwise of the Sales Tax Licence was a good indirect index of arriving at approximately correct estimates of earnings. A sales tax licence had to be taken out by every establishment that had an yearly turnover of Rs. 20,000 and more. The possession of a licence, therefore, indicated the lower limit of the total turnover and calculating the gross profit at the modest rate of 5 per cent, we could be sure that the earn-

ings of the informant could not be less than Rs. 1,000. They were accordingly put into income categories above Rs. 1,000.

In the case of prostitutes, in our sample, the incomes were found to be understated. There could be no direct or indirect evidence against which they could be corrected. Fortunately at about the same time that our inquiry was conducted a prophylactic V. D. Centre, run by the Municipal Corporation had collected some valuable information regarding about 400 prostitutes who had attended that centre. The information had been given to the medical personnel in great confidence and was quite reliable. It gave us the average monthly earnings of these women.* The extent of understatement in our questionnaire was in half the cases to the tune of 40 to 50 per cent. No adjustment was made in the sample cases, however, because no data in these specific cases in the sample were available in the inquiry referred to above. We only note the fact of understatement of incomes in these cases.

In fairness we may add that in half a dozen cases the process of adjustment had to be reversed, i.e. the income stated had to be adjusted downward because they were overstated. The somewhat typical case was of a businessman who had invested Rs. 5,000 in a concern and claimed that he had earned Rs. 80,000 on this investment during last year. Clearly the case was one of overstatement and we made the necessary adjustments on the basis of other indirect information. It was, of course, gratifying to know that human proclivities did not run in one direction only, that they ran both ways though they did not compensate one another.

We have so far been discussing earned incomes. Though we corrected many of the income returns for understatement as detailed above, we cannot claim that these data have been completely cured of understatement. Many cases have possibly escaped our scrutiny and in some cases as can be seen from the procedure described above, the adjustments might have been not high enough to eliminate the understatement of incomes. After all we adjusted from indirect evidence which was not as finegrained as could have been desired. All that we can claim is that we were able to reduce understatement of incomes in a number of cases and as a result our data, as presented here, are more reliable than they would have been without these corrections.

* Study of Prostitution in Poona. (A Preliminary Note) by Dr. B. B. Gokhale—Report from "Samaj Seva"—1-1-1955. A Monthly Journal of the Association of Probation Officers and Superintendents and Bombay State Probation and Aftercare Association, Poona.

In regard to unearned incomes we were worse situated. In this category were included rent from land, house rent, interest on securities or investments. Except to some extent in regard to house rent about which they may have some rough idea from local knowledge, our investigators were not in a position to check or verify the information given by the informants. Neither could they do anything if information on these items was concealed or withheld. In regard to house rent, the investigator being a man of the same locality as the informant, knew at least vaguely whether the person owned any other houses than the one he was living in and so could specifically seek the information. In the case of house owners, in our sample, who had rented a part of their house receipts of house rent were hard to conceal. All in all therefore the information on house rents could be regarded as rather reliable. Such a claim cannot be made in regard to the other items. In order of reliability rent from land would come first and interest, etc. second.

The same was the case with remittances received from members outside Poona. There was no means of verifying the information supplied to us by the informants; concealment, if any, of such remittances also could not be discovered.

The total bias of the income data is most positively in the direction of understatement. It is also quite obvious that the degree of underestimation differs in different income categories. We could not, therefore, calculate an overall correction factor for the sample as a whole.

In Table 1.19 we give annual *per capita* income in different wards derived from (i) the main occupation (ii) the subsidiary occupation (iii) other sources. The last column gives total income *per capita*. It will be seen that the average total income *per capita*, in Poona was Rs. 356. It was made up as follows :—income from main and subsidiary occupation Rs. 316, and income from other sources Rs. 40. Only 3 per cent of the earners had incomes from subsidiary occupations. Between the two groups of wards, there was not much difference between *per capita* incomes. However, between different wards there were large variations. For instance, in Shivajinagar which topped the list, the *per capita* income was Rs. 499 whereas in Wanavdi it was Rs. 195. Regarding the income from main occupation Shivajinagar and Wanavdi again ranked at the top and the bottom respectively with Rs. 434 and Rs. 182. The income from other sources varied quite widely. It was Rs. 172 in Bibewadi, etc. whereas in Ghorpadi it was as low as Re. 1. It varied between Rs. 50 and 75 in Shivajinagar, Sadashiv, Shanwar, Raviwar, Budhwar, Vetal, Narayan and Poona Cantonment. It

TABLE No. 1.19.

Total and Per Capita Income from Main and Subsidiary Occupation and other sources during the year previous to the Survey in different Wards.

Wards	Local earners' income	Per capita income	Income from Subsidiary Occ.	Per capita Income from Subs. Occ.	Income from other sources	Per capita Income from other sources	Total Income	Per capita total income
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shivajinagar	756460	434.5	4350	2.5	108390	62.2	869200	499.2
Sadashiv	723440	362.6	10220	5.1	105970	53.1	839630	420.8
Narayan	244830	284.0	7320	8.5	65960	76.6	318110	369.1
Shanwar	388390	352.8	7640	6.9	69470	63.0	465500	422.7
Budhwar	340240	361.6	5550	5.9	46550	49.5	392340	417.0
Raviwar	437310	320.1	5990	4.4	90260	66.0	533560	390.5
Kasba	352790	253.8	1040	0.7	49360	35.5	403190	290.0
Mangalwar	112190	266.5	—	—	2610	6.2	114800	272.7
Somwar	247560	304.9	1300	1.6	20290	25.0	269150	331.5
Rasta	220550	435.0	2070	4.1	10930	21.6	233550	460.7
Nagesh-	54350	329.4	—	—	2850	17.3	57200	346.7
Ganesh	132200	258.7	—	—	9620	18.8	141820	277.5
Nana	256560	223.9	3350	2.9	40780	35.6	300690	262.4
Bhavani	433010	290.0	250	0.2	35530	23.8	468790	314.0
Ganj	152870	189.4	310	0.4	6730	8.3	159910	198.1
Vetal	207450	286.9	710	1.0	35810	49.5	243970	337.4
Shukrawar	619230	304.3	8980	4.4	74510	36.6	702720	345.3
Ghorpade & Gultekdi	35810	237.1	1980	13.1	1180	7.8	38970	258.0
Suburban Roads	283060	290.0	4450	4.5	34160	35.0	321670	329.5
Yeravada	133970	243.6	1480	2.7	2980	5.4	138430	251.7
Wakdewadi	19580	251.0	—	—	—	—	19580	251.0
Navi Khadki	30070	189.1	—	—	480	3.0	30550	192.1
Sangamwadi	17510	188.3	60	0.6	8350	89.8	25920	278.7
Total for the I Group of Wards	6199430	309.6	67050	3.3	822770	41.1	7089250	354.0

TABLE No. 1,19—(Contd.) ✓

Total and Per Capita Income from Main and Subsidiary Occupation and other sources during the year previous to the Survey in different Wards.

Wards	Local earner's income	Per capita income	Income from subsidiary Occ.	Per capita income from Subs. Occ.	Income from other sources	Per capita income from other sources	Total income	Per capita total income
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aundh, Pashan, etc.	196090	235.8	530	0.8	7800	11.4	204420	298.0
Bibewadi, etc.	28200	195.8	560	3.9	24730	171.7	53490	371.4
Erandavna, Hingne Kothrud, etc.	130900	354.7	2370	6.4	15490	42.0	148760	403.1
Ghorpadi Village	105960	252.3	—	—	610	1.4	106570	253.7
Hadapsar Mundhwa	105140	228.6	3690	8.0	5110	11.1	113940	247.7
Wanavdi	46210	181.9	2740	10.8	730	2.9	49680	195.6
Poona Cantt.	604200	304.2	10220	5.1	125800	63.3	740220	372.6
Kirkee Cantt.	558810	330.4	1750	1.0	30680	18.1	591240	349.5
Total for Additional Group of Wards	1775510	322.2	21860	4.0	210950	38.3	2008320	364.5
GRAND TOTAL	7974940	312.3	88910	3.5	1033720	40.5	9097570	356.3

was about Rs. 35 in Kasba, Nana, Shukrawar and Suburban Roads and varied between Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 in Somwar, Bhavani and Rasta. It was below Rs. 10 in Mangalwar, Ghorpade, Gultekdi, Yeravada, Wanavdi and Navi Khadki.

The wards with the highest *per capita* income were in the order Shivajinagar, Rasta, Shanwar, Sadashiv, Budhwar and Erandavna. In all these wards the income per capita was above Rs. 400. On the other hand the wards with the lowest *per capita* income were Ganj, Navi Khadki and Wanavdi where it was less than Rs. 200. The wards with the highest *per capita* incomes contained a large number of salary earners. On the other hand, the wards containing the business communities of Poona e.g. Raviwar, Shukrawar, Nana and Bhavani had an average *per capita* income of Rs. 325. In the latter two wards the *per capita* income was Rs. 313 and Rs. 262 respectively. This average, lower than that of the wards inhabited by salary earners, could be explained by two factors. Firstly these wards were mixed and a large number of poor families stayed

side by side with wealthy families of businessmen. This lowered the *per capita* income figure. Secondly the low average was partly due to some degree of understatement of their incomes by those in business, which has been already referred to.

Comparing the picture of the present survey with the 1937 Survey in comparable wards we find that on the whole the picture in regard to the composition of *per capita* income had remained stable. In 1937 the average total *per capita* income was Rs. 140 of which Rs. 118 were earned by local earners; Rs. 22 came from other sources. Income from other sources had slightly fallen from 15 per cent of the total in the 1937 Survey to about 11 per cent in the present one. The ranking of wards by *per capita* income in the 1937 Survey and in the comparable area in the present survey were only slightly different. For example, Shivajinagar which ranked fourth in the 1937 Survey topped the list in the present one. Narayan showed a slight progress over Somwar. As in the 1937 Survey, Ganj, Mangalwar, Navi Khadki and Sangamwadi, Wakdewadi, Ghorpade and Gultekdi showed much lower incomes than the average income *per capita* for all wards.

The income from other sources in this survey was made up of the following : Remittances from outside, about 31 per cent, income from land about 10 per cent, house rent about 48 per cent, interest, bonus, etc., 8 per cent and other unearned income about 3 per cent. Between the two group of wards there was some slight variation in these proportions. For instance, remittances from outside amounted to 30 per cent of the total income from the other sources in the first group of wards whereas in the second group it was 35 per cent. The proportion of income from land, house-rent, interest bonus, etc. and other unearned income was 11 per cent, 48 per cent, 7 per cent and 4 per cent respectively in the first group of wards. The corresponding percentages for the additional group of wards were 6 per cent, 46 per cent, 10 per cent and 3 per cent respectively.

It must be noted, however, that as between different wards the composition of income from other sources differed considerably. For instance, remittances from outside formed an important source of such income in Shivajinagar, Bhavani, Yeravada, Navi Khadki and Poona Cantonment. In some other wards like Bibewadi, Hadapsar, Mundhwa, Wanavdi, Kasba and Shukrawar income from land formed an important item of income from other sources. On the other hand in other areas like the Poona and Kirkee Cantonments, Raviwar, Bhavani, Suburban Roads and the Wadis the proportion of such income was low. House-rent formed an important item of income from other sources in Shanwar, Raviwar, Ganesh, Ganj.

Vetal (Gurwar) and in Aundh, Pashan, Bopodi, Erandavana and Kirke Cantonment. In other wards like Wanavdi, Bhavani, Suburban Roads and Wakadewadi, such income was much below the average.

Income from interest, bonus, etc. was reported only in some wards like Bibewadi, Poona Cantonment, Sadashiy, Shukrawar and Suburban Roads. There were a number of wards where it was absent completely or formed a very low proportion of the income from other sources.

Table 1.20 gives *per capita* income of different communities. Between different community groups there were wide variations in *per capita* income. It was the lowest, Rs. 219, among Depressed classes. At the other end the Parsis had the highest *per capita* income of Rs. 1091. Brahmans had a *per capita* income of Rs. 532 and it was about the same in Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs and Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains. *Per capita* income among Other Hindus and Christians was quite close to the general average. The Marathas had a *per capita* income of about Rs. 250.

Between the two groups of wards again the *per capita* incomes of community groups showed wide variations. For instance, Parsis recorded a *per capita* income of Rs. 1465 in the first group of wards whereas in the additional group, Rs. 892 only. Similarly in Other Hindus, in the first group of wards the *per capita* income was Rs. 353 whereas in the additional group of wards it was Rs. 299. In Christians the *per capita* income was Rs. 392 in the first group of wards and Rs. 330 in the additional group of wards. On the other hand the *per capita* income was higher in the additional group of wards than in the first group of wards among Brahmans, Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs and Other Hindus.

Some of the community groups reported a high proportion of income from other sources in the total income. For instance in Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs in the additional group of wards, of the total *per capita* income of Rs. 582, the income from other sources was Rs. 239. Similarly in Parsis in the additional group of wards out of Rs. 892, Rs. 213 was the income from other sources.

In Table 1.21 we present total *per capita* income during the preceding year in different Communities in the 1937 Survey. This table has been prepared by a fresh tabulation of the old data. Excepting Artisan Groups I and II, Depressed classes, Muslims and Christians, the *per capita* income of other communities in the first group of wards had increased by two to two and a half times than that found in the 1937 Survey. In Artisan Groups I and II

TABLE No. 1.20. ✓

Total Per Capita Income in different Communities during the year previous to the Survey (1954).

I Group of Wards.

Community	Per Capita Income from main Occupation	Per Capita Income from Subsidiary Occupation	Per Capita Income from other Sources	Per Capita Total Income
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marathas	223.1	2.1	23.6	248.8
Brahmins	446.3	5.3	72.0	523.3
Artisan Groups I & II	226.3	1.3	21.6	249.2
Depressed classes	204.2	0.8	5.4	210.4
Other Hindus	309.0	5.1	64.3	378.4
Sikh-Punjabi- Sindhi-Rajputs	418.3	5.6	63.3	487.2
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	438.5	3.1	35.9	477.5
Muhommedans	240.0	2.1	20.1	262.2
Christians	344.3	0.6	46.5	391.9
Parsis & Jews	1285.9	49.2	129.5	1464.6
Average	309.6	3.3	41.1	354.0
Additional Group of Wards-				
Marathas	221.6	4.3	16.0	241.9
Brahmins	569.5	24.9	55.5	649.9
Artisan Groups I & II	218.9	0.8	17.9	237.6
Depressed classes	223.1	0.9	3.7	232.7
Other Hindus	273.2	2.4	29.5	305.1
Sikh-Punjabi- Sindhi-Rajputs	327.6	15.5	238.9	582.0
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	718.4	1.9	29.0	749.3
Muhommedans	258.9	0.9	48.3	308.1
Christians	314.4	1.1	14.7	330.2
Parsis and Jews	666.3	13.0	213.1	892.4
Average	322.2	4.0	38.3	364.5
All Wards				
Marathas	222.5	2.5	22.4	247.4
Brahmins	452.3	6.3	71.2	529.8
Artisan Groups I & II	225.1	1.2	21.0	247.3
Depressed classes	213.6	0.9	4.7	219.2
Other Hindus	297.3	4.2	52.9	354.4
Sikh-Punjabi- Sindhi-Rajputs	389.3	8.7	119.5	517.5
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	494.5	2.8	34.5	531.8
Muhommedans	244.8	1.8	27.1	273.7
Christians	327.1	0.9	27.9	355.9
Parsis & Jews	881.1	25.6	184.1	1090.8
Average	312.3	3.5	40.5	356.3

TABLE No. 1.21.

Total Per Capita Income in different Communities during the year previous to the Survey (1937 Survey).

Community	Income from Main & Subsidiary Occupations	Income from Other Sources	Total Per Capital Income
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marathas	87.5	9.9	97.4
Brahmins	170.7	56.4	227.1
Artisan Groups I & II	78.8	6.6	85.4
Depressed classes	53.9	1.2	60.1
Other Hindus	155.2	27.1	182.3
Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs	174.8	31.8	206.6
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	210.6	46.5	257.1
Muhommedans	104.1	15.0	119.1
Cristians	148.5	4.8	153.3
Parsis & Jews	571.3	268.0	839.3
Average	117.8	21.9	139.7

and Depressed classes, it had increased by about three to three and a half times. In Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains and Parsis, however, the *per capita* income had increased by less than two times.

The range of variation in the *per capita* incomes of different groups of communities had, however, narrowed markedly during the period between 1937 and 1954. The ratio of lowest to highest *per capita* income in 1937 was 1:14. It had shrunk to 1:7 in the comparable area in 1954. The highest and the second highest *per capita* income in both the surveys was separated by a wide gap. The ratio between the second and the first highest income was 1:3 in 1937 and it had declined only a little to 1:2.7 in 1954. Parsis had the highest *per capita* income in both the surveys and a cliff rather than a gradient continued to separate them from the community with the second highest *per capita* income in both surveys. The ratio between the lowest and the second highest *per capita* incomes had also declined from 1:4.3 in 1937 to 1:2.5 in 1954. This together with other evidence presented later unambiguously indicates that on the whole the degree of inequality in incomes had decreased somewhat over the period.

12. *Size of Family** :—Table 1.22 gives the distribution of families in different wards, according to the number of members in

* Poona, Part I, p. 69.

TABLE No. 1.22.
Wardwise distribution of families in the sample according to size.
Number of members in family.

Ward	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 & more	Average size of the family.	Total
Shivajinagar	47	43	44	60	48	44	42	18	8	9	10	4.67	373
Sadashiv	70	56	70	71	67	56	40	11	10	6	9	4.27	466
Narayan	14	13	27	23	33	16	15	12	3	8	6	5.06	170
Shanwar	24	26	30	33	38	28	22	15	7	2	7	4.75	232
Budhwar	36	27.	24	33	32	18	11	11	5	2	12	4.45	211
Raviwar	22	39	40	40	53	30	21	16	6	4	12	4.83	283
Kasba	31	39	36	52	40	36	19	14	6	5	15	4.74	293
Mangalwar	12	13	29	17	12	10	4	3	1	1	3	4.01	105
Somwar	22	20	30	37	28	16	15	8	7	3	1	4.35	187
Rasta	13	11	13	18	11	14	9	6	4	2	5	4.80	106
Nagesh	4	4	4	3	7	5	4	1	2	1	—	4.71	35
Ganesh	16	22	15	19	14	7	7	3	3	2	7	4.44	115
Nana	25	33	26	28	37	33	19	13	6	7	9	4.85	236
Bhavani	41	38	57	62	48	35	19	12	11	7	9	4.49	339
Ganj	12	15	27	31	17	24	14	11	6	3	5	4.88	165
Vetal (Gurwar)	13	18	24	17	18	24	8	10	6	3	7	4.88	148
Shukrawar	50	65	61	63	63	44	39	26	9	5	18	4.59	443
Ghorpade & Gultekdi	1	9	11	5	4	3	1	3	—	1	—	3.97	38
Suburban Roads	29	21	23	27	30	28	20	9	7	4	7	4.76	205
Yeravada	19	23	19	16	19	16	7	7	4	1	2	4.13	133
Wakdewadi	2	1	—	2	5	—	1	2	2	—	—	5.20	15

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TABLE No. 1.22—(Contd.)
 Wardwise distribution of families in the sample according to size.
 Number of members in family.

Ward	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 & more	Average size of the family.	Total
Navi Khadki	1	2	4	3	7	3	3	—	2	—	3	5.68	28
Sangamwadi	2	3	2	4	3	3	3	—	1	—	—	4.43	21
Total for the I Group of Wards	506	541	616	664	634	493	343	211	116	76	147	4.61	4347
Aundh, Pashan, Bopodi, etc.	13	18	29	30	17	20	12	5	4	3	1	4.46	154
Bibewadi, Dhanori, etc.	3	3	5	9	4	3	4	1	—	1	—	4.36	33
Erandavana, Hingne, etc.	6	11	13	12	10	9	6	7	2	—	1	4.68	79
Ghorpadi Village	5	12	14	13	7	12	6	7	1	2	1	5.06	83
Hadapsar, Mundhwa	8	15	20	24	16	12	8	5	1	1	—	4.18	110
Wanavdi	10	5	8	4	9	6	5	5	2	1	1	4.55	56
Poona Cantt.	52	49	51	57	49	45	29	26	18	12	4	4.89	406
Kirkee Cantt.	25	40	43	42	61	43	27	14	16	7	5	5.07	333
Total for Additional Group of Wards 122	153	183	191	173	150	97	70	44	27	13	4.79	1254	
GRAND TOTAL	628	694	799	855	807	643	440	281	160	103	62	4.65	5601

them. The average family size for the first group of wards was 4.61; it was 4.80 for the additional group of wards. The average for the whole sample was 4.64. The average size of the family in the Poona Corporation area according to the 1951 Census was 4.57, while it was 4.60 in our sample of the comparable area. In the 1937 Survey the average size of a family was 3.99 and after deducting single member families it came to 4.43. If we exclude single member families, the average size of the family in the present survey in the comparable area comes to 5.1. The average family size had definitely increased between the two surveys.

The single member families which were about 10 per cent of total families in the sample did not show any marked concentration in any particular ward though Shivajinagar showed a slightly higher percentage. This was due to the existence of a number of educational institutions in this ward around which students lived in large numbers.

The average family size in different wards varied between 5.68 in Navi Khadki and 3.97 in Ghorpade and Gultekdi. If, however, we neglect these two extremes the range in other wards was between 4 and 5.1. This range is quite narrow and variations within it do not invite any comments.

In the 1937 Survey, Rasta had the largest average family size. In the present survey, however, it did not show any large deviation from the general average.

About 11 per cent of the families had 6 members each, about 8 per cent had 7 members each, about 5 per cent had 8 members each. The remaining, about 9 per cent had a still larger family size. Between the two groups of wards, the distribution of families according to size was almost the same as the general distribution of all families.

A comparison with the 1937 Survey shows some interesting differences. In comparable area in the present survey, the proportion of single member families remained at about 12 per cent of the total families. But, in the 1937 Survey 2 and 3 member families were 19 per cent and 17 per cent of the total families respectively whereas in the present survey their proportion had declined to 12 and 14 respectively. The proportion of 4 member families had remained at about 15 per cent in the two surveys. 26 per cent of the families in the present survey had 5 or 6 persons each whereas in the 1937 Survey there were 21 per cent such families. Again in the family size of 7 to 9 members there were 16 per cent of the total families in the present survey whereas in the 1937 Survey there were only 11 per cent. Lastly about families with 10 and more members,

there were 5 per cent such families in the present survey as against 3 per cent in the 1937 Survey. Thus we find that as compared with the 1937 Survey the proportion of large-size families had increased in the present survey. In certain communities, particularly among Brahmins, there was an increase in the proportion of unimember and two member families but in others there was a definite increase in the proportion of large size families in the period between the two surveys.

Table 1.23 gives the distribution of families by their size as in the 1951 Census and as in the present survey. The proportions are very near one another in the different classes, except in the case of families with 3 or less members. The proportion of such families was higher in the 1951 Census than in our sample. This was but natural because the Census covered institutional as well as vagrant populations while ours was strictly a family sample. Single member families would naturally be more numerous in the Census than in a family sample survey. We believe that that mainly accounts for the difference noted earlier.

TABLE No. 1.23.

Percentage distribution of families in the Poona Municipal Corporation Area by their Size.

Size of Family	1951 Census	1954 Family Sample
Upto 3 members	44.0	39.0
4 to 6 members	38.0	41.0
7 to 9 members	13.0	15.0
10 and above	5.0	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 1.24 gives the distribution of families according to size and communities. Artisan Groups I and II and Depressed classes showed a smaller proportion than the average of single member families. In the families with two members Parsis and Jews showed the largest proportion, about 25 per cent, the next largest being Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs with about 17 per cent as against the general average of about 12 per cent. Other community groups showed a close association with the general average excepting Christians among whom it was 9 per cent. Depressed classes showed a slightly higher proportion than the general average of 14 per cent for 3 member families. Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains had 10 per cent such families. In 4 member families, which were about 15 per cent of the total families, Christians, had a proportion higher than the average.

TABLE No. 1.24.
Distribution of sample families according to size in different communities.

I Group of Wards.

Community	Number of members in family.											Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 & more	
Marathas	138	134	151	163	171	96	66	49	24	14	21	1027
Brahmins	126	130	144	169	156	128	85	42	26	16	26	1052
Artisan Groups I & II	40	56	66	67	67	48	42	25	17	8	19	455
Depressed classes	31	41	73	59	56	61	28	22	10	5	18	404
Other Hindus	93	70	95	88	84	65	52	28	10	16	29	630
Sikh-Punjabi- Sindhi-Rajputs	11	18	14	15	11	7	10	5	3	4	8	106
Gujarati-Marwadi- Jains	25	29	18	27	25	22	16	12	11	4	6	195
Muhommedans	33	46	46	58	52	46	32	24	11	7	17	372
Christians	9	12	7	17	9	19	5	4	4	2	3	91
Parsis & Jews	—	5	2	1	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	15
TOTAL	506	541	616	664	634	493	343	211	116	76	147	4347

Additional Group of Wards.

Marathas	17	29	25	38	26	24	9	14	4	2	4	192
Brahmins	2	7	9	7	7	5	4	4	2	—	3	50
Artisan Groups I & II	5	7	12	11	6	10	8	4	2	3	6	74
Depressed classes	20	38	43	35	48	38	23	10	9	4	6	274
Other Hindus	33	27	38	48	36	35	20	19	13	8	10	287
Sikh-Punjabi- Sindhi-Rajputs	3	8	5	8	7	3	5	3	2	2	3	49

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TABLE No. 1.24—(Contd.)
 Distribution of sample families according to size in different communities.

Community	Number of members in family.											Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 & more	
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	3	8	6	4	8	6	5	2	—	3	2	47
Muhommedans	12	14	19	13	14	13	14	7	4	3	5	118
Christians	24	9	21	23	16	14	8	6	8	2	4	135
Parsis & etc.	3	6	5	4	5	2	1	1	—	—	1	28
TOTAL	122	153	183	191	173	150	97	70	44	27	44	1254
	All Wards.											
Marathas	155	163	176	201	197	120	75	63	28	16	25	1219
Brahmins	128	137	153	176	163	133	93	46	28	16	29	1102
Artisan Groups I & II	45	63	78	78	73	58	50	29	19	11	25	529
Depressed classes	51	79	116	94	104	99	51	32	19	9	24	678
Other Hindus	126	97	133	136	120	100	72	47	23	24	39	917
Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs	14	26	19	23	18	10	15	8	5	6	11	155
Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	28	37	24	31	33	28	21	14	11	7	8	242
Muhommedans	45	60	65	71	66	59	46	31	15	10	22	490
Christians	33	21	28	40	25	33	13	10	12	4	7	226
Parsis & Jews	3	11	7	5	8	3	4	1	—	—	1	43
TOTAL	628	694	799	855	807	643	440	281	160	103	191	5601

In the family sizes up to 5 member families, Parsis and Jews showed the highest percentage which was about 80. Among Marathas and Brahmins this proportion was about 73 per cent and 68 per cent respectively. In the remaining groups, the percentage varied between 63 and 65 thus indicating the prevalence of larger size families in these groups.

13. *Type of Family** :—Table 1.25 gives the distribution of sample families according to family types, for the present survey as well as for the 1937 Survey. The latter has been specially tabulated from old schedules for purposes of comparison. The first eight types relate to families with male heads and the remaining to those with female heads. In the present enquiry, as we have stated in the section relating to the procedure, even though a particular name appeared in the lists supplied to investigators the respondents were requested to give the name of the real head of the family. Normally a senior male person with the highest economic status was reported to be the head of the family. Of the total 5,601 families, 4,716 or 84 per cent had male heads and the remaining 885 or 16 per cent of the families had female heads. There were 401 or about 7 per cent single member families with male heads and 212 or about 4 per cent single member families with female heads. About 40 per cent families consisted of male heads with or without wife and/or with and without children. About 6 per cent of the families belonged to the third group where in addition to the family type described in group 2, the married children of the male head also formed part of the family. About 23 per cent of the families belonged to group 4 where in addition to group 3 above, there were in the family parents and/or married or unmarried brothers and sisters of male heads. There were about 2 per cent families of male heads with paternal relations in the family, and about 3 per cent families with wife's relations in the family. In families with female heads the largest group was of 497 families with married or unmarried children and with or without husband. 62 families with female heads

* Type of family.

(Use M as—Male with/without wife, with/without children).

Families with male heads.

(1) Unimember; (2) M; (3) M and married children with their families; (4) 3 with parents and/or brothers and sisters with their families; (5) 4 with other patriarchal relations (i.e. uncles, aunts, cousins, grandfathers, etc.); (6) 4 with matriarchal relations; (7) M and wife's relations; (8) Relations;

† Families with female heads.

(9) Female only; (10) Female with married or unmarried children; (11) 10 and relations of husband; (12) 10 and parents and/or their relations; (13) Miscellaneous.

TABLE No. 125.
Distribution of Sample Families according to Community Group and Family Type.
 I Group of Wards.

Community	Family Type.													Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Marathas	77	410	64	236	16	7	23	5	57	96	11	17	8	1027
Brahmins	82	429	56	282	21	14	22	8	40	71	6	17	4	1052
Artisan Groups I & II	18	189	41	106	10	6	10	3	21	42	3	6	—	455
Depressed classes	14	151	32	89	9	6	11	—	18	58	8	8	—	404
Other Hindus	71	244	46	141	8	8	12	3	17	54	9	14	3	630
Sikh-Punjabi- Sindhi-Rajputs	8	41	5	23	2	—	6	2	3	7	2	7	—	106
Gujarati-Mar- wadi-Jains	21	83	11	57	2	1	9	2	3	3	1	1	1	195
Muhommedans	21	166	23	90	5	3	11	1	12	29	1	8	2	372
Christians	4	41	6	9	1	1	4	1	4	14	3	3	—	91
Parsis & Jews	—	9	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
TOTAL	316	1763	286	1035	74	46	110	25	175	374	44	81	18	4347

TABLE No. 125—(Contd.)
 Distribution of Sample Families according to Community Group and Family Type.
 Additional Group of Wards.

Community	Family Type.*													Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Marathas	12	86	10	47	1	1	3	1	5	23	1	2	—	192
Brahmins	1	26	4	12	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	1	—	50
Artisan Groups I & II	2	33	11	11	4	—	2	—	3	8	—	—	—	74
Depressed classes	9	109	20	68	12	2	6	1	11	25	3	8	—	274
Other Hindus	24	108	24	68	3	6	9	3	9	26	5	2	—	287
Sikh-Punjabi- Sindhi-Rajputs	2	17	1	9	1	—	1	—	1	13	3	1	—	49
Gujarati-Mar- wadi-Jains	2	22	4	14	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	47
Muhommedans	12	53	11	19	5	—	4	1	1	10	1	1	—	118
Christians	20	52	5	26	4	1	6	1	4	12	4	—	—	135
Parsis & Jews	1	14	1	5	2	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	23
TOTAL	85	520	91	279	34	10	33	9	37	123	18	15	—	1254

* For details of each type see footnote on page 95.

TABLE No. 1.25—(Contd.)
 Distribution of Sample Families according to Community Group and Family Type.

All Wards.

Community	Family Type.													Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Marathas	89	496	74	283	17	8	26	6	62	119	12	19	8	1219
Brahmins	83	455	60	294	21	14	23	10	41	73	6	18	4	1102
Artisan Groups I & II	20	222	52	117	14	6	12	3	24	50	3	6	—	529
Depressed classes	23	260	52	157	21	8	17	1	29	83	11	16	—	678
Other Hindus	95	352	70	209	11	14	21	6	26	80	14	16	3	917
Sikh-Punjabi- Sindhi-Rajputs	10	58	6	32	3	—	7	2	4	20	5	8	—	155
Gujarati-Mar- wadi-Jains	23	105	15	71	4	1	10	2	3	5	1	1	1	242
Muhommedans	33	219	34	109	10	3	15	2	13	39	2	9	2	490
Christians	24	93	11	35	5	2	10	2	8	26	7	3	—	226
Parsis & Jews	1	23	3	7	2	—	2	—	2	2	1	—	—	43
Total	401	2283	377	1314	108	56	143	34	212	497	62	96	18	5601

TABLE No. 1.25—(Contd.)
Distribution of Sample Families according to Community Group and Family Type.
 1937 Survey.

Community	Family Type.													Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Marathas	73	560	61	267	19	6	25	5	83	89	4	15	1	1208
Brahmins	94	265	50	257	18	15	21	8	35	38	5	9	3	818
Artisan Groups I & II	19	232	37	130	11	1	11	—	18	18	4	7	—	488
Depressed classes	17	174	37	90	1	5	6	—	22	34	2	5	—	393
Other Hindus	74	235	40	145	6	4	9	3	42	48	5	7	—	668
Sikh-Punjabi- Sindhi-Rajputs	6	7	1	6	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	24
Gujarati-Mar- wadi-Jains	39	113	12	60	5	4	8	2	4	1	—	2	—	250
Muhommedans	71	219	38	114	5	6	18	2	19	36	2	2	—	532
Christians	19	65	1	13	1	—	1	—	8	9	—	1	—	118
Parsis & Jews	1	17	2	3	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	1	—	30
TOTAL	413	1937	279	1085	66	41	100	22	234	277	22	49	4	4529

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had husband's relation in the family and 96 families with female heads had parents in their families. In other family types, there were only a few cases.

A comparison with the 1937 Survey shows that the composition of the society according to family type had remained unchanged. The unimember families with male heads showed a decline of 2 per cent in the present survey. Similarly a slight fall was noted in the family types 2 and 3. The difference was made up in the distribution of families with female heads. In the 1937 Survey about 13 per cent families had female heads whereas in the comparable wards in the present survey there were 16 per cent such families.

The proportion of families reporting female heads was near about the general average of 16 per cent in Marathas, Artisan Groups I and II and Other Hindus. It was about 20 per cent among Depressed classes and Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs. Only 4 per cent families of Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains reported families with female heads. Parsis and Jews also reported only 10 per cent such families.

Among Depressed classes, Artisan Groups I and II and Muhommedans, the proportion of unimember families was about 9 per cent or less whereas it was as high as 15 per cent among Christians and Other Hindus. The other community groups had an average in between these two.

The largest group of families in all community groups belonged to the second family type consisting of a male with or without wife and with or without children though the proportion of families of this type in each community varied from 53 per cent among Parsis to 38 per cent among Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs.

14. *Domestic Servants** :—A few questions in the questionnaire were designed to collect information regarding domestic servants employed by the sample families, the type of work done by them, the methods and rate of payment to them, etc. Of the 5,601 families in the sample only 1,213 or 22 per cent employed a total of 1,413 servants. Of these, 1,078 employed one each, 97 two each, 37 three to five servants each and one employed 7 servants. About 24 per cent families in the sample of the first group of wards and 14 per cent in the additional group of wards employed domestic servants. In the 1937 Survey, 17 per cent of the sample families were found to be employing domestics. This would indicate that in the present survey the proportion of families employing domestic ser-

* Poona, Part I, p. 72.

vants had gone up. This is true but data presented further on indicate that there was a significant change also in the composition of domestic servants employed at the time of the two surveys. A special tabulation made of the 1937 data showed that 20 per cent of the total domestic servants employed by sample families were full-time servants and the rest, part-time. The corresponding proportions in the comparable area in the present survey were 11 per cent and 89 per cent respectively. So that a larger proportion of families did employ domestics in 1954 than in 1937 but among those so employed the proportion of part-timers was markedly higher than in 1937.

The proportion of families employing domestic servants in the present survey, varied between the wards. In the economically better-off wards such as Shivajinagar, Sadashiv, Shanwar and Narayan as much as 40 per cent of the families living in each of them engaged domestics. Their proportion was less than 5 per cent in poor wards like Mangalwar, Nagesh, Ghorpade and Gultekadi, Yeravada, Wakadewadi, etc. In the Poona Cantonment and Erandavana. 30 per cent of the sample families engaged domestic servants. Only 12 per cent did so in Kirkee Cantonment. In other areas in the additional group of wards, the percentage of such families was quite low.

Table 1.26 presents the distribution of sample families employing domestic servants by their income and the number of part-time and full-time, male and female, servants employed by them.

TABLE No. 1.26.

Families employing domestic servants classified by income and the no. of domestic servants employed.

Family Income Rs.	No. of families employing them	No. of domestic servants employed by them.				Total
		Part-time		Full-time		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Upto Rs. 250	1	—	1	—	—	1
251—500	15	—	14	—	1	15
501—1,000	78	4	73	3	1	81
1,001—2,000	359	7	344	9	11	371
2,001—3,500	365	8	362	9	13	392
3,501—5,000	204	10	201	28	19	258
5,001—7,500	96	3	87	18	17	125
7,501—10,000	33	4	35	6	3	48
10,001 & above	44	9	33	37	21	100
Not stated	18	3	17	1	1	22
TOTAL	1213	48	1167	111	87	1413

It will be noticed from the table that a majority of the servants were employed by families having an annual income above Rs. 1,000. Of the total families in the present Survey 46 per cent had an income up to Rs. 1,000. Out of them hardly 4 per cent employed domestic servants. Excepting one family which employed 2 domestic servants, all the remaining employed only one servant and that too part-time in most of the cases. 9 families employed 2 servants each and one family, 3 servants.

The proportion of families employing domestic servants increased in the higher income groups. 50 per cent of the families with an income between Rs. 2,001 and Rs. 3,500 had domestic servants. Where income was between Rs. 3,501 and Rs. 5,000 the proportion of such families increased to 72 per cent and in the still higher income ranges it increased to more than 80 per cent. It would be expected that in the higher income groups all the families would have at least one part-time domestic servant. But in some cases it so happened that the servants engaged in the family business or the office boys working under the head of the family did some domestic work and as such these were not declared as domestic servants.

The proportion of families employing more than one servant increased in the higher income groups. For instance in the 4th income range of the total families who employed domestic servants 3 per cent had more than one servant each; in the next income range this proportion increased to 6 per cent; in the remaining four higher income ranges it was 15 per cent, 22 per cent, 30 per cent and 50 per cent respectively in that order.

It was noted earlier that about 21 per cent of the total families engaged domestic servants. However, within different community groups, the proportion varied considerably. For instance only 5 per cent of the Maratha families had domestic servants whereas among Brahmins the proportion exceeded 60 per cent. Among Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains and Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs the proportion was about 40 per cent. The highest proportion was, however, found in the Parsi community where about 87 per cent of the families engaged domestic servants. In all other communities the proportion was lower than the general average. It was the lowest amongst Depressed classes; only 0.3 per cent of the Depressed class families had domestic servants. Among Other Hindus also the proportion was low. About 10 per cent of the Muslim families engaged domestic servants. We have seen above that Brahmins, Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains, Parsis and Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs had higher family incomes than the other communities. The employment of domestics depends very materially on the economic condition of the family.

The distribution of families in different communities who employed domestic servants only reflects their relative economic position.

Table 1.27 gives the distribution of domestic servants engaged by types of work. Out of 1,413 domestic servants, more than 90 per cent were employed for household work like cleaning utensils, washing clothes, etc. Out of these again, hardly 10 per cent were full-time servants. In the remaining cooks formed an important group, a majority of whom were employed full-time. Motor drivers, gardeners, ayahs, sweepers, butlers and those engaged for miscellaneous services, formed a very low proportion in the total. Part-time servants were mainly females who mainly did the work of washing clothes and cleaning vessels during their spare time to supplement the family income. On the other hand among the full-time domestic servants males outnumbered females.

TABLE No. 1.27.

Domestic servants classified by the nature of their work.

Nature of work	Part-time		Full-time		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cleaning utensils, washing clothes, etc.	30	1143	78	62	108	1205
Cooks	4	21	13	19	17	40
Motor Drivers	1	—	7	—	8	—
Gardeners	4	—	7	—	11	—
Ayahs	—	1	—	3	—	4
Sweepers	1	2	—	1	1	3
Butlers	1	—	3	—	4	—
Clerks	2	—	—	—	2	—
Nurses	—	—	—	2	—	2
Sundry work	5	—	3	—	8	—
TOTAL	48	1167	111	87	159	1244

Table 1.28 presents information regarding the monthly cash salary received by part-time and full-time domestic servants together with other emoluments. Of the 1,215 part-time servants employed by families in the sample, 94 per cent received cash salary only. The remaining received besides cash, payment in kind by way of boarding and lodging from the employer. Slightly more than 91 per cent of the domestic servants receiving cash salaries only, got between Re. 1 and Rs. 10 each. In the total domestic servants, 89 per cent received between Rs. 1 and Rs. 10 per month. As may be expected only about 4 per cent of the total part-time servants getting a salary between Re. 1 and Rs. 10 per month received something

TABLE No. 128.

Monthly salary (cash) and other emoluments received by part-time and full-time Domestic Servants.

Monthly Salary	Part-time Servants.							Full-time Servants.							Total No. of full-time servants	Total part-time & full-time Servants
	Rs.	Boarding	Lodging	Lodging & Boarding	One meal a day	Tea & Breakfast	Cash salary only	Total No. of part-time Servants	Rs.	Boarding	Lodging	Lodging & Boarding	One meal a day	Tea & Breakfast		
—1	—	—	1	—	—	26	27	—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
1—2	1	—	1	—	—	171	173	1—2	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	175
2—3	—	—	—	—	—	198	198	2—3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	199
3—4	1	—	2	—	—	121	124	3—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124
4—5	3	1	2	3	1	179	189	4—5	1	—	4	—	—	—	5	194
5—6	2	—	—	1	—	111	114	5—6	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	115
6—7	1	—	—	1	—	69	71	6—7	1	—	3	—	—	2	6	77
7—8	2	—	1	2	—	74	79	7—8	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	82
8—9	1	—	—	—	—	15	16	8—9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
9—10	4	5	3	1	1	78	92	9—10	1	1	13	—	—	4	19	111
11—15	3	1	1	1	—	79	85	11—15	5	—	18	2	—	11	36	121
16—20	6	3	—	1	—	10	20	16—20	3	2	18	—	1	12	41	61
21—25	1	—	2	—	—	2	5	21—25	6	2	9	—	—	6	23	28
26—45	5	1	2	—	—	4	12	26—45	—	7	15	—	—	16	38	50
46 & above	—	4	1	—	—	1	6	46 & above	5	2	3	—	—	5	15	21
Not stated	2	—	—	—	—	2	4	Not stated	—	—	5	—	—	3	8	12
Total	32	15	16	10	2	1140	1215	Total	28	15	92	2	1	60	198	1413

besides that from their employers. As against these 27 per cent of the part-time domestic servants who received more than Rs. 11 per month received something besides their salaries from their employers. Nearly three-fourths of the domestic servants, receiving less than Rs. 10 per month, got between Rs. 2 and Rs. 6 each per month. Of the 75 who got something besides cash salaries from their employers, about 45 per cent got free board, 13 per cent got one meal daily, 21 per cent received free boarding and lodging and 20 per cent free lodging. The part-time servants who got more than Rs. 10 per month as cash salary and free lodging and/or boarding, were more like full-time than part-time servants.

Of the 198 full-time domestic servants employed by sample families only 30 per cent received money salaries only; all others received something in addition. Only about 18 per cent of the total full-time servants received less than Rs. 10 per month but most of them received something in addition to cash emoluments. Of the 37 in this class only 7 got cash payment; 24 got free lodging and boarding, 4 free meals and 2 free lodging. Four-fifths of the full-time domestic servants received more than Rs. 10 each per month. Only one-third of them received nothing besides their cash salary. Nearly 70 per cent of the full-time domestic servants received between Rs. 11 and Rs. 45 each per month. Of the 138 full-time domestic servants who were not paid cash salaries only 67 per cent got free boarding and lodging from their employers, 20 per cent free boarding and about 11 per cent free lodging.

15. *A Note on Students* :—As in the 1937 Survey the cases of students residing by themselves included in the sample, were separately grouped and classified. A total of 63 such cases were recorded. Of these 11 were found living as two families, one containing 6 and the other 5 members. Persons in each of them were brothers and sisters. All of them were educands. They had come to Poona for education and for the sake of convenience all the brothers and sisters stayed together. They received regular remittances from their parents who lived out of Poona. The eldest member among them was 22 years old and the youngest was 8 years old.

In the 1937 Survey cases of students residing by themselves had numbered 135. As all of the 63 cases in the present survey were enumerated in the area covered in the 1937 Survey the figures are comparable. Taking into account the sample size of the two surveys the proportion of such cases in the total sample in both the surveys was broadly similar.

In Table 1.29 is presented all the available information regarding the 63 students in our sample. 19 of them were in schools, one was studying for a diploma and the remaining 43 were in colleges. Among these 43, there were 16 science students, 11 arts students, 6 commerce students and 2 law students. The remaining 8 were studying in the engineering, medical or agricultural colleges.

A little less than half the students were Brahmins, a little less than one-third Marathas and the remaining belonged to other communities. Nearly 80 per cent students were between the ages of 16 and 25 years. About 14 per cent were between 5 and 15 years of age. About 25 per cent had each received remittances of less than Rs. 250 during the previous year and 19 per cent had received between Rs. 251 and Rs. 500 each. About 13 per cent had received between Rs. 501 and Rs. 750 each and a further 20 per cent, between Rs. 751 and Rs. 1,000 each. The remaining had each received more than Rs. 1,000. Nearly 60 per cent of the students came from the Marathi-speaking districts of the Bombay Deccan (excluding Poona), 20 per cent from the Poona district and about 6 per cent from the Konkan districts.

About 60 per cent of the students lived in single rooms i. e. each had a separate room. Nearly 27 per cent lived two in a room. There were 7 cases where 3 students lived in a single room. The remaining were living in rooms each of which contained more than 3 students.

About 24 per cent of the students enjoyed free housing accommodation. About 19 per cent of the students paid rents up to Rs. 2 per month per 50 square feet of living area; about 11 per cent paid up to Rs. 3, about 17 per cent up to Rs. 4. The remaining paid Rs. 5 or more per 50 square feet per month. About 27 per cent of the students had been staying in Poona for less than one year, another 27 per cent for 2 or 3 years and the remaining had been in Poona for 4 years or more.

TABLE No. 129.
Classification of Students in the sample residing by themselves.
 (All Wards)

Educational Institution	Total students.	Community									Age Group					
		Deshastha Brahmins.	Konkanastha Brahmins.	Other Brahmins	Marathas.	Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains.	Artisan Groups I & II.	Mahars.	Lingayats.	Other Hindus	5-10.	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	Above 30
Up to 7th Standard	5	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
8th to 11th Standard	14	4	—	—	5	—	1	2	—	2	—	4	9	1	—	—
Arts College	11	4	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	1
Commerce College	6	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—
Science Collège	16	3	—	2	5	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	3	6	2	—
Law College	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Engineering-Medical & Agricultural	8	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	6	—	—
Diploma Courses	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	63	18	6	5	19	5	2	3	1	4	3	6	24	26	3	1

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TABLE No. 1.29—(Contd.)
 Classification of Students in the sample residing by themselves.

Educational Institution	Remittances from outside. (per student in Rs.) during the year preceding the survey.								Place of origin.					
	Upto 250	251—500	501—750	751—1,000	1,001—1,500	1,501—2,000	Above Rs. 2,000	Not Stated	Poona District	Nagar, Satara, Khandesh, etc.	Bijapur, Dharwar, etc.	Bombay & Konkan	Surat, Baroda, Broach	South India & East
Up to 7th Standard	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2
8th to 11th Standard	7	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	—	3
Arts College	1	3	4	1	1	—	—	1	3	7	—	1	—	1
Commerce College	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—
Science College	2	1	1	5	3	—	2	2	3	12	—	—	1	—
Law College	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Engineering-Medical & Agricultural	1	1	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	5	1	2	—	—
Diploma Courses	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	15	12	8	14	6	2	3	3	13	37	3	4	1	5

TABLE No. 1.29—(Contd.)
 Classification of Students in the sample residing by themselves.

Educational Institution	Duration of stay in Poona					No. of students in a room.						Rent per 50 sq. ft.						Onwards	Free	Not given	Total
	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	More than 4 yrs.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Rs. 1	Rs. 2	Rs. 3	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 6				
Up to 7th Standard	—	—	1	—	4	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	5
8th to 11th Standard	2	2	4	—	6	2	9	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	1	—	7	1	14
Arts College	4	1	—	—	6	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	4	1	1	—	11
Commerce College	1	1	1	2	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	6
Science College	8	3	1	—	4	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	4	—	3	1	1	2	16
Law College	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Engineering-Medical & Agricultural	2	1	3	2	—	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	8
Diploma Courses	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	17	8	10	6	22	36	17	7	3	—	—	1	11	7	11	5	3	2	15	3	63

POPULATION

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER I.

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS & ECONOMICS, POONA 4.
RESURVEY OF POONA, 1954.

Peth (Ward)..... House No..... Name of the Street:—.....

Date :.....

Signature of the Investigator :.....

HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

1. Name :—

2. Religion, Caste & Sub-caste:

3. Mother tongue:

4. Family Resident in Poona
—For generations,
Permanently or Temporarily?

5. How many years have you
been staying in Poona?

6. What was your previous
place of residence?
(Village, Taluka, District, etc.)

7. What was your Occupation then?

8. Causes of migration to Poona:

9. Place of your father's residence (Village, Taluka,
District, etc.) and his occupation:

10. Place of your grandfather's residence (Village,
Taluka, District, etc.) and his occupation:

NOTES :

EARNERS IN THE FAMILY
(Resident in Poona)
(Including unemployed)

	1	2	3	4
--	---	---	---	---

11. Name.

12. Relation to the Head of the family.

13. Sex.

14. Age (Complete years).

15. Education.

16. Marital condition.

17. Main occupation-general
description: Period employed
in present occupation.

(A) FOR THOSE IN SERVICE:

18. Salary payment: Monthly/
fortnightly/weekly/or
any other basis?

19. Employer's name.

20. Nature of work.

21. Place of work.

22. Method of payment.

23. Rate of payment.

	1	2	3	4
24. How long have you been in present employment?				
25. Earnings during last month.				
26. Total Earnings during last year.				
27. Subsidiary occupation, if any:				
28. Income from the subsidiary occupation during last year.				
(B) IF IN CASUAL OR DAILY EMPLOYMENT:				
29. Nature of work.				
30. Employer's name.				
31. Place of work.				
32. Method of payment.				
33. Rate of payment.				
34. No. of days at work during last month.				
35. Working days lost due to sickness or other personal reasons-during last month.				

	1	2	3	4
36. No. of days taken off voluntarily during last month.				
37. No. of days on which employment could not be obtained during last month.				
38. Earnings during last month.				
39. Earnings during last year.				
40. Subsidiary occupation if any:				
41. Income during last year from the subsidiary occupation.				
(C) INDEPENDENT TRADER, ARTISAN, PROFESSIONAL (Not employing paid workers)				
42. Nature of work.				
43. Place of work.				
44. Do you work on your own account or to order from customers?				
45. Type of customers, if you work to order.				
46. Method of payment.				

	1	2	3	4
47. Rate of payment.				
48. No. of days at work during last month.				
49. No. of working days lost due to sickness or other personal reasons during last month.				
50. No. of days taken off voluntarily during last month.				
51. No. of days on which employment could not be obtained during the last month.				
52. Earnings during last month.				
53. Estimated earnings during a month, when there is enough work.				
54. Estimated earnings during last year.				
55. Subsidiary occupation if any.				
56. Income from the subsidiary occupation during last year.				
(D) INDEPENDENT ENTREPRENEUR EMPLOYER-OWNER OF SHOP, FACTORY, ETC.				
57. Nature of work.				
58. No. of employees during last month.				
59. Earnings during last month.				

	1	2	3	4
60. Earnings during last year.				

61. No. of employees during last year.				
--	--	--	--	--

62. Subsidiary occupation, if any.				
------------------------------------	--	--	--	--

63. Income from subsidiary occupation during last year.				
---	--	--	--	--

ABOUT THE UNEMPLOYED IN THE FAMILY.

64. Continuously unemployed from what date?				
---	--	--	--	--

65. Occupation prior to loss of employment.				
---	--	--	--	--

66. Causes of loss of employment.				
-----------------------------------	--	--	--	--

67. Have you registered at the Employment Exchange? If not, why?				
--	--	--	--	--

68. Are you prepared to leave Poona if you get employment elsewhere in your previous occupation.				
--	--	--	--	--

69. Do you wish to continue your old occupation or do you wish to change it? If you wish to change it, please state reasons for such a change.				
--	--	--	--	--

70. Are you prepared to undertake training for the new occupation? Is it possible for you to do so from the financial point of view?				
--	--	--	--	--

71. Do you want employment only in Poona or are you prepared to go outside?				
---	--	--	--	--

	1	2	3	4
--	---	---	---	---

72. Would you prefer to go to a vil-
lage or to another city?

**NON-EARNING MEMBERS OF
THE FAMILY (LOCAL):**

73. Sex.

74. Age (Complete years).

75. Relation with the head of the
family.

76. Marital condition.

77. Education-Educands.

78. Education-Non-Educands.

**MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY NOT
RESIDENT IN POONA CITY.**

79. Sex.

80. Age (Complete years).

81. Relation with the head of the
family.

82. Marital condition.

83. Education.

84. Earner/non-earner.

85. Earner's Occupation.

	1	2	3	4
86. Earnings during last year.				
87. Do non-resident members of the family send any money to you? If so, total receipts during last year.				
88. Do you send any money to non-resident members of the family? If so total remittances during last year.				
89. Place where non-resident members stay at present (Village, Taluka, District, etc.)				
90. Year in which the non-resident members left Poona.				
91. Did they leave Permanently or Temporarily?				
INCOME OF THE FAMILY:				
92. Total earnings during last year of local earners.				
OTHER INCOME OF THE FAMILY DURING LAST YEAR:				
93. Remittances from non-resident family members during last year.				
94. Income from land.				
95. House rent.				
96. Interest, bonus, profits, etc.				
97. Other unearned income.				
98. Total earnings of family during last year.				
NOTES:—				

	1	2	3	4
--	---	---	---	---

LIVING ACCOMODATION:

99. Owned or rented? If rented monthly rent and period of residence in the tenement.

100. Total family members.

101. No. of rooms.

102. Total residential area (Sq. ft.).

103. Is there a separate bathroom in the tenement? If not, No. of families and No. of bathrooms in the building used by them.

104. Is there a separate Latrine in the tenement? If not, No. of families and No. of latrines in the building used by them.

105. Is there a separate water tap in the tenement? If not, No. of families and No. of taps in the building used by them.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS

106. Domestic servants if any, nature of their work.

107. Sex.

108. Daily hours of work.

109. Salary or rate of payment.

110. Do they lodge with you?

111. Do they board with you?

RESURVEY OF POONA (1954)

Instructions to Investigators.

Investigators will be supplied with a list of names and addresses of families for each of which they have to fill in a questionnaire by visiting them. This list has been extracted from the list of ration-card holders at the Rationing Office. In some cases, when a person from outside comes to Poona and applies for a ration card, he is treated as the head of a separate family by the Rationing Authorities in Poona even though he may be living with a family. In such cases, the person in the list supplied to the investigators will be found to be really a member of a family and not its "head". If the investigators come across such cases they should fill in the following information about the person in the list supplied by us in the blank space on the first page of the questionnaire.

(a) Name

(b) Relation to the head of the family with whom he resides ;

(c) Year and month in which he came to Poona.

After filling in this information, the investigator should fill in a questionnaire for the family in which the person in the list resides.

When a family in the list is not found at the given address, the investigators should fill in a questionnaire in respect of the family which is staying in the same tenement (in which the family in the list was formerly staying) at the time of investigation. He should also collect the following information about the family in the list and this should be written in the blank space on the first page.

(x) Name of the head of the family :

(y) Whether the family has left Poona permanently?

(z) Present address of the family, if it has shifted elsewhere in Poona. The investigators should try to get the address of that family from the neighbouring families, ration-shop, post office, etc. If the address cannot be ascertained from any of these sources, the investigators should inform our officers immediately.

No questionnaire is to be filled in (except getting information about items X, Y and Z) when nobody is residing in the tenement formerly occupied by the family in the list.

A separate questionnaire is to be filled in for each family. Information about every member of the family will appear in some

block or other. No information is to be collected about persons who have temporarily come to Poona as guests. (The period of their stay in Poona may be 8-15 days or even a month). Such persons as are not family relations but stay permanently in the family should be included. Paying guests lodging and/or boarding in the family should be included. In such cases write "paying guest" against Qu. 12 in respect of the person concerned. If a group of persons (not necessarily related to each other) are residing, in one tenement and running a common kitchen, then the person in whose name the house-rent receipt is given should be treated as the head of the family. In such cases, write "room-partner" against Qu. 12 in the case of remaining members of the group.

While noting the Peth (Ward), house number and name of the street the investigators should also write the house-owner's name.

- Q. 1. Name—The name should be the full name of the head of the family (male or female),
- Q. 2. Cast and Sub-caste—Under this heading details of caste should be given. In the case of non-Hindus, other Sectional differences, if any, such as Catholic, Bohra, Pathan, etc. should be noted.
- Q. 4-10 These questions will enable us to know whether the family has migrated to Poona permanently or temporarily, the occupation in which the head of the family is engaged, etc.

In Q. 4, three classes are mentioned. The investigators should ascertain the class to which the respondent belongs. The three classes are (i) Resident in Poona for 2-3 generations, (ii) Migrated permanently to Poona during this generation, (iii) Migrated temporarily, (a) for 2-4 years for service, education, etc. or (b) for 4-6 months. Q. 5 to 10 are not applicable to those who are residents of Poona for generations. However, information about the occupation of their fathers and grand-fathers is to be noted. Qus. 9 and 10 will throw light on the occupational mobility between 3 generations. In the case of a married female being the head of a family, information about her father-in-law and grand-father-in-law is to be noted and not about her father and grandfather. Also mention her husband's place of residence and his occupation.

Q. 8 :—Reasons for coming to Poona—Write whichever of the following is applicable (1) No office jobs in villages, (2) Not enough land for cultivation, (3) Studies of children, (4) For his or her own studies, (5) For urban amenities, (6) Transferred to Poona, (7) Refugee, (8) other reasons—give details.

Earners in the family, resident in Poona including unemployed :—Earners as well as those family members who normally earn but are, at the time of visit, out of employment due to illness, loss of employment, etc. should be noted here.

Q. 12 :—Enter the relation of the person concerned to the head of the family (i.e. with the person in Q. No. 1).

Q. 15 :—In the case of persons who (1) have received some school education, the standard upto which education has been received should be noted. In the case of degree or diploma holders these should be noted. (2) Those who have not attended school but can read and write, should be entered as literates. (3) In the case of those who cannot read and write enter as illiterates. In the case of educand-earners, enter the class in which they are studying.

Q. 16 :—Note whether married, unmarried, widow or widower.

Q. 17-63 :—This is the most important set of questions relating to the earners, their occupations and earnings, the nature of their work, etc. The investigators should follow the following instructions very carefully.

Q. 17 :—Give brief but accurate description of the occupation of the person, such as clerk in Agricultural Department, manufacturer of brass-ware, clerk in a grocer's shop, domestic servant, carpenter in a furniture workshop, etc. For other part of the question "How long have you practised this occupation?" write the total number of years over which the person is following the present occupation.

For example, a carpenter is working in a furniture workshop for the past two years and if he was practising as a carpenter during a period of 8 years previous to that, the duration of the present occupation should be entered as 10 years or if an individual has worked as a clerk for 15 years and as a headclerk for 5 years he should be entered as being in the occupation for 20 years. Give details where possible. Write "Unemployed" if the person is without a job.

Q. 18-63 have been divided into four blocks in A, B, C, and D. A and B relate to employees. Persons in salaried service of some kind permanent, monthly etc. will fall in class "A". In block "B" persons with casual or daily employment are to be noted. Block "C" deals with independent traders, professionals, artisans, etc. who do not employ any paid labour outside their family. Block "D" deals with independent entrepreneurs, owners of shops, factories, etc. who employ one or more persons outside their own family in their business.

Q. 17 :—After getting a general but correct idea about the occupation of a person the investigators should decide to which of the 4 blocks, viz. A, B, C and D the person belongs. In no case will an individual fall in more than one block. However, different members of the same family may fall in different blocks.

Q. 18 :—If a respondent definitely states that he is permanently employed write “Permanent Service”. If he is temporarily employed write “Temporary Service”—monthly, fortnightly etc. whatever is applicable.

Q. 19 & 30 :—Write the name of the employer, firm, etc. write the number of employers and not their names, if the person is serving at more than one place simultaneously.

Q. 21, 31, 43 :—Write the place of work. If it is in his house write accordingly. If it is elsewhere (which may be a work-shop, factory, etc.) state where it is, the distance between it and his residence. State also whether the person goes to work by foot, bicycle, motorbus, car, local train, etc.

Q. 20, 29, 42 and 57 :—Give details about the work that the person himself does.

Q. 22, 32, 46 :—Write whether payment is received in cash or in kind, and when?—monthly, weekly, daily, piece payment, etc. whatever is applicable. In *Q. 46* contract work will be an additional category.

Q. 23, 33, 47 :—Enter the time, rate of payment such as daily, monthly, etc. as the case may be. As far as possible show separately basic salary, dearness allowance, house rent allowance, night shift allowance, travelling and daily allowance, etc. If possible, show Bonus and Provident fund contribution of the employer, if any. In *Q. 47*, the rate at which contractor's services are made available will have to be entered.

Q. 24 :—Write how long the person has been in the present employment.

Block B—Q. 34, 35, 36 and 37 and Block C,—Q. 48, 49, 50 and 51 :—Details about work in the previous month. Total number of days in the four questions in every group must not exceed the number of days in the previous month to be counted according to the English calendar. (If it is April—30 days, May 31 days, June—30 days).

Q. 27, 40, 55, 62 :—If the person is continuously engaged in one or more subsidiary occupations in addition to his main occupation, give details about it.

Q. 25, 26; 38, 39; 52, 54; 59, 60 :—These questions relate to monthly and annual income. Monthly and yearly earnings of salaried persons can be easily calculated by multiplying monthly earnings by 12. This will be also easy in the case of those who receive daily wages or weekly wages, or those who are being paid by piece rates though the latter will involve a somewhat more complicated calculations. Adequate and carefully ascertained deductions for non-working days (illness, leave, etc.) should be made in all these calculations. Seasonal fluctuations in rates of payment also will have to be taken into account. The investigators should, therefore, write in blank space at the bottom of each page, in detail how the annual income was calculated in each case.

Q. 64-72 :—These questions relate to the unemployed members of the family and deal with the period of unemployment, occupation prior to loss of employment, willingness to enter into a new occupation, etc. In the case of the unemployed, questions 18 to 63 will not apply. Only questions 64 to 72 will apply.

Q. 66 :—Causes of unemployment—enter whichever of the following is applicable. (1) Retrenchment, (2) business slump, (3) unqualified, (4) Other reasons. Give details.

Q. 67 :—Reasons for not registering with Employment Exchange such as (1) Never heard of Employment Exchange, (2) No use registering with it, (3) Could not be registered for the job wanted, (4) Other reasons. Give details. Write whatever is applicable.

Q. 69 :—State why a change in the nature of job is desired. Write whatever is applicable (1) Interest, (2) Recently qualified for it, (3) better remuneration, (4) Other reasons.

Q. 73-78—Non-earning members of the family :—Under this should be noted those who are unable to work (children, old persons, etc.) and those who are able to work but do not work and also are not seeking work. Non-earners, not related to the family but supported by it should also be entered here. Unemployed persons do not fall in this class since they actively look for work.

Q. 77 :—State the standard, class, etc. in case of educands.

Q. 78 :—Same instructions as for Q. 15.

Members of family not residing in Poona :—Include only family members. Do not include family relations who stay separately. In an undivided family, all members residing out of Poona are to be included in this group.

Q. 87-88 :—Write purposes for which money is received or sent e.g. education, household, repayment of loan, etc.

Q. 89 :—If permanently staying outside Poona, write the name of the place and also “permanently” after that.

Q. 92-98—*Earnings of the family* :—Total receipts from main as well as subsidiary occupations, remittances from outside, income from land, house rent, interest, unearned income and income tax refund, lottery-prizes should be noted here. All these items are included in annual earnings.

NOTES :—Space has been provided for writing notes where necessary.

Q. 99-105—*Living accommodation*. Q. 101 :—Exclude such places as are unfit for habitation as also those that are not so used, such as bathrooms, latrines, etc. Include in the total area, places like verandahs etc. which are in use.

Q. 103-105 :—Write total number of taps, bathrooms, latrines in the house in which the family is residing, and how many families share them.

Domestic Servants :—Include those who are in regular employment of the family full-time or part-time e.g. Maid-servant, Cooli, Gardener and are paid for their work.

If the investigators have any doubts or difficulties, they should write detailed notes in the blank space provided on the first page or on a separate sheet of paper which should be firmly attached to the questionnaire.

CHAPTER II
MIGRATION

1. *In-migration* :—City populations grow both through an excess of births over deaths and by a net favourable balance of migration and in a majority of cases the latter plays the dominant role. A study of migrations to and from cities is quite important in the analysis of urbanization. Migration, however, is a complicated phenomenon and its analysis and investigation present innumerable difficulties. It is, therefore, necessary to discuss at some length the definitions we adopted in our investigation and the questions that we framed for this purpose.

Migration refers to the phenomenon of the giving up of a habitual residence in a country, region, city, community, etc. and establishing residence in another country, region, city, community, etc. As we are here referring to human migration the migrant unit can be a person, a family or a community.¹ Migration covers two main types of movements: movement into and out of a city, region, community, etc. These are called in-migration and out-migration when they refer to movements within a country. For inter country or international migrations the terms immigration and emigration are used.² Below we deal separately with in-migration and out-migration.

People come into a city for a variety of reasons and stay there over varying lengths of time. There are daily visitors, commuters, temporary and periodic visitors and others who come with the definite intention of making or not making the city their permanent abode. As, in general, by migration is meant a shift of residence of substantial duration not all of the above are considered as in-migrations. For defining in-migration precisely for our purposes we had to settle three questions: (i) the unit of in-migration, (ii) definition of "the habitual" residence which was abandoned, (iii) a somewhat more precise definition of "substantial" duration of stay.

1. Migrations can be voluntary as well as forced. We shall be mainly dealing with voluntary migration. Cases of forced migration, such as in the case of refugees, etc., will be met with but numerically they are few in our sample.

2. Cf. *Problems of Migration Statistics*, Population, Studies, No. 5, Department of Social Affairs, United Nations, November, 1949, p. 5.

(i) In-migration could be studied in respect of a community, a family or a person. Obviously in a survey of families the only choice for us was between the latter two units for the data so gathered could have been aggregated for any desired community. We decided to take the family as the unit for our survey for several reasons. Firstly, one of the main migration differential in urban communities is found to be the 'family' and the 'lone' migrant and an analysis of in-migration in these terms is very valuable for the study of urbanization.¹ As the family unit could consist of a single member the 'lone' in-migrant was not neglected by the adoption of the family unit and could be easily separated from the rest.² It was also economical in terms of investigational effort because if a substantial part of the total in-migration was, as we suspected and as it ultimately turned out, in 'family' rather than in 'lone' units, it was a waste of effort to collect information for each individual member in an in-migrant family. Even if we had been wrong in our guess, nothing would have been lost as most of the 'lone' in-migrants would have been adequately covered by our inquiry. Thirdly the 'family' unit commended itself to us because of its convenience for meeting the problems raised by (ii) and (iii) as described below.

(ii) A 'habitual' residence could be defined only by fixing some arbitrary period of length of stay there of a family. We did not think that a suitable period of this type could be really indicated or precisely defined. We, therefore, decided in favour of a rather vague but significant demographic and social category for this purpose, the generation. Whether a family 'habitually' stayed at a place could be more meaningfully decided on the basis of whether it was staying there for one or more generations. We decided to ask the place of residence of the father and the grand-father of the head of a family in our sample. From this information we could ascertain, in the first place, who migrated to Poona. It could be the ancestors, the grandfather, the father or the head of the family in the sample. We defined an in-migrant family as one whose coming to Poona had been decided upon by the present head of the family. All

1. Cf. Dorothy S. Thomas, *Research Memorandum on Migration Differentials*, Social Science Research Council, U.S.A., Bulletin 43, 1938, p. 85.

2. The above assumes that uni-member families completely cover the 'lone' migrants. On the whole it is a valid assumption but there is no doubt that it does not cover the 'lone' migrants who were distant relatives of sample families and lived with them. In our sample, from such data as we have regarding family types, relation categories, etc. we can say that such cases were few. The above definition of a 'lone' in-migrant again covers only those who had come into Poona singly and had remained single up to the time of the survey. Those who came singly but married and raised families in Poona are included in family in-migrants.

the others were treated as residents of Poona for one or two or more generations or as autochthons. Besides the place of residence of the father and the grandfather of the head of the family we gathered information about their occupations too. In the case of families with female heads this information was gathered in respect of their husbands, fathers-in-law and grand-fathers-in-law. These have been put to use for an analysis of occupational mobility between three generations in Chapter VII.

(iii) In defining a stay of 'substantial' duration in the city the question of motive was more important than the determination of some specific period of stay because a family may stay in a city for 15 to 20 years, by all accounts a 'substantial' period, but without the intention of making the city their permanent abode. On the other hand, a family staying in the city for a few months or years, may have already decided to stay there permanently. Irrespective of the lengths of their stay the former family had to be treated as a temporary 'in-migrant' and the latter as a permanent 'in-migrant'. We decided to ask directly about the intention of the head of the family in this respect and to classify them as indicated above instead of determining arbitrarily a term of years as constituting 'substantial' duration.¹ Though we have thus disregarded duration of stay in this connexion we have presented fully below the data regarding the duration of stay of in-migrants; so that if anybody would like to fix a duration criterion for this purpose he can easily regroup the data in the manner required.

As per these definitions, of the total families in our sample 1,712 or 31 per cent were residents of the city or autochthons; 3,289 or about 59 per cent had migrated into the city from without and intended to stay there permanently; the remaining 600 or about 11 per cent were temporary in-migrants. We treat separately these two classes of in-migrants.

But before doing that, it would be better to dispose of the question of the family-status of the in-migrants. The following statement gives the distribution of the permanent and temporary in-migrant families according to their size.

1. It is of course possible in some cases that the intention to stay permanently or temporarily in Poona may undergo a change. An educand coming to Poona for education would probably report at that stage his stay there as temporary but, after completing education, if he gets a job in Poona he would, at that stage, report that his stay in Poona is permanent. The change in intention therefore may in some cases depend upon the time when they are questioned. In the following we have taken account only of the intention as reported at the time of the survey.

	No. of persons in the family:										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & more	
Permanent in-migrant families:	367	436	483	509	484	389	254	156	88	123	3239
Temporary in-migrant families:	123	92	94	91	80	52	32	16	13	7	600

For all practical purposes the 'lone' migrants can be identified as the uni-member families in the above. Among the permanent in-migrant families about 11 per cent were unimember families. Their proportion among the temporary in-migrant families was about 20 per cent. It was 8 in the families of autochthons. The proportion of 'lone' in-migrants was thus small among autochthons and higher in the permanent immigrants. It was more sizeable among the temporary in-migrants as may be expected but even so not very high. The in-migrants were predominantly family units rather than 'lone' individuals.

We next attempted to find out whether the proportion of 'lone' to family in-migrants had changed during the last 16 years. In the following the uni-member in-migrant families are classified according to the duration of their stay in Poona. The proportion they bore to the total number of families in each of the duration categories is also shown :

	Duration of stay in Poona :									Total
	Three mths.	Six mths.	1 year	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4-5 yrs.	6-10 yrs.	11-15 yrs.	16 & more yrs.	
Uni-member in-migrant families										
Temporary	10	8	19	24	12	25	21	1	3	123
% total in the class	28%		30%		21%	14.5%	1%	9%		
Permanent	1	2	9	18	14	48	79	58	138	367
% total in the class	18%		19.5%		22%	10%	8%	10%		

It is quite clear from this that before and during the war the proportion of 'lone' in-migrants to the total was quite low. It has, however, rather sharply increased since 1949 among both the temporary and the permanent in-migrants. Nevertheless, the evidence

adduced so far doubtless indicates that in-migration in Poona was and continues predominantly to be of the family-type.

2. *Permanent in-migrants* :—In the following the information regarding these is presented after first classifying them according to the duration of their stay in Poona city. This has been done mainly to bring out the characteristics of in-migrants who came into the city in different periods during the past 15 years i.e. since the beginning of World War II in 1939. Those who had come into the city before 1939 are put into one single class. Of the permanent in-migrants 40 per cent belonged to this class. Another 45 per cent had migrated to Poona between 1939 and 1949, about half of them upto 1944. More than 6 per cent had come between 1949 and 1951 and the rest after 1951. The average annual rate of flow of in-migrants into the city during the different periods since 1939 had broadly speaking, remained steady during the period up to the present survey.

2.1 *Place of Origin* : Table 2.1 gives the distribution of permanent in-migrants according to the place of their origin and the duration of their stay in Poona. The places of origin have been grouped conveniently into 8 regions.

Of the total permanent in-migrants nearly 28 per cent had come from the Poona district which surrounds the city. A further 26 per cent had come from the Marathi-speaking districts of the Bombay Deccan. The next largest group of nearly 15 per cent was from the districts of Konkan and 11 per cent from Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, etc. Only 6 per cent came from the Karnatak districts of Bombay State and about 9 per cent from Mysore, Hyderabad and Madras, etc. (Less than 3 per cent came from the Gujarati-speaking districts of Bombay.)

Looking at the figures duration-wise it would appear that the share of the Poona district had fluctuated widely between 30 and 18 per cent during 1939-1954. The pre-1939 percentage of more than 33 went down continuously from 1939 but very rapidly after 1944 to 18 and recovered after 1952 but the pre-1939 level had not been attained at the time of our survey. On the other hand, the share of the Marathi-speaking districts of the Bombay State and the shares of Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, etc., increased over the pre-1939 share. The share of Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras increased after 1951. The contribution of the Konkan districts fluctuated but did not show any trend. The Karnatak districts did not vary the proportion of their contribution throughout the period. A large part of the permanent in-migrants continued to be derived from the Poona district, the Marathi speaking areas of Bombay and

TABLE No. 2.1.

Permanent In-migrant families in the sample classified according to the place of their origin and the Duration of their stay in Poona.

Previous Place of Residence	Duration of Stay in Poona									Total	
	-3 months	-6 months	-one year	-2 years	-3 years	4 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	11 to 15 years	16 years & more		Not stated
Poona District	3	2	14	16	21	41	156	220	450	1	924
Ahmednagar, Satara, Khan- desh, Sholapur & Nasik	3	3	13	22	21	61	210	217	319	—	869
Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar & Karwar	—	—	2	5	5	16	46	54	61	—	189
Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Thana, & Bombay City	—	4	5	11	9	30	105	103	211	1	479
Surat, Baroda, Broach, etc.	—	1	4	1	1	5	18	8	41	—	79
Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras & South India	—	1	2	10	15	19	82	48	107	1	285
Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh & North India	—	1	5	8	14	37	133	70	107	—	376
Other places	—	1	1	—	1	4	4	5	9	—	25
No fixed place	—	—	—	1	—	3	10	5	18	—	37
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	10	26
Total	7	13	46	74	87	216	765	730	1338	13	3289

from Madhya Pradesh, etc. There were variations between and among these but as a whole they supplied the bulk of the permanent in-migrants to Poona City.

2.2 Mother tongue :—Table 2.2 presents the information regarding the mother tongue of permanent in-migrants classified according to the duration of their stay in Poona.

Looking at total figures, we find that nearly 70 per cent of the permanent in-migrants had Marathi as their mother tongue. The next largest group was that of Urdu-speaking people, mainly Muhommedans, constituting 7 per cent of the total. (Hindi, Gujarati, Telugu and others accounted for about 4 per cent each.) The share of those with Kannad as their mother tongue was slightly smaller than that of those with Sindhi as their mother tongue (2 per cent).

Looking at in-migrants in different periods, it is clear that the proportion of those with Marathi as the mother tongue had been almost continuously declining since 1939. The proportion of those with Hindi, Telugu and Sindhi as their mother tongue spurted up markedly after 1949. The Sindhi refugees were pouring in everywhere in the country at about this time and the spurt in their number coincided with this. Those with Kannada as their mother tongue slightly increased in proportion during the war period and a little after but that increase could not be maintained later. The position of those with Urdu as their mother tongue showed a slight deterioration. It should be remembered in this connection that of the 416 reporting Urdu as their mother tongue, 412 were Muhommedans. The language class was here really a religious class.

2.3 Causes of Migration to Poona :—Table 2.3 presents the classification of heads of families according to the duration of their stay in Poona and the causes of migration to Poona as reported by the in-migrants themselves. We have only grouped together the various causes as reported. We have not tried to fit them into a pattern of our own. It will be noticed that a large majority had come to Poona seeking employment or work. Nearly 43 per cent of the total had come to the city for this purpose. Another 27 per cent had come to Poona either because no employment was available in the villages or the land available to them was insufficient. The reasons may slightly differ between these groups but all of them had come to the city seeking employment. Together they amounted to 70 per cent. Besides these about 7 per cent had come to the city to take advantage of its educational facilities. Another miscellaneous group of about 10 per cent had come to the city not of their own volition. Half of these had been transferred by their employers to Poona in

TABLE No. 2.2.

Permanent In-migrant families in the sample classified according to their Mother tongue and the Duration of stay in Poona.

Mother Tongue	Duration of Stay in Poona										Total
	-3 months	-6 months	-one year	-2 years	-3 years	4 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	11 to 15 years	16 years & more	Not stated	
Marathi	3	6	28	40	50	118	493	532	975	7	2252
Kannad	—	—	3	2	2	9	28	15	11	—	70
Hindi	—	—	3	4	3	17	30	29	51	3	140
Sindhi	2	—	1	4	7	20	45	1	1	—	81
Urdu	1	—	3	5	2	12	50	57	95	1	226
Gujarati	1	1	2	5	8	12	33	20	71	1	154
Telugu	—	3	2	7	7	10	41	30	55	1	156
English	—	1	—	1	3	2	4	5	7	—	23
Punjabi	—	—	—	—	2	1	12	6	7	—	28
Other	—	2	4	6	3	15	29	35	65	—	159
TOTAL	7	13	46	74	87	216	765	730	1338	13	3289

TABLE No. 2.3.

Permanent In-migrant families in the sample classified according to the reported Causes of Migration and Duration of stay in Poona.

Causes of Migration as reported	Duration of Stay in Poona										Total
	-3 months	-6 months	-one year	-2 years	-3 years	4 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	11 to 15 years	16 years & more	Not stated	
(1) No jobs in villages	—	—	2	1	10	21	79	91	107	—	311
(2) Not enough land to cultivate	1	2	6	9	9	17	77	64	123	—	308
(3) For studies	—	1	—	2	4	17	40	51	133	—	248
(4) For urban amenities	—	1	1	1	1	3	4	5	12	—	28
(5) On account of transfer	2	4	9	13	12	27	59	75	157	—	358
(6) Refugees	—	—	2	3	6	20	74	2	2	—	109
(7) Death of husband	—	—	—	—	1	7	9	13	34	1	65
(8) Slack business at native place	1	1	5	11	15	29	124	117	283	1	587
(9) For settling in Poona after retiring from service	—	1	1	2	—	—	6	4	6	—	20
(10) In search of a job	—	2	11	19	13	49	209	209	307	1	820
(11) To earn their living	1	1	4	5	13	17	64	72	116	1	294
(12) For a change in climate	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	2	4	—	10
(13) Loss in business at native place	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
(14) Due to famine	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
(15) On account of death of some family members	—	—	—	1	1	6	10	16	22	—	56
(16) Other reasons	—	—	3	1	2	1	7	4	10	—	28
(17) Reasons not stated	2	—	2	2	—	1	2	5	19	9	42
TOTAL	7	13	46	74	87	216	765	730	1338	13	3289

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the course of their employment, about a quarter were female heads of families who had originally accompanied their husbands, who had been transferred to Poona. These women had become heads of families after the deaths of their husbands. The rest were those that had come to Poona because their fathers or sons had been transferred there. To properly evaluate these percentages we should recall the mechanism of transfers in government and other jobs. It is based on the sound principle that persons in jobs should not be stationed in one place; that they should be periodically transferred to other places so that they get all types of experiences that are necessary to increase their maturity and efficiency. Under this system, therefore, an employee is not expected to be posted at a place for a very long period. As such in a sample of persons transferred to Poona the proportion of those transferred in the recent past is likely to be much larger than that of those who had been transferred to Poona long ago. The longer a person transferred to Poona lives there, the more liable he becomes to transfer out of Poona. The high proportion among persons transferred to Poona of those with short stay there is mainly a reflection of the way the system of transfers operates. Among the remaining the largest group was that of "refugees" from Pakistan constituting about 3 per cent of the total. Of the rest a majority could not state the reason of their coming to Poona; while others had come because they were married to a person living in Poona, or for medical treatment or to enjoy city life or some, who after retirement, had come to settle down in Poona.

An examination of the data according to the duration of stay in Poona did not show significant variations in different periods in regard to the main bulk of the in-migrants, 70 per cent of whom came to the city seeking work and employment. Compared to the pre-1939 proportion, however, the proportion of those coming to Poona for education showed an almost continuous decline. From 10 per cent before 1939 it had dwindled down to insignificance during the last 5 years, particularly from 1951. The refugee flood of course came in after 1947 and ebbed rapidly after 1949. The refugee element was completely absent before 1939. The percentage of those coming to Poona because of transfer was around 3 before 1939. It increased slightly during the war but shot upto 11 per cent between 1949 and 1951 and to 17 per cent after 1952 and continued to be high afterwards though not at the peak level of 1952.

Attempts have been made to classify the causes of migration into "pull" and "push" factors. Pull factors attract migrants outside a region into a city or a region and push factors impell migrants to move out of the home region because of poverty, etc. This classi-

fication is largely unreal because "essentially both a "push" and a "pull" are merely the two aspects of the same phenomenon which is the difference in the relative conditions obtaining in two regions bringing about a movement of population from one to the other in spite of costs of transfer. No movement can take place unless there exists a better place to go to (pull) and the phrase 'better conditions outside' logically involves comparatively unfavourable conditions (push) at home. It may perhaps be better to say that it is always a "pull" that acts; for there are no conditions so absolutely unfavourable as will "push" people outside a region if they have nowhere else to go to."¹ "It is, therefore, idle to contend that push or pull alone and singly actuate movement. To invoke Marshall's classic image it might as well be disputed which of the blades of a pair of scissors cuts a piece of paper."²

The analysis of the causes of migration carried out above illustrates this very well. The 70 per cent of the in-migrants who came to the city to seek employment and work came to Poona because there was not enough work or employment at home and also because Poona offered them larger opportunities and perhaps better ones. In all these cases both push and pull factors were at work obviously. In regard to the rest, the 10 per cent who came to Poona because they or their relatives were transferred to it could not be said to have been either pushed or pulled, unless of course one chooses to describe the act of transfer as a 'push' by the employer. The refugees, of course were "pushed" out but they do not constitute a normal migratory group. The 7 per cent who came to Poona for education may be said to have been 'pulled' to Poona but they were also pushed from their home regions because of the lack of educational facilities there. It is only among the minor groups that it is possible to discuss the dominance of "push" or the "pull" but among major movements they can only be unrealistically separated. ↗

2.4 *Occupation before coming to Poona* :—In Table 2.4 is presented the distribution of heads of families according to their occupations³ before coming to Poona and the duration of their stay in Poona. The aim is to find out primarily on what occupational personnel did Poona draw during these years for recruiting its permanent in-migrants and to see whether there has been any variation in them in the different periods.

1. D. R. Gadgil, Foreword to N. V. Sovani, "*Population Problem in India—A Regional Approach*", Publication No. 8, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, 1942, p. x.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 188. Cf. also *Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends*, United Nations, 1953, p. 111.
3. For details of the occupational classification used here, see Chapter III.

TABLE No. 2.4.

Distribution of Heads of Permanent in-migrant families according to their Occupation prior to coming to Poona and the Duration of stay in Poona.

Occupation prior to coming to Poona	Duration of Stay in Poona										Total
	-3 months	-6 months	-one year	-2 years	-3 years	4 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	11 to 15 years	16 years & more	Not stated	
I Unskilled Manual Work	—	1	10	9	9	23	76	92	116	1	337
II Skilled Manual Work	—	1	5	8	10	17	82	65	112	—	300
III Lowest Professions, Administrative posts, Primary Teachers, etc	—	1	—	7	3	12	35	28	39	—	125
IV Small Business	—	1	4	3	5	11	35	25	67	—	151
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	—	—	3	4	8	12	47	39	55	—	168
VI Clerks & Shop Assistants	—	2	1	3	6	13	34	20	19	—	98
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers etc.	1	3	4	6	1	9	26	19	23	—	92
VIII Medium Business	—	—	—	2	3	13	34	13	33	—	98
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	—	1	—	1	1	5	7	8	7	—	30

TABLE No. 24—(Contd.)

Distribution of Heads of Permanent in-migrant families according to their Occupation prior to coming to Poona and the Duration of stay in Poona.

Occupation prior to coming to Poona	-3 months	-6 months	-one year	-2 years	-3 years	4 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	11 to 15 years	16 years & more	Not Stated	Total
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops etc.	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	3	—	7
XI Pensioners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
XII Beggars & Prostitutes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
XIV Cultivators	3	2	11	19	26	36	167	149	256	—	669
Salaried work-details not stated	—	1	1	4	—	5	25	33	32	—	101
Business-details not stated	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	6	—	11
XIII Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	9
Educands	—	—	—	4	7	39	116	144	276	—	586
Non-earners	2	—	7	3	7	16	73	83	265	3	459
Not stated	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	23	9	45
TOTAL	7	13	46	74	87	216	765	730	1338	13	3289

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Before the war-pre 1939—about 28 per cent came from agriculture and other unskilled manual occupations, a further 20 per cent from educands, 12 per cent from those who were non-earners because they were well off, 8 per cent from skilled occupations, nearly the same from domestic work and 4 per cent from highly skilled occupations. Looking at variations in these proportions in the different periods following 1939, it will be observed that the proportion of those coming from agriculture and unskilled manual work increased slightly during 1939-49, declined slightly during the following two years, and shot up to 40 per cent or so during the following years. Similarly the proportions in Grade III—Lowest professions, and Grade VI—Clerks and shop assistants showed an increasing trend. The proportions of those coming from skilled and highly skilled occupations and domestic work fluctuated little. In contrast the proportion drawn from educands declined sharply after 1944 and had declined to almost nothing during the years preceding the survey.

2.5 Occupation prior to coming to Poona and at the time of the Survey :—A comparison of the occupations of in-migrants into Poona before coming there and at the time of the survey throws interesting light on an aspect of occupational mobility. Here is the essence of the process of urbanization and a close study of it is necessary. Table 2.5 gives the distribution of heads of families according to their present occupational grade and their occupational grade before coming to Poona.

An examination of the percentage occupational distribution of heads of families at the two points of time shows that the percentage of educands and those who were not working because they were well off, was 18 and 7 per cent respectively before coming to Poona and had at the time of the survey declined into insignificance. The proportion of those engaged in agriculture and unskilled manual work before coming to Poona had declined to a small extent at the time of the survey. In all other occupations the present proportions were higher than those prevailing before coming to Poona. The educands and the 'well offs' had secured in Poona employment in occupations other than agriculture and unskilled manual work at the time of the survey; while those who were in agriculture and unskilled work before coming to Poona were most of them absorbed in Grade I—Unskilled manual work and a small proportion into other occupations. An examination of the detailed distribution shows that nearly 22 per cent of the 'educands' were at the time of the survey 'clerks and shop assistants', 15 per cent highly skilled workers, and 12 per cent were in intermediate supervisory posts. Of

those coming from agriculture, 37 per cent had gone into unskilled manual work, 15 per cent into skilled work and 10 per cent each into lowest professions and small business. Of the "well-offs" little more than 20 per cent were found in skilled manual work, 17 per cent in unskilled manual work, 11 per cent in highly skilled work and 9 per cent among clerks and shop assistants.

The diagonal cells in the table show the percentage of those who were at the time of the survey found in the same occupation as they had been before coming to Poona. The highest percentage, 80, was to be found in Grade V—Highly skilled occupations. In unskilled and skilled manual work nearly 60 per cent were where they were before coming to the city. In most of the other grades upto IX this percentage varied between 40 and 50 per cent. It was 57 in Grade X.

3. *Temporary in-migrants* :—We now present a similar series of tables for the temporary in-migrants into Poona. Most of the information is presented by classifying these in-migrants by the duration of their stay in Poona.

It would be useful to comment on the duration of stay of these in-migrants which enable us to broadly indicate the groups that came into Poona at different periods. A little less than 6 per cent had come to Poona before 1939. All the rest had come in since then. About 24 per cent had arrived during 1939-1944 and 19 per cent, in the following 5 years. The contingent of temporary in-migrants into Poona during 1952-53 was larger than that in both the previous and the following year.

Table 2.6 gives the place of origin of the in-migrants classified by the duration of their stay in Poona. Disregarding duration for the moment the figures as a whole show that nearly 50 per cent of them came from the Marathi-speaking districts of the Bombay Deccan and a little less than half of these from the Poona district alone. About 14 per cent came from the Konkan districts and 16 per cent from the Marathi-speaking areas of Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, etc. About 10 per cent came from the southern States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras, etc. An examination by different periods shows that as compared to the pattern before 1939 the proportion of those coming from the Marathi-speaking districts of the Bombay Deccan, Konkan and Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, etc. had recorded a fluctuating but generally rising trend. On the other hand the proportion of those coming from Poona district, the Karnatak districts of Bombay, Hyderabad, Mysore, etc. showed a generally declining trend. Both these trends seemed to have originated during the war period, 1939-45.

TABLE No. 2.5.

Heads of permanent in-migrant families classified according to their occupation at the time of the survey and their occupation prior to coming to Poona.

Occupational Grade at the time of the survey	Occupational Grade prior to coming to Poona.						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
I Unskilled Manual Work	208	44	16	8	9	4	—
II Skilled Manual Work	32	188	12	8	4	7	—
III Lowest Professions, Primary Teachers, Administrative Posts etc.	11	5	49	6	1	4	2
IV Small Business	23	11	5	68	1	1	1
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	19	25	7	7	136	8	6
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	3	6	6	6	—	40	5
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts & Secondary Teachers	1	1	9	5	2	12	36
VIII Medium Businesses	3	4	3	27	3	4	3
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	—	—	1	—	1	—	6
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	—	1	1	7	—	—	1
XI Pensioners	—	2	8	—	—	9	22
XII Beggars & Prostitutes	4	2	1	—	—	—	—
XIV Cultivators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salaried work-details not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business-details not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
XIII Unemployed	13	9	4	6	4	3	4
Educands	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Non-earners	24	7	2	8	7	6	5
TOTAL	337	300	125	151	168	98	92

TABLE No. 2.5—(Contd.)

Heads of permanent in-migrant families classified according to their occupation at the time of the survey and their occupation prior to coming to Poona.

VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIV	Salaried work details not stated.	Business details not stated.	Unemployed	Educands	Non-earners	Not stated	Total
1	—	—	—	—	247	15	—	3	37	81	6	674
1	—	—	—	—	108	13	—	1	35	75	3	485
—	—	—	—	—	64	6	—	1	83	27	2	261
11	—	1	—	—	66	4	4	1	17	23	4	236
6	—	—	—	—	39	8	2	—	85	27	3	378
2	1	—	—	—	20	14	2	2	129	22	4	262
3	1	—	—	—	12	16	—	—	76	9	1	184
44	1	1	—	—	24	8	2	—	32	14	2	175
2	14	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	28	4	1	60
17	—	4	1	—	3	1	1	1	12	3	1	54
1	9	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	10	5	1	81
—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	6	—	20
—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
8	1	—	—	—	27	6	—	—	18	15	6	119
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	7	3	—	14
7	3	1	—	—	38	3	—	—	17	145	8	281
98	30	7	1	2	669	101	11	9	586	459	45	3289

TABLE No. 2.6

Temporary In-migrant families in the sample classified according to the Place of origin and the Duration of stay in Poona.

Previous Place of Residence	Duration of stay in Poona.									Total
	months -3	months -6	year -one	years -2	years -3	years -4 to 5	years 6 to 10	years 11 to 15	& more 16 years	
Poona District	6	5	13	14	16	31	27	15	9	136
Ahmednagar, Satara, Khan- desh, Sholapur & Nasik	7	3	19	25	12	30	40	27	8	171
Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar & Karwar	1	1	2	3	3	3	6	8	2	29
Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Thana & Bombay City	6	4	8	10	9	17	18	8	3	83
Surat, Baroda, Broach, etc.	1	—	1	2	1	2	2	—	1	10
Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras & South India	1	—	3	7	3	13	18	7	6	58
Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh & North India	—	2	11	17	8	18	27	9	3	95
Other places	—	2	1	2	1	—	2	2	1	11
No fixed place	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	5
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
TOTAL	22	17	58	80	53	116	144	76	34	600

3.1 *Mother tongue* :—Table 2.7 presents the information regarding the mother tongue of in-migrants classified by the duration of their stay in Poona. The most noteworthy feature of the figures taken as whole is the very large proportion of those with Marathi as their mother tongue. Remembering that a high proportion of in-migrants came from Marathi-speaking areas of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh, which has 8 districts in which there is a majority of Marathi-speakers, this is consistent. Three-fifths of the temporary in-migrants had Marathi as their mother tongue, the next large group was of Hindi-speakers and next to them that of Telugu-speakers. The miscellaneous "others" group accounted for about 5 per cent. An examination by individual duration periods shows that from 1939 onwards the proportion of those with Marathi as their mother tongue had been increasing relatively to the pre-1939 in-migrants while the proportion of "others" had shown a decline as compared to pre-1939 position. The respective proportions of those with other mother tongues recorded fluctuations but did not show any marked trend. In the broad they have not changed much.

3.2 *Causes of Migration to Poona* : Table 2.8 presents information about the causes of migrating to Poona as reported by temporary in-migrants classified according to the duration of their stay in Poona. As in the case of the permanent in-migrants a very large percentage, 54, of the temporary migrants had come to Poona in search of employment and work. About 19 per cent had been transferred to Poona from other places by their employers. A little more than 13 per cent came to Poona for their education. An examination period-wise shows that the proportion of those coming to Poona seeking work and employment did not change significantly in the different periods. The proportion of those transferred to Poona, however, showed an increase compared to the pre-1939 position. So also did the proportion of those coming to Poona for education.

3.3 *Present occupation and occupation prior to coming to Poona* :—Table 2.9 gives a two way distribution of temporary in-migrants into Poona by their occupations before coming to Poona and at the time of the survey. Looking at the distribution of in-migrants according to their occupations prior to coming to Poona it seems that about one-third were in agriculture and unskilled manual occupations, 22 per cent were educands, 8 per cent were in intermediate professions and 5 to 6 per cent each were skilled and highly skilled workers and clerks and shop assistants. The occupational distribution of the same persons at the time of the survey

TABLE No. 2.7.

Temporary In-migrant families in the sample classified according to Mother tongue and the Duration of stay in Poona.

Mother Tongue	Duration of stay in Poona										Total
	-3 months	-6 months	-one year	-2 years	-3 years	4 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	11 to 15 years	16 years & more	Not stated	
Marathi	14	12	37	46	38	75	83	50	20	—	375
Kannad	3	—	—	3	2	5	5	2	—	—	20
Hindi	—	1	6	12	4	9	21	9	4	—	66
Sindhi	—	1	2	5	2	3	4	—	—	—	17
Urdu	1	—	2	2	1	2	3	4	1	—	16
Gujarati	2	—	7	2	1	5	2	—	1	—	20
Telugu	—	1	3	6	2	10	12	7	3	—	45
English	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	4
Punjabi	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	4
Other	1	2	1	2	2	5	11	4	5	—	33
TOTAL	22	17	58	80	53	116	144	76	34	—	600

TABLE No. 2.8.

Temporary In-migrant families in the sample classified according to the Causes of Migration and Duration of stay in Poona.

Reported Causes of Migration	Duration of stay in Poona.									Not stated	Total
	-3 months	-6 months	-one year	-2 years	-3 years	4,5 years	6 to 10 years	11 to 15 years	16 years or more		
(1) No jobs in villages	—	1	4	8	8	8	7	6	4	—	36
(2) Not enough land to cultivate	—	—	3	4	2	9	15	9	3	—	45
(3) For studies	7	2	15	11	9	17	9	6	3	—	79
(4) For urban amenities	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4
(5) On account of transfer	6	3	17	27	13	22	22	12	2	—	124
(6) Refugees	—	—	—	4	2	7	12	1	—	—	26
(7) Death of husband	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
(8) Slack business at native place	—	2	6	6	3	11	7	5	3	—	43
(9) For settling in Poona after retiring from services	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	4
(10) In search of a job	7	5	6	16	13	30	59	35	16	—	187
(11) To earn their living	—	1	2	1	2	7	6	1	1	—	21
(12) For a change in climate	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
(13) Loss in business at native place	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
(14) Due to famine	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
(15) On account of death of some family member	—	—	2	1	1	4	3	1	1	—	13
(16) Other reasons	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	6
(17) Reasons not stated	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	22	17	58	80	53	116	144	76	34	—	600

TABLE No. 2.9.

Distribution of Heads of in-migrant sample families according to their occupation at the time of the survey and their occupation prior to coming to Poona.

Occupational Grade at the time of the Survey.	Occupational Grade prior to coming to Poona.														Salaried work details not stated	Business details not started	Unemployed	Educands	Non-earners	Not stated	Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV							
I Unskilled manual work	60	3	7	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	54	1	—	—	3	4	1	145	
II Skilled manual work	10	21	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	2	—	—	4	3	—	62	
III Lowest professions, Primary Teacher, Administrative Posts	1	1	18	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	13	—	—	46	
IV Small Businesses	3	—	1	7	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	20	
V Highly skilled & Supervisory manual work	1	1	4	1	19	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	1	—	18	—	—	62	
VI Clerks & Shop Assistants	—	1	2	—	1	29	3	1	—	1	—	—	3	4	—	—	25	3	—	73	
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers	1	—	3	—	—	3	31	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	14	—	—	59	
VIII Medium Businesses	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	9	

TABLE No. 2.9—(Contd.)

Distribution of Heads of in-migrant sample families according to their occupation at the time of the survey and their occupation prior to coming to Poona.

		Occupational Grade prior to coming to Poona.														Salaried work details not stated	Business not stated	Unemployed	Educands	Non-earners	Not stated	Total		
Occupational Grade at the time of the Survey.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV									
IX	Higher professions & salaried Posts	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	24
X	Owners of factories Large Shops, etc.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
XI	Pensioners	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
XII	Beggars & Prostitutes	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
XIV	Cultivators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Salaried work-details not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Business-details not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Unemployed	2	2	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	15
	Educands	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	49
	Non-earners	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	26
TOTAL		81	29	87	19	22	40	49	14	14	2	1	—	106	17	1	—	—	—	—	136	30	2	600

showed that the proportion in agriculture and unskilled manual occupations had slightly declined and that of educands had done so more sharply. In contrast the proportions in skilled and highly skilled occupations and among clerks and shop assistants had markedly increased. A comparison of the two distributions of the same individuals at two different points of time broadly indicated that a little more than 56 per cent of those who were in agriculture and unskilled manual work had remained there, 14 per cent had gone into skilled occupations and 5 per cent each into lowest professions and highly skilled occupations. Only 34 per cent of those who were educands before coming to Poona had remained so at the time of the survey. 12 per cent had become highly skilled workers. About 20 per cent had become clerks and shop assistants, 10 per cent each going into lowest professions and intermediate professions. The percentage of those who remained where they were prior to coming to Poona in other occupational grades was the highest in Grades V and IX being 85; the next highest, 72, was found in Grades II and VI. The lowest proportion was in Grade VIII (28), the next lowest being found in Grade IV (37).

4. *Who migrate to cities?* :—We may consider the permanent and temporary in-migrants together to study an important aspect of urbanization viz. from what occupations are the in-migrants of an urban area drawn? This would indicate where the main impact of the increased demand for personnel in an expanding urban area falls in the main recruiting regions.

Quite a substantial proportion of the total in-migrants into Poona city during the last 15 years and more was drawn from the Bombay Deccan (North) and Bombay Konkan regions. If we compare the distribution by livelihood classes of the self supporting and earning dependents in these regions as given in the 1951 Census with the distribution of heads of in-migrant families in our sample according to their occupations prior to coming to Poona, we may get a broad idea regarding the classes in these regions from which the in-migrants were drawn. Table 2.10 presents the distribution of self-supporting persons and earning dependents in Bombay Deccan (North) and Bombay Konkan (excluding Greater Bombay) distributed by livelihood classes according to the 1951 Census. Table 2.11 presents the distribution of heads of sample in-migrant families according to the occupational grade in which they were before coming to Poona.

The data in the two tables are not directly comparable. We can, however, with little manipulation, make them broadly so. Firstly of course we must compare only proportions in both tables and for

TABLE No. 2.10. ✓

Distribution of self-supporting persons and earning dependents in Bombay Deccan (North) and Bombay Konkan (excluding Greater Bombay) by livelihood classes according to the 1951 Census.

Livelihood Classes	Sub-classes	Bombay Deccan Northern Division	Bombay Konkan Division excluding Greater Bombay
Agricultural classes	1. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents	28,18,212 54.8%	5,87,908 29.0%
	2. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents	2,18,080 4.2%	6,83,497 33.8%
	3. Cultivating labourers and their dependents	7,07,236 13.5%	1,36,060 6.7%
	4. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents	92,902 1.7%	20,636 1.0%
Non-agricultural classes	5. Production other than cultivation	5,08,128 9.6%	2,15,680 10.6%
	6. Commerce	2,07,293 4.0%	81,174 4.0%
	7. Transport	59,339 1.1%	37,479 1.8%
	8. Other services and Miscellaneous sources	6,09,630 11.6%	2,65,809 13.1%
TOTAL		52,20,820 100.0%	20,28,243 100.0%

TABLE No. 2.11.

Distribution of Heads of Sample in-migrant families according to the Occupational Grade in which they were before coming to Poona.

Occupational Grade	No. of families	Percentage
I Unskilled Manual Work	418	10.7
II Skilled Manual Work	329	8.4
III Lowest Professions & Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	162	4.2
IV Small Businesses	170	4.4
V Highly skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	190	4.9
VI Clerks and Shop-assistants	138	3.5
VII Intermediate Professions and Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	141	3.6
VIII Medium Businesses	112	2.9
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	44	1.1
X Owners of factories, large shops, etc.	9	0.2
XI Pensioners	2	0.1
XII Beggars and Prostitutes	2	0.1
XIII Unemployed	9	0.2
XIV Cultivators	775	20.0
Salaried work—details not stated	121	3.1
Business—details not stated	12	0.3
Educands	722	18.6
Non-earners	486	12.5
Occupation not stated	47	1.2
TOTAL	3,889	100.0

computing these proportions for our sample (Table 2.11) we must exclude from the total, educands and non-earners which are absent in the Census classification. Again for comparison with the Census data, the occupational data of our sample have to be regrouped. In Table 2.11 cultivators (Grade XIV) is broadly comparable with the total proportion in livelihood classes I, and II in the Census. Those in Grade I (unskilled labour) are not comparable with livelihood class III of agricultural labour in the Census because it contains non-farm labour also. The Census category is also a status category while ours is a skill category. We can combine livelihood classes VI and VII (Commerce and Transport) and com-

pare them with the combined total of Grades IV, VIII and X covering small, medium and large business. The livelihood class VIII (other services) can be compared with the total of Grades III, VI, VII and IX covering the salariat. These totals and proportions of these comparable figures are shown below.

Family Sample (1954)			1951 Census.		
Occupational Grade of the head of the family before coming to Poona	Heads of families in different grades.		Livelihood classes	Self-supporting persons & earning dependents.	
	No.	Proportion to total.		No.	Proportion to total.
XIV	722	48.2	I + II	43,07,697	77.4
IV + VIII + X	291	19.4	VI + VII	3,85,285	6.9
III + VI + VII + IX	485	32.4	VIII	8,75,439	15.7
	1,498	100.0		55,68,421	100.0

Even at first glance it would be obvious that the proportion of those who came from cultivators to Poona was much smaller than the proportion of cultivators in the population of the two regions from which a large proportion of the in-migrants were drawn. While the proportions of those who came to Poona from commerce and services were much larger than those to be found in the populations of the two recruiting regions. This would broadly indicate that those who migrated to Poona came largely from persons in business or services in these regions and less from the class of cultivators. We should also take into account the educands and non-earners (who were excluded from the above comparisons) who constitute about 30 per cent of the total in-migrating heads of families. We can regard them as a part of the slack in the areas of recruitment. Taking into account all this, it would appear that the impact of growing demand for personnel in Poona in these years did not fall very much on those engaged in agriculture or cultivation but on educands and non-earners and on those in business and services. This differential impact is no doubt connected with the pattern of employment in Poona. The above analysis is a bit tenuous but we feel that the broad indications given by it are sufficiently reliable. However, its limitations beyond this are no doubt severe.

Another interesting feature of the in-migrants as a whole can also be brought out. By studying the age distribution of heads of in-migrant families and comparing it with that of the heads of per-

manently resident families, we can find out whether the impact of in-migration is on certain age-groups. We are here primarily interested in finding out the age composition of in-migrants at the time they came to Poona. To do this it would be necessary to adjust for the duration of their stay in Poona. To do this for all the heads of in-migrating families would be too complicated. We therefore confine ourselves to the group of families whose duration of stay in Poona was less than 5 years. In their case the adjustment is small. In Table 2.12 is given the age distribution of the heads of families of permanent residents and of in-migrant families whose duration of stay in Poona was less than 5 years at the time of our survey.

TABLE No. 2.12.

Age distribution of the heads of families of permanent residents and of in-migrant families whose duration of stay in Poona was less than five years at the time of the survey.

Age of the Head of the family (yrs.)	In-migrant families		Permanent families (Autochthons)	
	No.	%	No.	%
11—15	3	(0.4)	4	(0.2)
16—20	62	(7.7)	41	(2.4)
21—25	166	(20.8)	163	(9.5)
26—30	177	(22.2)	266	(15.6)
31—35	129	(16.1)	267	(15.6)
36—40	102	(12.7)	245	(14.3)
41—45	75	(9.3)	197	(11.5)
46—50	33	(4.1)	164	(9.6)
51 & over	54	(6.7)	363	(21.3)
Total	801 (100.0)		1710 (100.0)	

The age composition of the heads of in-migrant families was very much younger than that of the heads of permanent resident families. We have broadly satisfied ourselves that this holds good for the head of other in-migrating families also. Obviously again the analysis made above is based on the age distributions of heads of families and not on these of the total permanent residents and in-migrants. But it is valid enough to support the indication that in-migrants belong to young age groups. This is also supported by the significant proportion of educands, who usually belong to young age groups, among the in-migrants.

4. *Out-migration:** While we could cover more fully the in-migration into Poona we could not as fully cover the out-migrants, because in a survey of families, at present residing in Poona, we could collect information only about their members who might have migrated out of Poona temporarily or permanently. We could get no information about those who had gone out of Poona without so to say, leaving any trace behind. In our inquiry we sought to gather information about the members of sample families, who were at the time of the survey living outside Poona. It was made clear to the investigators that this had no reference to near or distant relatives of the family, staying outside Poona but only to members of the same economic family. We also gathered information about the time they had left Poona and whether they had migrated permanently or temporarily. Besides this other information regarding their age and sex composition, earner status, earnings, occupations, etc. was also gathered.

In gathering this information our aim was to get at the people who had gone out of Poona, during the last 15 years. From that point of view, we could not consider the information on this point in regard to the families of temporary in-migrants because most of their 'members out' had never been to Poona. This was also the case in regard to members left behind by many of the families of permanent in-migrants into Poona. These had to be excluded because they were not cases of out-migration from Poona as such.

In our sample a total of 672 persons from 305 families were staying out of Poona. Of these 36 per cent were permanent out-migrants and 42 per cent were temporary ones. About 19 per cent had supplied no information on the point. Of the permanent out-migrants about 15 per cent had gone out in the year preceding the survey, about 20 per cent between 1944 and 1952 and 21 per cent between 1939 and 1948. Of the temporary ones 28 per cent had left during the year preceding the survey, 33 per cent had left between 1949 and 1952 and about 8 per cent only during 1939-1948.

Table No. 2.13 gives the composition of out-migrants. Of the 672 out-migrants, 418 or 62 per cent were males and the rest females. Of the males about 22 per cent were non-adults. Among females, non-adults were one-third of the total. 52 per cent of the males and 37 per cent of the females were unmarried. Of the total out-migrants 35 per cent were illiterate; 43 per cent were earners and the rest non-earners.

* Poona, Part I, p. 78.

TABLE No. 2.13.

Composition of Out-migrant members from sample families in different wards.

Wards	No. of families	Male adults	Male non-adults.	Female adults.	Female non-adults.	Married or widowed males	Unmarried males	Married or widowed females	Unmarried females	Literates	Illiterates	Earners	Unemployed	Non-earners	Total Outmigrants
Shivajinagar	25	22	6	15	6	16	12	15	6	31	18	24	—	25	49
Sadashiv	28	34	8	16	3	21	21	13	6	52	9	29	—	32	61
Narayan	19	20	4	6	8	14	10	6	8	27	11	19	—	19	38
Shanwar	30	39	7	18	4	24	22	16	6	62	6	34	—	34	68
Budhwar	16	12	7	10	6	7	12	9	7	25	10	12	—	23	35
Raviwar	9	9	6	7	4	7	8	7	4	14	12	7	—	19	26
Kasba	29	27	10	16	10	15	22	16	10	36	27	25	—	38	63
Mangalwar	4	4	3	4	1	3	4	4	1	3	9	4	—	8	12
Somwar	7	6	2	3	—	3	5	3	—	7	4	5	—	6	11
Rasta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagesh	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	3	3
Ganesh	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	3
Nana	13	18	7	14	8	11	14	13	9	27	20	13	—	34	47
Bhavani	16	19	4	6	3	12	11	5	4	24	8	16	—	16	32
Ganj	4	3	—	5	1	3	—	5	1	2	7	2	—	7	9
Gurwar	7	8	—	1	1	6	2	1	1	8	2	6	2	2	10
Shukrawar	18	23	4	12	3	16	11	12	3	35	7	21	—	21	42
Ghorpade & Gultekdi	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	3

TABLE No. 2.13—(Contd.)

Composition of Out-migrant members from sample families in different wards.

Wards	No. of families	Male adults	Male non-adults.	Female adults.	Female non-adults.	Married or widowed males	Unmarried males	Married or widowed females	Unmarried females	Literates	Illiterates	Earners	Unemployed	Non-earners	Total Outmigrants
Suburban Roads	13	18	9	5	5	3	19	5	5	21	16	17	—	20	37
Yeravada	5	4	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	3	2	4	—	1	5
Wakdewadi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aundh, Pashan	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	—	3	5
Bibewadi etc.	3	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	2	—	1	3
Erandavana etc.	5	5	2	4	1	4	3	4	1	6	6	7	—	5	12
Ghorpadi Village	8	4	2	1	—	2	4	1	—	2	5	4	—	3	7
Hadapsar, Mundhwa	3	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	3
Wanavdi	3	1	—	2	1	—	1	1	2	2	2	—	—	4	4
Poona Cantt.	32	32	8	18	10	16	24	18	10	42	26	27	—	41	68
Kirkee Cantt.	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	4	1	—	6	7
Sangamwadi	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Navikhadki	2	3	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	3	5	3	—	5	8
Total	305	324	94	170	84	202	216	162	92	447	225	290	2	380	672

MIGRATION

Ten per cent of the total out-migrants had migrated to places within the Poona district, 17 per cent to the Marathi-speaking districts of the Bombay Deccan, 18 per cent to Bombay, 5.6 per cent to the Kannada-speaking areas of Bombay State, about 14 per cent to Northern and Eastern India and about 5 per cent to South Indian regions.

Of the 305 families reporting out-migration of some of their members 30 per cent did not supply any information regarding what those out-migrants earned there. In the remaining cases 60 per cent reported annual earnings of between Rs. 501 and Rs. 3,500 each, 20 per cent earned less than Rs. 500 each. The rest earned more than Rs. 3,500 each.

Table No. 2.14 gives the distribution of families with out-migrant members according to their family income and remittances received from and sent to out-migrants by these families. Of the 305 families, 153 or nearly half did not receive any remittances from members out. In the remaining cases they did. About 27 per cent of the latter families had received during the year preceding the survey up to Rs. 250 each, 21 per cent between Rs. 251 and Rs. 500, 23 per cent between Rs. 501 and Rs. 1,000 and 17 per cent between Rs. 1,001 and Rs. 2,000 each. A little more than 10 per cent each had received more than Rs. 2,000. In the latter two classes there were two main types of families. A large group consisted of families whose chief earning member stayed out of Poona and maintained an establishment in Poona for his wife and family. Naturally a large part of his earnings outside Poona were remitted to his family living in Poona. The second group comprised some rich Sindhi families whose members were rich and prosperous traders in Africa and elsewhere and who remitted large amounts to their families living in Poona.

We also gathered information about moneys remitted by families in Poona to members outside. In 10 per cent of the families no money was remitted to members out. In the remaining cases in 60 per cent families less than Rs. 250 each had been remitted from Poona during the year preceding the survey. In 17 per cent cases it was between Rs. 251 and Rs. 500 each and in about 18 per cent cases it was between Rs. 501 and Rs. 2,000 each. In the remaining cases it was more than Rs. 2,000 each.

TABLE No. 2.14.

Distribution of sample families with out-migrants according to their family incomes and remittances received from and sent to out-migrants by these families.

Family Income Rs.	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,000-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,000 & above	Not stated	Total
	Remittances received from out-migrants by these families										
Upto 250	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	11
251—500	9	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	37
501—1,000	9	3	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	71
1,001—2,000	6	5	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	38	78
2,001—3,500	1	5	7	8	7	—	—	—	—	19	47
3,501—5,000	2	2	3	5	1	6	—	—	—	14	33
5,001—7,500	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	9	12
7,501—10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
10,001 & above	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Total	42	32	35	27	9	6	1	—	—	153	305

Family Income Rs.	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,000-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,000 & above	Not stated	Total
	Remittances sent to out-migrants by these families										
Upto 250	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11
251—500	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	37
501—1,000	20	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	46	71
1,001—2,000	18	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	49	78
2,001—3,500	5	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	34	47
3,501—5,000	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	26	33
5,001—7,500	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	12
7,501—10,000	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	5
10,001 & above	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Not stated	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8
Total	56	16	11	6	1	2	1	—	—	212	305

CHAPTER III

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS.

1. *Introduction* :—In the following sections the information regarding the occupational distribution of earners from the family sample is presented. While collecting the information, earners were classified in the categories of salaried workers, casual workers, self-employed and employers. The unemployed were noted separately and the pensioners were noted in the group of salaried persons for convenience. In the questionnaire, questions were specially designed for each of the above mentioned classes in order to get the most significant information in regard to each.

The information relating to the special characteristics of these classes has been presented in the course of this chapter. The earlier sections seek to give information regarding the general occupational structure of all the earners. The main sections relate to education, juvenile and old earners, female earners, earnings and employment status of the earners. The earners have been divided into four groups viz. male adults, male non-adults, female adults, female non-adults. The 1951 Census classification distinguishes a class of earning dependents. We have not made that distinction. All earning dependents in our tables are included in the earners.

2. *The Scheme of Occupational Classification** : The data regarding gainfully employed persons gathered in our survey have been tabulated according to a graded scheme of occupational classification formulated at the time of the 1937 Survey. Separately also tabulations have been made according to ISIC scheme of industrial classification and these are presented in an appendix to this chapter. Our scheme of classification was arrived at after an elaborate process of listing, defining, weighing, etc., of such elements as economic and social status, skill, enterprise, etc. Both social and economic factors were taken into account in defining the different grades of occupations. Each of these grades have been also divided into sub-groups in respect of the specially important individual occupations or occupational groups contained in it. The grades have not been distinguished by "skill" or "status" only. They are rather "skill-status" grades.

In the classification adopted in Table 3.1 all earners have been divided into 14 different grades or groups of occupations. Grades XI, XII and XIII are in a class by themselves in as much as the per-

* Poona, Part I, p. 252.

sons included in them cannot strictly be described either as earners or as non-earners. Grade XI is that of pensioners who have 'earned' their pensions but cannot be said to be earning the income by current effort. The case of the unemployed, Grade XIII, is similar. Grade XII has been adopted from the occupational classification in the Indian Censuses before 1951 with a slight modification. In this grade are put together beggars and prostitutes. In the pre-1951 Census classification this class also included vagrants. As ours was a household survey vagrants were eliminated from it almost by definition. We, therefore, deleted them from Grade XII in our classification. In the proper economic sense of the term, prostitutes should be described as earners and have little in common with the general group of beggars. The class of prostitutes, however, could not be accommodated in any of the other grades. Also some Indian castes combine prostitution with begging. As in the pre-1951 Censuses, therefore, the prostitutes were separately classified into a sub-group in the same grade with beggars.

"The first ten grades have been arranged in an ascending order of social and economic importance. They broadly fall into three distinct economic groups : Grades I, II and V—unskilled and skilled wage earners (manual labour); Grades IV, VIII and X—business (enterprise); Grades III, VI, VII and IX—professions and administration (services and salariat).

"Grade I, unskilled manual work, needs no explanation. It includes domestic servants, *bidi*-workers, sweepers, etc., workers who require no sort of skill but only physical energy. Grade II of skilled manual work comprises skilled as well as semi-skilled workers. As the semi-skilled class is numerically small in the working population of the city we made only one grade of skilled manual work, an intermediate grade between the unskilled and the highly skilled (Grade V). This grade includes all persons who possess some skill of hand. Most of the artisan classes, like cobblers, carpenters or barbers are put into it together with the semi-skilled workers, like workers in the cotton mills. While dealing with artisans a somewhat difficult problem had to be solved. Among barbers for instance, we came across individuals who worked in separate establishments owned by themselves and in which they had also engaged a few assistants. Such individuals were skilled workers as well as businessmen in a small way. They could, therefore, be put either in Grade II or IV. Similarly there were owners of tongas, who besides being tonga-drivers themselves, owned 2 or 3 tongas and hired them out. In such cases we had to choose between the ignoring of either the skill or the entrepreneurial factor. We decided in most cases to ignore the latter as our classification aimed at indicating the strength

of the various grades and skill groups in economic society. Besides the information that was being dealt with was collected during a household survey and not in a census of establishments.

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

"Grades III, VI, VII and IX together make up what may be called the services. Professional, administrative and educational services are included in this class. Grade III has within its fold persons in the lowest professions, occupations like astrologers, priests, compounders, jugglers, etc. and primary teachers. Grade VI comprises clerks and shop assistants. The clerks in this grade were employed both in business and administration, while the shop assistants were those that did not undertake work which was mainly 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 business is composed largely of small shopkeepers, hawkers, etc. Grade VIII is of small business and is composed of grocers, sweetmeat sellers, cloth merchants, etc. Grade X of owners of factories, workshops, etc. is the substantial entrepreneur group. It shows the element of enterprise at its highest. The division of this class into three different grades is mainly on the basis of income."¹

1. Poona, Part I, pp. 253-255.

The occupational classification described above had to be modified in the light of our experience as well as to elaborate it further to accommodate new occupations arising or old ones gaining such strength as to be mentioned separately or individually. The first modification we made was to introduce Grade XIV for those engaged in agricultural production. Cities in India are not many of them continuous and solid urban agglomerations and they include a few cultivators on the peripheries as well as within the city limits. In the 1937 Survey we had classified them in Grade I but that was obviously unsatisfactory. Though they were unskilled manual workers they were also owners or tenants of land and were also in one sense entrepreneurs. They could not be, however, fitted in between any of the 13 grades defined earlier. So we decided to form the Grade XIV to put them together and to exhibit their various characteristics as a distinct group. Wherever in this publication, they are not separately shown, they are included in Grade I. There were a few cases of cultivators in our sample who were very big landlords and ran their large estate as a large business having very large incomes. They were farmers as well as manufacturers of gul (raw sugar). Considering everything we decided to put them in Grade X.

When we listed all the occupations reported by earners in our sample we found that some of them had not been mentioned in our 1937 classification either because they were then totally absent or were too insignificant in our 1937 sample for being specifically mentioned. We had to find appropriate places for these groups of occupations in the 1937 scheme. In Grade I, we added separate sub-groups for packers, railway porters and watchmen. All these were present in the miscellaneous sub-group in the 1937 Survey but were quite important to be separately mentioned in the present survey. In Grade II we included auto-rikshaw drivers, cycle repairers, motor cleaners (they also help in motor repairs), moulders, signboard painters and tin-makers. Of these, only the first was completely new because the auto-rikshaws had been introduced into Poona only after 1945. All others had grown in numbers since the 1937 Survey to be significantly present in our sample. The work of all of them required some skill, though not very high skill, and they could be described correctly as skilled workers. In Grade III because of the considerable increase recorded in their numbers between the two surveys we decided to show separately police and office peons, both of which had been formerly included in the single category of "lowest administrative posts." Also into the original sub-class of 'musicians' we decided to include those persons who played the various instruments included in a brass band, thus expanding it to in-

F...11

clude some newer varieties of the same species. A new sub-group of bus-conductors was added to this grade. In 1937 there was no bus service operating in the city and there were no bus-conductors. In Grade V the added sub-groups were those of wiremen and fitters, turners, machine operators, *mukadams* and *mistries*, radio repairers and telephone operators. None of these had newly developed between the two surveys but had increased in strength in the period and required to be classified into separate sub-groups. Mainly because of the increase in their numbers we also decided to treat motor repairers and motor drivers in separate groups instead of treating them jointly as in the 1937 Survey.

Three new types of intermediate salaried officers had to be added in Grade VII namely rationing inspectors, sales-tax inspectors, and shop-inspectors, all products of the war and the post-war periods. The Sales-tax Act and the Shops and Establishment Act were put on the statute book after 1946. Rationing of foodgrains had been instituted since 1942 and had lasted till the middle of 1954.

Besides these elaborations we had to decide a rather different kind of question in regard to the income criterion that had been used for classifying traders into small, medium and big. In the 1937 Survey traders annually earning Rs. 250 or less were put into the category of small businesses in Grade IV, those earning between Rs. 251 and 750 in medium businesses in Grade VIII and those earning more than Rs. 750 in large businesses in Grade X.

Since the 1937 Survey prices had increased more than four times and to make these classes comparable with those of the earlier survey we decided to increase these limits by four times for the present survey. Small businesses, therefore, include traders earning less than Rs. 1,000 per annum; medium businesses, those earning between Rs. 1,001 and 3,000; large businesses, those earning more than Rs. 3,000.

3. *The General Occupational Structure* * : Table 3.1 gives the classification of earners according to age, sex, annual income, etc. and occupation. In the sample of 5,601 families there were 8,176 earners, including unemployed persons. 52 per cent of the total earners belonged to the class of unskilled, skilled and highly skilled workers; about 14 per cent were engaged in business; about 22 per cent were engaged in professions and administration (services and salariat). The group of pensioners, beggars and prostitutes accounted for less than three per cent. The remaining about 9 per cent were unemployed.

Poona, Part I, p. 256.

Grade I consisting of unskilled manual workers was the largest of all and accounted for about one-fourth of the total earners in the sample. The largest group in this grade was that of workers in factories and accounted for about one-fifth of the total workers in this grade. The next two large groups, each containing about 13 per cent of the total workers in the grade, were domestic servants and unattached casual labourers. *Bidi*-workers formed about 11 per cent; labourers engaged in building construction about 8 per cent; sweepers and scavengers and agricultural labourers and cowherds about 6 per cent each; servants in shops and watchmen about 5 per cent each; assistants to artisans about 3 per cent; servants in restaurants about 3 per cent. The remaining were packers, hand-cart pullers, railway porters and others.

Grade II contained about 14 per cent of the total earners. Of these carpenters formed 12 per cent, cooks, butlers, bearers and ayahs together another 12 per cent. Masons, washermen, gardeners, barbers, workers in leather, workers in textiles, cycle repairers and rickshaw, tonga and bullock cart drivers each accounted for about 5 to 8 per cent of the total earners in the grade.

Earners in Grade III were 7 per cent of the total earners in the sample. Office peons accounted for about 40 per cent and police for about 17 per cent. Primary teachers were 13 per cent of the total in the grade, priests and astrologers about 7 per cent and bus conductors about 4 per cent, nurses, compounders etc. being about 7 per cent.

Of the total earners about 8 per cent were found in Grade IV. Of these 70 per cent were small shopkeepers, 20 per cent hawkers and the remaining 10 per cent were engaged in the smallest businesses.

About 12 per cent of the total earners were in Grade V. About one-third of these were motor drivers, motor repairers and wiremen and fitters; 20 per cent tailors, about 7 per cent *mistries*, about 6 per cent each were fire-fighters and compositors, about 5 per cent each goldsmiths and machine-operators and the remaining were in other highly skilled occupations.

8 per cent of the total workers were in Grade VI. About 29 per cent of them were government clerks, about 20 per cent, clerks in military service, about 17 per cent clerks in private concerns and about 7 per cent in semi-government establishments. About 10 per cent were account clerks and cashiers and 3 per cent were typists and stenographers. The remaining about 14 per cent were shop-assistants.

TABLE No. 3.1.

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	*Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matriculation	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
I—UNSKILLED MANUAL WORK									
	1	34	—	5	—	—	—	18	21
1 Agricultural Labourers	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
	3	43	—	3	—	—	—	10	36
Total	—	78	—	9	—	—	—	28	59
2 Labourers engaged in earthwork, road making, brick-kilns, etc.	1	11	4	9	—	—	—	11	12
	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
Total	—	20	4	9	—	—	—	14	17
3 Labourers engaged in building construction	1	68	5	18	1	—	—	31	61
	3	32	—	—	—	—	—	5	27
Total	—	100	5	18	1	—	—	36	88
4 Wood-cutters, Grass-cutters, etc.	1	24	—	1	—	—	—	6	19
Total	—	24	—	1	—	—	—	6	19
5 Servants in workshops, factories, etc.	1	140	47	174	2	—	—	353	10
	3	27	2	—	—	—	—	24	5
Total	—	167	49	174	2	—	—	377	15
6 Assistants to artisans	1	16	5	34	2	—	—	37	18
	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	—	18	5	34	2	—	—	38	19

* Age and Sex—1 Male Adults, 2 Male Non-adults, 3 Female Adults, 4 Female Non-adults.

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matriculation	Matriculates & Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers	
7 Bidi workers	1	17	10	33	1	—	—	61	
	3	141	7	18	—	—	1	165	
	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Total	—	160	17	51	1	—	1	228	
8 Servants in Hotels and Restaurants	1	22	5	27	—	—	44	10	
	2	2	—	2	—	—	3	1	
	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	
Total	—	27	5	29	—	—	50	11	
9 Domestic servants	1	17	2	10	—	—	29	—	
	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	3	211	4	16	—	—	225	7	
	4	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	
Total	—	232	6	26	—	1	258	7	
10 Sweepers and scavengers	1	48	10	11	—	—	68	1	
	3	53	1	8	—	—	62	—	
	Total	—	101	11	19	—	—	130	1
11 Assistants to Carpenters	1	4	—	6	—	—	6	4	
	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	
	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Total	—	5	—	7	—	—	8	4	
12 Cowherds	1	24	—	5	—	—	24	4	
	2	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	
	3	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Total	—	28	—	6	—	—	29	4	

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education,
Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matriculation	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
13 Coolies and others engaged in sundry work	1	106	16	57	—	—	—	77	101
	2	5	—	1	—	—	—	2	4
	3	73	1	3	—	—	—	12	53
	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	Total	—	186	17	61	—	—	—	93
14 Servants in shops	1	33	16	54	—	—	—	94	9
	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—
	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Total	—	35	17	59	—	—	—	100	11
15 Worker engaged in manufacturing incense sticks	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	1
	3	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	6
	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	—	9	1	2	—	—	—	3	8
16 Watchmen	1	32	14	43	1	—	—	88	2
	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Total	—	37	14	44	1	—	—	94	2
17 Railway Porters	1	17	4	7	—	—	—	27	1
Total	—	17	4	7	—	—	—	27	1
18 Workers engaged in the manufacture of brooms.	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matriculation	Matriculates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers	
19 Metal workers	1	5	1	1	—	—	—	6	—
	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Total	7	1	1	—	—	—	7	1
20 Handcart pushers	1	16	—	6	—	—	—	1	10
	Total	16	—	6	—	—	—	1	10
21 Packers	1	1	5	14	—	—	—	20	—
	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Total	1	5	15	—	—	—	21	—
22 Miscellaneous	1	17	3	15	1	—	—	13	12
	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Total	21	3	15	1	—	—	14	13
Total for Grade I	1	657	147	531	8	—	—	953	360
	2	11	—	12	—	—	—	16	7
	3	623	17	49	—	—	1	359	310
	4	7	—	1	—	—	—	5	3
Total	—	1298	164	593	8	—	1	1333	680

II—SKILLED MANUAL WORK

1 Carpenters	1	31	17	90	—	—	—	58	44
	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	33	17	90	—	—	—	58	44

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matricula- tion	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifica- tions	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
2 Masons	1	22	15	29	—	—	—	18	36
Total	—	22	15	29	—	—	—	18	36
3 Cooks	1	14	5	14	—	—	—	28	2
	3	28	6	13	—	—	—	42	4
Total	—	42	11	27	—	—	—	70	6
4 Ayahs	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	3	8	2	11	—	—	—	21	—
Total	—	8	2	12	—	—	—	22	—
5 Washermen	1	25	4	21	—	—	—	19	3
	3	11	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total	—	36	4	22	—	—	—	20	3
6 Gardeners	1	44	8	18	—	—	—	69	1
	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Total	—	53	8	19	—	—	—	79	1
7 Barbers	1	20	15	22	—	—	—	13	8
Total	—	20	15	22	—	—	—	13	8
8 Shoe-makers and makers of Leather goods	1	23	7	24	—	—	—	6	3
	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	25	7	24	—	—	—	6	3
9 Sawyers	1	3	2	2	—	—	—	7	—
Total	—	3	2	2	—	—	—	7	—

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income											Total
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000 above	Rs. 10,001 & Income in kind only	Not Stated		
12	—	3	12	33	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	66	
12	—	3	12	33	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	66	
3	—	3	11	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	
1	—	34	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	47	
4	—	37	22	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	10	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	
—	—	11	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	
28	—	5	18	21	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	
11	—	4	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	
39	—	9	21	26	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	
—	—	4	26	38	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
—	—	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
—	—	7	29	42	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	
32	9	8	18	25	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	57	
32	9	8	18	25	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	57	
39	6	4	10	35	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	54	
1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
40	7	5	10	36	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	56	
—	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
—	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matricula- tion	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifica- tions	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
10 Brass and Copper-smiths.	1	7	5	17	—	—	—	13	5
Total	—	7	5	17	—	—	—	13	5
11 Workers in Cotton mills	1	25	9	30	—	—	—	60	4
	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	1
Total	—	26	10	31	—	—	—	62	5
12 Handloom Weavers	1	11	6	12	1	—	—	7	10
	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	—	15	6	13	1	—	—	8	11
13 Potters	1	6	2	2	—	—	—	1	3
	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	—	11	2	2	—	—	—	1	4
14 Tonga Drivers	1	11	5	7	—	—	—	4	3
Total	—	11	5	7	—	—	—	4	3
15 Bullock Cart Drivers	1	22	4	4	—	—	—	7	6
Total	—	22	4	4	—	—	—	7	6
16 Makers of Baskets and general wicker products	1	3	1	3	—	—	—	1	—
	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	5	1	5	—	—	—	1	—

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Up to Matriculation	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
17 Tinmakers	1	12	3	16	1	—	—	10	2
	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	14	3	16	1	—	—	10	2
18 Paddock boys	1	15	7	5	—	—	—	19	—
	—	15	7	5	—	—	—	19	—
Total	—	15	7	5	—	—	—	19	—
19 Butlers and Bearers	1	10	7	14	—	—	—	31	—
	—	10	7	14	—	—	—	31	—
Total	—	10	7	14	—	—	—	31	—
20 Workers engaged in white-washing and painting buildings	1	7	1	11	—	—	—	3	4
	—	7	1	11	—	—	—	3	4
Total	—	7	1	11	—	—	—	3	4
21 Sign-board painters	1	4	3	14	1	—	—	12	—
	—	4	3	14	1	—	—	12	—
Total	—	4	3	14	1	—	—	12	—
22 Bakers	1	5	—	8	—	—	—	7	2
	—	5	—	8	—	—	—	7	2
Total	—	5	—	8	—	—	—	7	2
23 Auto-Rickshaw Drivers	1	—	1	14	1	1	—	2	2
	—	—	1	14	1	1	—	2	2
Total	—	—	1	14	1	1	—	2	2
24 Moulders	1	14	4	11	—	—	—	12	7
	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	15	4	11	—	—	—	12	7

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income										Total	
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only		Not Stated
20	—	4	11	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	32
2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
22	—	5	12	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	34
8	—	1	12	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
8	—	1	12	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
—	—	1	9	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
—	—	1	9	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
12	—	5	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
12	—	5	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
8	2	3	—	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
8	2	3	—	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
4	—	—	4	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
4	—	—	4	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
13	—	1	2	4	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
13	—	1	2	4	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
6	4	1	3	20	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	29
1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
7	4	1	3	20	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	30

CHANGING PATTERN

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matriculation	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
25 Blacksmiths	1	5	1	8	—	—	—	6	3
	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	6	1	8	—	—	6	3
26 Workers in Paper mill	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	7	—
	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	4	—
	Total	—	5	1	5	—	—	11	—
27 Fishermen	1	3	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	4	—	10	—	—	—	—
28 Repairers of Bicycles	1	4	5	30	1	—	—	19	2
	Total	1	4	5	30	1	—	19	2
29 Sweetmeat-makers	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	3	1
	Total	—	3	2	1	—	—	3	1
30 Motor cleaners	1 (1)	3	3	9	—	—	—	15	—
	Total	—	3	3	9	—	—	15	—
31 Gangmen	1	5	1	1	—	—	—	7	—
	Total	—	5	1	1	—	—	7	—
32 Miscellaneous	1	16	8	54	5	—	—	55	5
	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Total	—	19	9	54	5	—	56	6

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income										Total	
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only		Not Stated
5	—	—	5	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6	—	—	6	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	—	1	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
12	—	2	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
14	—	4	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
11	8	6	8	19	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
11	8	6	8	19	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
2	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
2	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	4	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
—	—	—	4	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
20	3	10	12	40	16	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	83
1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
21	4	12	13	41	16	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	87

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matricula- tion	Matriculats Graduates & others with higher qualifica- tions	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers	
Total for Grade II	1	376	151	505	10	1	—	520	151
	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
	3	80	11	30	—	—	—	79	8
	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	458	162	537	10	1	—	602	159

**III—LOWEST PROFESSIONS
AND ADMINISTRATIVE
POSTS, PRIMARY
TEACHERS, ETC.**

1 Priests	1	2	5	19	—	5	—	7	2
	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	3	5	19	—	5	—	7	2
2 Primary Teachers	1	①	—	18	21	4	—	39	—
	3	—	—	19	12	—	—	31	—
Total	—	1	—	37	33	4	—	70	—
3 Ayurvedic Practitioners	1	5	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	6	—	3	2	2	—	—	—
4 Compounders	1	—	1	14	1	—	—	16	—
	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total	—	—	1	15	1	—	—	17	—
5 Police constables	1	1	13	83	2	2	—	101	—
	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Total	—	1	13	85	2	2	—	103	—

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income										Total	
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only		Not Stated
326	46	93	243	508	172	16	3	—	—	—	—	8	1043
—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
32	2	68	34	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	121
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
359	48	162	278	527	173	16	3	—	—	—	—	9	1168
22	—	3	17	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
23	—	3	18	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
5	—	4	4	14	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
—	—	1	1	15	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
5	—	5	5	29	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
10	1	3	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
12	1	4	5	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
—	—	—	2	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	2	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
—	—	—	1	81	17	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	101
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	1	83	17	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	103

CHANGING PATTERN

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matriculation	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
6 Postmen	1	—	1	13	1	—	—	15	—
Total	—	—	1	13	1	—	—	15	—
7 Soldiers	1	—	1	5	—	—	—	6	—
	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Total	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	7	—
8 Office peons, Pattewalas	1	24	34	167	4	1	—	230	—
	3	4	—	4	—	—	—	8	—
Total	—	28	34	171	4	1	—	238	—
9 Bus conductors	1	—	—	15	2	—	—	17	—
Total	—	—	—	15	2	—	—	17	—
10 Nurses	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	3	1	3	9	2	7	—	20	—
Total	—	1	4	9	2	7	—	21	—
11 Musicians (Instrument- players in Brass Bands)	1	5	1	10	2	—	—	11	—
Total	—	5	1	10	2	—	—	11	—
12 Miscellaneous	1	1	4	27	—	—	—	27	2
	3	2	—	4	—	—	—	3	—
Total	—	3	4	31	—	—	—	30	2
Total for Grade III	1	39	61	373	35	14	—	470	4
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	9	3	40	15	7	—	66	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	48	64	413	50	21	—	536	4

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income										Total		
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only		Not Stated	
—	—	—	—	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	✓
—	—	—	—	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	
—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
—	—	10	17	186	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	
—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
—	—	12	17	192	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	238	
—	—	—	1	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	
—	—	—	1	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	✓
2	—	4	7	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	
2	—	4	8	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	
7	—	1	6	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	✓
7	—	1	6	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	
3	—	2	4	21	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	32	✓
3	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
6	—	2	7	23	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	33	
47	1	23	57	347	91	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	522	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	—	8	13	33	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
55	1	31	70	380	111	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	596	

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matriculation	Matriculates & Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers	
IV—SMALL BUSINESSES									
1	Hawkers of household, Secondhand goods	1 3	24 22	12 —	34 1	2 —	— —	— —	— —
	Total	—	46	12	35	2	—	—	—
2	Hawkers of Sweet-meats and eatables	1 3	13 6	8 —	8 1	— —	— —	— —	— —
	Total	—	19	8	9	—	—	—	—
3	Dealers in Coal and Fuel	1 3	2 1	1 1	11 —	— —	— —	— —	— —
	Total	—	3	2	11	—	—	—	—
4	Traders in Vegetables	1 2 3	9 — 48	1 — 2	26 1 5	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
	Total	—	57	3	32	—	—	—	—
5	Milkmen	1 3	10 17	5 —	23 3	— —	— —	— —	— —
	Total	—	27	5	26	—	—	—	—
6	Cloth merchants	1	2	8	14	—	1	—	—
	Total	—	2	8	14	—	1	—	—
7	Traders in tobacco, bidi, betel leaves, etc.	1 3	2 3	2 1	26 —	— —	— —	— —	— —
	Total	—	5	3	26	—	—	—	—

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	Age and Sex	Education					Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matricula- tion	Matriculates & Graduates & others with higher qualifica- tions	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
8 Proprietors of Flour mills	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
9 Traders in meat, mutton, etc.	1	7	4	5	—	—	—	—
	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	9	4	7	—	—	—
10 Traders in bangles	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	1	1	4	—	—	—
11 Fruit-merchants	1	8	1	17	—	—	—	—
	3	10	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	18	1	18	—	—	—
12 Hotel and Restaurant owners	1	3	1	18	1	—	—	—
	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total	—	3	2	20	1	—	—	—
13 Grocers	1	1	9	44	7	2	—	—
	3	2	—	5	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	3	9	49	7	2	—
14 Commission Agents and Dalals	1	5	2	25	4	1	1	—
	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Total	—	5	2	26	5	1	1

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matriculation	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
15 Building Contractors	1	4	—	8	1	1	—	—	—
Total	—	4	—	8	1	1	—	—	—
16 Miscellaneous	1	22	8	31	4	2	—	—	—
	3	20	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	42	8	34	4	2	—	—	—
Total for Grade IV	1	113	62	296	19	7	1	—	—
	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
	3	132	6	24	1	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	245	68	323	20	7	1	—	—

V—HIGHLY SKILLED & SUPERVISORY MANUAL WORK

✓1 Motor-drivers	1	6	13	58	1	—	—	70	2
Total	—	6	13	58	1	—	—	70	2
✓2 Motor-repairers	1	4	8	43	5	2	—	54	1
Total	—	4	8	43	5	2	—	54	1
✓3 Wiremen and Fitters	1	18	16	166	9	4	—	193	9
Total	—	18	16	166	9	4	—	193	9
4 Telegraph Clerks	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	6	—
Total	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	6	—
✓5 Compositors	1	1	—	50	5	—	—	55	1
Total	—	1	—	50	5	—	—	55	1

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matriculation	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
6 Book-binders	1	1	1	12	—	—	—	12	1
Total	—	1	1	12	—	—	—	12	1
7 Goldsmiths	1	7	8	33	—	—	—	12	1
Total	—	7	8	33	—	—	—	12	1
8 Tailors	1	22	30	134	2	1	—	43	18
	3	3	1	6	—	—	—	—	1
Total	—	25	31	140	2	1	—	43	19
9 Machine operators	1	9	3	28	2	3	—	44	1
Total	—	9	3	28	2	3	—	44	1
10 Jobbers	1	1	—	3	2	1	—	7	—
Total	—	1	—	3	2	1	—	7	—
11 Watchmakers and Repairers	1	—	—	6	2	1	—	3	—
Total	—	—	—	6	2	1	—	3	—
12 Supervisors, Mukadams, Mistries	1	9	5	54	3	—	—	70	1
	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total	—	9	5	55	3	—	—	71	1
13 Welders and Vulcanizers	1	—	—	12	—	—	—	11	—
Total	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	11	—
14 Foremen	1	—	1	3	3	—	—	6	—
Total	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	6	—

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education,
Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income											Total
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only	Not Stated	
4	—	—	2	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
1	—	—	2	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
33	2	3	8	27	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
33	2	3	8	27	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
111	17	7	34	109	30	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	189
9	—	4	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
120	17	11	38	111	30	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	199
—	—	—	1	15	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
—	—	—	1	15	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
5	1	—	—	4	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
5	1	—	—	4	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
—	—	2	2	26	38	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	71
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	3	2	26	38	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	72
1	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
1	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
1	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
1	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matriculation	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
15 Radio-repairers	1	1	—	7	3	3	—	11	—
Total	—	1	—	7	3	3	—	11	—
16 Telephone operators	1	—	—	5	2	—	—	7	—
	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Total	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	8	—
17 Engine and Tractor Drivers	1	2	—	5	1	—	—	7	1
Total	—	2	—	5	1	—	—	7	1
18 Photographers	1	—	—	7	2	—	—	3	—
Total	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	3	—
19 Turners	1	4	4	25	—	—	—	31	2
Total	—	4	4	25	—	—	—	31	2
20 Commercial Artists, etc.	1	—	—	6	7	6	—	17	—
Total	—	—	—	6	7	6	—	17	—
Miscellaneous	1	7	2	43	9	—	—	57	2
Total	1	7	2	43	9	—	—	57	2
Total for Grade V	1	92	91	701	63	21	—	719	40
	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	3	3	1	6	1	—	—	1	1
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	95	92	708	64	21	—	721	41

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS

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TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income											Total
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only	Not Stated	
2	1	1	1	3	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
2	1	1	1	3	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
—	—	—	1	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	1	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	1	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	1	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
5	1	2	1	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
5	1	2	1	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
—	—	1	5	9	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
—	—	1	5	9	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
2	—	—	—	—	14	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
2	—	—	—	—	14	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
2	—	1	2	16	38	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	61
2	—	1	2	16	38	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	61
180	29	29	109	387	396	37	4	1	—	—	—	5	968
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9	—	4	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
189	29	34	113	389	397	37	4	1	—	—	—	5	980

CHANGING PATTERN

TABLE No. 3.1.—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matricula- tion	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifica- tions	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
VI—CLERKS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS.									
1 Clerks in Govt.- offices	1	—	—	40	130	25	—	195	—
	3	—	—	4	5	3	—	12	—
Total	—	—	—	44	135	28	—	207	—
2 Clerks in semi-Govt. offices	1	—	—	9	28	11	—	48	—
	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Total	—	—	—	9	28	14	—	51	—
3 Clerks in private establishments	1	1	3	60	42	8	—	112	2
	3	—	—	—	1	5	—	6	—
Total	—	1	3	60	43	13	—	118	2
4 Accounts-clerks in private establishments	1	—	1	38	7	2	—	47	—
Total	—	—	1	38	7	2	—	47	—
5 Cashiers in private establishments	1	1	—	2	3	2	—	8	—
Total	—	1	—	2	3	2	—	8	—
6 Shop-Assistants and Salesmen	1	3	5	63	13	—	—	83	1
	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total	—	3	5	64	13	—	—	84	1
7 Clerks in Military Services	1	1	2	67	63	11	—	144	—
Total	—	1	2	67	63	11	—	144	—

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income										Total	
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only		Not Stated
—	—	1	2	9	150	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	195
—	—	—	—	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
—	—	1	2	11	160	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	207
—	—	—	—	6	40	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	8	41	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
—	—	7	10	49	45	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	114
—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
—	—	7	11	50	49	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	120
1	—	1	3	22	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
1	—	1	3	22	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
—	—	—	1	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	1	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	3	14	42	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	84
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	3	15	42	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	85
—	—	1	—	9	72	61	1	—	—	—	—	—	144
—	—	1	—	9	72	61	1	—	—	—	—	—	144

CHANGING PATTERN

TABLE No. 3.1.

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	*Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matricula- tion	Matriculates & Graduates & others with higher qualifica- tions	Not stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers	
8 Typists	1	—	—	3	7	2	—	11	—
	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Total	—	—	—	3	8	2	—	12	—
9 Stenographers	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	6	—
	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Total	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	7	—
10 Miscellaneous	1	—	—	5	7	4	—	16	—
	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total	—	—	—	5	7	5	—	17	—
Total for Grade VI	1	6	11	287	305	66	—	670	3
	3	—	—	5	8	12	—	25	—
Total	—	6	11	292	313	78	—	695	3

**VII—INTERMEDIATE PROFESSIONS AND SALARIED POSTS,
SECONDARY TEACHERS, ETC.**

1 Civil and Mechanical Engineers	1	—	—	—	1	20	—	18	—
	Total	—	—	—	1	20	—	18	—
2 Secondary Teachers	1	—	—	4	10	22	—	35	—
	3	—	—	1	5	8	—	13	—
Total	—	—	—	5	15	30	—	48	—
3 Managers	1	—	2	20	8	2	—	31	—
	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	—	—	3	20	8	2	—	32	—

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS

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TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income										Total	
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only		Not Stated
—	1	1	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	1	1	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	3	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	16
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	3	11	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	17
1	1	14	30	141	379	109	2	—	—	—	—	—	675
—	—	—	2	5	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
1	1	14	32	146	397	109	2	—	—	—	—	—	700
2	1	—	—	—	2	8	3	3	2	2	—	1	21
2	1	—	—	—	2	8	3	3	2	2	—	1	21
1	—	—	—	7	18	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	36
1	—	—	1	1	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
2	—	—	1	8	28	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	50
1	—	—	1	8	11	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	32
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1	—	—	2	8	11	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	33

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matriculation	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
4 Police Sub-Inspectors	1	—	—	2	4	3	—	9	—
Total	—	—	—	2	4	3	—	9	—
5 Accountants	1	—	—	4	11	5	—	18	—
Total	—	—	—	4	11	5	—	18	—
6 Supervisors	1	—	2	26	48	20	—	95	—
Total	—	—	2	26	48	20	—	95	—
7 Station Masters & Railway Guards	1	—	—	4	3	—	—	7	—
Total	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	7	—
8 Observers (Meteorological)	1	—	—	—	2	5	—	7	—
	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	8	—
9 Overseers	1	—	—	4	4	9	—	17	—
Total	—	—	—	4	4	9	—	17	—
10 Auditors	1	—	—	5	3	—	—	7	—
Total	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	7	—
11 Bus Inspectors	1	—	—	1	7	—	—	8	—
Total	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	8	—
12 Chemists	1	—	—	3	4	6	—	13	—
	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total	—	—	—	3	4	7	—	14	—

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income										Total	
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only		Not Stated
—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
2	—	—	—	1	6	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	20
2	—	—	—	1	6	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	20
1	—	—	1	2	30	51	11	1	—	—	—	—	96
1	—	—	1	2	30	51	11	1	—	—	—	—	96
—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	12	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	17
—	—	—	—	—	12	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	17
1	—	—	—	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
1	—	—	—	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	1	—	2	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	1	—	2	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	14

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matricula- tion	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifica- tions	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
13 Research Assistants	1	—	—	—	1	5	—	6	—
	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	Total	—	—	—	1	6	—	7	—
14 Demonstrators in Colleges	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	5	—
	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
	Total	—	—	1	—	6	—	7	—
15 Inspectors in private concerns	1	—	—	2	3	1	—	6	—
	Total	—	—	2	3	1	—	6	—
	16 Store-keepers	1	—	—	6	4	1	—	11
Total	—	—	—	6	4	1	—	11	—
17 Teachers of Music	1	—	—	1	2	3	—	2	—
	Total	—	—	1	2	3	—	2	—
	18 Senior Clerks	1	—	—	1	10	1	—	12
Total	—	—	—	1	10	1	—	12	—
19 Police Jamadars	1	—	—	13	3	—	—	16	—
	Total	—	—	13	3	—	—	16	—
	20 Miscellaneous	1	—	—	4	16	14	—	31
3		—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—
Total		—	—	4	17	15	—	33	—

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income										Total	
Self-employed persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only		Not stated.
—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	—	—	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	11
—	—	—	—	—	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	11
3	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
3	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	12
—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
3	—	—	1	—	13	17	2	—	—	1	—	—	34
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	—	—	1	—	14	17	3	—	—	1	—	—	28

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matricula- tion	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifica- tions	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
Total for Grade VII	1	—	4	101	144	121	—	354	—
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	1	1	6	14	—	21	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	5	102	150	135	—	375	—

VIII—MEDIUM BUSINESSES.

1 Suppliers of Building materials	1	2	6	8	2	—	—	—	—
Total	—	2	6	8	2	—	—	—	—
2 Grocers	1	—	9	57	7	1	1	—	—
	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	9	58	7	1	1	—	—
3 Hotel and Restaurant owners	1	1	2	16	3	1	—	—	—
	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	2	2	16	3	1	—	—	—
4 Cloth-merchants	1	1	—	14	2	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1	—	14	2	—	—	—	—
5 Stationery & Cutlery merchants	1	1	2	15	3	1	—	—	—
Total	—	1	2	15	3	1	—	—	—
6 Owners of Cycle shops	1	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS

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TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income										Total	
Self-employed persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only		Not stated.
14	2	—	5	21	150	155	28	5	2	3	—	1	370
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	2	3	12	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	2	—	7	24	162	158	30	5	2	3	—	1	392
4	14	—	—	—	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	18
4	14	—	—	—	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	18
41	34	—	—	—	48	19	—	—	—	—	—	8	75
1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
42	34	—	—	—	48	20	—	—	—	—	—	8	76
1	22	—	—	—	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	23
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1	23	—	—	—	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	24
11	6	—	—	—	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
11	6	—	—	—	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
10	12	—	—	—	15	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	22
10	12	—	—	—	15	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	22
3	4	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
3	4	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matriculation	Matriculates & Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers	
7 Sweetmeat Sellers	1	—	3	4	1	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	3	4	1	—	—	—	—
8 Traders in Brass & Copper Utensils	1	1	—	13	5	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1	—	13	5	—	—	—	—
9 Agents and Brokers	1	1	1	8	8	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1	1	8	8	—	—	—	—
10 Printers	1	—	—	7	1	1	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	7	1	1	—	—	—
11 Tobacco, Bidi and Snuff merchants	1	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
12 Motor Transport Contractors	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
13 Fuel & Coal merchants	1	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—
14 Building Contractors	1	—	3	4	4	1	—	—	—
Total	—	—	3	4	4	1	—	—	—
15 Traders in Milk	1	4	3	10	1	1	—	—	—
Total	—	4	3	10	1	1	—	—	—

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income										Total
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000 above	Rs. 10,001 & Income in kind only	Not Stated	
4	4	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	8
4	4	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	8
9	10	—	—	—	17	1	—	—	—	—	1	19
9	10	—	—	—	17	1	—	—	—	—	1	19
15	3	—	—	—	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	18
15	3	—	—	—	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	18
1	8	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	9
1	8	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	9
4	2	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
4	2	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
2	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
2	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
3	6	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	9
3	6	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	9
3	9	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	2	12
3	9	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	2	12
14	5	—	—	—	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	19
14	5	—	—	—	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	19

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matriculation	Matriculates & Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
16 Goldsmiths & Jewellers	1	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
Total	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
17 Dealers in spare-parts of Automobiles	1	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	—
Total	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	—
18 Miscellaneous	1	10	16	60	16	4	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	—	10	16	60	16	5	—	—	—
Total for Grade VIII	1	23	46	244	59	12	1	—	—
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	24	46	245	59	13	1	—	—

IX—HIGHER PROFESSIONS AND SALARIED POSTS.

1 Medical Practitioners (Physicians & Surgeons)	1	—	—	1	—	29	—	10	—
	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—
Total	—	—	—	1	—	33	—	11	—
2 Lawyers	1	—	—	—	—	23	—	2	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	2	—
3 Professors	1	—	—	—	—	16	—	15	—
	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	17	—

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income										Total
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000 above	Rs. 10,001 & Income in kind only	Not Stated	
1	5	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	6
1	5	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	6
4	2	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	6
4	2	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	6
63	43	—	—	—	82	20	—	—	—	—	4	106
—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
63	44	—	—	—	82	21	—	—	—	—	4	107
193	192	—	—	—	269	93	—	—	—	—	23	385
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
194	194	—	—	—	270	95	—	—	—	—	23	388
5	15	—	—	2	4	11	8	3	2	—	—	30
2	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	4
7	16	—	—	2	6	12	8	3	2	1	—	34
16	5	—	—	2	8	10	3	—	—	—	—	23
16	5	—	—	2	8	10	3	—	—	—	—	23
—	1	—	—	—	1	5	6	3	—	1	—	16
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	1	—	—	—	3	5	6	3	—	1	—	18

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Up to Matriculation	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
4 Military Officers	1	—	—	2	2	3	—	7	—
Total	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	7	—
5 Administrative officers in Govt. services	1 3	—	—	—	9	16	—	25	—
Total	—	—	—	—	9	17	—	26	—
6 Directors & Managers in Govt. offices	1	—	—	—	2	7	—	7	—
Total	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	7	—
7 Poets, Novelists & others engaged in Literary pursuits	1 3	—	—	—	2	3	—	4	—
Total	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	5	—
8 Miscellaneous	1	—	—	3	5	7	—	11	—
Total	—	—	—	3	5	7	—	11	—
Total for Grade IX	1 2 3 4	—	—	6	20	104	—	81	—
Total	—	—	—	6	20	112	—	86	—

X—OWNERS OF FACTORIES, LARGE SHOPS, ETC.

1 Owners of Workshops and Factories	1	1	1	12	2	1	—	—	—
Total	—	1	1	12	2	1	—	—	—

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income										Total	
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only		Not Stated
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	3	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	11	3	1	—	—	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	11	3	1	—	—	26
—	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	5	—	—	—	—	9
—	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	5	—	—	—	—	9
1	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
3	1	—	—	1	2	4	2	2	1	3	—	—	15
3	1	—	—	1	2	4	2	2	1	3	—	—	15
25	24	—	—	5	18	39	27	27	6	8	—	—	130
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	25	—	—	5	23	40	28	27	6	9	—	—	138
1	16	—	—	—	—	4	3	4	5	—	—	1	17
1	16	—	—	—	—	4	3	4	5	—	—	1	17

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matriculation	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
2 Owners of large shops	1	2	4	57	12	4	—	—	—
	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	3	4	57	12	4	—	—	—
3 Miscellaneous	1	—	1	17	8	4	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	7	17	8	4	—	—
Total for Grade X	1	3	6	86	22	9	—	—	—
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	4	6	86	22	9	—	—	—

XI—PENSIONERS.

Pensioners	1	4	6	58	52	35	—	155	—
	3	—	—	4	1	—	—	5	—
Total for Grade XI	—	4	6	62	53	35	—	160	—

XII—BEGGARS AND PROSTITUTES.

1 Beggars	1	4	—	3	2	—	—	—	3
	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	9	—	3	2	—	—	—	3
2 Prostitutes	3	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	12	—	1	—	—	—	—

CHANGING PATTERN

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Occupational Grade	Age and Sex	Education					Employment		
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matriculation	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
Total for Grade XII	1	4	—	3	2	—	—	—	3
	3	17	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	—	21	—	4	2	—	—	—	3

XIII—UNEMPLOYEDS.

Unemployed	1	89	39	404	65	13	—	—	—
	2	4	1	7	—	—	—	—	—
	3	50	—	21	21	9	—	—	—
	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total for Grade XIII	—	145	40	433	86	22	—	—	—

XIV—CULTIVATORS.

Cultivators of land owned or rented	1	15	4	21	—	—	—	—	—
	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for Grade XIV	—	21	4	21	—	—	—	—	—
Total for all Grades *	1	1433	628	3619	802	403	2	3916	561
	2	17	1	24	—	—	—	20	7
	3	910	39	181	53	51	1	561	319
	4	9	—	3	—	—	—	5	3
Grand Total *	—	2369	668	3827	855	454	3	4502	890

*The totals for all Grades under Employment Status are exclusive of unemployed persons in Grade XIII.

TABLE No. 3.1—(Contd.)

Earners Classified according to Occupational Grade, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income										Total	
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only		Not Stated
6	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9
18	—	8	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	18
24	—	12	6	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	27
—	—	69	62	33	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	434	610
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	12
—	—	18	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	101
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
—	—	89	65	37	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	523	726
20	20	14	13	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
4	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
24	22	17	15	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
1301	499	495	1035	2528	1610	487	132	56	17	22	—	505	6887
2	1	20	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	42
235	19	542	316	216	60	6	4	—	—	1	7	83	1235
1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12
1539	519	1066	1358	2748	1670	493	136	56	17	23	7	602	8176

6890

38

1235

13

8171

1008

In Grade VII there were about 5 per cent of the total earners. 70 per cent of them were in some supervisory administrative positions, 13 per cent secondary teachers and about 5 per cent were in intermediate occupations.

In Grade VIII, there were 388 earners or about 5 per cent of the total. About 25 per cent of them were grocers, about 20 per cent owners of stationery shops and about 10 per cent each were hotel owners and owners of cloth shops.

About 1.5 per cent of the total earners were in grade IX. A quarter of them were doctors, another quarter government officers, about 20 per cent lawyers and 15 per cent college teachers and lecturers. There were 127 earners in Grade X. Two-thirds of them owned big shops and about one-fifth were owners of factories and large workshops. Grade XI with about 2 per cent of the total earners was entirely of pensioners. Grade XII consisted of beggars and prostitutes. In all there were 12 beggars and 15 prostitutes in the sample. Grade XIII contained the unemployed numbering 726. They are treated separately in the next chapter. Grade XIV constituted of those engaged in agriculture or cultivation, contained 46 earners.

4. *Juvenile and Old Earners** : The proportion of juvenile earners i.e. those below 15 years of age in the sample was very small, less than one per cent of the total earners. The male juvenile earners were mainly found in Grade I. The remaining, about one-fourth were scattered in Grades II, IV and V.

Of the 30 male juvenile earners, 23 were in Grade I. Of them 6 were casual workers, 5 servants in shops, 4 servants in hotels, 3 cowherds and one each a domestic servant, a watchman and an assistant to a carpenter. A majority of them were illiterate. Of the 3 belonging to Grade II one was a gardener and 2 were weavers. Of the 2 in Grade IV, one had a vegetable shop and other a flour mill i.e. they were working in a concern owned by their families. Only one belonged to Grade V being a mukadam. A majority of the male juvenile earners had earned less than Rs. 250 and the others had earned between Rs. 251 and Rs. 500 during the previous year. In most cases the parents of these earners also belonged to the same occupations, i.e. juvenile workers usually worked in the same occupations as those of their parents. There were only 9 female juvenile earners in the sample, out of which 8 belonged to Grade I and the remaining one to Grade II. Of the 9, 2 were *bidi*-workers, 3 domestic servants, 2 unattached casual workers and one an incense-stick

* Poona, Part I, p. 270.

worker and the other a cane-worker. Only the latter two were literate. All of them had earned less than Rs. 250 during the previous year.

482 earners in the sample were more than 55 years old. These are called the old earners. Of them 395 were males and 87 females. Of the 395 males, 134 or about 33 per cent were pensioners. About 10 per cent each belonged to Grades I and II. More than 20 per cent were in business. The proportion of those who were engaged in lowest professions and administrative posts was about 6 per cent. In each of the remaining grades their proportion was 5 or less than 5 per cent.

Of the 87 female earners, 36 were in Grade I and 14 in Grade II. They were mostly domestic servants and cooks and ayahs; 20 were engaged in small business. There were only 4 female pensioners. The remaining 13 were scattered in other grades.

Of the male earners, about 20 per cent were illiterate and about 10 per cent were literate. About 30 per cent had been educated up to the middle school standard. About 30 per cent were matriculates or with higher educational attainments. Of the 87 females 69 were illiterate, only 3 were matriculates and only one had a post-graduate degree. The remaining 14 were literate.

Of the 395 male earners, 215 were salaried workers of whom 134 were pensioners. About 10 per cent of the earners in this class had earned less than Rs. 250 during the previous year, about 20 per cent between Rs. 251 and Rs. 500, and about 30 per cent between Rs. 501 and Rs. 1,000. About 35 per cent had earned between Rs. 1,001 and Rs. 3,500 in the previous year and the remaining had earned more than Rs. 3,500. Those who earned more than Rs. 1,000 mainly belonged to occupational Grades VI, VII, IX, X and XI. 47 belonged to the class of employers. They were mainly to be found in Grades IV, VIII, IX and X. 10 of them had earned less than Rs. 1,000 in the previous year; 26 between Rs. 1,001 and Rs. 3,500 and the remaining had earned more than Rs. 3,500. 25 were casual, unskilled or semi-skilled workers. 108 were self-employed and were mainly found in Grades II to V, VIII and IX. One-third of them had earned up to Rs. 250, about one-half had earned between Rs. 251 and Rs. 500 and the remaining had earned more than Rs. 500 in the previous year.

Of the 108 self-employed old earners, 18 had earned up to Rs. 250, 29 had earned between Rs. 251 and Rs. 500 and 37 had earned between Rs. 501 and Rs. 1,000. The remaining 24 had earned more than Rs. 1,000 in the previous year.

Of the 87 female earners 44 were salaried workers and were mainly engaged in Grades I and II. 28 female earners had earned up to Rs. 250 during the previous year, 7 earned between Rs. 251 and Rs. 500 and the earning of others were not very much higher than Rs. 500. There were 10 old female earners who were casual workers and were mainly in Grade I. Half of them had earned up to Rs. 250 and the remaining had earned between Rs. 251 and Rs. 500 during the previous year. 29 female earners were self-employed and of them, 20 had small shops. 10 of them had earned up to Rs. 250 and 11 of them had earned between Rs. 251 and Rs. 500 and the remaining had earned more than Rs. 500 in the previous year. There were only 4 old female earners belonging to the category of employers. 3 of them had earned up to Rs. 1,000 and one of them had earned up to Rs. 5,000 in the previous year.

5. *Female earners** : All the female earners in the sample formed about 14 per cent of the total earners. They belonged mainly to the first four occupational grades and only about 10 per cent were to be found in other grades. More than half of the female earners belonged to Grade I of unskilled manual workers. Of the 690 female earners in this grade 33 per cent were domestic servants and outnumbered the male domestic servants by a sizeable margin. About 24 per cent were *bidi*-workers, 11 per cent casual workers, 10 per cent sweepers and about 8 per cent each agricultural labourers, etc. and workers engaged in building, construction activity, etc., about 5 per cent were factory workers. In Grade II there were 122 female workers. More than half of these were cooks and ayahs and outnumbered male cooks in the sample. About 10 per cent were washerwomen and the remaining were textile workers, gardeners, potters, etc. Of the 73 female earners in Grade III, 31 were primary teachers and 25 nurses, compounders, etc. In Grade IV 23 females were hawkers, 66 had small shops selling fruits and vegetables, 20 had milk shops and the remaining had shops trading in other things. Of the 11 highly skilled female workers in Grade V 10 were tailors and one was a telephone operator. 24 female clerks in Grade VI were employed in government and other offices. In Grade VII of the 21 female workers 14 were secondary teachers. There were only 3 female earners in Grade VIII of medium business. In Grade IX there were 4 female medical practitioners and 2 college teachers and lecturers, a government officer and an editor. There were 5 female beggars; females made up the whole class of prostitutes.

The female earners were not prominent in skilled or highly skilled jobs. They were dominant in occupations such as domestic

* Poona, Part I, p. 271.

servants, cooks, etc., which in a large measure are considered specifically women's occupations.

6. *Earnings of Female Earners** : As mentioned earlier, a majority of the female earners belonged to the first four occupational grades. A majority of them were in the first three earning ranges. About 45 per cent of the total female earners had during the previous year earned less than Rs. 250. Of these two-thirds belonged to the class of unskilled manual workers. Many of them worked as domestic servants and unattached casual workers. Less than one-fourth of the female *bidi*-workers had earned less than Rs. 250. In Grade II a number of female cooks belonged to the first earnings group. Of course these did not represent their total earnings because most of them got boarding at their employers and also free lodging in several cases. 23 per cent or 318 of the total female earners had earned between Rs. 251 and Rs. 500. Here again a majority of them i.e. 188 belonged to occupational Grade I. Of them only 37 were domestic servants, 25 were unattached casual workers and 86 *bidi*-workers.

About 19 per cent or 213 of the total female earners had during the previous year earned between Rs. 501 and Rs. 1,000. Of them 125 belonged to Grade I; 46 of these were sweepers and 43 were *bidi*-workers. There were only 17 female earners in Grade II in this earnings range. Of the 34 female earners in Grade III who were within this range, 15 were primary teachers and 6 each were nurses and office peons (in Municipal Girls' Schools).

The 61 female earners with earnings ranging from Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 2,000 belonged mainly to Grade V (where most of them were tailors), Grade VI (where most of them were clerks) and Grade VII (where again 10 out of 12 were secondary teachers).

6 female earners had earned during the previous year between Rs. 2,001 and Rs. 3,500. They were secondary teachers, and shop keepers. 4 female earners had earned between Rs. 3,501 and Rs. 5,000. One of them was a head-mistress in a school, one a chemist, one a government officer and one owned a large shop. Of the two female earners with earnings above Rs. 10,000 one was a famous medical practitioner in the city and the other was a pensioner.

On the whole it will be found that the earnings of female earners were low. This was mainly due to their main concentrations being in low paid occupations and partly because quite a large number of the female earners were part-time workers who had low earnings.

* Poona, Part I, p. 280.

7. *Literacy by Occupational Grades** : The earners in each grade have been classified by literacy into the following categories : (i) illiterates, (ii) literates i.e. who could read and write, (iii) upto matriculation, (iv) Matriculates, (v) Graduates and others with higher qualifications.

More than half of the total illiterate earners belonged to Grade I. Within that grade they accounted for a little over 60 per cent. Another 30 per cent in this grade were literates and the remaining had some further training. The proportion of illiterates showed a continuous fall from Grade I to to Grade X, only Grade IV breaking the descending sequence. In Grades VI, VII and IX illiterates were practically absent. In the cultivators, i.e. Grade XIV, illiterates were 40 per cent.

The proportion of illiterates was higher among female than among male earners in the sample. Of the 691 female earners in Grade I, 624 were illiterate and were mainly engaged as domestic servants and *bidi*-workers. The percentage of literates was high among male workers in this grade, particularly among the factory workers, assistants to artisans, packers and watchmen. In Grade II also two-thirds of the female workers were illiterate, particularly the female textile workers and handloom weavers. Among the cooks and ayahs about 50 per cent were literate. Among the male earners in this grade a majority of the gardeners, washermen, bullock-cart drivers, *nalband* and padlock boys and moulders were illiterate. All the auto-rikshaw drivers were literate; the proportion of literates was high among cycle repairers, signboard painters and carpenters.

The proportion of illiterates in Grade III was the lowest among the first four grades. This was mainly because the grade contained such occupations as primary teachers, priests and astrologers, police, bus conductors which could not be practiced without some literacy. Among the office boys, etc. 90 per cent were literates.

In Grade V a little less than 10 per cent were illiterate. They were mainly wiremen, fitters, tailors and machine operators.

Among the earners in Grade VI, clerks in private establishments had comparatively less school or college education than the clerks in government offices. Typists and stenographers and telegraph clerks were naturally literate in English and matriculates in many cases. In Grade VII, engineers were graduates. The proportion of literacy and higher education was naturally high in this grade. A majority of the secondary teachers, overseers,

* Poona, Part I, p. 272.

demonstrators and research assistants were graduates. In Grade VIII again the proportion of illiterates slightly increased. The illiterates were not concentrated in any particular occupation though there were some shop-keepers like cloth merchants, chemists, fuel merchants amongst whom there was not even a single illiterate. The medical practitioners lawyers and professors from Grade IX were graduates and the remaining were all literates and educated in most cases. A few shop-keepers and factory owners in Grade X were illiterate while all the remaining were literate. Among the pensioners the illiterates were less than 2 per cent of the total in that grade.

All the beggars and prostitutes except a few were illiterate. Among the class of cultivators about 40 per cent were illiterate. The distribution of the earners in this grade according to literacy was quite similar to the distribution of unskilled workers in Grade I

8. *Employment Status* :—Of the total earners in the sample about 60 per cent were salary earners i.e. who got a weekly, fortnightly or monthly salary or a time rate. About 12 per cent were casual workers. The self-employed accounted for about 20 per cent and the remaining about 8 per cent belonged to the category of employers.

Between the male and female earners large differences in employment status were found. For instance, about 62 per cent of the total male-earners were salaried workers whereas only 49 per cent female earners belonged to that class. On the other hand, only 9 per cent of the total male earners were casual workers as compared to 28 per cent of the female earners found in that class. The class of self-employed earners showed more or less the same proportion in the case of both the male and female earners. About 8 per cent of the male earners were employers, the percentage for the females being only 2. A majority of the juvenile earners belonged to the class of salary earners and the casual workers.

In Grades I, II and V, the proportion of the salaried and casual workers was quite high. Out of these three grades, Grade II had the largest proportion of self-employed persons. As stated elsewhere more than 50 per cent of the total female earners belonged to Grade I. From these again a little more than 50 per cent were casual workers.

In Grades IV, VIII and X (business) the classes of self-employed persons and of employers were naturally dominant. The proportion of the self-employed earners was lower in Grade IV than in Grade VIII and the latter was in turn lower than that in Grade X.

On the other hand, the proportion of employers was 10 per cent in Grade IV and it increased to 52 per cent in Grade VIII and to 90 per cent in Grade X.

90 per cent of the earners from Grade III were in the class of salary earners and the remaining mainly in the class of self-employed persons. More than 90 per cent of the earners in Grades VI and VII belonged to the class of salaried workers. Cultivators from Grade XIV were almost equally divided between the categories of self-employed and the employers.

9. *Duration of Employment in Present Occupation* :—In Table 3.2 we give the distribution of earners according to the duration of their employment in the present occupation. The male and female earners did not show any significant variations from the general distribution of all the earners regarding this. Those who were in the present occupations for less than one year were not many and accounted for a little less than 10 per cent of the total earners. About 13 per cent were employed in the present occupations for 2 to 3 years. An almost equal proportion had been engaged for a period of 4 to 5 years. About 27 per cent of the earners were engaged for about 6 to 10 years in the present occupations and about 15 per cent for about 11 to 15 years. The remaining, about 23 per cent, had been in their present occupations for more than 15 years. Between different occupational grades a similar distribution was noticed.

10. *Main and Subsidiary Occupation* :—Along with the main occupation of the earner we also collected information about his subsidiary occupation, if any. A little over 3 per cent of the total earners reported subsidiary occupations. Table 3.3 gives the subsidiary occupations of earners classified into the occupational grades according to their main occupation.

Of the 257 earners who reported subsidiary occupations, 60 per cent were salary earners, 21 casual workers, 51 were self-employed persons and 22 employers. Apart from the small percentage of earners with subsidiary occupations their distribution among the occupational classes (by their main occupation) was interesting. A little more than 40 per cent were unskilled, skilled and highly skilled workers from Grades I, II and V; another 40 per cent were from the salariat in Grades III, VI, IX and VII. The remaining were from business in Grades IV, VIII and X.

An examination of the subsidiary occupations practised shows that nearly a quarter of the earners were engaged in some kind of trade or business. About 14 per cent were pensioners, 40

TABLE No. 3.2
Distribution of Earners according to Duration of employment in their Present Occupation:

Occupational Grade	Duration in Present Occupation										Total
	Upto 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 yr.	1 yr. to 2 yrs.	2 yrs. to 3 yrs.	3 yrs. to 5 yrs.	6 yrs. to 10 yrs.	11 yrs. to 15 yrs.	16 yrs. & more	Not stated	
I Unskilled Manual Work											
Male adults	47	31	89	118	100	208	394	168	184	4	1343
Male non-adults	8	2	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	23
Female adults	16	9	49	59	50	85	185	100	135	2	690
Female non-adults	2	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
Total	73	45	144	185	150	294	579	268	319	7	2064
II Skilled Manual Work											
Male adults	17	13	33	68	52	113	264	145	335	3	1043
Male non-adults	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Female adults	3	6	8	10	7	9	18	19	41	—	121
Female non-adults	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	20	19	41	80	59	123	283	164	376	3	1163

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS

TABLE No. 3.2—(Contd.)
Distribution of Earners according to Duration of employment in their Present Occupation.

Occupational Grade	Duration in Present Occupation.										Total
	Upto 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 yr.	1 yr. to 2 yrs.	2 yrs. to 3 yrs.	3 yrs. to 5 yrs.	6 yrs. to 10 yrs.	11 yrs. to 15 yrs.	16 yrs. & more	Not stated	
III <i>Lowest Professions and Administrative Posts.</i>											
Male adults	6	11	13	21	27	65	182	79	115	3	522
Male non-adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female adults	3	1	3	6	6	7	21	12	15	—	74
Female non-adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	12	16	27	33	72	203	91	130	3	596
IV <i>Small Businesses</i>											
Male adults	12	9	29	52	24	67	111	65	127	2	498
Male non-adults	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	3
Female adults	4	4	7	13	7	14	47	25	42	—	163
Female non-adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	16	13	36	66	31	82	158	90	170	2	664
V <i>Highly skilled & Supervisory Manual Workers</i>											
Male adults	9	8	28	54	40	133	279	192	223	2	968
Male non-adults	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Female adults	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	3	—	11
Female non-adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	8	29	54	40	136	283	193	226	2	980

TABLE No. 3.2—(Contd.)
Distribution of Earners according to Duration of employment in their Present Occupation.

Occupational Grade	Duration in Present Occupation.										Total
	Upto 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 yr.	1 yr. to 2 yrs.	2 yrs. to 3 yrs.	3 yrs. to 5 yrs.	6 yrs. to 10 yrs.	11 yrs. to 15 yrs.	16 yrs. & more	Not stated	
VI Clerks & Shop Assistants											
Male adults	10	10	27	42	53	100	207	137	89	—	675
Male non-adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female adults	—	—	2	2	5	4	9	1	2	—	25
Female non-adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	10	29	44	58	104	216	138	91	—	700
VII Intermediate Professions & Salaried Posts.											
Male adults	3	2	17	31	25	47	88	63	94	—	370
Male non-adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female adults	—	—	3	5	3	1	6	2	2	—	22
Female non-adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	2	20	36	28	48	94	65	96	—	392

TABLE No. 3.2—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners according to Duration of employment in their Present Occupation.

Occupational Grade	Duration in Present Occupation.										Total
	Upto 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 yr.	1 yr. to 2 yrs.	2 yrs. to 3 yrs.	3 yrs. to 5 yrs.	6 yrs. to 10 yrs.	11 yrs. to 15 yrs.	16 yrs. & more	Not stated	
VIII Medium Businesses.											
Male adults	—	2	8	20	23	57	101	54	119	1	385
Male non-adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female adults	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Female non-adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	2	8	20	23	58	102	55	119	1	388
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts.											
Male adults	—	1	3	1	5	13	24	18	65	—	130
Male non-adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female adults	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	—	8
Female non-adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1	3	1	5	14	27	20	67	—	138

TABLE No. 8.2—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners according to Duration of employment in their Present Occupation.

Occupational Grade	Duration in Present Occupation.										Total
	Upto 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 yr.	1 yr. to 2 yrs.	2 yrs. to 3 yrs.	3 yrs. to 5 yrs.	6 yrs. to 10 yrs.	11 yrs. to 15 yrs.	16 yrs. & more	Not stated	
X Owners of factories, Large Shops, etc.											
Male adults	—	—	2	2	2	17	32	20	50	1	126
Male non-adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Female non-adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	2	2	2	17	32	20	51	1	127
XI Pensioners.											
Male adults	2	—	7	5	10	12	24	10	25	60	155
Male non-adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female adults	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	5
Female non-adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	—	7	5	11	12	26	10	26	61	166
XII Beggars and Prostitutes.											
Male adults	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	5	—	9
Male non-adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female adults	1	—	—	1	—	2	4	7	2	1	18
Female non-adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	1	1	1	3	5	7	7	1	27

TABLE No. 3.2—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners according to Duration of employment in their Present Occupation.

Occupational Grade	Duration in Present Occupation.										
	Upto 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 yr.	1 yr. to 2 yrs.	2 yrs. to 3 yrs.	3 yrs. to 5 yrs.	6 yrs. to 10 yrs.	11 yrs. to 15 yrs.	16 yrs. & more	Not stated	Total
XIII Unemployed.											
Male adults	88	66	123	136	73	74	43	1	4	2	610
Male non-adults	2	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Female adults	21	6	17	28	7	8	11	1	1	1	101
Female non-adults	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Total	111	72	145	171	80	83	54	2	5	3	726
XIV Cultivators.											
Male adults	1	—	1	2	1	2	10	7	14	2	40
Male non-adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Female adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—
Female non-adults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	1	2	1	2	12	7	18	2	46
Total Earners including Unemployed Persons.											
Male adults	195	153	381	553	437	908	1763	959	1459	79	6887
Male non-adults	10	2	10	16	—	1	1	—	1	1	42
Female adults	48	26	89	124	86	135	300	171	251	5	1235
Female non-adults	2	3	2	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	12
Grand Total	255	184	482	695	523	1047	2064	1130	1711	85	8176

TABLE No. 33 ✓

Subsidiary occupations of earners in different occupational grades.

<i>I—UNSKILLED MANUAL WORK.</i>		<i>III—LOWEST PROFESSIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE POSTS.</i>	
Subsidiary Occupation	No. of Earners	Subsidiary Occupation	No. of Earners
Agricultural labourers	1	Servants in shops	2
Labourers engaged in Building construction	1	Earners engaged in some miscellaneous work	1
Factory workers	3	Workers engaged in white-washing and painting buildings	1
Domestic Servants	8	Priests	1
Sweepers and Scavengers	2	Primary Teachers	7
Coolies	7	Fakirs	1
Servants in shops	1	Instrument players in Brass Bands	1
Village Servants	1	Other skilled workers	2
Watchmen	1	Traders in Tobacco, <i>Bidi</i> , etc.	1
Packers	1	Commission Agents, Dalals	1
Barbers	1	Typists	1
Shoe-makers and makers of leather goods	1	Motor-drivers	1
Instrument players in Brass Bands	1	Pensioners	3
Traders in Coal and Fuel	1	Cultivators	1
Traders in vegetables	1		
Traders in Tobacco, <i>bidi</i> , etc.	2	TOTAL	24
Other small traders	2		
Stationery merchants	1		
Pensioners	5	<i>IV—SMALL BUSINESSES.</i>	
Cultivators	9	Domestic servants	1
TOTAL	50	Priests	2
		Instrument players in Brass Bands	1
<i>II—SKILLED MANUAL WORK.</i>		Other skilled workers	1
Domestic servants	2	Hawkers selling eatables	1
Cowherds	2	Traders in coal and fuel	1
Coolies	2	Milkmen	3
Carpenters	1	Florists	1
Washermen	4	Traders in Tobacco, <i>Bidi</i> , etc.	1
Gardeners	1	Hawkers in household second-hand goods	1
Handloom weavers	1	Motor Repairers	1
Tin-makers	1	Medical Practitioners	2
Blacksmiths	2	Cultivators	1
Other skilled workers	1	TOTAL	17
Instrument players in Brass Bands	2		
Other small traders	2	<i>V—HIGHLY SKILLED AND SUPERVISORY MANUAL WORK.</i>	
Pensioners	2	Tonga Drivers	1
Cultivators	11	Auto-Rickshaw Drivers	1
TOTAL	34	Primary Teachers	4

TABLE No. 3.3—(Contd.)

Subsidiary occupations of earners in different occupational grades.

Subsidiary Occupation	No. of Earners	Subsidiary Occupation	No. of Earners
Soldiers	1	Clerks in private establishments	1
Instrument players in Brass Bands	1	Secondary Teachers	6
Other skilled workers	1	Accountants	1
Hawkers Selling eatables	2	Those in Intermediate professions and salaried posts	2
Cloth merchants	1	Agents and Brokers	2
Traders in bangles	1	Poets, Novelists and others engaged in literary pursuits	2
Other small traders	2	TOTAL	19
Wiremen and Fitters	2		
Bookbinders	2		
Tailors	3	VIII—MEDIUM BUSINESSES.	
Radio Repairers	1	Shoe-makers and makers of leather goods	1
Artists	1	Astrologers	1
Secondary Teachers	1	Wiremen and Fitters	4
Other businessmen	1	Flour-mill Proprietors	1
Pensioners	1	Commission Agents and Dalals	1
Cultivators	1	Other small traders	1
TOTAL	28	Money-lenders	1
		Bicycle Shop Owners	1
VI—CLERKS AND SHOP-ASSISTANTS.		Sweetmeat-dealers	1
Coolies	1	Fruit-merchants	1
Priests	1	Building Contractors	1
Cine-extras	1	Traders in milk-products	1
Traders in milk-products	2	Lawyers	1
Hotel and Restaurant owners	1	Poets, Novelists and others engaged in literary pursuits	1
Commission Agents and Dalals	5	Pensioners	1
Other small traders	3	TOTAL	18
Typists	1		
Clerks in private establishments	3	IX—HIGHER PROFESSIONS AND SALARIED POSTS.	
Accounts clerks	1	Astrologers	1
Poets, Novelists and others engaged in literary pursuits	1	Commission Agents and Dalals	1
Pensioners	1	Professors	1
Cultivators	1	Administrative Officers in Government Services	1
TOTAL	22	Poets, Novelists and others engaged in literary pursuits	1
		Pensioners	1
VII—INTERMEDIATE PROFESSIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE POSTS.		Cultivators	1
Handloom Weavers	1	TOTAL	7
Primary Teachers	1		
Traders in Vegetables	1		
Milkmen	1		
Other small traders	1		

TABLE No. 3.3—(Contd.)

Subsidiary occupations of earners in different occupational grades.

X—OWNERS OF FACTORIES AND LARGE SHOPS.		Subsidiary Occupation	No. of Earners
Subsidiary Occupation	No. of Earners	Accountants	1
		Sweetmeat Sellers	1
		Agents and Brokers	1
Commission Agents and Dalals	1	Lawyers	1
Other small traders	2	Administrative Officers	1
Traders in Brass and Copper utensils	2	Directors and Managers	1
Traders in Coal and Fuel	1	TOTAL	22
Those in Other Businesses	2		
Large Shops	1		
TOTAL	9		
		XIV—CULTIVATORS.	
		Agricultural Labourers	1
		Others	1
		Traders in Vegetables	3
		Florists	1
		Traders in <i>Bidi</i> , Tobacco, etc.	1
		TOTAL	7
XI—PENSIONERS.			
Priests	1		
Primary Teachers	7		
Hawkers in eatables	1		
Drawing-Artists	1		
Clerks in private establishments	4		
Secondary Teachers	1		
Managers	1	GRAND TOTAL	257

per cent of whom considered the pension that they were getting as a subsidiary source of income (obviously it could not be a subsidiary occupation in the proper sense). The others considered their pensioner status as dominant, the other occupation they were practising being considered as secondary. The next two subsidiary occupations reported were those of teacher and cultivator, 10 per cent of the earners being in each of these categories. Some of those reporting cultivation as a subsidiary occupation were possibly mere receivers of land rent.

Income from subsidiary occupation during the year preceding the survey was less than Rs. 250 in the case of half the earners with subsidiary occupations. It was between Rs. 251 and 500 in the case of 20 per cent and between Rs. 501 and Rs. 1,000 in the case of a further 14 per cent. In 9 per cent cases it was between Rs. 1,001 and Rs. 2,000. In the remaining cases income from the subsidiary occupation was not stated.

Nearly 70 per cent of the earners who had subsidiary occupations had incomes from their main occupations ranging from Rs.

501 to Rs. 2,000. In most cases income from the subsidiary occupation was less than that from the main occupation. It was the other way round in about 7 per cent cases. Perhaps in these cases it would have been better from the economic point of view, if the subsidiary occupations of these earners which brought in more than the occupation they reported as their main one, were treated as the "main" occupation. But we could have done this only by ignoring the expressed preference of these earners in describing from among their own, "main" and "subsidiary" occupations. We thought it better to let them stand as they were reported.

11. *Employees and Employers* :—There were 4,502 salaried earners in the sample. 45 per cent of them were Government servants, 32 per cent being employed by the Central Government and the rest by the State Government. Of the remaining, 477 or 11 per cent were employed by the Poona Municipal Corporation or similar semi-government bodies, about 7 per cent by banks, insurance and other registered companies. 193 were in private employment and the remaining 141 did not mention their employer.

Between the two groups of wards there were certain variations. For instance in the first group of wards less than 25 per cent of the earners were employees of the Central Government while in the additional group of wards this percentage was a little over 50 per cent. This was mainly due to such establishments as the Kirkee Ammunition Factory and the High Explosive Factory and such other Central Government establishments in the additional group of wards. On the other hand, in the first group of wards, there was a higher proportion than that among the additional wards of the salaried earners employed by the State Government, Corporation and like bodies, traders and shop-keepers.

If we look at the type of occupational employment provided by each of these employers we find that about one-third of the Central Government employees were unskilled workers, about 30 per cent skilled and highly skilled workers and 16 per cent clerks. About 31 per cent of the employees of the State Government were in the lowest professions like peons, policemen, etc. and a further 23 per cent were clerks.

Semi-government institutions like the Municipal Corporation, etc. employed mainly unskilled, skilled and highly skilled workers (constituting 55 per cent of the total employed by them) and lowest professionals like peons, etc. (23 per cent). Among the employees of banks, insurance companies, etc. 23 per cent were skilled workers, 20 per cent highly skilled workers, 18 per cent un-

skilled workers and 17 per cent clerks. Nearly 70 per cent of those employed by commerce, trade and industry were unskilled (30), skilled (20) and highly skilled (19) workers and further 18 per cent were clerks. Most of those employed as domestics were unskilled workers. The main employment given by schools and colleges was to primary, secondary and college teachers who formed 77 per cent of the total employed by them. About three-fourths of the employees of contractors were unskilled workers.

Of the 890 casual workers 231 were *bidi*-workers. They were mainly employed by *bidi*-manufacturers. In the case of the remaining casual workers the employer was not fixed in many cases because of the casual nature of their employment. The casual workers mainly belonged to the first occupational grade of unskilled workers.

12. *Occupation and place of work : Distance from Residence* :—The earners were asked to state the place of work, the distance between the residence and the place of work and how they covered the distance. The data gathered did not display any direct relation between a particular occupation and distance between the residence and the place of work. Hence instead of taking each occupation separately we will take into account the distance covered. In the case of salaried workers about 6 per cent were not required to go outside their homes for work; in many cases they were provided with residential accommodation by the employer. They were mainly found in the first three occupational grades. In the case of casual workers about 15 per cent could work at their own residence. Many of them were *bidi*-workers who brought tobacco and *bidi*-leaves from the manufacturers and worked at home. In the case of the self-employed earners, a little over one-third worked at their residence, probably because their shops or establishments were located in the same building where they resided.

More than 40 per cent of the earners in the class of salaried workers had to cover a distance of about a mile only to reach the place of work. In the case of casual workers the proportion of such earners was a little over 30 per cent and it was slightly more in the case of the self-employed,

About 20 per cent of the salaried workers had to cover a distance of about 2 miles. In the case of casual workers the proportion of such earners was about 5 per cent whereas in the case of self-employed persons it was just one per cent.

In the case of salaried workers about 15 per cent had to cover a distance of 3 to 5 miles to reach the place of work, about 5 per cent

had to cover a distance of about 6 to 10 miles and about 5 per cent had to cover more than 10 miles to reach the place of work. In the case of about 4 per cent of the salaried workers, the place of work was uncertain because they were either engaged in some sort of inspection or maintenance or supply work. Between the groups of wards, there were some variations in the distance covered by the salaried workers. The earners belonging to the first group of wards had to cover a longer distance to reach the place of work. Particularly the workers who were engaged in the Ammunition Factory and the like establishments located in the additional group of wards had to cover a long distance.

In the case of casual workers, the table does not show any large percentage of those who had to travel long distances to reach the place of work. But this is a distorted picture. 40 per cent of the casual workers were unable to state the place of work because it was uncertain. The case of self-employed persons was similar. In the case of about 30 per cent of the earners the place of work was uncertain.

13. *Distance from Residence and Means of Covering the Distance* :—Of the total salaried workers about 50 per cent reached the place of work on foot, about 25 per cent went on bicycles, about 3 per cent by motor bus and about 7 per cent by railway. A little over ten per cent did not give any information on the point whereas about one-and-a-half per cent stated that they had no fixed routine about the means of transport. They used all those mentioned above. Between the two groups of wards there were some variations in this regard. For instance, about 50 per cent of the earners in the first group of wards went to the place of work on foot and 28 per cent went on bicycles. In the additional group of wards the corresponding figures were 60 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. There was not much difference in other cases.

It would be normally expected that the longer the distance the lesser would be the number of persons going on foot to their work. When the place of work was about a mile from the residence more than three-fourths of the salaried workers went on foot and about 13 per cent on bicycles. With an increasing distance the proportion of those who went on foot decreased. When the distance was between 3 to 5 miles, 25 per cent of the salaried workers went on foot and a large majority went on bicycles. Those who had to travel a distance of 11 to 20 miles mainly went by railway whereas those who used the motor bus were mainly to be found among those whose place of work was between 2 to 10 miles away from their places of residence. It was noted that about 13 per cent or 554 of the sala-

ried workers did not furnish information relating to the means of covering the distance. 223 of them had their place of work at their residence only and in the case of 43 salaried workers it was a mile away from their residence so that in these cases the earners were most probably going on foot.

There were about 890 casual workers in the sample. About 600 of them went on foot irrespective of the distance they had to cover to reach the place of work. Only 29 went on bicycles, only one by motor-bus and only 4 by railway. 231 casual workers did not give any reply to the question bearing on this. 128 of them however, worked at home and 76 were unable to state the distance from the place of work as also the means of covering the distance. Taking into account the nature of work and employment and the amount they earned it was but natural that a great majority went on foot to their place of work.

Of the 1,539 self-employed earners, about 50 per cent went to the place of work on foot and about 5 per cent on bicycles. There were a few cases where the earners went by motor-bus or by railway. 636 earners, however, did not answer this question. 442 of them worked at their residence only so that actually we are left with 194 self-employed earners. Out of these 194, the place of work or the distance covered was uncertain in the case of 142. Of the remaining 52, 38 had to cover a distance of a mile only which presumably they did on foot or on bicycles, so that actually this information was not available in the case of about only one per cent of the self-employed persons.

14. *Occupations and Earnings** :—Table 3.1 presents information regarding the annual earnings of earners classified into occupational grades. Table 3.4 gives the 1st quartile, median and 3rd quartile earnings of the various grades. These have been calculated after classifying the earners in the different earning classes. In all there are 10 earning ranges of varying magnitudes. We now proceed to examine the distribution of earnings in the different occupational grades.

In Grade I 96 per cent of the earners were in classes where the earnings were less than Rs. 1,000. The middle fifty per cent of earners earned between Rs. 216 and Rs. 750. Three-fourths of the unskilled workers in factories were in the bracket, Rs. 501-1,000. Half the *bidi*-workers earned between Rs. 251-500 each. Among the casual workers 36 per cent earned less than Rs. 250 another 36 per cent between Rs. 251 and Rs. 500 and a further 30 per cent between

* Poona, Part I, p. 273.

TABLE No. 3.4. ✓

The 1st quartile, median and 3rd quartile earnings of earners in various grades.

Occupational Grades	1st quartile	Median	3rd quartile
I Unskilled Manual Work	216	460	750
II Skilled Manual Work	364	633	910
III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	560	761	960
IV Small Businesses	338	531	774
V Highly skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	671	1,000	1,570
VI Clerks and Shop-Assistants	929	1,394	1,839
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, & Secondary Teachers, etc.	1,415	2,037	2,951
VIII Medium Businesses	1,359	1,719	2,351
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	2,165	3,571	5,658
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	3,775	4,550	6,842
XI Pensioners	438	900	1,800
XII Beggars and Prostitutes	139	307	636
XIV Cultivators	195	415	1,266

Rs. 501 and Rs. 1,000. Three-fourths of the domestic servants earned less than Rs. 250, but many of them were part-time workers. In Grade II the first quartile earning was Rs. 364 and the median Rs. 633. Nearly 45 per cent of the earners in the grade were concentrated in the earning bracket Rs. 501-1,000. Only one per cent earned more than Rs. 2,000 annually. About 70 per cent of the carpenters were equally divided in the two earning brackets, Rs. 501-1,000 and Rs. 1,001-2,000. More than half the gardeners were in the bracket Rs. 501-1,000 while the remaining were in lower earning brackets. Two-thirds of the workers in the textile mill were in the earning bracket, Rs. 501-1,000. Among cooks 45 per cent earned less than Rs. 250 and 27 per cent earned between Rs. 251 and Rs. 500 though it must be borne in mind that most of them got free boarding and in many cases also free lodging at their employers'. In Grade III 63 per cent of the earners were in the earning bracket Rs. 501-1,000; the 1st quartile, median and third quartile earnings in this grade differed uniformly. The median earnings were Rs. 761 and the 1st and 3rd quartile earnings differed from it by Rs. 200 on either side. Of the primary teachers half were in the bracket of Rs. 1,001-2,000 and 38 per cent in Rs. 501-1,000. About 83 per cent of the police were in the bracket Rs. 501-1,000.

Slightly more than fourth-fifths of the earners in Grade IV were to be found in the earning brackets Rs. 251-500 and 501-1,000.

the latter containing 50 per cent of the earners. The general level of earnings in this grade was lower than in Grades II and III. The third quartile earnings were Rs. 791 as compared to the corresponding figure of Rs. 750 in Grade I. One-third of the vegetable sellers earned less than Rs. 250 and 37 per cent between Rs. 251 and Rs. 500. About 40 per cent of the hawkers were in the bracket Rs. 251-500 and 30 per cent in Rs. 501-1,000. Half the milkmen earned between Rs. 501 and Rs. 1,000 and 40 per cent between Rs. 251 and Rs. 500. More than two-thirds of the grocers were in the bracket Rs. 501-1,000.

In Grade V the earning level moved up as a whole. 82 per cent of the earners were to be found in the earning brackets of Rs. 501-1,000 and Rs. 1,001-2,000. The median income was Rs. 1,000. About 55 per cent of the wiremen and fitters were in the bracket Rs. 1,001-2,000 and 33 per cent in Rs. 501-1,000. Nearly 54 per cent of the tailors earned between Rs. 501 and Rs. 1,000 and 15 per cent between Rs. 1,001 and Rs. 2,000. More than half the *Mukadams* and *Mistries* were in the bracket Rs. 1,001-2,000 and 35 per cent in Rs. 501-1,000. Half the motor drivers earned between Rs. 501 and Rs. 1,000 another 30 per cent earning between Rs. 251 and Rs. 500.

More than half the earners in Grade VI were in the earning bracket Rs. 1,001-2,000. The median and third quartile earnings were Rs. 1394 and Rs. 1839 respectively. Among clerks in civilian government employ, 80 per cent were in the bracket Rs. 1,001-2,000 and 15 per cent in Rs. 2,001-3,500. Among those, however, in military employ 50 per cent were in Rs. 1,001-2,000 and 40 per cent in Rs. 2,001-3,500. About 40 per cent each of the clerks in private employ were in the brackets Rs. 1,001-2,000 and Rs. 2,001-3,500. Half the shop assistants got between Rs. 501 and Rs. 1,000 and 25 per cent between Rs. 1,001 and Rs. 2,000.

In Grade VII, 82 per cent of the earners were almost equally divided between the earning brackets Rs. 1,001-2,000 and Rs. 2,001-3,500. The first quartile earnings were Rs. 1415 and the third quartile earnings Rs. 2951 only a little more than twice the former. 56 per cent of the secondary teachers were in the bracket Rs. 1,001-2,000 and 24 per cent in the bracket Rs. 2,001-3,500. Half of the supervisors were in the bracket Rs. 2,001-3,500 and 31 per cent in Rs. 1,001-2,000.

In Grade VIII 70 per cent of the earners earned between Rs. 1,001 and Rs. 2,000 and 24 per cent between Rs. 2,001 and Rs. 3,000. The median earning was Rs. 1719. It was larger by Rs. 360 than

the first quartile earnings and smaller than the 3rd quartile earnings by Rs. 632. There were no marked concentrations in any of the sub-classes in this grade. The group of hotel keepers was rather large and 50 per cent of them were in the earning bracket Rs. 1,001-2,000, while the remaining 50 per cent were in the range Rs. 2,001-3,000. In the rather large miscellaneous group three-fourths of the earners were in the bracket Rs. 1,001-2,000.

There were no earners in Grade IX in the first two earning brackets. The earners were rather evenly distributed among 3rd through to the 7th earning brackets. Nearly 7 per cent were in the category of earnings of more than Rs. 10,000. The middle fifty per cent of the incomes were between Rs. 2165 and Rs. 5658. Thirty-six per cent of the medical practitioners earned between Rs. 2,001 and Rs. 3,500 and 24 per cent between Rs. 3,501 and Rs. 5,000. Of the pleaders one-third were in the bracket Rs. 1,001-2,000 and 46 per cent in Rs. 2001-5,000. 44 per cent of the administrative officers got between Rs. 5,001 and Rs. 7,500.

Of the total earners in Grade X 64 per cent had earnings between Rs. 3,001 and Rs. 5,000 and about 8 per cent had earnings of more than Rs. 10,000. The first quartile earnings were less than the median by about Rs. 775 but the median was smaller than the 3rd quartile earnings by Rs. 2292. Half the owners of big shops were in the bracket Rs. 3,501-5,000 and 20 per cent in Rs. 2,001-3,500. Thirty per cent of the owners of factories earned between Rs. 7,501 and Rs. 10,000 each and 24 per cent each between Rs. 5,001 and Rs. 7,500 and between Rs. 3,501 and Rs. 5,000.

There was relatively even distribution of earners in the first four earning brackets in Grade XI. The median earnings were about two times the first quartile earnings and the third quartile earnings were in turn double that of the median.

In Grade XII 45 per cent of the persons were earning less than Rs. 250 each annually. The median earnings were Rs. 307. Most of the beggars were in the lowest earning bracket. Similarly a large proportion of the prostitutes were earning less than Rs. 500 each.

Two-thirds of the earners in Grade XIV were in the first two earning brackets. The median earnings were Rs. 415.

The table can be studied from another angle, that of examining what contribution is made by each grade to the different earning brackets. However, this as well as the dispersion of earnings in different grades and their sub-classes can be broadly examined,

by studying the ratio of 1st quartile to 3rd quartile earnings and the ratio that these earnings individually bore to the median earnings in each of the grades. An examination of dispersion of earnings by considering the lowest and the highest earnings give a rather distorted picture of dispersion especially when the earning classes are open-ended. A better and representative picture is given by comparing the 1st and 3rd quartile earnings. Instead of considering extremes, we compare the limits of earnings of the middle fifty per cent of earners in each grade. This ratio gives us the limits of dispersion. The median earnings give the middle point and the ratio of 1st and 3rd quartiles to median furnish an idea as to the dispersion of earnings in the lower and the upper stretches. As is obvious if there is no dispersion all the ratios mentioned will be 1: 1. Table 3.5 gives these ratios for different grades.

TABLE No. 3 5.

Indices of Dispersion of Earnings in different Occupational Grades. ✓

Occupational Grade	Ratio of 1st quartile to median earnings (1)	Ratio of 1st quar- tile to 3rd quartile earnings (2)	Ratio of median to 3rd quartile earnings (2)
I Unskilled Manual Work	1:3.47	1:2.13	1:1.63 ✓
II Skilled Manual Work	1:2.50	1:1.74	1:1.44
III Lowest Professions & Administrative Posts	1:1.71	1:1.36	1:1.26
IV Small Businesses	1:2.30	1:1.57	1:1.46 ✓
V Highly skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	1:2.32	1:1.49	1:1.57
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	1:1.98	1:1.50	1:1.32
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts & Secondary Teachers, etc.	1:2.08	1:1.44	1:1.45
VIII Medium Businesses	1:1.73	1:1.26	1:1.37
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	1:2.61	1:1.65	1:1.58
X Owners of factories, large Shops, etc.	1:1.81	1:1.21	1:1.66
XI Pensioners	1:4.11	1:2.05	1:2.00
XII Beggars & Prostitutes	1:4.58	1:2.21	1:2.08
XIV Cultivators	1:6.49	1:2.13	1:3.05

Dispersion of earnings in a grade may arise because earnings in it are really dispersed or because the category is not homogenous and contains persons of diverse attainments who are placed together

because of the vagaries of classification. The second type may be illustrated by physicians and medical practitioners. They range from licentiates to specialists, pure consultants to those who run nursing homes and hospitals, general practitioners to surgeons, etc. The levels of earnings are different for these different types of persons who are put under the common title of 'doctors' or 'physicians' in an occupational classification. The class cannot be called heterogeneous but it contains very diversely qualified persons. The other type of dispersion can be illustrated by referring to the class of cultivators (shown separately as Grade XIV). All are cultivators in this class but their earnings differ because the size of their holdings differ. Their earnings are as a result different.*

The highest degree of dispersion is displayed in Grades I, XI, XII, XIV. Next to these come Grades II, IV, V and IX. The least degree of dispersion is shown by Grade III. In the remaining the degree of dispersion is only slightly higher than in Grade III. The dispersion in the lower and upper half of the middle 50 per cent of earnings was higher in the lower half in Grades I to IV, VI and IX and higher in the upper half in Grades V, VIII, X, in both cases irrespective of whether the total degree of dispersion in any grade was high or low. This would broadly indicate that in lower income grades there is a limit to the high earnings (This is so by definition for Grade IV) that can be had but there is no bottom for the lowest earnings. On the other hand, in the higher earnings grades there is a definite lower limit below which earnings do not sink but there is no limit to the highest income that can be earned (except of course in the case of administrative officers, etc.) relative ofcourse to the highest earning class in our classification.

* The earnings of some of the earners were found to be much above the average earnings of earners in some occupations. We have checked every case and have satisfied ourselves that these earnings were not overestimates.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER III.

DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION AS PER THE I.S.I. CLASSIFICATION.

The occupational classification adopted by us, in Chapter III is not of a universal character. It is regional and local. It is also not purely economic but socio-economic. For the analysis of the Poona data it is more meaningful than any other classification. But for all-India comparisons, etc., it is of limited use.

For presenting the Poona data in a manner which can be comparable with data from other cities we, at the suggestion of the Research Programmes Committee, had tabulated our data according to the industrial and occupational classification evolved by the Indian Statistical Institute. Before presenting it, some remarks on this scheme of classification are necessary.

The International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) prepared and sponsored by the Statistical Commission of the United Nations was adopted by the 1951 Census of India after making certain modifications and changes in order to suit Indian conditions. It is known as the Indian Census Economic Classification (ICEC). Under the ISIC scheme the unit of classification is the organized establishment. Under the ICEC the unit of classification is the individual.

Both these were considered and further modified by the Indian Statistical Institute in the light of the analysis of the data of the National Sample Survey. These modifications were needed "firstly, to make the classification more suitable for Indian conditions, secondly, to remove confusion in regard to two distinct concepts, industry and occupation..... The industry of an earner is that branch of gainful economic activity in which he is engaged in producing either goods or services. His occupation is the name of the function which he performs by engaging himself in that particular branch of gainful economic activity which is his industry." *

In the modified classification prepared by the Indian Statistical Institute "each gainfully occupied person is classified by the sector of economic activity where the person is engaged, the sector being composed of both organized establishments and individuals as they exist in real life. The sectors of economic activities are classified

* Classification of Industry and Occupation Issued by the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, July 1954, p. 1.

in this scheme according to the goods and services produced. This mixed unit is considered to be the most suitable unit for the country where highly developed industries exist side by side with cottage industries run in some cases even by single individuals." *

In Table 3.6 is presented the distribution of earners in the present survey by industry. We do not propose to elaborately comment on these data as detailed comments on all the aspects of these data from the view point of a different classification have already been made. Attention may be drawn to some points of difference between the two groups of wards.

In Division 'O' which consists of earners in agriculture, live-stock, forestry, fishing, etc., there were 4.5 per cent of the earners in the first group of wards whereas in the other group the proportion was double this figure. This was mostly due to the semi-rural character of many of the wards in this group. It may be noted here that in the 1937 Survey which covered mainly the Poona City Municipal and Suburban Municipal Area, the proportion of earners in this division was as low as 2.5 per cent.

Between the two groups of wards another notable point of difference was the high percentage of earners in manufacturing industry in the additional group of wards. 30 per cent of the earners were in the manufacturing industry in the first group whereas in the additional group they were 40 per cent. In Divisions 4, 5 and 9 there was not much difference between the two groups of wards. The major difference was found in Division 6 of trade and commerce. In the first group of wards about 19 per cent of the earners belonged to this group whereas in the additional group of wards only 12 per cent of the earners were found there. The proportion of earners in this industry in the two groups of wards were 9 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. The first group of wards had about 30 per cent of the earners in Division 8 whereas in the second group of wards only 26 per cent were in that division.

Comparison with the Census Economic Classification in 1951 :—It would be interesting to compare the distribution of earners as presented above with that given in the District Census Handbook for 1951. Such a comparison can only be of limited significance for several reasons. Firstly the two classifications used are comparable over a certain range and with certain manipulations. The following gives the main divisions in the two classifications :—

Division 0 in the two classifications is not comparable because the Census classification excludes those connected with agriculture.

*Census Economic Classification
(Industries and Services).**ISI. Modified Classification.*

Division	Division
0 : Primary Industries not elsewhere Specified.	0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting.
1 : Mining and Quarrying.	1—Mining and Quarrying.
2 : Processing and manufacture—food stuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof.	2—Manufacturing.
3 : Processing and manufacture—metals, chemicals and products thereof.	3—Manufacturing.
4 : Processing and manufacture—not elsewhere specified.	4—Construction.
5 : Construction and Utilities.	5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services.
6 : Commerce.	6—Distributive Services (Trade and Commerce).
7 : Transport, Storage and Communications.	7—Transport, Storage and Communications.
8 : Health, Education, Public Administration.	8—Services.
9 : Services not elsewhere specified.	9—Activities not adequately described.

Division 1 is comparable in both. Divisions 2, 3 and 4 together from the Census classification are comparable with Divisions 2 and 3 together in the ISI classification. Division 5 in the Census classification can be compared with Divisions 4 and 5 together in the ISI classification. Divisions 6 and 7 individually are comparable in both. Divisions 8 and 9 together are comparable in both.

Secondly, the Census classification is not of all earners but of "self-supporting" persons.* In the present inquiry we did not make any distinction between self-supporting persons and earning dependents. All of those who earned at all and even those who were unemployed and, therefore, could not earn but who were actively looking for work were treated by us as earners. The total number of earning

* A self-supporting person is defined as follows: Where a person is in receipt of an income and that income is sufficient at least for his own maintenance then he (or she as the case may be) is to be regarded as a self-supporting person for purposes of the Census inquiry. Any one who was not a self-supporting person in this sense is a dependent. A person who does not earn any income either in cash or in kind is a non-earning dependent. The remaining are earning dependents.

TABLE No. 3.6.

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Industry & Occupation.	Age and Sex*	Education					Employment		
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matricula- tion	Matriculates Graduates & others with higher qualifica- tions	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers	
INDUSTRY DIVISION 0—AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING.									
<i>Occupational Division 0.</i>									
Managerial, administra- tive & executive occupa- tions (non-technical)	1	—	2	3	—	1	—	1	—
Total	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	1	—
<i>Occupational Division 1.</i>									
Professional, technical & related occupations	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
<i>Occupational Division 2.</i>									
Subordinate administ- rative & executive occupations	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	5	—
Total	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	5	—
<i>Occupational Division 3.</i>									
Ministerial occupations	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
Total	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
<i>Occupational Division 4.</i>									
Sales & related occupa- tions (subordinate)	1	1	2	5	—	—	—	1	—
Total	—	1	2	5	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Occupational Division 5.</i>									
Subordinate	1	90	8	47	—	1	—	42	30
technical occupations	2	8	—	2	—	—	—	8	2
	3	56	—	3	—	—	—	12	36
Total	—	149	8	52	—	1	—	57	68

* Age and Sex :—1 Male Adults, 2 Male Non-adults, 3 Female Adults,
4 Female Non-adults.

TABLE No. 3.6—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income											Total
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only	Not Stated	
1	4	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	5
1	4	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
6	1	—	1	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
6	1	—	1	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
47	27	26	49	50	12	4	1	—	—	2	1	1	146
—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
9	2	40	17	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
56	29	69	68	51	18	4	1	—	—	2	1	1	210

TABLE No. 3.6—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Industry & Occupation.	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matriculation	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
<i>Occupational Division 6.</i>									
Subordinate	1	8	1	1	—	—	—	5	4
technical occupations	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Total	—	11	1	2	—	—	—	7	6
<i>Total—Industry Division '0'</i>									
	1	101	14	59	1	3	—	57	34
	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	3
	3	59	—	3	—	—	—	14	37
Total	—	163	14	65	1	3	—	74	74

INDUSTRY DIVISION 1—MINING AND QUARRYING.

Occupational Division 4.

Sale & related occupations (subordinate)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

Occupational Division 5.

Subordinate technical occupations	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	6	—
	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	8	—

Occupational Division 6.

Subordinate technical occupations	1	6	—	4	—	—	—	5	1
Total	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	5	1

Total—Industrial Division '1'	1	11	—	5	1	—	—	11	1
	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total	—	13	—	5	1	—	—	13	1

TABLE No. 3.6—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income										Total	
Self-employed persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only		Not stated.
1	—	2	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
1	—	5	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14
55	32	29	53	62	18	6	2	1	—	2	1	4	178
—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
9	2	42	18	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
64	34	75	73	63	19	6	2	1	—	2	1	4	246
—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
4	—	3	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
4	—	3	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
4	1	3	3	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
4	1	3	5	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19

TABLE No. 3.6—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Industry & Occupation.	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matriculation	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
INDUSTRY DIVISION 2—MANUFACTURING.									
<i>Occupational Division 0.</i>									
Managerial, administrative & executive occupations (non-technical)	1	—	3	5	2	—	—	1	—
Total	—	—	3	5	2	—	—	1	—
<i>Occupational Division 1.</i>									
Professional, technical & related occupations	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—
Total	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—
<i>Occupational Division 2.</i>									
Subordinate administrative & executive occupations	1	4	6	12	2	1	—	20	1
	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Total	—	8	6	12	2	1	—	24	1
<i>Occupational Division 3.</i>									
Ministerial occupations	1	—	—	11	6	—	—	16	—
Total	—	—	—	11	6	—	—	16	—
<i>Occupational Division 4.</i>									
Sales & related occupations	1	8	5	33	2	1	—	9	—
	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	8	6	33	2	1	—	9	—
<i>Occupational Division 5.</i>									
Subordinate technical occupations	1	100	72	272	4	1	—	129	117
	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
	3	156	11	28	—	—	—	4	171
	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Total	—	258	83	303	4	1	—	135	290

TABLE No. 3.6—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income										Total	
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only		Not Stated
—	9'	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	4	—	—	—	10
—	9	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	4	—	—	—	10
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
—	4	2	2	9	8	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	25
—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	4	3	2	12	8	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	29
1	—	2	—	7	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
1	—	2	—	7	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
16	24	1	8	19	12	5	2	1	—	—	—	1	49
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
16	25	1	8	20	12	5	2	1	—	—	—	1	50
171	32	40	103	224	66	9	5	—	—	—	—	2	449
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
20	—	51	99	44	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	195
1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
192	32	96	202	268	67	9	5	—	—	—	—	2	649

TABLE No. 3.6—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Industry & Occupation.	Age and Sex	Education					Employment		
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matriculation	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
<i>Occupational Division 6.</i>									
Subordinate technical occupations	1	31	9	38	2	1	—	64	9
	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	3	6	1	2	—	—	—	8	—
Total	—	37	10	41	2	1	—	72	9
<i>Occupational Division 7.</i>									
Service occupations	1	7	3	13	—	—	—	19	4
	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	—	8	3	14	—	—	—	20	5
<i>Total—Industry Division 2</i>									
	1	150	98	384	19	6	—	261	131
	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	1
	3	167	13	30	—	—	—	17	171
	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Total	—	319	111	419	19	6	—	280	305

INDUSTRY DIVISION 3—MANUFACTURING.

Occupational Division 0.

Managerial, administrative & executive occupations (non-technical)

	1	—	1	11	4	3	—	6	—
Total	—	—	1	11	4	3	—	6	—

Occupational Division 1.

Professional, technical & related occupations

	1	3	—	17	8	11	—	22	2
Total	—	3	—	17	8	11	—	22	2

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS

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TABLE No. 3.6—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income											Total
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only	Not Stated	
7	1	11	14	41	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	81
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1	—	3	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
9	1	14	14	43	17	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	91
—	—	9	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	23
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	10	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	25
195	70	65	133	308	106	23	9	3	4	—	—	6	657
1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
21	1	56	99	49	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210
1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
218	71	126	232	358	112	23	9	3	4	—	—	7	874
—	13	—	—	1	2	3	7	5	—	—	—	1	19
—	13	—	—	1	2	3	7	5	—	—	—	1	19
9	6	2	1	8	17	7	1	1	—	2	—	—	39
9	6	2	1	8	17	7	1	1	—	2	—	—	39

TABLE No. 3.6—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Industry & Occupation.	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Up to Matriculation	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
<i>Occupational Division 2.</i>									
Subordinate administrative & executive occupations	1	31	11	95	35	15	—	183	1
	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Total	—	36	11	95	35	15	—	188	1
<i>Occupational Division 3.</i>									
Ministerial occupations	1	2	—	68	53	10	—	133	—
	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	—
Total	—	2	—	69	54	11	—	136	—
<i>Occupational Division 4.</i>									
Sales and related occupations (subordinate)	1	4	4	35	15	3	—	9	—
	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total	—	4	4	36	15	3	—	10	—
<i>Occupational Division 5.</i>									
Subordinate technical occupations	1	34	8	52	1	—	—	45	3
	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	—	39	8	52	1	—	—	45	4
<i>Occupational Division 6.</i>									
Subordinate technical occupations	1	203	95	591	35	7	—	759	43
	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	3	43	2	—	—	—	—	26	10
	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	—	247	97	592	35	7	—	786	54
<i>Occupational Division 7.</i>									
Service occupations	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	7	—
Total	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	7	—

CHANGING PATTERN

TABLE No. 3.6—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Industry & Occupation.	Age and Sex*	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matriculation	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
Total Industry Division 3	1	278	119	875	151	49	—	1164	49
	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
	3	53	2	1	1	1	—	84	11
	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	—	332	121	878	152	50	—	1200	61

INDUSTRY DIVISION 4—CONSTRUCTION.*Occupational Division 1.*

Professional, technical & related occupations	1	1	—	3	—	3	—	5	—
Total	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	5	—

Occupational Division 2.

Subordinate administrative & executive occupations	1	3	2	15	4	6	—	27	—
Total	—	3	2	15	4	6	—	27	—

Occupational Division 3.

Ministerial occupations	1	—	—	6	6	1	—	13	—
Total	—	—	—	6	6	1	—	13	—

Occupational Division 4.

Sales & related occupations (subordinate)	1	2	1	10	2	1	—	—	—
Total	—	2	1	10	2	1	—	—	—

Occupational Division 5.

Subordinate technical occupations	1	97	24	75	2	—	—	30	124
	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	3	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Total	—	126	24	75	2	—	—	30	152

TABLE No. 3.6—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income											Total
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only	Not Stated	
174	85	59	111	665	484	106	23	11	1	5	—	7	1472
—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
12	1	25	7	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
186	86	86	119	689	486	106	23	11	1	5	—	7	1533
2	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	7
2	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	7
3	—	1	—	9	14	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	30
3	—	1	—	9	14	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	30
—	—	1	—	2	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
—	—	1	—	2	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
3	13	—	—	—	2	4	3	2	—	5	—	—	16
3	13	—	—	—	2	4	3	2	—	5	—	—	16
37	7	24	70	79	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	198
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1	—	18	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
38	7	44	79	79	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	227

TABLE No. 3.6—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Industry & Occupation.	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Up to Matriculation	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
<i>Occupational Division 6.</i>									
Subordinate technical occupations	1	36	8	33	2	—	—	23	52
	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	3	26	—	1	—	—	—	4	23
Total	—	64	8	34	2	—	—	28	76
<i>Occupational Division 7.</i>									
Service occupations	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—
Total	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—
<i>Total—Industry Division 4</i>									
	1	139	36	143	16	11	—	100	176
	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
	3	53	—	1	—	—	—	4	49
Total	—	196	36	144	16	11	—	105	228
<i>INDUSTRY DIVISION 5—ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES.</i>									
<i>Occupational Division 1.</i>									
Professional, technical & related occupations	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	4	—
Total	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	4	—
<i>Occupational Division 2.</i>									
Subordinate administrative & executive occupations	1	9	3	10	1	—	—	23	—
	3	8	1	4	—	—	—	13	—
Total	—	17	4	14	1	—	—	36	—
<i>Occupational Division 3.</i>									
Ministerial occupations	1	—	—	4	7	1	—	12	—
	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Total	—	—	—	5	7	2	—	14	—

TABLE No. 3.6—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income										Total	
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only		Not Stated
4	—	20	33	19	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	79
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	15	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
4	—	37	41	23	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	108
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
49	20	47	105	111	54	14	5	2	2	5	—	—	345
—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
1	—	33	17	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54
50	20	84	122	115	54	14	5	2	2	5	—	—	403
—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	23
—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
—	—	—	—	32	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	36
—	—	—	1	4	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	1	4	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14

TABLE No. 3.6—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Industry & Occupation.	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matricula- tion	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifica- tions	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
<i>Occupational Division 5.</i>									
Subordinate technical occupations	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Total	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
<i>Occupational Division 6.</i>									
Subordinate technical occupations	1	8	2	26	—	1	—	30	6
Total	—	8	2	26	—	1	—	30	6
<i>Occupational Division 7.</i>									
Service occupations	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	1
Total Industry	1	19	6	43	8	4	—	72	7
Division 5	3	8	1	6	—	1	—	16	—
Total	—	27	7	49	8	5	—	88	7

**INDUSTRY DIVISION 6—DISTRIBUTIVE SERVICES,
(TRADE AND COMMERCE).**

Occupational Division 0.

Managerial, administrative & executive occupations (non-technical)

	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—
Total	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—

Occupational Division 1.

Professional, technical & related occupations

	1	—	—	3	1	3	—	6	—
Total	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	6	—

TABLE No. 3.6—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income										Total	
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only		Not Stated
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	1	3	4	17	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	37
—	1	3	4	17	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	37
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	1	5	5	44	21	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	80
—	—	—	—	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
—	1	5	5	58	23	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	96
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
1	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7
1	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7

TABLE No. 3.6--(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Industry & Occupation.	Age and Sex.	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matriculation	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
<i>Occupational Division 2.</i>									
Subordinate administrative & executive occupations	1	1	—	22	5	3	—	30	—
Total	—	1	—	22	5	3	—	30	—
<i>Occupational Division 3.</i>									
Ministerial occupations	1	—	2	36	24	10	—	70	1
	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Total	—	—	2	36	26	10	—	72	1
<i>Occupational Division 4.</i>									
Sales & related occupations	1	142	98	589	80	22	1	162	13
	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	—
(Subordinate)	3	115*	6	25	1	—	—	3	4
Total	—	257	104	619	81	22	1	169	17
<i>Occupational Division 5.</i>									
Subordinate technical occupations	1	12	1	5	—	—	—	9	6
	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	13	1	5	—	—	—	9	6
<i>Occupational Division 6.</i>									
Subordinate technical occupations	1	31	5	24	2	—	—	36	19
	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Total	—	44	5	24	2	—	—	36	31
<i>Occupational Division 7.</i>									
Service occupations	1	5	—	4	—	—	—	5	2
	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
* Total	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	5	2

CHANGING PATTERN

TABLE No. 3.6—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Industry & Occupation.	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matriculation	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
Total Industry	1	191	106	683	113	39	1	320	41
Division 6	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	—
	3	130	6	25	3	—	—	5	16
Total	—	321	112	713	116	39	1	329	57

INDUSTRY DIVISION 7—TRANSPORT STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION.

Occupational Division 0.

Managerial, administrative & executive occupations (non-technical)

	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	3	—
Total	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	3	—

Occupational Division 1.

Professional, technical & related occupations

	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	4	—
Total	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	4	—

Occupational Division 2.

Subordinate administrative & executive occupations

	1	8	4	56	19	6	—	91	1
	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total	—	10	4	56	19	6	—	93	1

Occupational Division 3.

Ministerial occupations

	1	—	—	27	44	8	—	74	—
	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—
Total	—	—	—	27	47	8	—	75	—

Occupational Division 4.

Sales & related occupations (subordinate)

	1	—	2	5	1	—	—	1	—
Total	—	—	2	5	1	—	—	1	—

TABLE No. 3.6—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Industry & Occupation.	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matricula- tion	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifica- tions	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
<i>Occupational Division 5.</i>									
Subordinate technical occupations	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	6	—
Total	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	6	—
<i>Occupational Division 6.</i>									
Subordinate technical occupations	1	136	85	173	19	1	—	208	76
	3	26	—	—	1	—	—	1	17
Total	—	162	85	173	20	1	—	209	93
<i>Occupational Division 7.</i>									
7 Service occupations	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	5	—
	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	5	—
Total Industry	1	149	43	270	85	13	—	392	77
Division 7	3	29	—	—	4	—	—	4	17
Total	—	178	43	270	89	13	—	396	94
INDUSTRY DIVISION 8—SERVICE.									
<i>Occupational Division 0.</i>									
Managerial, administrative & executive occupations (non-technical)	1	2	1	5	6	12	—	19	—
	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total	—	2	1	5	6	13	—	20	—
<i>Occupational Division 1.</i>									
Professional, technical & related occupations	1	20	8	83	53	136	—	180	4
	3	5	2	22	19	20	—	57	—
Total	—	25	10	105	72	156	—	237	4

TABLE No. 3.6—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income										Total	
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only		Not Stated
—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
71	9	32	61	142	114	8	4	1	—	—	—	2	364
9	—	18	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
80	9	50	68	143	115	8	4	1	—	—	—	2	391
2	—	—	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3	—	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
78	13	38	71	192	210	40	4	1	1	1	—	2	560
12	—	18	8	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
90	13	56	79	193	216	40	4	1	1	1	—	2	593
—	7	—	—	4	1	9	3	5	2	2	—	—	26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	7	—	—	4	1	9	4	5	2	2	—	—	27
91	25	12	38	61	85	60	22	13	2	4	—	3	300
9	2	2	8	22	30	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	68
100	27	14	46	83	115	64	23	13	2	5	—	3	368

TABLE No. 3.6—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Industry & Occupation.	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matriculation	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
<i>Occupational Division 2.</i>									
Subordinate administrative & executive occupations	1	72	67	281	35	33	—	479	2
	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	3	37	2	8	—	2	—	49	—
Total	—	109	69	290	35	35	—	528	2
<i>Occupational Division 3.</i>									
Ministerial occupations	1	1	3	64	182	44	—	291	1
	3	—	—	4	6	5	—	15	—
Total	—	1	3	68	188	49	—	306	1
<i>Occupational Division 4.</i>									
Sales & related occupations (subordinate)	1	1	1	14	5	—	—	2	—
	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1	2	15	5	—	—	2	—
<i>Occupational Division 5.</i>									
Subordinate technical occupation	1	45	19	42	—	—	—	99	4
	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
	3	11	—	1	—	—	—	11	1
Total	—	57	19	44	—	—	—	112	5
<i>Occupational Division 6.</i>									
Subordinate technical occupations	1	42	15	68	9	4	—	132	6
	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	3	11	1	2	—	—	—	12	2
Total	—	53	16	71	9	4	—	145	8
<i>Occupational Division 7.</i>									
Service occupations	1	104	37	121	3	1	1	175	10
	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	4	1
	3	267	12	52	2	6	1	313	11
	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Total	—	380	49	174	5	7	2	497	22

TABLE No. 3.6—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income											Total
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only	Not Stated	
1	6	18	28	310	72	44	14	1	—	—	—	1	488
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	7	6	32	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	49
1	7	25	34	343	74	44	15	1	—	—	—	2	538
2	—	4	6	35	183	64	2	—	—	—	—	—	294
—	—	—	1	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
2	—	4	7	38	194	64	2	—	—	—	—	—	309
5	14	—	1	8	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	6	21
2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
7	14	—	2	9	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	6	23
3	—	6	30	53	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	106
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	5	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
3	—	11	34	58	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	120
2	—	11	16	65	40	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	140
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	6	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
2	—	18	20	69	40	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	155
68	14	40	82	110	29	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	267
—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
16	—	247	65	20	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	340
—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
84	14	292	148	130	34	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	617

TABLE No. 3.6—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Industry & Occupation.	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matricula- tion	Matriculates & Graduates & others with higher qualifica- tions	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers	
Total Industry	1	287	151	678	293	228	1	1377	27
Division 8	2	5	—	4	—	—	—	7	1
	3	331	18	90	27	34	1	458	14
	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Total	—	628	169	772	320	264	2	1847	42

INDUSTRY DIVISION 9—ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DESCRIBED

Occupational Division 1.

Professional, technical and related occupations 1 1 2 2 — — — 2 2

Total — 1 2 2 — — — 2 2

Occupational Division 2.

Subordinate administrative and executive occupations 1 — 2 1 — — — 2 1

Total — — 2 1 — — — 2 1

Occupational Division 3.

Ministerial occupations 1 — — 1 — — — 1 —

Total — — — 1 — — — 1 —

Occupational Division 4.

Sales and related occupations (subordinate) 1 — 1 2 — — — — —

Total — — 1 2 — — — — —

Occupational Division 5.

Subordinate technical occupations 1 — — 1 — — — 1 —

Total — — — 1 — — — 1 —

TABLE No. 3.6—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Industry & Occupation.	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matricula- tion	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifica- tions	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
<i>Occupational Division 6.</i>									
Subordinate technical occupations	1	8	4	5	—	—	—	3	7
	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	—	10	4	5	—	—	—	3	9
<i>Occupational Division 7.</i>									
Service occupations	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—
	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	2	1
Total Industry	1	10	10	14	—	—	—	10	10
Division 9	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Total	—	16	10	14	—	—	—	11	13
	1	1335	583	3154	684	335	2	3761	558
Grand Total*	2	13	—	17	—	—	—	20	7
	3	843	39	155	31	42	1	556	319
	4	7	—	2	—	—	—	5	3
Total	—	2198	622	3328	715	397	3	4342	887

* For all earners in the sample families excluding unemployed, pensioners, beggars and prostitutes.

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS

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TABLE No. 3.6—(Contd.)

Distribution of Earners in sample families according to Industry and Occupation, Age, Sex, Education, Employment Status and Income.

Status		Income											Total
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only	Not Stated	
7	—	6	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
7	—	7	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
3	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	—	3	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
14	—	8	14	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
2	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
16	—	12	16	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
1295	499	407	941	2455	1562	471	124	53	16	21	—	63	6113
2	1	18	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	30
217	19	515	307	209	59	6	4	—	—	—	6	5	1111
1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
1515	519	949	1255	2668	1621	477	128	58	16	21	6	69	7263

TABLE No. 3.7. *

Distribution of earners in sample families according to main Occupational Division.

Occupational Division	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Literates	Illiterates	Upto Matriculation	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifications	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
<i>Occupational Division 0.</i>									
Managerial, administrative & executive occupations (non-technical)	1	2	7	25	15	18	—	32	—
	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total	—	2	7	25	15	19	—	33	—
<i>Occupational Division 1.</i>									
Professional, technical & related occupations	1	27	11	109	63	160	—	226	8
	3	5	2	22	15	24	—	57	—
Total	—	32	13	131	78	184	—	283	8
<i>Occupational Division 2.</i>									
Subordinate administrative & executive occupations	1	130	86	494	111	64	—	860	6
	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	3	56	3	12	—	2	—	73	—
Total	—	186	89	507	111	66	—	933	6
<i>Occupational Division 3.</i>									
Ministerial occupations	1	3	5	218	323	69	—	612	2
	3	—	—	6	12	7	—	23	—
Total	—	3	5	224	335	76	—	635	2
<i>Occupational Division 4.</i>									
Sales & related occupations (subordinate)	1	158	114	693	106	27	1	184	13
	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	—
	3	115	8	26	1	—	—	—	4
Total	—	273	122	725	107	27	1	189	17

* This table gives details regarding earners in individual occupational divisions. It is only by way of a summary table and has been compiled from Table 3.6 for convenience of reference.

TABLE No. 3.7—(Contd.)
 Distribution of earners in sample families according to
 main Occupational Division.

Status		Income										Total	
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000 above	Rs. 10,001 & Income in kind only	Not Stated		
1	34	—	1	8	6	17	12	10	7	3	—	3	67
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
1	34	—	1	8	6	17	13	10	7	3	—	3	68
104	32	19	41	74	110	70	23	17	5	8	—	3	870
9	2	2	8	22	30	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	68
113	34	21	49	96	140	74	24	17	5	9	—	3	438
5	14	31	43	471	195	112	26	5	—	—	—	2	885
—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	9	6	52	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	73
5	15	40	49	524	199	112	27	5	—	—	—	3	959
4	—	10	14	102	377	112	3	—	—	—	—	—	618
2	—	—	2	5	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
6	—	10	16	107	395	112	3	—	—	—	—	—	643
596	306	52	223	379	230	103	45	18	4	8	—	37	1099
1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
132	14	59	63	25	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	150
729	320	114	289	404	230	104	46	18	4	2	—	38	1255

CHANGING PATTERN

TABLE No. 3.7--(Contd.)

Distribution of earners in sample families according to main Occupational Division.

Occupational Division	Age and Sex	Education						Employment	
		Illiterates	Literates	Upto Matricula- tion	Matriculates	Graduates & others with higher qualifica- tions	Not Stated	Salaried workers	Casual workers
<i>Occupational Division 5.</i>									
Subordinate technical occupations	1	385	133	500	7	2	—	369	284
	2	6	—	5	—	—	—	7	4
	3	258	11	32	—	—	—	29	235
	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Total	—	651	144	538	7	2	—	405	525
<i>Occupational Division 6.</i>									
Subordinate technical occupations	1	511	172	962	70	16	—	1265	223
	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	4	1
	3	130	4	5	1	—	—	53	67
	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	—	644	176	971	71	16	—	1322	292
<i>Occupational Division 7.</i>									
Service occupations	1	121	43	152	3	2	—	213	22
	2	4	—	2	—	—	—	4	2
	3	279	10	52	—	6	1	315	13
	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Total	—	409	53	206	3	8	1	535	39
<i>Grand Total *</i>									
	1	1335	583	3154	684	355	2	3761	558
	2	13	—	17	—	—	—	20	7
	3	843	39	155	31	42	1	556	319
	4	7	—	2	—	—	—	5	3
Total	—	2198	622	3328	715	397	3	4342	887

* For all earners in the sample families excluding unemployed, pensioners, beggars and prostitutes.

TABLE No. 3.7—(Contd.)
Distribution of earners in sample families according to main Occupational Division.

Status		Income											Total
Self-employed Persons	Employers	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Income in kind only	Not Stated	
302	72	103	272	477	143	18	6	—	—	2	1	5	1027
—	—	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
34	3	118	132	49	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	301
1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
337	75	231	406	528	145	18	6	—	—	2	1	5	1342
204	39	144	248	815	467	34	9	3	—	—	—	11	1731
1	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
20	—	74	31	28	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
225	39	223	280	844	474	34	9	3	—	—	—	11	1878
79	7	52	99	129	34	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	321
—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
20	—	253	65	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	343
—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
99	7	314	165	150	34	5	—	—	—	—	6	6	680
1295	499	407	941	2455	1562	471	124	53	16	21	—	63	6113
2	1	18	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	30
217	19	515	307	209	59	6	4	—	—	—	6	5	1111
1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
1515	519	949	1255	2668	1621	477	128	53	16	21	6	69	7263

dependents in the Poona Corporation area according to the 1951 Census was, however, relatively small (14,768) as compared to the total number of self-supporting persons (1,57,266). So that broadly a comparison was possible between our sample and the 1951 Census. The 1951 Census again did not present this information regarding the population of the two cantonments and so a comparison, within the limitations discussed above, could be made only for the Poona Corporation area.

Table 3.8 gives the percentage distribution of self-supporting persons by industries at the 1951 Census and the distribution of earners in our sample, both being for the Poona Municipal Corporation area.

TABLE No. 3.8

Distribution of Self-supporting earners by Industry at the 1951 Census and of earners in the family sample for the Poona Municipal Corporation area.

ICEC Classification 1951 Census— Poona City Corporation Area.			ISI Classification Family Sample Poona City Corporation Area.	
Div.	No.	%	No.	%
0	1,121	0.8	233	3.6
1	747	0.5	19	0.3
2	13,704	9.4	775	12.2
3	14,176	9.7	1,148	18.2
4	9,985	6.8	390	6.2
5	9,637	6.6	91	1.4
6	25,929	17.7	1,166	18.5
7	10,698	7.3	565	8.9
8	28,208	19.3	1,904	30.1
9	31,882	21.9	37	0.6
Total	1,46,087	100%	6,328	100%

The agreement is fairly close in mining and quarrying, construction and utilities, commerce and transport, storage and communications. There was a marked difference in regard to persons engaged in manufacturing. There were 26 per cent of the self-supporting persons in Divisions 2, 3 and 4 of the ICEC; while in the corresponding Divisions 2 and 3 of the ISI there were 33 per cent of the total earners from our sample. The largest disparity was in Divisions 8 and 9; while only 30 per cent of the earners in our sample were in these divisions about 41 per cent of the self-supporting persons at the 1951 Census were in these divisions.

Classification of earners by industry and occupation :—The ISI classification of industry and occupation is a very elaborate one containing hundreds of sub-divisions. A presentation of the earners in our sample in all these minute details was not likely to serve any useful purpose. It was also unnecessary for analytical or other purposes. We, therefore, decided to present details regarding the main industry and occupational divisions, and also details regarding the such sub-divisions in each of the main divisions as contained at least 75 or one per cent of the total earners in the sample. In Table 3.9 the earners are classified by industrial divisions and sub-divisions and by the main occupational divisions. In Table 3.10 the distribution of earners into the main and subsidiary occupational divisions classified by the main industry division is presented. The two tables together give us an adequate picture of the industrial and occupational structure in Poona.

From Table 3.9 it is clear that 'manufacturing' industry (Divisions 2-3) employed nearly one-third of the total earners. Another 29 per cent were in 'services' (Division 8). About a quarter more were in 'Commerce' and transport (Divisions 6 and 7). A little more than 5 per cent each were in agriculture, forestry, fishing, etc., (Division 0) and construction (Division 4). In manufacture the main industries were manufacture of ammunition and explosives, *bidi*-making, cotton textiles, repairing and servicing of motor vehicles and brass and copper industry. Nearly 30 per cent of the total earners in this group were employed in the manufacture of ammunition and high explosives, about 10 per cent in *bidi*-making, 8 per cent in cotton textile manufacturing, 5 per cent in repairing and servicing of motor vehicles and 4 per cent in manufacturing brass and copper-ware. In the 'services' division, of the total earners employed, about one-fifth were in domestic service, about 16 per cent in Government administrative departments, a little more than 10 per cent in educational services, 7 to 8 per cent each in state police and armed forces, and in public health and medical services and about 7 per cent in the Municipal services. Of the total earners in trade and commerce a little more than 5 per cent were in wholesale trade, others being mainly in retail trade. Of those engaged in transport 30 per cent were in the railways, 18 per cent in motor transport and an equal proportion in carting agencies, etc.

An examination of the distribution of earners into the main occupational divisions shows that a little more than 43 per cent were in subordinate technical occupations, about 17 per cent were in sales and related occupations (subordinate), 13 per cent in subordinate administrative and executive occupations, 9 per cent each in service

TABLE No. 3.9.

Earners in sample families classified by Industry, Divisions and sub-Divisions, and by Occupational Division.

Industry—Divisions and Sub-divisions	Occupational Division.							Total	
	Managerial administrative & executive occupations (non-technical)	Professional, technical & related occupations	Subordinate administrative & executive occupations	Ministerial occupations	Sales & related occupations	* Subordinate technical occupations	Subordinate technical occupations		Service occupations.
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
000 Production of Cereal Crops	1	—	1	—	—	129	—	—	131
Others from Division 0	5	1	4	2	8	81	14	—	115
Total for Division 0	6	1	5	2	8	210	14	—	246
Earners from Division 1	—	—	—	—	1	8	10	—	19
Total for Division 1	—	—	—	—	1	8	10	—	19
220 Manufacture of <i>Bidi</i>	4	—	1	3	1	231	3	2	245
272 Making of Textile garments	—	—	—	—	1	194	3	1	199
Others from Division 2	6	3	28	14	48	224	85	22	430
Total for Division 2	10	3	29	17	50	649	91	25	874
322 Manufacture of Ammunition, Explosions & fire works	3	9	147	95	6	28	423	5	716
356 Manufacture of Brass & bell metal products	1	—	4	2	11	—	77	—	95
373 Repairing & Servicing of motor vehicles	3	3	11	8	1	2	93	1	122
Others from Division 3	12	27	30	31	44	70	335	1	600
Total for Division 3	19	39	192	136	62	100	978	7	1533

TABLE No. 3.9—(Contd.)

Earners in sample families classified by Industry, Divisions and sub-Divisions, and by Occupational Division.

Industry—Divisions and Sub-divisions	Occupational Division.								Total
	Managerial administrative & executive occupations (non-technical)	Professional, technical & related occupations	Subordinate administrative & executive occupations	Ministerial occupations	Sales & related occupations	Subordinate technical occupations	Subordinate technical occupationals	Service occupations.	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
400 Construction & maintenance of buildings	—	7	27	10	16	222	93	1	376
Others from Division 4	—	—	3	3	—	6	15	—	27
Total for Division 4	—	7	30	13	16	228	108	1	403
Earners from Division 5	—	4	36	14	—	2	87	3	96
Total for Division 5	—	4	36	14	—	2	87	3	96
600 Wholesale trading in cereals & pulses	—	2	—	16	49	—	6	—	73
640 Retail trading in cereals & pulses, etc.	—	—	1	6	442	4	9	—	462
Others from Division 6	2	5	30	52	593	15	60	10	767
Total for Division 6	2	7	31	74	1084	19	75	10	1302
700 Transporting by railway	2	2	36	28	1	5	105	4	183
702 Transporting by Motor-vehicles	1	1	10	14	6	—	77	2	111
705 Transporting by man	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	—	116
710 Postal, Telegraphic, etc. communication	—	—	40	27	—	1	11	—	79
Others from Division 7	1	1	10	8	1	—	82	1	104
Total for Division 7	4	4	96	77	8	6	391	7	593

TABLE No. 3.9—(Contd.)

Earners in sample families classified by Industry, Divisions and sub-Divisions, and by Occupational Division.

Industry—Divisions and Sub-divisions		Occupational Division.							Total	
		0 Managerial administrative & executive occupations (non-technical)	1 Professional, technical & relat- ed occupations	2 Subordinate administrative & executive occupations	3 Ministerial occupations	4 Sales & related occupations	5 Subordinate technical occupations	6 Subordinate technical occupations		7 Service occupa- tions
800	Public service in Union & State armed Forces, etc.	1	15	44	58	1	10	23	13	170
803	Public Service in Police	2	1	121	17	—	—	2	5	149
804	Public service in Administrative Depts. & offices of Govts.	9	18	125	147	—	14	23	2	338
811	Educational services	5	135	47	18	—	8	10	5	223
820	Public Health & Medical Services	—	56	44	12	—	6	3	53	174
861	Services rendered by civic bodies like Municipal Corporation, etc.	1	6	67	30	—	11	26	5	146
880	Services rendered to household such as by domestic servants etc.,	—	—	23	3	—	41	18	351	436
882	Services rendered by hotels	6	—	16	—	15	1	4	49	91
	Others from Division 8	3	136	51	24	7	29	41	134	425
	Total for Division 8	27	368	538	309	23	120	155	617	2157
	Earners from Division 9	—	5	3	1	3	1	19	8	40
	Total for Division 9	—	5	3	1	3	1	19	8	40
	Grand Total *	68	438	960	643	1255	1343	1878	678	7263

* For all earners, excluding the unemployed, pensioners, beggars and prostitutes.

TABLE No. 3.10.

Earnings from sample families classified by Occupational, divisions and sub-divisions, and by Industry division.

Occupational Divisions and sub-divisions	Industry Division.										Total
	0 Agriculture, live-stock, forestry, fishing & hunting	1 Mining & quarrying	2 Manufacturing	3 Manufacturing	4 Construction	5 Electricity, gas, water & sanitary services	6 Distributive services (Trade & Commerce)	7 Transport, storage & communication	8 Services	9 Activities not adequately described	
000 Managers, directors, etc.	6	—	10	16	—	—	1	1	10	—	44
Others from Division 0	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	3	17	—	24
Total for Division 0	6	—	10	19	—	—	2	4	27	—	68
152 Teachers in middle & primary schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	85
Others from Division 1	1	—	3	39	7	4	7	4	283	5	353
Total for Division 1	1	—	3	39	7	4	7	4	368	5	438
200 Supervisors, Inspectors, etc.	1	—	14	109	22	4	13	31	112	1	307
212 Police constables, peons, etc.	4	—	9	65	7	8	17	57	347	2	516
213 Cleaners, scavengers, etc.	—	—	6	17	—	23	1	7	79	—	133
Others from Division 2	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
Total for Division 2	5	—	29	193	30	35	32	95	538	3	960
302 Clerks	2	—	9	123	11	11	32	70	259	—	517
Others from Division 3	—	—	8	13	2	3	42	7	50	1	126
Total for Division 3	2	—	17	136	13	14	74	77	309	1	643

TABLE No. 3.10—(Contd.)

Earners from sample families classified by Occupational, divisions and sub-divisions, and by Industry division.

Occupational Divisions and sub-divisions	Industry Division.										Total
	0 Agriculture, live-stock, forestry, fishing & hunting	1 Mining & quarrying	2 Manufacturing	3 Manufacturing	4 Construction	5 Electricity, gas, water & sanitary services	6 Distributive services (Trade & Commerce)	7 Transport, storage & communication	8 Services	9 Activities not adequately described	
400 Retail Dealers	7	1	35	19	—	—	556	—	14	—	632
401 Retail shop-assistants	1	—	8	6	—	—	159	1	1	—	176
402 Hawkers	—	—	1	3	—	—	153	—	1	—	158
410 Wholesale dealers	—	—	3	27	1	—	129	1	2	—	163
Others from Division 4	—	—	3	8	15	—	87	5	6	2	126
Total for Division 4	8	1	50	63	16	1	1084	7	24	2	1255
503 Agricultural labour	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92
507 Gardeners	8	—	1	3	—	2	1	1	64	—	80
538 Makers of <i>bidi</i> , snuff, etc.	—	—	234	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	235
550 Tailors, cutters	—	—	197	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	202
561 Carpenters	—	—	51	31	60	—	—	4	15	1	162
573 Other construction workers	—	—	—	3	108	—	—	1	10	—	122
Others from Division 5	110	8	166	61	59	—	18	—	28	—	450
Total for Division 5	210	8	649	105	227	2	19	6	120	1	1343

TABLE No. 8.10—(Contd.)

Earners from sample families classified by Occupational, divisions and sub-divisions, and by Industry division.

Occupational Divisions and sub-divisions	Industry Division.										Total
	0 Agriculture, live-stock, forestry, fishing & hunting	1 Mining & quarrying	2 Manufacturing	3 Manufacturing	4 Construction	5 Electricity, gas, water & sanitary services	6 Distributive services (Trade & Commerce)	7 Transport, storage & communication	8 Services	9 Activities not adequately described	
604 Mechanics and fitters	—	—	9	218	6	3	2	37	13	—	283
632 Motor vehicles' drivers	—	1	—	7	3	1	1	66	23	—	102
635 Cartmen	2	—	3	—	1	—	5	67	—	1	79
639 Luggage-porters	—	1	2	—	6	—	17	98	3	—	127
670 Skilled labour	—	—	8	48	3	1	3	4	6	5	78
672 Unskilled labour	9	8	43	335	83	10	33	40	73	7	641
Others from Division 6	3	—	26	370	6	22	14	79	36	7	563
Total for Division 6	14	10	91	978	108	37	75	391	154	20	1878
700 Cooks, Butlers, etc.	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	100	—	106
701 Domestic servants	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	282	—	283
Others from Division 7	—	—	20	4	1	3	9	9	235	8	289
Total for Division 7	—	—	25	4	2	4	9	9	617	8	678
Grand Total *	246	19	874	1533	403	96	1302	593	2157	40	7263

* Of all earners in the sample families excluding the unemployed, pensioners, beggars and prostitutes.

and ministerial occupations and 6 per cent in professional, related and technical occupations. Only 3 per cent were in managerial, administrative and executive occupations (non-technical). Of those engaged in subordinate technical occupations, 20 per cent were unskilled labourers, 9 per cent mechanics and fitters, 7 per cent makers of *bidis*, snuffs, etc., 6 per cent tailors and cutters, 5 per cent carpenters, 4 per cent luggage porters and 3 per cent motor drivers. Of those in sales and related occupations (subordinate) half were retail dealers, 13 per cent each were hawkers and wholesale dealers and 14 per cent retail shop assistants. Among those employed in subordinate administrative and executive occupations a little more than half were police constables, bearers, peons, *darwans*, errand runners, etc. and 31 per cent were supervisors, inspectors, etc. and their assistants. Nearly four-fifths of these earners in ministerial occupations were clerks, other than accounts clerks and cashiers. In the service occupations 42 per cent of the earners were domestic servants, ayahs, etc. and 16 per cent cooks, butlers, etc.

Comparison with the 1937 Survey :—On the occasion of the present survey we took the opportunity of retabulating completely all the material gathered in the household sample of the 1937 Survey from the original schedules. In doing this we also got the earners in the 1937 Survey classified according to the ISI scheme for comparison with the data gathered in the present survey. To this we now turn. The present survey covered a wider area than that covered in the 1937 Survey. For comparison, therefore, we have utilised below data from the present survey relating to the same area as covered by the 1937 Survey. Tables 3.11 and 3.12 give the distribution of earners in the 1937 Survey according to industry and occupation and Tables 3.13 and 3.14 the distribution of earners in the present survey (in the comparable area) by industry and occupation.

The comparison between these data has to be made in terms of percentages rather than absolutes because the sizes of the samples at the two surveys were not the same. Such a comparison sheds light on the relative strength of different industries and occupations in the structure of employment in Poona. Looking at the distribution of earners according to industry it seems that the proportion of those engaged in service industries had remained unaltered at 30 per cent in both the surveys. The proportion of those engaged in transport storage and communications had increased slightly from 8 per cent in the 1937 Survey to about 9 per cent in the present one. The more notable increase was in the proportion of those engaged in manufacturing, i.e. from 25 per cent in the 1937 Survey to 30 per cent in the

present one. In all other industries the proportion of earners in the present survey was lower than in the 1937 Survey. The largest decrease was among those engaged in trade and commerce, their proportion declining from 23 in the 1937 Survey to 19 in the present one. The proportion of those engaged in construction had also declined from about 8 per cent in the 1937 Survey to about 5 per cent in the present one. In the 1937 Survey the proportion of those engaged in agriculture, livestock, etc., was 6 per cent; it was 4.5 per cent in the present survey.

On the whole, however, the changes in the relative strength of industries in Poona between the two surveys were narrow and small. They do not make a marked impression on the structure of employment as it existed at the time of the 1937 Survey. If we remember that the sample size at the present survey was roughly half of that of the 1937 Survey we realise that about twice the number of earners were finding employment in the same industries, as at the 1937 Survey, with only slight variations. The development between the surveys is pronouncedly of the lateral type, an extension of the existing avenues of employment only.

Occupation-wise also the changes are of small magnitude. There were increases in the proportion of earners engaged in subordinate administrative and executive occupations and ministerial occupations in the present survey as compared with the 1937 Survey. Their proportion in the total increased from 8.3 and 7 per cent respectively in the 1937 Survey to 12.5 and 10 per cent respectively in the present one. There were, however, decreases in the proportion of those engaged in sales and related occupations, service occupations and subordinate technical occupations in the present as compared with the 1937 Survey, the extent of the decline being less than 3.6 points each. This again confirms the conclusion reached above regarding the stable character of the occupational structure between the two surveys.

In 1937 about 1.5 per cent each of the total earners were engaged in cotton textiles manufacturing and handloom weaving industries. In 1954, however, the proportion of the workers in textile manufacturing had declined to about one per cent of the total earners and that of the earners in handloom industries to less than one per cent. The proportion of earners in *bidi* manufacturing remained at a little over 3 per cent in both the surveys. The same was the case with the earners engaged in the manufacture of textile garments.

In Division 3, in the 1937 Survey a little over one per cent of the total earners were engaged in the repairing and manufacturing

TABLE No. 3.11

Earners in sample families in the 1937 Survey classified by Industry, Divisions and sub-divisions, and Occupational division.

Industry—Divisions & Sub-divisions	Occupational Divisions.								Total
	Managerial, administrative & executive occupations (non-technical)	Professional, technical & related occupations	Subordinate, administrative & executive occupations	Ministerial occupations	Sales & related occupations (subordinate)	Subordinate technical occupations	Subordinate technical occupations	Service occupations	
000 Production of cereal crops	210	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	244
040 Production and rearing of livestock	—	—	—	—	—	68	2	—	70
Others from Division 0	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	42
Total for Division 0	210	—	—	—	—	144	2	—	356
Others from Division 1	—	—	—	—	1	—	23	—	24
Total for Division 1	—	—	—	—	1	—	23	—	24
220 Manufacture of <i>bidi</i>	2	—	1	1	—	190	1	—	195
233 Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	—	—	4	5	—	75	1	1	86
236 Cotton weaving in handlooms	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	—	82
272 Making of textile garments	—	—	—	—	—	128	3	—	131
Others from Division 2	—	—	9	10	25	120	48	19	231
Total for Division 2	2	—	14	16	25	595	53	20	725
301 Manufacture and repair of shoes and other leather products	—	—	—	—	—	73	1	—	74

TABLE No. 3.11—(Contd.)

Earners in sample families in the 1937 Survey classified by Industry, Divisions and sub-divisions, and Occupational division.

Industry—Divisions & Sub-divisions		Occupational Divisions.								Total
		Managerial, administrative, & executive occupations (non-technical)	Professional, technical & relat- ed occupations	Subordinate, administrative & executive occupations	Ministerial occupation	Subordinate technical occupations	Sales & related occupations (subordinate)	Subordinate technical occupations	Service occupations	
355	Manufacture of sundry hardware	—	—	1	1	2	—	92	—	96
392	Manufacture of Jewellery, Silverware etc.	—	—	—	3	6	—	84	—	93
	Others from Division 3	3	20	21	28	7	16	300	—	395
	Total for Division 3	3	20	22	32	15	89	477	—	658
400	Construction and maintenance of buildings	—	—	7	9	24	394	25	—	459
	Others from Division 4	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	10
	Total for Division 4	—	—	7	9	24	400	29	—	469
	Others from Division 5	—	—	6	2	1	1	11	—	21
	Total for Division 5	—	—	6	2	1	1	11	—	21
601	Retail trading in vegetables, fruits, sugar, etc.	—	—	5	48	84	2	74	—	213
640	Retail trading in cereals and pulses	—	—	—	10	381	—	1	—	392
641	Retail trading in beverages and intoxicants	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	60
642	Retail trading in fuel such as coal, firewood, etc.	—	—	—	—	65	2	17	—	84
643	Retail trading in drinks, food-stuffs etc.	—	—	—	—	73	—	—	—	73

TABLE No. 3.11—(Contd.)

Earners in sample families in the 1937 Survey classified by Industry, Divisions and sub-divisions, and Occupational division.

Industry—Divisions & Sub-divisions	Occupational Divisions.								Total
	Managerial, administrative, & executive occupations (non-technical)	Professional, technical & relat- ed occupations	Subordinate, administrative & executive occupations	Ministerial occupation	Subordinate technical occupations	Sales & related occupations (subordinate)	Subordinate technical occupations	Service occupations	
650 Retail trading in textiles, readymade garments etc.	—	—	—	1	80	1	—	—	82
Others from Division 6	1	—	11	41	352	1	23	1	430
Total for Division 6	1	—	16	100	1095	6	115	1	1334
700 Transporting by railway	—	1	20	17	—	—	43	—	81
703 Transporting by bullock-cart, etc.	—	—	1	—	—	—	105	3	109
705 Transporting by man	—	—	—	—	1	—	134	—	135
Others from Division 7	1	1	28	22	18	—	63	3	135
Total for Division 7	—	2	49	39	19	—	345	6	460
800 Public services in Union and State armed forces	3	1	24	27	—	—	1	4	60
803 Public service in Police	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
804 Public service in administrative depts. and offices of Governments	1	3	72	94	—	13	11	—	194
811 Educational services	—	101	14	9	—	—	1	2	127

TABLE No. 3.11—(Contd.)

Earners in sample families in the 1937 Survey classified by Industry, Divisions and sub-divisions, and Occupational division.

Industry—Divisions & Sub-divisions		Occupational Divisions.								
		Managerial, administrative, & executive occupations (non-technical)	Professional, technical & relat- ed occupations	Subordinate, administrative & executive occupations	Ministerial occupations	Subordinate technical occupations	Sales & related occupations (subordinate)	Subordinate technical occupations	Service occupations	Total
820	Public Health and Medical Services	—	31	56	1	—	4	7	106	215
831	Religious and allied services	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
861	Services rendered by civic social, etc. organizations.	—	9	89	26	1	7	21	1	154
880	Services rendered to households such as cooks, domestic servants etc.	—	1	21	1	—	76	29	361	489
882	Services rendered by hotels	6	—	11	1	7	1	—	51	77
883	Services rendered by laundries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	75
884	Services rendered by barbers	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	61	62
	Others from Division 8	—	88	61	40	13	8	8	4	222
	Total for Division 8	10	305	360	200	21	109	78	665	1748
	Others from Division 9	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	6	9
	Total for Division 9	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	6	9
	Grand Total *	226	327	476	398	1202	1344	1133	698	5804

* For all earners excluding the unemployed, pensioners, beggars and prostitutes.

TABLE No. 3.12.

Earners in sample families in the 1937 Survey classified by Industry division and Occupation, Divisions and sub-divisions.

Occupational Divisions & Sub-divisions.		Industry		
		Agriculture, live-stock, forestry, fishing & hunting	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing
000	Managers, Directors etc.	210	—	2
	Others from Division 0	—	—	—
	Total for Division 0	210	—	2
152	Teachers in middle & primary standard school	—	—	—
182	Priests, Fakirs and the like	—	—	—
	Others from Division 1	—	—	—
	Total for Division 1	—	—	—
200	Supervisors, Inspectors etc.	—	—	10
212	Police constables, peons etc.	—	—	2
213	Cleaners, scavengers etc.	—	—	1
	Others from Division 2	—	—	1
	Total for Division 2	—	—	14
302	Clerks	—	—	13
305	Accounts clerks	—	—	2
	Others from Division 3	—	—	1
	Total for Division 3	—	—	16
400	Retail dealers	—	—	16
401	Retail shop assistants	—	—	—
402	Hawkers	—	—	4
410	Wholesale dealers	—	—	4
411	Wholesale salesmen (employees)	—	—	—
	Others from Division 4	—	1	1
	Total for Division 4	—	1	25
507	Gardeners	5	—	1
538	Makers of <i>bidi</i> , snuff, etc.	—	—	191
542	Weavers	—	—	94

TABLE No. 3.12—(Contd.)

Earners in sample families in the 1937 Survey classified by Industry division and Occupation, Divisions and sub-divisions.

Divisions							Total
Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity, gas, water & sanitary services	Distributive services (Trade and Commerce)	Transport, storage & communication	Services	Activities not adequately described	
3	—	—	1	—	5	—	222
—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
3	—	—	1	—	10	—	226
—	—	—	—	—	66	—	66
—	—	—	—	—	82	—	82
20	—	—	—	2	157	—	179
20	—	—	—	2	805	—	827
14	6	—	2	9	78	—	119
8	1	5	10	34	180	2	242
—	—	1	—	5	86	—	93
—	—	—	4	1	16	—	22
22	7	6	16	49	360	2	476
25	7	2	47	38	194	—	326
6	1	—	52	—	5	—	66
1	1	—	1	1	1	—	6
32	9	2	100	39	200	—	398
1	—	—	497	—	10	—	524
3	—	—	118	—	1	—	122
5	—	—	225	—	2	—	236
3	—	—	100	—	—	—	107
—	—	—	63	—	—	—	63
3	24	1	92	19	8	—	150
15	24	1	1095	19	21	1	1202
—	—	—	—	—	96	—	102
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	191
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	95

TABLE No. 3.12—(Contd.)

Earners in sample families in the 1937 Survey classified by Industry division and Occupation, Divisions and sub-divisions.

Occupational Divisions & Sub-divisions.	Industry		
	Agriculture, live-stock, forestry, fishing & hunting	Minig & quarrying	Manufacturing
550 Tailors, cutters	—	—	129
554 Shoemakers and makers of other leather goods	—	—	—
561 Carpenters	—	—	25
570 Builders, masons, bricklayers	—	—	—
573 Other construction workers	—	—	—
Others from Division 5	139	—	155
Total for Division 5	144	—	595
604 Mechanics and fitters	—	—	4
614 Gold and silver smiths	2	—	—
632 Motor vehicle drivers,	—	2	—
635 Cartmen	—	4	—
639 Coolies and the like	—	—	—
672 Unskilled labour	—	17	33
Others from Division 6	—	—	16
Total for Division 6	2	23	53
700 Cooks, buttlers	—	—	9
701 Domestic servants, ayahs	—	—	6
703 Washermen	—	—	—
704 Barbers	—	—	—
Others from Division 7	—	—	5
Total for Division 7	—	—	20
Grand Total *	856	24	725

* For all earners in the sample families excluding the unemployed, pensioners, beggars and prostitutes.

TABLE No. 3.12—(Contd.)

Earners in sample families in the 1937 Survey classified by Industry division and Occupation, Divisions and sub-divisions.

Divisions							
Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity, gas, water & sanitary services	Distributive services (Trade and Commerce)	Transport, storage & communication	Services	Activities not adequately described	Total
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	131
75	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
3	137	1	—	—	3	—	169
—	103	—	—	—	2	—	105
—	152	—	—	—	3	—	155
11	8	—	5	—	3	—	321
89	400	1	6	—	109	—	1344
69	7	3	—	21	6	—	110
85	—	—	—	—	—	—	87
—	3	—	2	39	33	—	79
1	—	—	5	96	4	—	110
—	—	—	95	161	6	—	262
72	16	2	11	8	13	—	172
250	3	6	2	20	16	—	313
477	29	11	115	345	78	—	1133
—	—	—	—	—	101	—	110
—	—	—	—	—	314	—	320
—	—	—	—	—	87	—	87
—	—	—	—	—	63	—	63
—	—	—	1	6	100	6	118
—	—	—	1	6	665	6	698
658	469	21	1334	460	1748	9	5804

TABLE No. 8 13

Earners in sample families from the First Group of Wards classified by Industry, Divisions and sub-divisions and Occupation division.

Industry—Divisions & Sub-divisions	Occupational Divisions								Total
	Managerial, administrative, & executive occupations (non-technical)	Professional, technical & relat- ed occupations	Subordinate, & administrative & executive occupations	Ministerial occupations	Sales & related occupations (subordinate)	Subordinate technical occupations	Subordinate technical occupations.	Service occupations	
000 Production of cereal crops	1	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	34
Others from Division 0	—	1	—	—	7	50	11	—	69
Total for Division 0	1	1	—	—	7	83	11	—	103
Others from Division 1	—	—	—	—	1	8	5	—	14
Total for Division 1	—	—	—	—	1	8	5	—	14
220 Manufacture of <i>Bidi</i>	—	—	1	3	1	221	3	2	231
233 Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	—	—	5	4	—	36	13	—	58
272 Making of Textile garments	—	—	—	—	—	126	1	—	127
Others from Division 2	2	2	11	8	47	174	46	18	308
Total for Division 2	2	2	17	15	48	557	63	20	724
322 Manufacture of Ammunition, Explosives and fireworks	1	4	60	77	4	14	170	3	333
356 Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	1	—	3	2	11	—	71	—	98

TABLE No. 3.13—(Contd.)

Earners in sample families from the First Group of Wards classified by Industry, Divisions and sub-divisions and Occupation division.

Industry—Divisions & Sub-divisions	Occupational Divisions								Total
	Managerial, administrative & executive occupations (non-technical)	Professional, technical & related occupations	Subordinate, administrative & executive occupations	Ministerial occupations	Sales & related occupations (subordinate)	Subordinate technical occupations	Subordinate technical occupations	Service occupations	
373 Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.	3	3	9	8	—	1	68	—	92
Others from Division 3	7	21	19	28	40	56	311	—	482
Total for Division 3	12	28	91	115	55	71	620	—	995
400 Construction and maintenance of buildings etc.	—	7	25	8	14	140	76	—	272
Others from Division 4	—	—	3	3	—	6	13	—	25
Total for Division 4	—	7	28	11	14	146	89	—	297
Others from Division 5	—	4	30	12	—	1	32	—	79
Total for Division 5	—	4	30	12	—	1	32	—	79
600 Wholesale trading in cereals and pulses	—	2	—	16	37	—	6	—	61
640 Retail trading in cereals & pulses, etc.	—	—	—	5	335	4	9	—	353
642 Retail trading in fuel	—	—	—	1	34	10	16	—	61

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS

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TABLE No. 3.13—(Contd.)

Earners in sample families from the First Group of Wards classified by Industry, Divisions and sub-divisions and Occupation division.

Industry—Divisions & Sub-divisions	Occupational Divisions								Total
	Managerial, administrative, & executive occupations (non-technical)	Professional, technical & related occupations	Subordinate, administrative & executive occupations	Ministerial occupations	Sales & related occupations (subordinate)	Subordinate technical occupations	Subordinate technical occupations	Service occupations	
643 Retail trading in drinks & food-stuffs	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	6	59
650 Retail trading in textile and hosiery goods	1	—	—	2	56	—	—	—	59
Others from Division 6	1	5	27	44	384	3	36	4	504
Total for Division 6	2	7	27	68	899	17	67	10	1097
700 Transporting by railway	1	2	27	26	1	5	76	2	140
702 Transporting by motor-vehicle	1	1	10	13	6	—	75	1	107
705 Transporting by man	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	—	108
710 Postl and telegraphic etc. communications	—	—	33	27	—	1	10	—	71
Others from Division 7	1	1	9	8	1	—	63	—	83
Total for Division 7	3	4	79	74	8	6	332	3	509
800 Public services in Union and State Armed Forces etc.	1	12	22	48	1	5	15	6	110
803 Public service in police	2	2	107	17	—	—	2	5	135

TABLE No. 3.13—(Contd.)

Earners in sample families from the First Group of Wards classified by Industry, Divisions and sub-divisions and Occupation division.

Industry—Divisions & Sub-divisions	Occupational Divisions								Total
	Managerial, administrative & executive occupations (non-technical)	Professional, technical & related occupations	Subordinate, administrative & executive occupations	Ministerial occupations	Sales & related occupations (subordinate)	Subordinate technical occupations	Subordinate technical occupations	Service occupations	
804 Public service in administrative depts. and offices of governments	9	17	113	138	—	12	18	—	307
811 Educational services	4	124	42	16	—	8	10	2	206
820 Public Health and medical services	—	34	38	6	—	2	3	41	124
861 Services rendered by civic, social, cultural etc. and similar other organizations	1	4	48	28	—	7	26	5	119
880 Services rendered by domestic servants	—	—	19	3	—	31	13	273	339
882 Services rendered by Hotels	1	—	10	—	12	1	4	27	55
Others from Division 8	3	111	39	23	7	13	32	93	321
Total for Division 8	21	304	438	279	20	79	123	452	1716
Others from Division 9	—	4	3	1	3	—	15	11	37
Total for Division 9	—	4	3	1	3	—	15	11	37
Grand Total *	40	361	713	576	1055	968	1357	501	5571

* For all earners excluding the unemployed, pensioners, beggars and prostitutes.

TABLE No. 3.14.

Earners in sample families from the First Group of Wards classified by Industry division and Occupation, Divisions and Sub-divisions.

Occupational Divisions & Sub-divisions.	Industry		
	Agriculture, live-stock, forestry, fishing & hunting	Minig & quarrying	Manufacturing
000 Managers, Directors etc.	1	—	2
Others from Division 0	—	—	—
Total for Division 0	1	—	2
152 Teachers in middle & primary standard schools	—	—	—
Others from Division 1	1	—	2
Total for Division 1	1	—	2
200 Supervisors, Inspectors, etc.	—	—	10
212 Police Constables, peons etc.	—	—	5
213 Cleaners, scavengers, etc.	—	—	2
Others from Division 2	—	—	4
Total for Division 2	—	—	17
302 Clerks	—	—	8
305 Accounts clerks	—	—	3
Others from Division 3	—	—	4
Total for Division 3	—	—	15
400 Retail dealers	6	1	34
401 Retail shop assistants	1	—	8
402 Hawkers	—	—	1
410 Wholesale dealers	—	—	3
Others from Division 4	—	—	2
Total for Division 4	7	1	48

TABLE No. 3.14—(Contd.)

Earners in sample families from the First Group of Wards classified by Industry division and Occupation, Divisions and Sub-divisions.

Divisions,							
Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity, gas, water & sanitary services	Distributive services (Trade and Commerce)	Transport, storage & communication	Services	Activities not adequately described	Total
11	—	—	1	1	5	—	21
1	—	—	1	2	15	—	19
12	—	—	2	3	20	—	40
—	—	—	—	—	75	—	75
28	7	4	7	4	229	4	286
28	7	4	7	4	304	4	361
57	21	3	10	27	96	1	225
31	6	6	16	46	284	2	396
2	—	20	1	5	56	—	86
1	1	1	—	1	2	—	6
91	28	30	27	79	438	3	713
105	9	9	30	67	232	—	460
4	2	1	33	2	16	—	61
6	—	2	5	5	32	1	55
115	11	12	68	74	280	1	576
15	—	—	434	—	12	—	502
3	—	—	144	1	1	—	158
3	—	—	130	—	—	1	135
27	1	—	114	1	1	—	147
7	13	—	77	6	6	2	113
55	14	—	899	8	20	3	1055

TABLE No. 3.14—(Contd.)

Earners in sample families from the First Group of Wards classified by Industry division and Occupation, Divisions and Sub-divisions.

Occupational Divisions & Sub-divisions.	Industry		
	Agriculture, live-stock, forestry, fishing & hunting	quarrying Mining &	Manufacturing
538 Makers of <i>bidi</i> , snuff, etc.	—	—	224
550 Tailors, cutters	—	—	130
561 Carpenters	—	—	47
Others from Division 5	83	8	156
Total for Division 5	83	8	557
604 Mechanics and Fitters	—	—	6
632 Motor vehicle drivers	—	1	—
635 Cartmen	—	—	3
639 Palki bearers, duli and the like	—	1	—
670 Skilled workers	—	—	7
672 Unskilled labour	8	3	28
Others from Division 6	3	—	19
Total for Division 6	11	5	63
700 Cooks, butlers	—	—	5
701 Domestic servants	—	—	—
Others from Division 7	—	—	15
Total for Division 7	—	—	20
Grand Total	103	14	724

* For all earners excluding the unemployed, pensioners, beggars and prostitutes.

TABLE No. 3.14—(Contd.)

Earners in sample families from the First Group of Wards classified by Industry division and Occupation, Divisions and Sub-divisions.

Divisions							
Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity, gas, water & sanitary services	Distributive services (Trade and Commerce)	Transport, storage & communications	Services	Activities not adequately described	Total
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	225
—	—	—	—	—	3	—	133
17	49	—	—	4	12	—	129
53	97	1	17	2	64	—	481
71	146	1	17	6	79	—	968
122	6	2	1	30	11	—	178
4	3	1	1	59	16	—	85
—	—	—	5	59	1	—	68
—	1	—	15	85	1	—	103
43	3	1	3	4	6	5	72
143	70	8	32	39	59	4	394
308	6	20	10	56	29	6	457
620	89	32	67	332	123	15	1357
—	—	—	1	—	62	—	68
—	1	—	—	—	220	—	221
3	1	—	9	3	170	11	212
3	2	—	10	3	452	11	501
995	297	79	1097	509	1716	37	5571

of shoes. Their proportion in the present survey, however, had declined to less than one per cent. In the present survey, a little over 5 per cent of the total earners were engaged in the manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire works. In the 1937 Survey, such earners had formed less than one per cent of the total earners. In the 1937 Survey about 2 per cent of the earners were engaged in the manufacture of sundry hardware whereas in the present survey they accounted for less than one per cent of the total earners. On the other hand, the proportion of the earners engaged in the manufacture of brass and bell metal products was about one-and-a-half per cent in the present survey as against a proportion of less than one per cent in the 1937 Survey. Same was the case with the earners engaged in repairing and servicing of motor vehicles. They formed less than one per cent of the earners in the 1937 Survey and about one-and-a-half per cent in the present survey. Another interesting change in this Division was the decline in the number of earners engaged in manufacture of jewellery, silverware, etc., from about two per cent in the 1937 Survey to less than one per cent in the present survey.

In Division 4, the proportion of the earners engaged in the manufacture and maintenance of buildings, etc., showed a fall from about 7 per cent in the 1937 Survey to about 5 per cent in the present survey.

The proportion of wholesale traders in cereals and pulses and grocery, etc., showed a fall from about 4 per cent in the 1937 Survey to about one per cent in the present survey. The proportion of retail traders in cereals, pulses, vegetables, etc., however, remained at about 6 per cent in both the surveys though the proportion of retail traders in beverages and intoxicants declined from one per cent in the 1937 Survey to less than one per cent in the present survey. The proportion of retail traders in fuel and the retail traders in drinks and foodstuffs and traders in cloth and hosiery did not show much variation between the two surveys.

In Division 7 of transport, storage and communications, the number of earners engaged in railway transport increased from about one-and-a-half per cent in the 1937 Survey to two-and-a-half per cent in the present survey. About 2 per cent of the total earners who were engaged in transport by motor vehicles in the present survey were less than one per cent in the 1937 Survey. In the 1937 Survey a little over one per cent of the earners were engaged in transport by tonga and bullock cart. Their proportion had declined to less than one per cent in the present survey due to the transport provided by auto-rickshaws. The earners engaged in transporting by hand

cart, etc. had declined from a little over 10 per cent in the 1937 Survey to about 2 per cent in the present survey. About one per cent of the earners were engaged in postal and telegraphic services at the time of the present survey whereas in the 1937 Survey they had accounted for less than one per cent.

In Division 8, in the 1937 Survey, one per cent of the total earners were engaged in public service in Union and State armed forces. Their proportion had doubled in the present survey. A little over 2 per cent of the earners were engaged in the police department at the time of the present survey whereas in the 1937 Survey they accounted for less than one per cent. The proportion of earners in the administrative departments and offices of government had increased from about 3 per cent in the 1937 Survey to about 6 per cent in the present survey. The earners in educational services showed an increase from 2 to 3 per cent in the two surveys. On the other hand, the earners in health services showed a decline from 3 to 2 per cent. The earners in religious services declined from about one-and-a-half per cent in the 1937 Survey to less than one per cent in the present survey.

The earners in services rendered by civic associations, etc. showed a slight decline. The proportion of domestic servants showed a decline from 8 to 6 per cent. The proportion of earners engaged in hotels and boarding houses, in laundry servicing and in hair-dressing services showed some decline though it was not marked.

As for the distribution of earners in different occupations in the two surveys, it will be found that the priests, wholesale salesmen, gardeners (malis), weavers, shoemakers and makers of other leather goods, builders, masons and bricklayers and construction workers, gold and silver smiths, washermen and barbers who formed one per cent or more of the total earners in 1937 Survey were found to be less than one per cent in the present survey. On the other hand in the present survey the only new addition is to be found in the group of skilled workers who formed less than one per cent in the 1937 Survey. A detailed comment on the changing pattern of employment appears in Chapter VIII.

CHAPTER IV

UNEMPLOYMENT

1. *Unemployment* :—One of the main objectives of the present survey was to collect information regarding the extent and form of unemployment prevailing at the time. A separate section in our questionnaire was designed for recording the information regarding the unemployed persons in the sample families. We also tried to collect data regarding partial unemployment or underemployment of the employed. These results are presented below with comparable data from the 1937 Survey.

The information regarding unemployment gathered in the family sample survey was supplemented by another survey of a sample of registrants on the Live Register of the Employment Exchange in Poona. This related as is obvious, to registered unemployed. The results of this survey are presented separately at the end of this chapter.

2. *The Extent of Unemployment* :—An unemployed person was defined as one who was actively looking for work and who had no gainful employment, part-time or full time, temporary or permanent, at the time of the survey. Those who were looking for work for the first time were specifically so noted. In the case of those who had been previously employed, the nature of previous employment and the duration of unemployment was noted.

The total number of unemployed persons in the sample according to the above definition, came to 726. There were 8,178 earners in the sample (including the unemployed); the unemployed were therefore about 9 per cent of the total earners. Of the total unemployed 258 or 35.5 per cent were looking for employment for the first time or were freshers; the rest were non-freshers.

Table 4.1 gives the age distribution, educational status, the sex and marital conditions of the freshers and non-freshers separately.

The freshers, as might be expected, were over-whelmingly (85 per cent) concentrated in the age group 16-25 years. No fresher was more than 40 years old. Among the non-freshers the largest concentration, 22 per cent, was in the age group 21-25 years. About 51 per cent of the non-freshers were between the ages of 16 and 30 years. Another 18 per cent were between 31 and 40 years, about 14 per cent being more than 50 years of age.

TABLE No. 4.1

Classification of the Unemployed persons (Non-freshers and Freshers) according to Occupation prior to Loss of Employment and Age, Education, Sex, and Marital Status.

Age	Occupational Grade											(All wards)					
	I Unskilled Manual work	XIV Cultivators	II Skilled Manual work	III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	IV Small Businesses	V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	VI Clerks & Shop Assistants	VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	VIII Medium Businesses	IX Higher Professions and Salaried Posts	X Service—Details, not stated	Total Non-freshers	XIII Unemployed	Educands	Non-earners	Total Freshers	Total Unemployed
Upto 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—10 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
11—15 years	10	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	14	—	19	3	22	36	
16—20 years	29	5	6	7	1	15	3	—	—	—	68	1	120	22	143	211	
21—25 years	44	4	16	10	4	19	2	1	1	—	105	2	66	8	76	181	
26—30 years	19	3	14	5	3	16	5	6	2	1	79	—	9	2	11	90	
31—35 years	18	1	4	2	7	7	5	3	—	1	48	—	—	3	3	51	
36—40 years	14	—	3	2	2	6	2	5	1	—	37	—	1	2	3	40	
41—45 years	8	—	1	—	6	—	7	3	—	1	26	—	—	—	—	26	
46—50 years	7	—	6	1	2	2	1	—	1	1	22	—	—	—	—	22	
51 years & above	18	1	14	4	3	6	7	9	1	1	68	—	—	—	—	68	
Total	168	15	66	31	28	72	32	27	6	5	468	3	215	40	258	726	

TABLE No. 4.1—(Contd.)

Classification of the Unemployed persons (Non-freshers and Freshers) according to Occupation prior to Loss of Employment and Age, Education, Sex, and Marital Status.

Education	Occupational Grade												(All wards)				
	I Unskilled Manual work	XIV Cultivators	II Skilled Manual work	III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	IV Small Businesses	V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	VI Clerks & Shop Assistants	VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	VIII Medium Businesses	IX Higher Professions and Salaried Posts	X Service—Details, not stated	Total Non-freshers	XIII Unemployed	Educands	Non-earners	Total Freshers	Total Unemployed
Illiterates	81	6	27	3	3	7	1	1	—	—	2	131	—	1	13	14	145
Literates	15	1	11	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	1	37	—	1	2	3	40
Upto primary 4th standard	35	4	11	4	11	13	3	2	1	—	3	87	—	27	15	42	129
Upto 7th standard	25	2	12	9	8	26	6	6	1	—	4	99	—	60	7	67	166
Upto 11 standard	12	2	5	9	4	16	14	6	3	—	3	74	—	60	3	63	137
Matriculates	—	—	—	5	—	2	8	6	1	3	4	29	3	55	—	58	87
Graduates	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	8	—	8	—	8	16
Master's Degree holders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	3
Technical Qualification	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	3
Total	168	15	66	31	23	72	32	27	6	5	18	468	3	215	40	258	726

TABLE No. 4.1—(Contd.)
 Classification of the Unemployed persons (Non-freshers and Freshers) according to Occupation prior to Loss of Employment and Age, Education, Sex, and Marital Status.

Sex & Marital condition	Occupational Grade											Total Non-freshers	XIII Unemployed	Educands	Non-earners	Total Freshers	Total Unemployed
	I Unskilled Manual work	XIV Cultivators	II Skilled Manual work	III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	IV Small Businesses	V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	VI Clerks & Shop Assistants	VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	VII Medium Businesses	IX Higher Professions and Salaried Posts	X Service—Details, not stated						
Male—unmarried	53	8	20	8	5	31	7	5	1	—	5	143	1	174	28	203	346
Male—married	62	6	38	16	19	39	17	17	4	5	8	231	—	15	5	20	251
Male—widowed	7	—	2	1	3	2	5	2	1	—	3	26	—	—	—	—	26
Male—separated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female—unmarried	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	7	2	19	1	22	29
Female—married	24	1	1	4	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	34	—	7	3	10	44
Female—widow	16	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	24	—	—	1	1	25
Female—separated	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	2	5
Total	163	15	66	31	28	72	32	27	6	5	18	468	3	215	40	258	726

UNEMPLOYMENT

Among the freshers the illiterates were only 5 per cent. About 22 per cent were matriculates, 3 per cent graduates and less than 1 per cent had high technical qualifications. Among the non-freshers 28 per cent were illiterates, 6 per cent matriculates, less than 2 per cent graduates and only one-fifth of 1 per cent had high technical qualifications.

Among all the unemployed persons 14 per cent were females. The percentage was only slightly different among the non-freshers and freshers. Nearly 90 per cent of the total freshers were unmarried. Among the non-freshers 36 per cent of the males were unmarried and 58 per cent married, the rest being widowers. Half the females among non-freshers were married, about 35 per cent were widows and 10 per cent unmarried. The rest had been married but separated from their husbands.

A distribution of the unemployed according to the occupations previous to the loss of employment and the duration of unemployment is presented in Table 4.2 separately for freshers and non-freshers.

Of the total non-freshers nearly 36 per cent were concentrated in the unskilled occupations, while about 15 per cent each were found in the skilled and highly-skilled groups of occupations. About 7 per cent each were found in the lowest professions and as clerks and shop assistants.

The data regarding the duration of unemployment in the case of these persons showed that about 20 per cent had been unemployed for between 4 and 10 years. Perhaps there was some degree of exaggeration in stating the durations in such cases. In a few cases we were genuinely doubtful about the veracity of the statements. It was doubtful whether they were actively looking for work and were thus 'unemployed' according to our definition. We had, however, not sufficient information to eliminate them. We have, therefore, retained them. This should be borne in mind in reading the comments that follow.

Among the freshers, 55 per cent had been unemployed for a period of more than 6 months and less than 2 years, about 15 per cent had been unemployed for between 2 and 3 years, about 9 per cent had started looking for work during 6 months preceding the survey. Among the non-freshers, 21 per cent had lost their jobs during 3 months preceding the survey, nearly 36 per cent had been rendered unemployed in the period 6 months to 2 years preceding the survey. About 28 per cent had been unemployed for a period of 2 to 10 years.

TABLE No. 4.2

Unemployed persons (Non-freshers and Freshers) classified according to Occupation prior to loss of employment and duration of present unemployment. (All Wards).

Duration of unemployment	I Unskilled Manual work	XIV Cultivators	II Skilled Manual work	III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	IV Small Businesses	V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	VI Clerks & Shop Assistants	VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	VIII Medium Businesses	IX Higher Professions and Salaried Posts	X Service—Details, not stated	Total Non-freshers	XIII Unemployed	Educands	Non-earners	Total Freshers	Total Unemployed
Upto 3 months	43	4	18	6	1	15	6	3	—	1	4	101	—	10	—	10	111
4 to 6 months	16	2	7	4	4	15	6	1	1	1	2	59	—	12	1	13	72
6 months 1 year	32	1	14	5	6	13	1	4	1	—	2	79	—	58	8	66	145
1— 2 years	32	2	13	6	8	12	8	3	2	—	3	94	3	64	10	77	171
2— 3 years	13	2	7	5	1	8	3	2	—	—	1	42	—	31	7	38	80
4— 6 years	23	—	3	2	4	6	3	3	—	1	2	47	—	28	8	36	83
7—10 years	9	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	2	2	2	41	—	3	5	13	54
11—15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
16 years & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	1	2	5
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3
TOTAL	168	15	66	31	28	72	32	27	6	5	18	468	3	215	40	258	726

3. *Unemployed and Communities* :—Table 4.3 presents the distribution of the unemployed by broad community groups together with the total number of earners (including the unemployed) in those community groups.

TABLE No. 4.3.

Unemployed (freshers and non-freshers) classified by broad caste groups and the total number of earners (including unemployed) in those groups. (All Wards)

Caste	Earners 1	Unemployed		Total Earners including Unemployed 4	% col. of 2,3 to col. 4.
		Non- freshers 2	Freshers 3		
Marathas	1,638	106	43	1,787	8.3
Brahmins	1,361	75	59	1,495	8.9
Mahars	475	47	19	541	12.2
Other Depressed Classes	502	33	14	549	10.4
Artisan Group I	284	21	9	314	9.5
Artisan Group II	213	14	9	236	9.7
Weaving Castes	250	7	2	259	3.5
Other Hindus	1,740	81	51	1,872	7.0
Muhommedans	654	50	26	730	10.4
Christians	283	29	21	333	15.0
Others	50	5	5	60	16.7
Total	7,450	468	258	8,176	8.9

Of the non-freshers 22 per cent were Marathas, 16 per cent Brahmins, about 10 per cent each Mahars and Muhommedans, 9 per cent Depressed classes other than Mahars and 6 per cent Christians. Among the freshers 17 per cent came from the Marathas and 25 per cent from Brahmins, about 10 per cent from Muhommedans, 8 per cent from Christians, 7 per cent from Mahars and 5 per cent from the Depressed classes other than Mahars.

The incidence of unemployment was heavy among Christians and Artisan Group I. Next to them came Mahars and Muhommedans. The incidence was fairly equal among Brahmins and Marathas and Depressed classes other than Mahars. Among weaving castes it was relatively low.

4. *Families with unemployed persons* :—Table 4.4 gives the number of unemployed persons in families in different community groups. Comment has already been made on the incidence of unemployment in different communities by relating the number of unemployed to the total number of earners in them. Attention is here sought to be directed to the proportion of families in each community

TABLE No. 4.4.

Classification of families with unemployed persons according to caste and the number of unemployed persons in these families. (All Wards).

Caste	Number of families with the following number of unemployed persons in them.				Total No. of families with unemployed persons	Total No. of unemployed persons in these families
	One	Two	Three	Four		
1. Marathas	122	9	3	—	134	149
2. Brahmans	93	11	2	—	106	121
3. Artisan Groups I & II	29	9	2	—	40	53
4. Depressed classes	78	13	3	—	94	113
5. Other Hindus	96	5	3	—	104	115
6. Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	13	2	—	—	15	17
7. Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs	11	3	1	—	15	20
8. Muhommedans	45	12	3	—	60	78
9. Christians	28	7	—	2	37	50
10. Parsis & Jews	2	2	—	1	5	10
Total	517	73	17	3	608	726

group which carried the load of one or more unemployed persons. Families with one unemployed person formed nearly 17 per cent of the total among South Indians. Among the Christians though the proportion of such families was about 12 per cent, 3 per cent more families had 2 unemployed persons each and two families 4 unemployed each. The percentage of families with one unemployed person was between 9 and 12 among Marathas, Brahmans, Artisan Group I, Depressed classes, Other Hindus and Muhommedans. In almost all these communities there were families with 2 unemployed each and their proportion ranged between 1 and 2 per cent in most. In only 16 families in the sample there were 3 unemployed each, 3 each being from the Marathas, the Depressed classes and the Muhommedans and one each from the Brahmans, Artisan Groups I and II South Indians and Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs.

5. *Causes of Unemployment* :—Table 4.5 gives the occupational distribution, according to occupation prior to unemployment of non-freshers classified by the reasons for the loss of their former employment, as reported by them. In the case of the 258 freshers in the sample there had been no loss of employment as they were seeking employment for the first time. They had remained unemployed because they had been unable to find employment or alternatively, they had not come across employment opportunities during the period over which they were actively looking for them.

TABLE No. 4.5.

Unemployed (non-freshers) classified by their occupation previous to the loss of employment and the reported reasons for that loss. (All Wards).

Reported Reasons for Loss of employment	Duration of unemployment .									Total
	upto-3 months	4-6 months	One year	Two years.	2-3 years	4-5 years	6-10 years	11-15 years	16 years & more	
1. Retrenchment	36	16	21	29	15	18	12	—	1	148
2. Slack business	11	10	9	14	6	4	5	—	—	59
3. Unqualified	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	5
4. Resigned	7	2	3	3	2	1	2	—	—	20
5. Illness	13	6	9	9	7	5	7	—	1	57
6. Closure of the employing concern	12	11	10	11	2	6	3	1	—	56
7. Inability to get a job	13	8	13	19	7	7	5	—	—	72
8. Retired	—	—	4	2	3	2	1	—	1	13
9. Lost job due to differences with employer	4	1	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	11
10. Refugees	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	5
11. Shortage of capital	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
12. Other Reasons	5	3	4	—	—	1	2	1	—	16
Total	101	59	79	94	42	47	41	2	3	468

The causes of unemployment in the case of non-freshers as reported by them can be broadly said to be falling in three categories : (1) Those that had been retrenched by their employers because the business or work was slow or slack, their employers possibly continuing to work their establishments with a smaller staff or by themselves with no hired hands. Nearly 43 per cent of the non-freshers had thus been retrenched. The incidence was heaviest in occupational Grades I, II and V. (2) About 11 per cent had lost their jobs because the offices, shops or establishments in which they were employed had folded up or had ceased to exist. Here also the incidence was heaviest in occupational Grades I, II and V. (3) In this group can be put those who lost their previous employment, not mainly through the action of the employer. Twelve per cent of the non-freshers, for example, had lost their employment because they had fallen ill, about 4 per cent had resigned their jobs and about 2 per cent had quarrelled with their employers and left. Besides these, about 4 per cent of the non-freshers were casual workers and could not find employment. About 1 per cent were refugees from Pakistan. About 3 per cent had retired at the prescribed age from their

previous jobs and were seeking employment elsewhere. The rest had not stated specifically the reasons for the loss of their employment.

The analysis by causes as reported broadly indicated that retrenchment and folding up of establishments had been mainly responsible for the growth of unemployment. A very large proportion of those rendered unemployed were found to be previously employed in unskilled, skilled and highly skilled manual work.

6. *Unemployed and the Employment Exchange* :—In order to find out how far the facilities afforded by the Employment Exchanges were availed of by the unemployed persons we asked the unemployed in the sample families whether they had registered at the Employment Exchange and if they had not what were the reasons. Table 4.6 presents the information for freshers and non-freshers in the sample.

Taking freshers and non-freshers together nearly 48 per cent had registered at the Employment Exchange. The proportion of registrants was 41 per cent among non-freshers and 50 per cent among freshers. If we assume that the extent of unemployment was correctly reflected by our family sample data, the Employment Exchange, it can be said, registered a little less than half of the total unemployment in the area concerned and that under-registration was slightly more in regard to non-freshers than in regard to freshers.

Apart from this quantitative estimate of under-registration of the unemployed at the Employment Exchange it would be useful to get some idea of the degree of it in the different occupation categories so as to find out in which occupations the underregistration was relatively more or less. Table 4.6 also supplies the necessary information. Obviously we can take into account the non-freshers only for this purpose. Among them if we examine the proportion of those in each occupational grade who had registered at the Employment Exchange we find that it was lowest in Grade IV, with Grades I and VIII following in order of magnitude. The highest proportion was in Grade II followed by Grades V, IX and VI. Broadly speaking, those in unskilled work and small and medium business previously, tended to be more underregistered than those who were in lowest administrative posts, highly skilled and clerical work.

About 14 per cent of the total unemployed did not supply any information on this point. Our impression is that they did not really know about the Employment Exchange; only they did not say

TABLE No. 4.6.

Distribution of the Unemployed (Freshers and non-freshers) according to the Occupation prior to loss of employment and reported reasons for not registering at the Employment Exchange. (All Wards)

Occupation prior to loss of employment	Registered at the Employment Exchange	Not registered because								Total	
		Does not know about the Employment Exchange	Thinks it is of no use	Feels that it is not possible to register for the desired occupation	Uncertainty about the present job	Had registered but did not continue registration	Intends to do business	Overage or underage	Only recently unemployed		Not stated
<i>Non-freshers :</i>											
I Unskilled Manual Work	52	64	15	1	—	1	3	5	1	26	168
II Skilled Manual Work	26	18	4	—	2	2	1	3	—	10	66
III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	22	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	31
IV Small Businesses	6	4	2	—	—	—	10	4	—	2	28
V Highly skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	41	12	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	12	72
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	17	2	4	—	1	1	1	1	1	4	32
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, & Secondary Teachers, etc.	12	2	5	—	—	—	1	2	—	5	27
VIII Medium Businesses	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	6
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5

TABLE No. 4.6—(Contd.)

Distribution of the Unemployed (Freshers and non-freshers) according to the Occupation prior to loss of employment and reported reasons for not registering at the Employment Exchange. (All Wards)

Occupation prior to loss of employment	Registered at the Employment Exchange	Not registered because									Total
		Does not know about the Employment Exchange	Thinks it is of no use	Feels that it is not possible to register for the desired occupation	Uncertainty about the present job	Had registered but did not continue registration	Intends to do business	Overage or underage	Only recently unemployed	Not stated	
XIV Cultivators	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	16
Details not stated	7	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	18
Total	194	116	36	4	3	4	20	16	4	71	468
<i>Freshers :</i>											
XIII Unemployed	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Educands	132	26	9	5	—	4	3	2	8	26	215
Not working	15	9	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	40
Total	150	35	15	5	—	4	3	4	8	34	258
Total Unemployed	344	151	51	9	3	8	23	20	12	105	726

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so as some others frankly did. If we treat them as such, we find that among the unemployed as a whole nearly one-third did not know about the Employment Exchanges or the facilities offered by them. Their proportion among non-freshers was higher at 40 per cent than among freshers, which was 27 per cent. Between 6 and 7 per cent of the unemployed, freshers and non-freshers, had not registered at the Exchange because they were convinced of its uselessness. About one per cent among non-freshers and freshers had registered in the past but had not renewed their registration. In the remaining, a sizeable group of about 4 per cent among the non-freshers, had not registered because they wanted to start a business of their own and to become self-employed rather than employees. Among the rest a few were going to register; a few were either too old or too young and had not therefore registered.

7. *Unemployed and relation categories* :—Table 4.7 gives the distribution of unemployed persons according to their relation with the heads of their families, separately for freshers and non-freshers. About half the freshers were sons of heads of families, a little less than one-fifth brothers and about one-eighth other male relatives. Only 16 or 6 per cent were heads of families themselves. Among the non-freshers, however, 36 per cent were male heads of families and 5 per cent female heads of families, i.e. they were mainly responsible for the support of their families. A further one-fourth were sons of heads of families, 16 per cent brothers and 5 per cent other male relatives.

8. *The unemployed and their future* :—In the questionnaire Question Nos. 68 to 72 were directed towards assessing the expectations, hopes, readiness to migrate or to change occupation, etc. of the unemployed. We tried to ascertain whether they would like to get employment in their old profession or in any other profession which they were ready to learn. Secondly, whether they would like to have employment in Poona or outside either in urban or rural places. The information gathered is dealt with below separately for freshers and non-freshers.

Only 10 per cent of the freshers were not prepared to go out of Poona for employment; a slightly larger number was ready to go anywhere. About 5 per cent were ready to go out of Poona to any urban area. The rest, i.e. 72 per cent, did not give any reply to the question. Among the non-freshers 36 per cent were not ready to go out of Poona even if they got employment in their old occupation; 48 per cent were ready to go anywhere. 11 per cent more were ready to go out of Poona to any urban area. Only about 4 per cent did not express any opinion in the matter. As between the freshers

TABLE No. 4.7.

Distribution of the Unemployds (non-freshers and freshers) into relation categories and Occupation prior to loss of Employment.
(All Wards)

Relation with the Head of the Family	Occupation prior to loss of employment.															Total Unemployed	
	I Unskilled Manual Work	XIV Cultivators	II Skilled Manual Work	III Lowest Professions, Administra- tive Posts, Primary Teachers	IV Small Businesses	V Highly Skilled & Supervisory & Manual Work	VI Clerks & Shop Assistants	VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	VIII Medium Businesses	IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	Service-details not stated	Total Non-freshers	XIII Unemployed	Educands	Non-earners		Total Freshers
Male head of the family	39	2	33	6	13	27	16	18	5	4	5	168	—	15	1	16	184
Husband	4	—	2	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	14	—	—	1	1	15
Father	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Son	45	1	13	11	7	23	7	—	—	—	7	115	1	110	17	128	243
Brother	22	3	3	5	3	18	3	5	1	—	2	75	—	38	10	48	123
Other Male relations	11	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	24	—	27	3	30	54
Female head of the Family	13	—	4	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	23	—	—	—	—	23
Wife	14	—	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	20	—	5	3	8	28
Mother	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Daughter	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	13	2	17	23
Sister	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	6	—	5	1	6	12
Other Female relations.	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	2	2	4	13
Total	168	15	66	31	28	72	32	27	6	5	18	468	3	215	40	258	726

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and the non-freshers it appeared that the latter entertained more definite attitudes towards all the alternatives.

The freshers had no definite opinion or, rather they could not have had any opinion, whether they would prefer employment in their old occupation or a new one simply because they were seeking employment for the first time and had no previous occupations. About 54 per cent of the non-freshers reported that they would prefer to be employed in their old occupations. Only about 10 per cent wanted employment in other occupations but 28 per cent were prepared to be employed either in the old or any other occupation. They wanted employment of some kind. Only about 8 per cent of the non-freshers could not give any definite reply in this regard. It was understandable in the case of the non-freshers that a large majority of them should have preferred to be employed in the occupations with which they were familiar and in which they had worked before. Most of those, however, who said that they wanted to change their occupation did not seem to have expressed that opinion for any definite reason because they gave no reasons for their desire to change.

If we examine the responses to the Question Nos. 69 and 70 regarding their willingness and economic possibility of undergoing some training for a new occupation we find that one-fifth of the non-freshers were not ready to undergo any further training and 57 per cent could not give any reply to this question. Only 6 per cent were ready and could afford to undergo training for a new profession. 17 per cent were ready to be trained but were not in a position to do so on their own because of economic circumstances. If the age distributions of these groups are examined we find that the two groups willing to undergo training proportionately contained markedly smaller number of persons above 35 years of age than in the other two groups. Among the freshers 13 per cent were not ready to train themselves for any other work than they were already qualified for. 46 per cent were ready to be trained but could not economically afford it. In their case, of course, training for a different occupation meant learning something other than what they had learned as educands. Slightly more than 15 per cent were ready and could afford to train themselves for a different occupation from the one they were trained for before. A quarter of the freshers had no opinion to express in this connection.

9. *Comparison with Unemployment in the 1937 Survey* :—
The present survey covered a larger area than the 1937 Survey. By the 'unemployed' in that survey was meant, a person who had been employed before but was not employed at the time of

the survey and excluded those who were seeking employment for the first time. We can only compare the non-freshers among the unemployed enumerated in the first group of wards in the present survey with the unemployed in the 1937 Survey.¹

In the 1937 Survey the sample consisted of 4,529 families. The total number of earners in these families including the unemployed, was 5,829 and the unemployed persons numbered 172 or 3 per cent of the total earners. 163 of these were adult males forming 3.4 per cent of the total adult male earners. Of the unemployed 47 were illiterate and 125 literate among whom 35 were literate in English. A classification of the unemployed by their occupations previous to unemployment could not be provided because their previous occupations had not been noted. It was however possible to locate the incidence of unemployment among the major caste groups. The incidence was heaviest among the Depressed classes. Mahars, who constituted the largest group among these, were represented in the sample by 184 families. Among these there were 12 unemployed persons, or 5 per cent of the total earners in the 184 families. There were 144 families belonging to other Depressed classes in the sample with 12 unemployed persons or 6 per cent of the total earners. Next to these two, the incidence of unemployment was rather marked among Brahmins, weaving castes and the Artisan Groups I and II. In all these three groups the unemployed formed 3.5 per cent of the total earners in them. In contrast with these barbers, potters, washermen, etc. showed no or little unemployment.

There were 6099 earners (including non-fresher unemployed) in the comparable area in the present survey and the unemployed (non-freshers) were 359 or 6 per cent as compared with only 3 per cent revealed by the 1937 Survey. Of these 14 per cent were females as against 5 per cent in the 1937 Survey. A little more than 25 per cent were illiterates as against 27 per cent in the 1937 Survey revealing very little change.

Information regarding the incidence of unemployment among different communities as revealed by the present and the 1937 Survey is presented in Table 4.8. Except among the weaving castes the situation was worse in all others at the time of the present survey than in 1937. As in the 1937 Survey the Mahars and the other Depressed classes were subjected to the heaviest incidence in the present survey but, unlike at the 1937 Survey, the incidence was also equally heavy among Muhommedans, Christians and Artisan Group I.

1. Poona—Part II, p. 85.

TABLE No. 4.8.

Incidence of Unemployment in different communities in 1937 and 1954.

Community	Percentage of unemployed to total earners (including unemployed non-freshers only) in each community group.	
	1937 Survey	In Comparable Area from the Present Survey (1954)
Mahars	5.0	9.8
Artisan Group I	3.5	8.9
Brahmins	6.0	5.7
Weaving castes	—	2.9
Other Depressed classes	—	8.1
Marathas	—	8.0
Muhommedans	—	7.9
Christians	—	9.6

10. *Partial Unemployment* :—An unemployed person was defined for the purposes of this survey as one who was without employment of any kind and who was actively seeking it. Those who had temporary or part-time employment were by definition treated as employed. We were aware that this dichotomy was rather simple and that it effectively concealed the partial unemployment of the employed persons. In order to collect information regarding this kind of 'unemployment within employment' and if possible to try to measure its incidence we initially classified the employed into four distinct classes in the questionnaire itself and collected the information regarding the state of employment for each separately by devising questions appropriate to each class of the employed persons. The four classes were : (A) salaried persons, i.e. who were paid a time rate generally and who had a fixed employer, (B) casual workers, i.e. those who generally had no fixed employer and were paid a time or a piece rate when employed, (C) self-employed, i.e. those who worked on their own and did not hire anybody from outside the family; who did either wage work mainly or who produced certain articles on their own and sold them; who had shops and businesses of their own to operate, (D) employers i.e. those who hired people outside the family to work in their own establishments and who were entrepreneurs in the real sense. Quite obviously there was no point in collecting further detailed employment data regarding persons in classes A and D, because those getting a salary were paid for the whole period and could not be strictly described as unemployed during anytime they were employed. Weekly, fortnightly or monthly salary was essentially a time-rate fixed for the whole

period and over that period they had to be considered as fully employed for the purposes of this inquiry. In regard to employers, class (D), again this question did not arise.

In regard to the persons in class (C) the problem was a little complicated. The artisans among them were self-employed, yet some of them did wage-work only and did not get enough work during, say, a month to keep them fully employed. In the case of traders and shop keepers one could speak of adequate or inadequate business or turnover during a period. The case of artisans who worked on their own and did not mainly do wage-work was similar to that of the traders. It was, however, necessary to gather information, if possible, regarding partial unemployment in regard to at least a section of the persons in this class. How we attacked the problem is discussed in greater detail later. The problem was more clear cut in the case of casual workers of class (B) because all of them sought casual employment; they were generally not attached to an employer; they were paid either a time-rate for the period for which they were employed and a piece rate if they were employed for a specific piece of work.

We now go on to present the data that we gathered in regard to class (B) and (C) of the employed persons. We firstly indicate the nature of the problem in each case, the manner in which we sought to meet it in the questionnaire, the data we were able to gather, their evaluation and the light they throw on the problem of partial unemployment.

In regard to employed persons in class (B) i.e. casual workers, as remarked earlier, the problem was clear cut. We had to decide the period over which we should seek information regarding the number of days on which a casual worker could get work, and the days on which he could not, even though he actively sought it, as also the number of days on which he did not seek work of his own free choice or because he was ill and temporarily incapacitated. From our experience, we were convinced that such information, if it was to be reliable, had to be related to an immediate past period which was not so long as the details about which could not be easily remembered by the ignorant and illiterate persons who mainly constituted the class of casual workers. We decided, therefore, to restrict our inquiry regarding those details only to the month immediately preceding the one in which the family questionnaire was filled in. For this month we recorded the number of days on which the person concerned worked or was employed, the days on which he voluntarily

did not or could not work¹ and the days on which he was unemployed because he could not get work though he actively sought it.

In presenting the data in an intelligible and significant manner, it was necessary to relate the days of involuntary unemployment to the days on which the person was actively seeking employment. The summary statement below presents the casual workers in the unskilled, skilled and highly skilled categories classified according to the percentage of days on which they were employed to the total days on which work was actively sought by them during the preceding month. This involved elaborate calculations for each case had to be considered individually. The results are summarised in Table 4.9.

Of the total of 890 casual workers in the sample 76 per cent were unskilled, 18 per cent skilled and about 5 per cent highly skilled. At the two ends of the columns we get the extreme and the clear cut cases of those who were fully employed during the preceding month i.e. 100 per cent and those who could not get work on any of the days on which they were actively seeking it during that month. There were only a few cases in the latter category accounting for about 2 per cent of the total casual workers. None of them was a highly skilled worker. In the whole group the percentage of those fully employed was about 56 per cent i.e. the rest were only partially employed. About 19 per cent did not get work on more than half the days on which they actively sought it; 14 per cent could find work on 60 to 70 per cent of the days on which they were actively looking for it and the remaining 11 per cent on 80 to 90 per cent days.²

1. Casual workers could not work on some days because they were ill or indisposed. In some cases, however, we met with a different type of phenomenon. Some casual workers were attached to particular trades or shops or establishments and did not do or seek work in other trades or shops and establishments. Under the provisions of the Shops and Establishments Act, in force at the time of our survey, all trades, shops and establishments had to compulsorily have a weekly holiday. Naturally on these holidays the casual workers attached to them, could not work. Though this idleness was partly enforced it was also partly due to their unwillingness to seek or do any other work on these days. We have, in our calculations, included all such days in 'the days on which he could not work'.

2. This and Table 4.10 perhaps illustrate from another angle the following observations on the survey results in Puerto Rico of Fernando Sierra Berdecia and A. J. Jaffe: "In our opinion, there is no uniquely correct measurement of under-employment or partial employment. Rather, there is a continuum ranging from none or little employment to the fullest employment conceivable; this continuum can be cut at any point desired, to divide the "employed" between the "fully" and the "under" employed." The Concept and Measurement of Under-employment, *Monthly Labour Review*, U.S. Department of Labour, March 1955.

TABLE No. 4.9.

Distribution of casual workers according to occupation and the proportion of days on which they were employed to the total days on which they were seeking employment.

Occupational Grades	Percentage											Total
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	
I. Unskilled Manual Work												
Agricultural Labourers	1	—	1	3	2	7	1	7	1	4	32	59
Labourers engaged in building Construction.	3	—	—	—	14	18	20	9	4	1	19	88
Bidi workers	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	1	15	206	228
Coolies and Sundry workers	3	—	2	2	5	20	7	18	13	12	77	159
Others from Grade I	4	1	4	3	5	12	3	23	4	9	76	144
Total for Grade I	11	1	7	8	26	59	35	57	23	41	410	678
II Skilled Manual Work.												
Carpenters	1	—	1	3	5	9	—	11	2	2	10	44
Masons	4	—	—	1	2	7	—	5	3	4	9	35
Handloom weavers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10	11
Others from Grade II	—	—	—	—	3	10	2	3	6	6	24	69
Total for Grade II	5	—	1	4	10	26	2	25	11	12	63	159
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work.												
Tailors	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	14	19
Others from Grade V	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	3	7	22
Total for Grade V	—	—	1	1	1	4	2	4	3	4	21	41
Other workers	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	12
Total Casual Workers	16	1	9	14	38	89	39	87	38	57	502	890

The situation of the sub-categories of casual workers shows some marked features. The percentage of the fully employed persons was the lowest among skilled workers, being about 40; it was higher, 51 per cent, among highly skilled workers and the highest, 60 per cent, among the unskilled workers. The incidence of partial unemployment was the heaviest among the skilled workers. It was also much more acute in this group than in the other two in terms of intensity; for while only about 8 per cent of the workers among the unskilled and the highly skilled were able to find employment on 40 per cent or less of days on which they actively looked for it, this percentage was more than 30 per cent in the skilled group.

An examination of the data relating to individual occupations within the above categories points up some interesting patterns of partial unemployment. While only 10 per cent of the *bidi* workers suffered from partial unemployment, their proportions among agricultural labourers, coolies and workers in the building industry were 45 per cent, 52 per cent and 79 per cent respectively. In the skilled category almost all weavers were fully employed but only one-fifth of the carpenters and masons were so employed. A little less than 30 per cent of the tailors in the highly skilled category suffered from partial employment.

As has been indicated above the data regarding the days on which a person was employed, etc. related to the month immediately preceding the one in which the questionnaire of the family of which the person concerned was a member, was filled in. The work of the survey was begun in May and ended in August. The information presented above, therefore, relates to April, May, June and July. From the point of view of casual employment they cannot be considered as abnormal months. A part of June and July may be considered as rather slack because of rains but April and May as the last summer months can be considered equally brisk. So that there is a good balancing in the period as a whole and as such, for our purposes, we can regard it as a normal period from the point of view of employment in the Poona area. The data presented above regarding partial unemployment may be considered fairly representative of conditions in Poona during the year.

The high incidence of partial unemployment among casual workers as a whole, and among the skilled workers in particular, was really alarming.

11. *Partial Unemployment in the 1937 Survey* :—By the re-tabulation of the data gathered in the 1937 Survey, it was possible to present a picture of partial unemployment of casual workers at that time and to compare it with the picture for the comparable area

as given by the present survey. These data in the 1937 Survey were gathered over a period of 18 months, from September 1936 to March 1938. As the period to which the data related was quite extensive all seasonal biases were likely to be ironed out in the total.

There were 1,128 casual workers in the 1937 Survey. Of these 50 per cent were unskilled, 31 per cent skilled and a little less than 3 per cent highly skilled. The percentage of those who secured employment on all the days they sought, it was about 67-68 among unskilled and highly skilled workers and 56 among the skilled ones. The percentage of those who secured work on 50 to 90 per cent of the days on which they sought it was 29, 37 and 31 respectively among unskilled, skilled and highly skilled workers. Taken as a whole 65 per cent of the casual workers got employment on all days they sought it while 25 per cent got it only on 50 to 90 per cent of the days on which they sought it.

Table 4.10 presents data regarding partial unemployment of casual workers in the 1937 and the present survey for the comparable area. Even a cursory examination of the table will show that the incidence of partial unemployment was definitely greater at the time of the present survey than at that of the earlier one. The percentage of the "fully employed" (100 per cent) was slightly higher in 1937 than in 1954. The percentage of the partially employed who got work on 50-90 per cent of the days on which they actively sought it was about the same in both surveys. Taken together the picture in 1954 was one of increased incidence of partial unemployment.

Looking more closely into the data regarding the different categories of the casual workers we find that the situation in regard to the unskilled workers had not changed much. But in regard to skilled and highly skilled workers the proportion of the "fully employed" (100 per cent) had declined quite significantly and the percentage of those "partially employed" (50-90 per cent) was markedly higher in 1954 than in 1937.

This must be, however, related and modified in relation to the changes that appear to have taken place in the period between the surveys. A comparison of occupational distribution showed that while the percentage of unskilled workers had broadly remained unchanged that of skilled workers had declined by 4 per cent while that of highly skilled ones had increased by 4 per cent among total earners in the present survey. These were accompanied by a qualitative change that pervaded all the three categories i.e. the proportion of casual workers among the total in these classes had declined, though the decline was less marked among the highly skilled. In

TABLE No. 4.10.

Distribution of Casual Workers according to occupation and the proportion of days on which they were employed to the total days on which they were seeking employment.

Occupational Grade	Percentage											Total
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	
1937 Survey.												
I Unskilled Manual Work	2	2	2	5	5	33	15	70	48	30	452	664
II Skilled Manual Work	4	—	3	8	11	30	12	36	32	34	216	386
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	3	22	32
Other Work	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	45	46
Total	6	2	5	13	16	66	29	108	81	67	735	1128
1954 Survey—1st Group of Wards.												
I Unskilled Manual Work	5	1	6	3	11	35	13	39	16	32	358	519
II Skilled Manual Work	3	—	—	2	9	23	2	23	11	12	57	142
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	—	—	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	14	31
Other Work	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	8	11
Total	8	1	7	7	22	61	17	66	30	47	437	703

that class, however, the percentage of casual workers was very low being less than 7 per cent in both the surveys. The decrease in the proportion of casual workers in these classes indicates broadly that the employment in them was steadier in 1954 than in 1937. But the degree of partial unemployment among the casual workers in 1937 was definitely less than that among the casual workers of 1954.

12. *Partial Unemployment Among Self-employed persons:—* The case of the self-employed persons (Class C) was a patch of many colours and designs. This class included traders—small, medium and large—persons in lowest, intermediate and liberal professions and skilled, highly skilled and unskilled workers. Except in regard to the last group it was doubtful whether one could legitimately use the term “employment”. One could at best say “work”. As these persons again had establishments or shops in the case of traders, and were practitioners in the case of the liberal professions, one could describe these as open for and seeking business in their particular line. But how much business they got depended on several factors. The traders’ business and turnover depended upon the season, the purchasing power of their clientele, the size of the clientele, the prices of things they traded in, etc. Shops might have less than the full volume of business also because there were too many shops to share it. Again the volume of business in a particular shop might be less than was sufficient to feed adequately its owner because the capital investment was very small and the shop was incapable, with the given investment, to have a turnover which could give its owner enough. A trader or a businessman could not talk of whether he was fully employed; he could only make a statement regarding the state of his business. So, too a professional. A doctor’s earnings depended upon whether there was enough sickness around among people who were in a position to pay for the doctor’s services; a lawyer’s on whether there was enough litigation, etc. He could again talk only regarding the state of his business.

In regard to the artisans also the picture was mixed. Some of the artisans working on their own did only repair work or wage work. In their case it was quite correct and legitimate to talk about the number of days on which they got work. But those who in addition to wage work also produced certain articles and sold them an element of business was mixed in. In their case it was partly employment and partly the state of business.

We had to devise our questions to take account of all these complications. After a great deal of deliberation we decided again to seek, whatever information we wanted, pertaining to the immediately preceding month. We also decided to direct our questions

both to the state of employment and to that of business during last month as also to seek information regarding the level of earnings of the person in question in a month in which in his opinion he had full work. Question Nos. 48 to 51 were consequently devised. We found, however, that the information on the state of business was not supplied by all businessmen and professionals. The available data were found to be not very usable because in many cases the informant did not seem to have a clear idea of his peak monthly earnings during the year and identified it with earnings during last month. On these and other considerations we decided not to present those data but to present the data regarding the employment of unskilled, skilled and highly skilled workers only.

Table 4.11 presents data regarding the proportion of days on which the self-employed workers got employment (work) out of the total days on which they were ready to do business or were ready to work.

The percentage of those who secured employment (work), irrespective of whether it was adequate or not, on all the days they were open for business was 86 per cent among the unskilled, 70 among the skilled and 65 among the highly skilled workers. The percentage of those who got work on 50 to 90 per cent of the days on which they accepted work, was between 14 and 18 in all the three classes.

The occupation wise breakdown of the data shows that among the skilled self-employed workers the prevalence of partial unemployment was least among tonga and bullock cart drivers and fishermen. It was heaviest among painters, masons and carpenters. The auto-riksha drivers were a trifle badly off than the tonga and bullock cart drivers in this respect. A comparison of casual and self-employed persons in similar occupations is interesting. The self-employed handloom weavers suffered from greater partial unemployment than handloom weavers employed by others. Masons and carpenters of the two categories were on a par in this respect. Among the highly skilled workers about one-third of the goldsmiths and tailors suffered partial unemployment. The self-employed tailors were a trifle worse off than the tailors employed by others.

13. *Employment offered by the Employers—last year and this year* :—In the case of employers we were mainly interested in knowing whether there had been any fall in the employment offered by them over the previous year and by how much and in which lines it was located. Accordingly we noted the number of people employed in their establishments at the time of the inquiry and also at

TABLE No. 4.11.

Self-employed earners classified according to Occupation and proportion of days on which they got employment out of the total days on which they were ready to do business or to work.

Occupational Grade	Percentage											Total
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	
I Unskilled Manual Work	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	44	51
Total for Grade I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	44	51
II Skilled Manual Work												
Carpenters	—	—	—	—	2	6	1	6	2	3	14	34
Masons	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	4	12
Washermen	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	3	4	5	23	39
Barbers	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	28	32
Shoemakers	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	4	4	28	40
Tonga-drivers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	13	15
Bullock-cart drivers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	14	17
Tinmakers	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	1	14	22
Labourers engaged in whitewashing and painting buildings	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	1	3	12
Fishermen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
Auto-rikshaw drivers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	10	13
Handloom Weavers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	11	14
Others from Grade II	—	—	1	1	6	6	2	1	3	—	75	95
Total for Grade II	3	—	3	2	11	22	3	22	27	15	251	359
V. Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work												
Goldsmiths	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	2	22	33
Tailors	3	—	2	—	7	5	5	4	4	7	79	116
Others from Grade V	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	11	—	2	22	40
Total for Grade V	4	—	2	1	7	10	7	16	8	11	123	189
Total self-employed earners	7	—	5	3	18	32	10	40	38	28	418	599

the time one year previous to that. This gives us a comparative picture of the level of employment offered by these employers at the time of the survey and one year previous to it.

Of course this represents the picture only generally. Obviously the businesses that closed down and rendered men unemployed during the year would not figure in the above. The businesses started during the year would however come in. This would understate the employment offered by employing units in the sample during last year. For comparative purposes this can be partially compensated for. In collecting this information we were mainly dealing with the individuals, who were in the category of "employers". For our purposes, therefore, persons who were employers this year but were not so last year represented establishments started during the year, or expansion of activity during the year which necessitated the employment of hired labour outside the family. If these are excluded from the calculation of employment offered by employers at the time of the survey it will partially compensate the understatement of employment offered one year previous to it. Table 4.12 presents the relevant information.

The total number of earners falling in the category of employers was 519. However, 163 of them were working as partner, etc. in the same businesses as the remaining. When these are excluded the remaining 356 represent businesses or employing units in our sample which gave employment to persons outside the families of their owners. Below by employer we mean an employing unit. In Table 4.12 is presented the relevant data for these 356 establishments. A total of 1,902 persons were employed in the year of the survey by these employers, as compared with 1,877 in the previous year. If we exclude 14 employers who did not employ any persons outside the family in the previous year but employed 55 persons at the time of the survey, we find that the total employment had fallen by 30 over the year.

We must now proceed to make a closer examination of the data to look into the change in the volume of employment given by employing units over the year preceding the survey. Table 4.12 gives the distribution of employing units according to the number of persons employed by them at the time of the survey, classified by the number of persons employed by them in the previous year. In the case of an overwhelming proportion of employing units the employment offered by them had remained the same over the previous year. Only 53 employing units reported variations in the employments offered by them; 19 reported an increase and 34 a decrease. Of the 19 reporting increases 13 who were each employing

1 to 3 persons in the previous year, were each employing 2 to 4 persons at the time of the survey. Two employed 6 persons each this year as compared to 5 each in the previous year. Four employed 5, 8, 14 and 16 persons this year as compared to 3, 7, 8 and 15 persons respectively a year before. Of the 37 reporting a decrease in the employment offered by them over the previous year 24 had been employing 2-5 persons each previously but were at the time of the survey employing 1 to 3 persons each; 6 were employing 4 to 7 persons each as against 6 to 10 each last year. Five had been employing 15, 20, 20, 35 and 35 persons respectively but were employing 8, 10, 12, 18 and 18 persons only at the time of the survey. Three, who had been employing from 1-2 persons each last year were not employing any this year.

It is necessary to find out the occupations or industries to which these employers belonged in order to locate the decline and increase in employments offered by them. Of the 19 employing units who reported an increase in the number of people employed by them over the previous year 10 were in medium business, 3 in large business and 1 in small business; 2 were in skilled manual work and one in intermediate professions. Those who had emerged as employers during the year numbered 14. Of these 8 belonged to medium business, 3 to large business and 2 to small businesses and one was in highly skilled work. Of the 37 employing units who reported a decrease in the number of persons employed by them over the previous year 18 were in medium business, 9 in large business and 2 in smallest business; 5 were in skilled manual work and 3 in highly skilled work.

The decline in total employment over the previous year offered by the employing units in our sample was of a small magnitude, being about 2 per cent of the total employed by these units at the time of our survey. The decline was markedly higher among the large employing units. Fluctuations of employment were very largely concentrated in trading establishments, particularly of the medium class.

It is needless to mention that the employers included in the sample families were individuals and the above discussion relates only to employment offered by them. It does not deal with total employment because it excludes all institutional employers. The increase or decrease in the employment offered by these employers is not comparable with the increase in unemployment of non-freshers during the last year as computed from data regarding the duration of unemployment presented earlier.

CHANGING PATTERN

TABLE No. 4.12.

Employment offered by the Employers in the sample families at the time of the Survey and one year preceding the Survey.

		No. of persons employed during the year preceding the survey.												
	No. of persons employed at the time of the Survey													
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	100	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
2	4	71	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	—	3	27	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	—	2	4	18	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
5	—	—	1	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	—	—	—	—	2	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26-35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
36-50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
51-99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Uncertain	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No employee	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	106	88	38	25	8	14	7	8	7	7	2	2	2	

UNEMPLOYMENT

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TABLE No. 4.12—(Contd.)

Employment offered by the Employers in the sample families at the time of the Survey and one year preceding the Survey.

No. of persons employed during the year preceding the survey.											Un- cer- em- tain	No. em- ployee	Total
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21-25	26-35	36-50	51-99			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	118
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	85
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	36
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	3	2	—	1	1	4	2	4	2	7	—	18	356

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV

SURVEY OF A SAMPLE OF REGISTRANTS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF THE POONA EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

We decided to supplement the information presented so far by carrying out a separate inquiry regarding the unemployed registered at the Employment Exchange in Poona. The results of this survey are presented here. The account begins with a short description of how an Employment Exchange works and the terms that are used in the conduct of its affairs. This is intended to facilitate the understanding of some aspects of the data that are presented here. This account is largely given in the words in which the Employment Exchanges describe their own work.

The Employment Exchanges were first created in July 1945 to deal with the absorption into civilian employment of the demobilized defence personnel and war workers. During 1947 and 1948 their scope was gradually extended to all types of employment seekers all over the country. Originally their life was fixed at five years but it has since been extended.

An Employment Exchange—how it works? Only the citizens of India can register their names with the Employment Exchange.¹ The registration for employment assistance is not conditional on the availability of employment. In case of every applicant,² the Employment Exchange maintains one envelope called an Index Card.³ On this envelope, the necessary details regarding the person, such as his or her name, address, age, educational and technical qualifications, record of previous employment, occupation wanted and alternative occupation, minimum income expected, willingness to go outside and, if willing, limitations, etc. are entered. Inside this envelope all the relevant documents such as certificates, calls given, etc. are filed.

1. Employment Exchange means an establishment of the employment service which assists, without remuneration, employment seekers to secure suitable employment and employers to obtain suitable workmen and which carries out such other duties as may be assigned to it by the responsible authorities.

2. Applicant means a person, who having voluntarily registered at an employment exchange is eligible for employment and other assistance in accordance with prescribed procedure.

3. Index Card means an envelope made of stiff paper on which particulars pertaining to and action in respect of an applicant are recorded and inside which relevant documents are filed.

Every registrant is given a Trade Index Number¹ which is a styled symbol for the trade or occupation he is seeking. All the index cards are then arranged according to the Trade Index numbers and they are collectively called the Live Register.² The Trade Index number is allotted to the registrant, according to a *Guide to Occupational Classification* prepared by the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, Ministry of Labour. This guide is sufficiently elaborate and helps a good deal in standardizing the classification of occupations..

Every applicant, after registration³ is given a registration card which contains his name, occupation, Register Number, Trade Index number and date of registration. It also includes the date before which registration shall be renewed. Renewal means extension of the period for which the registration is valid. This renewal is generally to be made every two months and can be done either personally or by post. Failure to renew registration by the due date is called the lapsing of the registration and the Index Card in such a case is transferred to the Dead Register.⁴ The applicant can however re-register and the old Index Card and Registration Card can be used after entering on them the date of re-registration.⁵

When an employer approaches the Employment Exchange for recruiting suitable persons registered with it the necessary particulars pertaining to his demand for workmen are noted on an Order Card⁶ at the Employment Exchange. Then for submitting names of registered persons to the employer a selection is made by an officer of the Exchange after personally examining the appro-

1. Trade Index number means a styled symbol allotted to trade or occupation with a view to facilitating registration, submission and statistical work.

2. Live Register means a collection of Index Cards pertaining to applicants who, as far as an Employment Exchange is aware, are in need of employment assistance.

3. Registration means an act of recording on an Index Card and in the Record of Registration, particulars of an employment seeker with a view to placing him in employment.

4. Dead Register means a collection of Index Cards which have been transferred from the Live Register according to the prescribed procedure because the applicants concerned are apparently, no longer in need of employment assistance.

5. Re-registration means the registration of an employment seeker who (i) was previously registered at the Employment Exchange, but whose Index Card had, in accordance with the approved procedure been transferred to the Dead Register or (ii) was previously registered at another Exchange.

6. Order Card means an envelope made of stiff paper on which particulars pertaining to and action in respect of an employer's demand for workmen, are recorded and inside which relevant papers can be filed.

appropriate sections of the Live Register. Within the limitations prescribed by the employer, the best qualified applicants are selected. In this selection the priorities laid down by the Government of India and any other special orders affecting such submission,¹ from time to time are taken into account. The following was the priority list as laid down by the Government of India at the time of our inquiry.

(a) Central Government employees retrenched or declared surplus as a result of the recommendations of Economy Unit of the Government of India.

(b) Permanent displaced Government servants from N.W. F.P., Baluchistan, and Sind.

(c) Central Government servants retrenched due to normal reduction in establishments but otherwise than on the recommendations of the Economy Unit, as well as the employees of the Rationing and Civil Supplies Department in various states in India who have been or are likely to be retrenched on account of abolition of rationing in India.

(d) Temporary displaced Government servants from N.W. F.P., Baluchistan, and displaced persons from East Pakistan.

(e) Displaced employees of States which have acceded to Pakistan and of local bodies in Pakistan as well as Indian ex-employees of Government of Burma.

(f) Others.

It is quite obvious from this that the ordinary local employment seekers have possibly the lowest priority though they constitute the major part of the registrants.

If on the Live Register, there are more applicants, equally suitable for the vacancy than are required then those who have been the longest continuously on the Live Register have the higher priority of being submitted. While selecting applicants, consideration is also given to those in respect of whom an alternative occupation has been recorded.

The Index Cards of registrants which seem to satisfy the requirements of the vacancy are subjected to a very close examination and after each card has been considered individually the final choice is made. If, however, applicants who fully satisfy the requirements of the employer are not available and permission for vacancy clearing has not been given or has not proved successful,

1. Submission means an introduction of an applicant or the forwarding of his particulars to an employer for consideration against a notified vacancy.

College Schools

37	4.	20	4000
51	22	75	15,000

the employer, whenever possible, is asked whether person or persons with lesser qualifications might be submitted.

Unless the employer has already specified the number to be submitted and subject to availability of suitable candidates, submission is made as follows :—

<i>No. of vacancies.</i>	<i>No. of submissions.</i>
(1) For other than unskilled work.	
1 or 2	Seven times the number of vacancies.
3 or 4	Five times the number. "
5 and above.	Four times the number. "
(2) Unskilled work.	
1 to 4	Four times the number. "
5 and above.	Three times the number. "

Applicants who are considered suitable for submission are as a rule and when time permits called for interview at the Employment Exchange before they are sent to the employer. Each applicant finally selected for submission against a vacancy is given an Introduction Card and advised to report to the employer for interview.

The Survey: Sample:—The Employment Exchange at Poona is a sub-regional office for the three districts of Poona, North Satara and Ahmednagar. As the enquiry was to be restricted to the registrants from the Poona Municipal Corporation and the Poona and Kirkee Cantonments, it was necessary to find out the total number of registrants from this area for selecting our sample. The number of registrants for each of these three districts, as well as for Dhond and Khadakwasla (both in Poona district) were available from the monthly returns for March 1954. The following statement shows the distribution of the total registrants at the end of March, 1954.

North Satara	1,791
Ahmednagar	1,293
Dhond and Khadakwasla.....	424
Rest of Poona District.....	11,118.
Total	14,626

As the Index Cards of registrants for the Poona City area were not kept separate from those of the Poona District, it was not possible to find out the exact number of registrants from the Poona Corporation and the Poona and Kirkee Cantonment areas. Of the total registrants in the Poona district, about 10,000 were likely to be from the Poona Municipal Corporation and the Poona and Kirkee Cantonment areas, according to the best estimate of the officers of the Employment Exchange. A 3 per cent random sample was drawn from the Index Cards for this inquiry by tak-

ing out each 33rd card from the Live Register of the rest of the Poona District. If the 33rd card happened to be from an area outside the area of our inquiry, the card immediately next to it that was from Poona Corporation and the Poona and Kirkee Cantonment areas was taken out. This would make our sample size slightly bigger than 3 per cent. As there was no occupational classification in a summary form available then, it was not possible to decide in advance the approximate number of registrants that should be taken up from each of the major trade or occupational classes. However, as all the Index Cards were arranged trade-index-wise, the sample represents all the major categories almost in proportion to their strengths in the different trades and occupations.

Our total sample as originally selected consisted of 291 persons. Out of these we could contact and obtain information from 216 persons only. Of the remaining 75, 48 had left Poona; 16 could not be traced because either their addresses were incomplete or they had left their old addresses and their new addresses could not be traced. The remaining 11 persons could not be contacted even though the investigator paid several visits to their places. This was mainly because they were to be found at home only at odd times. For example, one of them was employed in a printing press and attended a night school, so that he was not normally to be found at his residence. Another was a motor driver who spent most of his time at his employer's place.

We did not substitute other persons from the Employment Exchange's Live Register to take the place of these persons in the sample. We have therefore to raise and answer the question how far the failure to get information from the 75 persons in the originally selected sample affects the representative character of the remaining sample whose data we will be presenting here. The only way to answer the question is to examine whether the composition of these 75 persons had any very marked peculiarities which distinguished them sharply from those that had been covered.

As described already the sample was drawn from the Index Cards of the Poona Employment Exchange which were classified and arranged occupation-wise. It is necessary in the first instance to see whether the distribution of the original sample as among the occupational categories was markedly different from that of the sample actually covered. The following were the distributions :—

Occupational category *	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Total
1. Original sample %	13.0	17.0	10.7	25.6	15.9	13.8	4.0	390
2. Actual sample %	15.3	17.2	10.2	24.7	13.0	16.8	2.8	215

* For a description of these see p. 333.

The largest differences in percentage distributions in different categories do not exceed 3. They are not significantly large to impair the representativeness of the sample, actually covered, at least in regard to the representation of different occupational categories. This cannot, however, be said about the age composition of those actually covered, because we found that nearly half of those who could not be covered from among those originally selected, belonged to the age group 21-25 years and a further one-fifth to the next age group, 26-30. As a result the age composition of the original and the actual samples differed rather markedly as can be seen from the following :—

Age Group-years	10-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51 and above
Original sample									
Number	2	72	114	46	28	16	7	2	3
%	0.7	24.8	39.4	15.9	9.6	5.5	2.4	0.7	1.0
Actual sample									
Number	2	68	75	31	19	10	7	2	1
%	0.9	31.6	34.9	14.4	8.8	4.7	3.2	1.0	0.5

In the actual sample, the age groups 21-25 and 31-35 are under-represented and the age group 16-20 has been over-represented.

Schedules and Investigation :—Three schedules were used for the purpose of this inquiry. The first schedule was a close copy of the Index Card maintained by the Employment Exchange for every registrant. This schedule was copied out for every registrant in the sample from his Index Card. The second schedule was the one which was used in the present survey of Poona and was used to get the details regarding the family of the registrant. The third schedule covered a number of items of which information was already obtained from the Employment Exchange, but it, in addition, covered some questions bearing on certain aspects of the problem not covered by the records of the Employment Exchange. The first schedule was not used at the time of the enquiry but was used as a means to check the information given by the informant in the personal interview.

The work of personally visiting all the registrants from the sample and filling in the two schedules was carried out by a Research Assistant who was entrusted with the inquiry completely. Though the sample was drawn in the first week of April, the work of investigation was begun in the middle August, 1954 due to the heavy pressure of the work of the present survey of Poona. This time lag

is responsible for certain features of the data presented below. These will be commented upon at appropriate places in the following.

Occupational Classification:—For the purpose of analysis of the data, the various occupations for which the registrants had registered have been grouped into seven categories as under :—

(1) Clerical freshers (2) Clerical others (3) Lower Professions like domestic servants (ayah, cook), compounders, nurses, packers. It also includes teachers (4) Labour (unskilled) (5) Lower administrative, educational and other office workers, e.g. peons, watchmen, sweepers, etc. (6) All semi-skilled and skilled workers (7) Others—not covered above such as businessmen, agriculturists, etc. In the following tables the registrants have been classified according to these occupational categories.

Out of the 215 informants nearly a quarter were “unskilled workers”, while more than 32 per cent were “clerical-freshers and others” taken together; 10 per cent were from “Lower professions” and 13 per cent “Others”.

Economic Status:—Perhaps the most striking feature of this enquiry was that out of the 216 registrants covered 114 i.e. about 52.7 per cent were found employed at the time of the enquiry while only 101 were found unemployed. One informant was not seeking any employment as he had joined college for further studies. He has, therefore, been excluded throughout and the conclusions refer mainly to two categories, those who were employed and those who were unemployed at the time of the inquiry.

The percentage of the employeds among the registered unemployeds was very high apparently but it should not be taken at its face value. Some of the cases in this category were of persons who had registered at the Exchange under a certificate of ‘no objection’ from their employers in order to better their prospects of securing better jobs than they were in. They were employed even when they registered at the Employment Exchange. These cases of the “declared employeds” will have to be excluded from the above. When we deduct them what remains are cases of ‘concealed employeds’ i.e. those who had declared themselves unemployed even though they were employed. But even among these we must exclude those who were found employed at the time of our inquiry but were unemployed at the time the sample was drawn, i.e. some of them might have secured employment during the period that elapsed between the drawing of the sample in April 1954 and the completion of the inquiry in November 1954. An examination of the employeds according to the duration of their present employment showed that 40

out of the 114 had secured their present jobs after April 1954. If these cases are excluded the real number of cases of "concealed employeds" comes to 74 or 34.4 per cent of the total registrants covered by our inquiry. Even this is quite a high percentage indicating that about one-third of the registrants at the Employment Exchange were not "unemployed", in the proper sense of the word.*

The proportion of the employed was the highest (69 per cent) in the skilled workers category and lowest (27 per cent) in the clerical freshers. Next to the skilled workers, it was the highest in "Others" (66.6 per cent) and in the clerical others (45.5 per cent).

Of the 114 employed registrants in the sample nearly three-fourths were salaried workers i.e. they had a fixed employer and got paid on a time-rate basis, about 15 per cent were employed as casual workers, about 10 per cent were self-employed and the remaining few were employers.

Age:—Table 4.13 gives percentage distribution of registrants in our sample according to age. 67 per cent of the informants were below 25 years of age, but of which 32 per cent were aged 20 or below, the rest being between 21 and 25 years of age. About 9 per cent of the persons were above 35 years. All the clerical freshers were below 25 years, two-thirds of whom were below 20 years.

TABLE No. 4.13.

Percentage distribution of the Registrants according to Age and Occupation.

Age Group	Occupational Category for which registered.							Total	No.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
10-15	—	—	—	—	0.9	—	—	0.9	2
16-20	0.9	11.1	1.8	10.3	6.1	1.4	—	31.6	68
21-25	10.2	6.1	3.2	5.6	2.8	5.1	1.9	34.9	75
26-30	0.9	—	2.8	4.2	—	6.5	—	14.4	31
31-35	—	—	1.9	2.3	0.9	2.8	0.9	8.8	19
36-40	1.9	—	—	1.4	0.9	0.5	—	4.7	10
41-45	0.9	—	0.5	0.9	0.9	—	—	3.2	7
46-50	0.5	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	1.0	2
Above 50	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	0.5	1
Total	15.3	17.2	10.2	24.7	13.0	16.8	2.8	100.0	—
No.	33	37	22	53	28	36	6	—	215

* A similar inquiry conducted at Delhi Employment Exchange showed that 36 per cent of the registrants on the Live Register were employed. Ref. Special Report on the Survey of Persons in the Live Register of the Delhi Employment Exchange, National Sample Survey No. 4. 'Sankhya'—*The Indian Journal of Statistics*, Calcutta, Vol. XIV, Part III, 1954.

The percentage of those who were above 25 years was low in "clerical others", "others" and "lower administrative, etc. workers". There were only 1.5 per cent registrants in our sample who were more than 46 years old.

Civil Condition:—Table 4.14 gives the percentage distribution of the registrants in the sample according to civil condition. 87 per cent of the total were males, the rest females. 57 per cent were unmarried and the rest married. While 60 per cent of the males were unmarried, only 39 per cent of the females were unmarried. The percentage of married females was 36, 25 per cent being widows.

Education:—Table 4.15 gives the educational status of the registrants in the sample. Only one-eighth of the informants were reported to be illiterate. Out of the remaining nearly one-third were matriculates or those possessing higher qualifications. In the 'clerical-freshers and others' categories matriculates and still more highly educated persons were nearly 90 per cent. One was a B.P. N.A. There was no graduate in the categories 3 to 6. In the 'unskilled workers', nearly half had completed primary education.

Duration of stay in Poona:—Table 4.16 gives the percentage distribution of the registrants according to whether they were permanent or temporary in-migrants into Poona. The definitions of these categories are the same as those in Chapter II.

About 36 per cent were residents of Poona for generations while only about 4 per cent were temporary in-migrants. The rest were permanent in-migrants. It is difficult to discern any relationship between in-migrants and their occupation. The migrants were distributed evenly in all the occupational categories.

Place of origin:—Table 4.17 shows the percentage distribution of registrants according to the place of origin. 29 per cent of the total in-migrants had come to Poona from the Poona district, 44.2 per cent from the adjacent Marathi-speaking districts like Nasik, Nagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Satara and Bombay. Only about 7 per cent were from the Kannada-speaking areas like Dharwar, Bijapur, etc. districts. Nearly 10 per cent had migrated from the remaining parts of South India like Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras, Travancore-Cochin, etc. and about 9 per cent from Northern India.

Mother-tongue:—Table 4.18 presents the distribution of registrants in the sample according to their mother-tongue. Three-fourths of the informants had Marathi as their mother-tongue; about 12 per cent had Telugu and Tamil. Hindi and Urdu were the mother tongues of 5 per cent each and the number of those with

TABLE No. 4.14
Percentage distribution of the Registrants according to Civil Condition and Occupation.

Civil Condition	Occupational Category for which registered.							Total	No.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Male									
Unmarried	7.4	14.0	3.2	11.6	8.3	7.4	0.5	52.4	113
Married	5.1	0.9	1.4	10.3	4.2	8.9	2.3	33.1	71
Widowed	0.5	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	1.0	2
Divorced or Separated	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	0.5	1
Female									
Unmarried	2.3	2.3	0.5	—	—	—	—	5.1	11
Married	—	—	2.8	1.4	0.5	—	—	4.7	10
Widow	—	—	1.4	0.9	—	—	—	2.3	5
Divorced or Separated	—	—	0.9	—	—	—	—	0.9	2
Total	15.3	17.2	10.2	24.7	13.0	16.8	2.8	100.0	—
No.	33	37	22	53	28	36	6	—	215

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TABLE No. 4.15.
Percentage distribution of the Registrants by Education and Occupation.

Education	Occupational Category for which registered.							Total	No.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Illiterate	—	—	2.3	8.3	1.9	1.4	—	13.9	30
Literate	—	—	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	—	2.4	5
Upto Primary 4th Std.	—	—	1.4	12.2	2.7	6.1	0.5	22.9	49
Upto 7th Std.	—	—	0.9	2.8	5.1	6.0	—	14.8	32
Upto 11th Std.	1.9	1.4	3.3	0.9	2.8	2.3	0.9	13.5	29
Matriculates	11.1	14.9	0.9	—	—	0.5	—	27.4	59
Graduates	2.3	0.9	—	—	—	—	0.9	4.1	9
Post-graduate degree holders	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.5	1
With Technical Qualifications	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	0.5	1
Total	15.3	17.2	10.2	24.7	13.0	16.8	2.8	100.0	—
No.	33	37	22	53	28	36	6	—	215

TABLE No. 4.16.

Distribution of the Registrants according to Duration of stay in Poona and Occupation.

Occupational Category for which registered	For Generations Permanent		Temporary		Total			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
1	9	4.2	23	10.6	1	0.5	33	15.3
2	13	6.0	20	9.3	4	1.9	37	17.2
3	9	4.2	11	5.1	2	0.9	22	10.2
4	17	7.9	36	16.8	—	—	53	24.7
5	15	7.0	13	6.0	—	—	28	13.0
6	11	5.1	24	11.2	1	0.5	36	16.8
7	3	1.4	2	0.9	1	0.5	6	2.8
Total	77	35.8	129	59.9	9	4.3	215	100.0

TABLE No. 4.17.

Distribution of the Unemployed Registrants (in-migrants) in the sample according to place of origin.

Place of Origin	Percentage
1. Poona District	29.0
2. Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Satara, Kolhapur, Nasik and Sholapur Districts	30.5
3. Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Karwar and North Kanara Districts	6.5
4. Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Thana Districts and Bombay	13.7
5. Surat, Baroda, Broach, Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts	—
6. Hyderabad, Mysore, Cochin, Travancore, Madras State	10.1
7. Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra, Vindhya Pradesh and remaining Northern India	8.8
8. Others—transferable or moving	1.4
TOTAL	100.0

TABLE No. 4.18.

Distribution of the Registrants according to Mother Tongue and Occupation.

Mother Tongue	Occupational Category for which registered.							Total	No.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Marathi	13.9	14.5	8.0	15.9	10.2	9.8	2.3	74.6	160
Kannada	—	0.5	0.4	0.5	—	0.4	—	1.8	4
Hindi	—	0.4	—	2.3	1.9	0.5	—	5.1	11
Sindhi	0.4	0.5	0.4	—	—	—	—	1.3	3
Urdu	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	1.9	—	4.6	10
Gujarati	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	1
Telugu and Tamil	—	0.9	0.9	4.6	0.5	4.2	0.5	11.6	25
English	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	0.5	1
Total	15.3	17.2	10.2	24.7	13.0	16.8	2.8	100.0	—
No.	33	37	22	53	28	36	6	—	215

Kannada, Gujarati and English as their mother-tongues was negligible. These figures are consistent with the information regarding the sources of migration presented above.

The proportion of the Marathi-speaking persons was 91 per cent in "clerical others", 84 per cent in "clerical freshers" and 83 per cent in "Others". It was 58 per cent in the "skilled workers". Of the Tamil and Telugu speaking persons 40 per cent and 36 per cent were unskilled and skilled workers respectively.

Religion :—Table 4.19 gives the percentage distribution of registrants in the sample by religion, and by caste in the case of Hindus. As the number of registrants falling under each of the castes was very small, the castes have been suitably grouped for analysis.

TABLE No. 4.19.

Registrants classified according to Castes and Religion and Occupation.

Caste & Religion	Occupational Category for which registered.							Total	No.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
<i>Hindus :</i>									
Marathas	0.9	1.9	3.2	6.6	6.0	3.2	0.5	22.3	48
Deshastha Brahmins	6.0	5.1	1.4	—	0.9	4.7	0.9	19.0	41
Konkanastha Brahmins	4.6	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	7.8	17
Other Brahmins	0.5	1.4	—	0.5	—	—	—	2.4	5
Artisan Groups I & II	0.9	1.9	1.4	3.2	0.9	1.4	0.5	10.2	22
Mahars	0.5	—	1.4	4.6	0.5	0.5	—	7.5	16
Other Depressed classes	—	—	—	1.4	4.2	—	—	5.6	12
Other Hindus	0.9	3.2	0.9	4.2	—	2.8	0.9	12.9	28
Muhommedans	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.5	2.3	—	5.7	12
Christians	0.5	—	1.4	2.8	—	1.9	—	6.6	14
Total	15.3	17.2	10.2	24.7	13.0	16.8	2.8	100.0	—
No.	33	37	22	53	28	36	6	—	215

About 6 per cent of the registrants were Muslims, 7 per cent Christians and the rest Hindus. Out of the total registrants, 29 per cent were Brahmins, 22 per cent Marathas and 13 per cent belonged to Depressed classes. All the Konkanastha Brahmins had registered for clerical jobs; more than half the Deshastha Brahmins were also seeking clerical jobs. About 60 per cent of Mahars were seeking work as unskilled workers. In respect of Marathas, about a quarter was seeking lower administrative jobs while another quar-

ter was seeking unskilled work. Only about 3 per cent of the Marathas had registered for clerical jobs.

Relation with the Head of family :—In Table 4.20, sample registrants are classified according to their relation to the head of their family. More than one-third were heads of families. The proportion of the heads of families was the highest among “skilled workers” being 53 per cent. It was 50 per cent in “others” and 45 cent in “unskilled workers”. It was about 16 per cent in “clerical freshers”.

TABLE No. 4.20.

Registrants classified according to occupation and relation to head of the family.

Relationship	Occupational Category for which registered.							Total	No.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Head of the family	3.2	2.8	3.2	11.2	4.6	8.9	1.4	35.3	76
Others'	12.1	14.4	7.0	13.5	8.4	7.9	1.4	64.7	139
Total	15.3	17.2	10.2	24.7	13.0	16.8	2.8	100.0	—
No.	33	37	22	53	28	36	6	—	215

The fact that a particular person is the head of the family and that he has to look after the maintenance of the members of the family adds to the severity of unemployment. From this point of view, it will be interesting to note the distribution of the 114 who were found employed and the 101 who were unemployed at the time of the enquiry into the various relation categories. In the case of those who were employed at the time of the enquiry, nearly half were heads of families, while among the unemployed, only 19 per cent were in that class.

Duration of unemployment :—In Table 4.21 is presented information about the duration of unemployment of the unemployed registrants classified according to their employment categories. In Table 4.22 the employed registrants are classified according to their occupational categories and the duration of their present employment.

Nearly half of the unemployed registrants had been unemployed for a period of less than a year, 34 per cent for a period of between 1 and 2 years, about 13 per cent for a period of between 2 and 3 years and the remaining few for periods of more than 3 years.

Nearly 35 per cent of the employed registrants had been employed for a period of less than 6 months. As already remarked these per-

sons were unemployed at the time of the drawing of our sample but had secured employment before our investigation started six months after. About 13 per cent of the employed registrants had been employed for a period of between 6 months and an year, 19 per cent for a period of between 1 and 2 years, 6 per cent for a period of 2 to 3 years and the rest for periods of more than 3 years. A substantial majority of the persons in the last group were not satisfied with their present employment and were trying to secure better jobs through the Employment Exchange. Most of them had not, however, registered at the Employment Exchange under a 'no objection' certificate from their employers.

TABLE No. 4.21.

Distribution of Unemployed Registrants according to occupation prior to unemployment and occupation for which registered.

Occupation prior to unemployment	Occupational Category for which registered.							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	11	—	2	1	—	1	—	15
3	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	6
4	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	12
5	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	4
6	2	—	—	6	1	7	—	16
7	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Freshers	—	27	5	4	6	2	1	45
Total	18	27	9	22	12	11	2	101

TABLE No. 4.22.

Distribution of Employed Registrants according to Duration of Present employment.

Duration of Present Employment	Occupational Category for which registered.							Total	P.C. of Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Less than 3 months	1	3	3	2	7	3	1	20	17.5
3-6 months	6	2	2	4	1	3	2	20	17.5
6-12 months	—	1	2	4	3	4	1	15	13.2
1-2 years	5	4	1	6	3	3	—	22	19.3
2-3 years	2	—	1	3	—	1	—	7	6.2
3-5 years	1	—	1	3	1	4	—	10	8.8
5-10 years	—	—	2	6	1	5	—	14	12.3
11-15 years	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	2.6
Above 15 years	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	2.6
Total	15	10	13	31	16	24	4	114	100.0

Employed and unemployed registrants in the sample-Family Income :—Table 4.23 gives the distribution of the employed and the unemployed registrants separately according to the annual income of their families. About 48 per cent of the families of the employed registrants had incomes of less than Rs. 1,000 during the previous year while the corresponding proportion among the unemployed registrants was only 25 per cent. About 27 per cent of the families of employed registrants had incomes between Rs. 1,001 and Rs. 2,000 and 18 per cent between Rs. 2,001 and Rs. 3,500; the corresponding percentages for the families of the unemployed registrants were 43 and 23 respectively. The families of the unemployed registrants had on the average higher incomes than those of the families of the employed registrants, perhaps another reason why the unemployment problem was more acute for the latter forcing them to take up whatever employment came along.

Change in the Present Occupation :—All the registrants in the sample were asked whether they wanted to change their present occupation and if they desired to change the occupation, what new occupation they would prefer. Those who expressed a desire for change, were asked to state whether they were willing to undergo any training for changing the occupation and whether they could afford it. In the case of the unemployed registrants by present occupation was meant the occupation prior to their unemployment. In the case of freshers this question did not arise. Table 4.24 gives this information separately for employed and unemployed registrants.

67 of the employed registrants wanted to continue in the occupation in which they were at the time of the inquiry. 31 registrants were not satisfied with the occupation in which they were and wanted to change to others with better prospects.

About 28 per cent of the unemployed registrants wished to continue in the same occupation and 15 per cent wanted to change to occupations with better prospects. The question did not arise in the case of the 41 per cent freshers who were confined to this group. The desire to change the occupation was not particularly associated with any particular occupational category.

Excluding the 67 from the employed registrants who were not willing to change their present occupation, Table 4.25 gives the occupation desired by the remaining 47. There was a marked preference for highly skilled jobs. 40 per cent of the informants from this group expressed their desire to have some technical occupation. Majority of them wanted to be mechanical workers, such as motor

TABLE No. 4.28.

Distribution of the employed and unemployed Registrants according to their annual family earnings and occupation.

Annual Family Earnings	Occupational Category for which registered.															
	Employed Registrants								Unemployed Registrants							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Less than Rs. 250	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
251-500	—	—	4	5	1	4	1	15	—	1	—	3	3	1	—	8
501-1,000	3	1	3	12	7	9	—	35	3	1	1	6	3	1	—	15
1,001-2,000	6	4	1	9	3	6	2	31	7	13	6	9	3	5	—	43
2,001-3,500	4	4	2	3	2	5	1	21	4	10	2	2	3	2	—	23
3,501-5,000	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	5	3	1	—	1	—	2	1	8
5,001-7,500	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
7,501-10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Above 10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	15	10	13	31	16	25	4	114	18	27	9	22	12	11	2	101

TABLE No. 4.24.

Distribution of the employed Registrants according to Reasons for change in Occupation.

Reasons	Occupational Category for which registered.															
	Employed Registrants								Unemployed Registrants							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
1. No change	9	4	10	17	8	18	1	67	6	—	3	10	2	6	1	28
2. Not previously employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	5	4	6	1	1	41
3. Closure of work, transfer of employer, etc.	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	4	4	—	—	3	2	—	—	9
4. Slackness in Business, Not profitable	2	—	—	3	1	1	—	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
5. For Better prospects	3	3	3	10	6	5	1	31	4	1	1	4	1	4	—	15
6. Qualified, completed Training	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	5
7. Wish to do Business	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	15	10	13	31	16	25	4	114	18	27	9	22	12	11	2	101

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TABLE No. 4.25.

Occupation desired by the Employed Registrants who desired to change their occupation.

Desired Occupation	Present Occupation.							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	5
2.	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
3.	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
4.	1	1	—	10	3	4	—	19
5.	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	6
6.	6	2	—	—	—	—	3	11
Total	7	6	3	14	8	6	3	47

mechanics, electricians, etc. Ten out of 14 from unskilled labour wanted to shift to skilled jobs. Table 4.26 gives their willingness and ability for the training necessary for the desired occupation. 40 per cent of the registrants were already qualified for the new occupation and as such needed no training. 40 per cent were willing to undertake training but could not afford it. Only 10 per cent were willing and were in a position to undergo training. Another 8.5 per cent could only partially afford it.

TABLE No. 4.26.

Willingness and ability of the Employed Registrants for the training necessary for the desired occupation.

Training for new Occupation, Willingness & ability	Present Occupation.							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. Willing & can afford	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	5
2. Willing & can afford partially (needs stipend)	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	4
3. Willing but cannot afford	1	1	—	11	4	1	—	18
4. Already qualified or trained	1	4	2	3	3	4	2	19
5. Not stated	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	7	6	3	14	8	6	3	47

Even in the case of unemployed registrants barring 28 who wanted to continue in the same occupation, nearly 44 per cent wished to go into skilled occupations, preferably some mechanical

work. It should be noted here that 10 out of 27 clerical freshers desired to go into highly skilled jobs, while 15 sought what can be described as white collar jobs. Next to the highly skilled, there was preference for clerical and intermediate professions. About 35 per cent were already qualified for the type of jobs they desired; 30 per cent were willing to undergo training for the desired jobs but could not afford it financially. About 21 per cent were willing and able to afford it while about 9 per cent could afford it only partially.

Only 4 out of 215 had undergone an apprenticeship without any stipend and had secured employment, while 13 had done so with a stipend and had secured employment. These figures bring out the general absence of apprenticeship practice.

Reasons for unemployment :—All registrants in the sample were asked to state the reasons which they believed to be responsible for their unemployment. All the reasons as reported by the registrants were recorded. The results are summarised here. 53 of the total registrants thought that the general unemployment in the country was responsible for their unemployment. 10 felt themselves unqualified, 23 inadequately qualified, 20 admitted that it was due to the lack of experience on their part; 4 were physically unfit, 5 were over-age. 23 felt that they were not getting impartial service from the Employment Exchange and therefore, were of the opinion that there was partiality in the Employment Exchange; 16 stated that they could not secure employment as they could not bring to bear any influence on employers under whom they had sought employment. In their opinion influence was the essential thing for securing jobs at present. Only 2 admitted that they had registered their names with the Employment Exchange very recently and would have to wait for their turn. 11 were not keen about securing employment for reasons such as the desire for continuing their education. 37 registrants could not state any particular reason, while 36 had no reasons to report as they were employed at the time of the inquiry. 29 persons had stated various other reasons than those covered above.

Employed Registrants : Reasons for not cancelling registration :—It is interesting to note the various reasons given by these employed persons for not cancelling their registration at the Employment Exchange after securing employment according to the rules of the Exchange. Table 4.27 presents information regarding the reasons given by informants for not cancelling the registration.

Only 5 per cent of the employeds had registered under the "no objection certificate". A little more than 10 per cent had secured employment through the Employment Exchange whose registration

TABLE No. 4.27.

Distribution of the Employed Registrants according to Reasons for not cancelling registration at the Employment Exchange.

Reported Reason for not Cancelling Registration	Occupational Category for which registered.							Total	P.C.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1. Regn. lapsed—not intimated to E. E.	7	—	6	14	—	4	—	31	27.2
2. Regn. under no objection certificate from employer	1	—	2	—	—	2	1	6	5.3
3. Recently employed	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	5	4.4
4. Purely Temporary Service	1	2	—	7	4	5	1	20	17.5
5. Wanted to leave the present job	3	1	3	9	4	8	1	29	25.5
6. Secured Employment through E. E.	1	4	2	1	2	2	—	12	10.5
7. Part-time employment	2	2	—	—	2	1	1	8	7.0
8. Pensioner-seeks re-employment	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.8
9. Apprentice with stipend	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	1.8
Total	15	10	13	31	16	25	4	114	—
%	13.1	8.8	11.5	27.0	14.1	21.9	3.6	—	100.0

had been automatically cancelled. About 27 per cent had not renewed their registration with the Employment Exchange after securing employment and as a result their registration had lapsed at the time of the enquiry. These persons, however, had not informed the Employment Exchange of their securing employment, contrary to rules. About a quarter of the employed wanted to leave their present jobs and as such had continued their registration or had registered with the Employment Exchange. These registrants, however, had not informed the Exchange about their present employment. The difficulty in doing so was that they could not have obtained a "no objection certificate" from their employers. They also feared that their cases would be overlooked by the Employment Exchange whenever vacancies were notified as, according to them, it would have been the primary duty of the Exchange to provide jobs for those who had no employment, before providing for those who were already employed. More than 17 per cent had continued their registration because their present employment was purely temporary. 7 per cent had been employed part-time and were seeking full-time jobs.

Nearly 4 per cent had the excuse that they had secured employment very recently and had intended to cancel the registration in due course.

Employed Registrants-Annual Income :—Table 4.28 presents information regarding the earnings of employed registrants in our sample during the year preceding the survey. More than one-fourth (27.2 per cent) had earned less than Rs. 250 during the previous year, one-third between Rs. 251 and Rs. 500 and 30 per cent between Rs. 501 and Rs. 1,000. Only 7 per cent had earned between Rs. 1,001 and Rs. 2,000. There was no one with earnings of more than Rs. 2,000. In 2.6 per cent cases the employed had not earned anything as they had been employed only a few days previously.

TABLE No. 4.28.
Annual Earnings of Employed Registrants.

Annual Earnings	Occupational Category for which registered.							Total	P.C.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Upto Rs. 250	3	3	9	4	9	3	—	31	27.2
251—500	3	1	3	16	3	9	3	38	33.4
501—1,000	6	2	—	11	3	12	—	34	29.8
1,001—2,000	3	2	1	—	—	1	1	8	7.0
No income	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	2.6
Total	15	10	13	31	16	25	4	114	100.0

CHAPTER V

HOUSING

1. *Introductory* :—We present data here regarding the housing conditions of sample families. As ours was a family sample the data relate to the tenements occupied by the sample families. In the 1937 Survey the basis of our sample was a residential house and all the families resident in the sample houses were covered by the survey. In addition, therefore, to the information regarding tenements in a sample house in which the various families lived, we were also able to collect data regarding the structure, etc. of the sample house or the building as a whole. In the present survey this was ruled out by the nature of the basic sample unit. As a result the information gathered in the present survey is of a limited nature and is comparable only with a part of the information of the 1937 Survey.

The tenements in which the sample families lived could be classified into: owned, free and normally or concessionally rented. Between the normally and concessionally rented accommodation the main difference was that in the case of the latter the rent charged was much lower than normally charged for such accommodation in that locality. Some of the families lived in tenements and/or houses provided by their employers at concessional rents. When a respondent definitely stated that the tenement and/or house in which he or she lived had been provided to him or her at a concessional rent it was noted as a case coming under that category. Where the accommodation was reported to be free, the cases were put into a separate category. Table 5.1 gives wardwise classification of sample families who lived in owned, rented, concessionally rented and free tenements.

Of the total sample families about 12 per cent lived in owned houses, about 77 per cent were rent-payers, about 3 per cent were concessional rent-payers and the remaining, about 8 per cent, enjoyed free housing accommodation. The overwhelming proportion of the sample families were rent-paying families.

2. *Number of rooms per family*¹:—Table 5.2 gives the distribution of sample families in different wards according to the number of rooms constituting the tenements in which they lived. In the sample as a whole a little more than half the families lived in one room tenements, about 28 per cent in two room tenements and a fur-

1. Poona, Part II, p. 141.

TABLE No. 5.1.

Wardwise Classification of House-Owners, Tenants and of families obtaining Concessionally rented and free housing accommodation.

Ward	Tenants	House owners	Families enjoying		Not stated	Total
			Concessionally rented housing accommodation	Free housing		
Shivajinagar	276	52	5	40	—	373
Sadashiv	391	50	13	12	—	466
Narayan	136	24	4	6	—	170
Shanwar	188	37	2	5	—	232
Budhwar	189	14	5	3	—	211
Raviwar	241	32	2	8	—	283
Kasba	241	39	5	7	1	293
Mangalwar	90	4	6	4	1	105
Somwar	149	13	4	21	—	187
Rasta	81	17	—	7	1	106
Nagesh	28	5	—	2	—	35
Ganesh	102	11	—	2	—	115
Nana	200	24	5	6	1	236
Bhavani	292	31	1	15	—	339
Ganj	137	21	—	7	—	165
Vetal (Gurwar)	124	18	3	3	—	148
Shukrawar	360	57	10	15	1	443
Ghorpade & Gultekdi	29	4	4	1	—	38
Subarban Roads	103	18	5	79	—	205
Yeravada	62	17	5	49	—	133
Wakdewadi	10	2	2	1	—	15
Navi Khadki	17	11	—	—	—	28
Sangamwadi	13	6	—	2	—	21
Total for I Group of Wards	3,459	507	81	295	5	4347
Aundh, Pashan, etc.	95	27	30	2	—	154
Bibewadi, etc.	8	18	1	6	—	33
Erandavana, Hingne, etc.	45	19	7	8	—	79
Ghorpadi village	51	11	3	18	—	83
Hadapsar, Mundhwa	58	40	—	12	—	110
Wanavdi	29	7	2	18	—	56
Poona Cantt.	296	59	13	38	—	406
Kirkee Cantt.	255	16	16	46	—	333
Total for additional Group of Wards	837	197	72	148	—	1,254
Grand Total for All Wards	4,296	704	153	443	5	5,601

TABLE No. 5.2—(Contd.)

Wardwise classification of sample families according to no. of rooms per family.

Wards	No. of Rooms											Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 & above		Not stated
Wakdewadi	9	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Navi Khadki	16	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Sangamwadi	13	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	21
Total for I Group of Wards	2281	1191	443	200	77	49	15	24	2	3	10	52	4347
Aundh, Pashan, Bopodi, etc.	92	40	9	9	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	154
Bibwewadi, etc.	14	12	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Erandavana, Hingne, etc.	48	13	8	3	3	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	79
Ghorpadi village	46	22	9	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	83
Hadapsar, Mundhve	71	22	10	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	110
Wanavdi	30	19	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
Poona Cantt.	195	106	49	24	8	11	1	5	1	—	—	6	406
Kirkee Cantt.	117	153	35	14	7	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	333
Total for Additional Group of Wards	613	387	126	62	24	20	3	7	2	—	1	9	1254
GRAND TOTAL	2894	1578	569	262	101	69	18	31	4	3	11	61	5601

ther 10 per cent in three room tenements. The distribution of tenements among the two groups of wards was broadly similar but conditions were slightly better in the additional group of wards. In the first group of wards the contrast between some Western wards and some Eastern wards was marked. While in Mangalwar, Ganesh and Ganj more than 90 per cent of sample families lived in one and two tenements—between 65 to 84 per cent living in single room tenements—in Sadashiv, Narayan and Shanwar only 70 to 75 per cent lived in such tenements—only about 45 per cent living in single-room tenements in the former two and only 36 per cent in Shanwar. In the group of additional wards the two Cantonments were rather marked off from the other semi-rural areas. Conditions were better in the Cantonments than in the other wards in the group. They, however, differed markedly from one another. While a little less than half the sample families in the Poona Cantonment lived in one-room tenements only 35 per cent of the families in the Kirkee Cantonment lived similarly. The proportion of families living in two-room tenements was 26 per cent in the Poona Cantonment as contrasted with 46 per cent in the Kirkee Cantonment.

Table 5.3 presents the distribution of sample families according to the number of rooms in the tenements in which they lived classified by the size of the family. The data presented can be intelligible only if some criterion regarding overcrowding defined in terms of persons per room is applied. As in the 1937 Survey we can define overcrowding as existing when there are more than two persons per each living room. According to this definition there can be no overcrowding of families with one or two members. Overcrowding began when a family of three or more members lived in a one-room tenement or 5 members and more lived in a two-room tenement and so on. Applying this test we find that 56 per cent of the sample families lived in conditions of overcrowding. (This proportion was the same for the first group of wards as well as for the additional group of wards.

Over-crowding as judged by inhabitants per room is, however, a crude measure because rooms vary in size. We must therefore seek to relate living space specifically to persons. The relevant information is presented in Table 5.4 which gives the classification of sample families according to their size and the area in which they lived. The last column gives the area per person.

In the 1937 Survey extreme overcrowding was defined as occurring in tenements where there were more than two persons per

* Poona, Part II, p. 144.

TABLE No. 5.3.
Sample families classified by their size and the number of rooms per family.

No. of Rooms per family	No. of members in a family											Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 & more	
1	390	358	414	368	306	221	113	59	24	12	16	2281
2	55	129	133	190	212	160	119	83	51	25	34	1191
3	15	27	43	64	69	53	60	38	20	16	38	443
4	7	11	10	25	27	29	33	17	7	13	21	200
5	2	6	7	8	8	11	8	4	6	4	13	77
6	—	1	3	7	5	9	6	5	2	1	10	49
7	—	1	—	—	2	5	—	—	2	1	4	15
8	—	2	1	—	3	4	2	3	1	2	5	24
9	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
10	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
11 & more	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	5	10
Not stated	36	6	3	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	52
Total	506	541	616	664	634	493	343	211	116	76	147	4347

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TABLE No. 5.3.—(Contd.)
 Sample families classified by their size and the number of rooms per family.

No. of Rooms per family	No. of members in a family										Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11 & more
1	95	97	110	98	75	63	32	20	13	3	7	613
2	12	42	53	59	57	58	43	25	16	13	9	387
3	4	8	11	17	21	17	12	12	13	5	6	126
4	2	4	6	8	13	9	5	4	—	—	11	62
5	—	1	2	3	5	2	4	1	—	3	3	24
6	1	—	1	4	1	—	—	5	2	1	5	20
7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
8	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	7
9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 & more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Not stated	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
Total	122	153	183	191	173	150	97	70	44	27	44	1254

TABLE No. 5.3.—(Contd.)
Sample families classified by their size and the number of rooms per family.

No. of Rooms per family	No. of members in a family											Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 & more	
1	485	455	524	466	381	284	145	79	37	15	23	2894
2	67	171	186	249	269	218	162	108	67	38	43	1578
3	19	35	54	81	90	70	72	50	33	21	44	569
4	9	15	16	33	40	38	38	21	7	13	32	262
5	2	7	9	11	13	13	12	5	6	7	16	101
6	1	1	4	11	6	9	6	10	4	2	15	69
7	—	1	—	—	3	5	—	1	2	1	5	18
8	1	3	1	1	3	5	3	4	1	4	5	31
9	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4
10	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
11 & more	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	3	11
Not stated	44	6	3	2	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	61
Total	628	694	799	855	807	643	440	281	160	103	191	5601

TABLE No. 5.4.

Classification of sample families according to their size and the area in which they lived. (I Group of Wards.)

Area in sq. ft.	Number of persons in a family.											Total	Average area per person in sq. ft.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 & above		
Upto 100	237	233	264	233	168	112	50	33	6	6	3	1395	15
101—200	122	184	215	239	239	177	116	68	41	20	22	1443	33
201—300	36	62	72	99	118	99	74	46	33	12	31	682	47
301—400	15	24	31	44	41	35	34	25	13	11	23	296	62
401—500	6	16	10	18	30	23	18	12	3	8	20	164	75
501—600	—	8	6	9	8	16	25	5	5	6	12	100	84
601—700	1	—	3	5	7	4	6	4	2	4	5	41	97
701—800	3	3	—	6	5	6	9	7	2	4	4	49	117
801—900	—	—	2	3	5	4	5	1	3	1	8	32	117
901 and above	3	6	11	8	13	15	6	9	5	4	17	87	156
Blank	33	5	2	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	2	48	—
Total	506	541	616	664	634	493	343	211	116	76	147	4347	44

TABLE No. 5.4—(Contd.)

Classification of sample families according to their size and the area in which they lived.
(Additional Group of Wards.)

Area in sq. ft.	Number of persons in a family.											Total	Average area per person in sq. ft.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 & above		
Upto 100	73	54	58	46	40	38	16	11	2	1	2	341	14
101—200	20	48	69	77	59	48	34	18	15	9	13	410	31
201—300	15	30	35	37	38	35	22	15	16	6	5	254	50
301—400	1	4	8	7	13	11	11	12	7	4	5	83	55
401—500	2	5	5	8	8	9	5	2	—	1	4	49	85
501—600	2	4	1	3	6	1	3	3	2	2	4	31	91
601—700	—	1	2	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	2	11	113
701—800	2	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	10	144
801—900	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	7	142
901 and above	5	4	4	9	6	6	2	3	1	3	7	55	171
Blank	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Total	122	153	183	191	173	150	97	70	44	27	44	1254	48

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TABLE No. 5.4—(Contd.)
 Classification of sample families according to their size and the area in which they lived. (All Wards.)

Area in sq. ft.	Number of persons in a family.											Total	Average area per person in sq. ft.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 & above		
Upto 100	360	287	322	279	208	150	66	44	8	7	5	1736	14
101—200	142	232	234	316	298	225	150	86	56	29	35	1853	32
201—300	51	92	107	136	156	134	96	61	49	18	36	936	48
301—400	16	28	39	51	54	46	45	37	20	15	28	379	61
401—500	8	21	15	26	38	32	23	14	3	9	24	213	78
501—600	2	12	7	12	14	17	28	8	7	8	16	131	85
601—700	1	1	5	6	9	6	7	4	2	4	7	52	100
701—800	5	4	1	8	5	6	10	7	3	5	5	59	121
801—900	—	2	2	3	6	4	7	2	3	1	9	39	120
901 and above	8	10	15	17	19	21	8	17	6	7	24	152	161
Blank	35	5	2	1	—	2	—	1	3	—	2	51	—
Total	628	694	799	855	807	643	440	281	160	103	191	5601	45

khan, i.e. broadly an area of 50 sq. ft.¹ If the living area per person is less than 25 sq. ft. per person it constitutes according to this definition extreme overcrowding. If we apply this criterion to the present data all the families with less than 100 sq. ft. fall into this class. They constitute 31 per cent of the total families in all the wards and about 32 per cent of the families in the first group of wards.

The same criterion can be applied to these data in a different way. According to the criterion families with 2 or less members living in tenements of less than 100 sq. feet will not be described as overcrowded, assuming the average area for this class of families as not less than 50 sq. ft. per family. Similarly assuming the area per family as 150 sq. ft. in the class of families with living area between 100 and 200 sq. ft., families with more than 6 members can be described as living in overcrowded tenements and so on. Continuing this analysis we find that 26.4 per cent of the total families lived in overcrowded tenements. The proportion was almost the same in the first group of wards.

3. *Families & Living Area*²:—Table 5.5 gives the distribution of sample families in different wards according to living area per family. The average area per family in all wards was about 256 sq. ft. In the additional group of wards, on an average, it was 276 sq. ft. per family. The number of rooms and living area went together. In the advanced wards like Shivajinagar, Shanwar, Narayan and Budhwar, where the average number of rooms per family was high, the average area per family was also comparatively high, being about 290 sq. ft. per family. In the poorer wards like Mangalwar, Ganesh, Ghorpade and Gultekdi where average number of rooms per family was low the average area per family was below 200 sq. ft.; in Mangalwar the average was about 140 sq. ft. In all the wards in the additional group of wards, excepting Hadapsar and Mundhwa, the average was about 250 sq. ft. or more per family. In the Poona Cantonment area, the average area per family was about 300 sq. ft.

Families living in an area of 200 sq. ft. or less accounted for about 60 per cent of the total families. About one-fourth of the total families lived in areas ranging from 200 sq. ft. to 500 sq. ft. each. Less than 10 per cent lived in areas of more than 500 sq. ft. each. Between the two groups of wards we do not find any significant differences in this regard.

1. Poona, Part II, p. 147.

2. Poona, Part II, p. 141.

TABLE No. 5.5.

Wardwise classification of sample families according to Living area per family.

Wards	Living area per family (in sq. ft)											Total	
	-100	101 -200	201 -300	301 -400	401 -500	501 -600	601 -700	701 -800	801 -900	901 -1000	-1001 & above		Not stated
Shivajinagar	102	115	55	27	15	12	8	11	2	7	19	—	373
Sadashiv	155	121	84	46	27	17	1	6	2	4	—	3	466
Narayan	38	61	16	18	8	9	2	3	3	5	—	7	170
Shanwar	45	86	38	22	14	6	5	1	4	8	—	3	232
Budhwar	42	63	42	24	13	10	2	2	4	5	—	4	211
Raviwar	63	108	60	24	7	6	1	3	3	7	—	1	283
Kasba	95	110	49	12	13	3	2	—	—	3	1	5	293
Mangalwar	62	38	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	105
Somwar	60	77	21	10	6	2	2	4	2	—	—	3	187
Rasta	18	29	23	13	5	4	2	3	2	5	—	2	106
Nagesh	8	19	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Ganesh	72	30	5	5	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	115
Nana	102	79	31	11	2	4	—	1	1	2	—	3	236
Bhavani	121	107	51	24	14	6	2	7	1	4	—	2	339
Ganj	60	71	12	11	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	5	165
Vetal (Gurwar)	52	51	20	4	8	2	2	—	—	5	—	4	148
Shukrawar	156	130	78	20	18	13	5	4	6	9	2	2	443
Ghorpade & Gultekdi	19	13	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	38
Suburban Roads	69	66	43	9	4	2	3	1	1	6	1	—	205
Yeravada	36	41	35	12	2	1	3	—	—	3	—	—	133

TABLE No. 5.5—(Contd.)

Wardwise classification of sample families according to Living area per family. ✓

Wards	Living area per family, (In sq. ft.)											Total	
	-100	101 -200	201 -300	301 -400	401 -500	501 -600	601 -700	701 -800	801 -900	901 -1000	-1001 & above		Not stated
Wakdewadi	6	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Navi Khadki	9	13	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Sangamwadi	5	10	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	21
Total for I Group of Wards	1395	1443	682	296	164	100	41	49	32	74	23	48	4,347
Aundh, Pashan, Bopodi, etc.	42	62	22	10	5	3	2	2	1	4	1	—	154
Bibewadi, etc.	9	13	6	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Erandavana, Hingne, etc.	31	17	15	7	3	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	79
Ghorpadi village	22	37	9	3	5	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	83
Hadapsar, Mundhwa	45	34	14	6	6	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	110
Wanavadi	11	21	12	6	2	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	66
Poona Cantt.	110	132	64	25	18	15	3	5	1	29	3	1	406
Kirkee Cantt.	71	94	112	25	9	5	5	1	2	8	—	1	333
Total for Additional Group of Wards	341	410	254	83	49	31	11	10	7	49	6	3	1,254
GRAND TOTAL	1,736	1,853	936	379	213	131	52	59	39	123	29	51	5,601

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In Table 5.6 we give a communitywise distribution of sample families according to living area. Marathas, Depressed classes, Artisan Groups I and II and Vaddars showed concentrations in the class of families living in tenements of less than 300 sq. ft. each. Brahmins, Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains, Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs and Parsis had, on the other hand, a comparatively larger area per family. In particular, the Parsis had a large living area per family.

4. *Water taps, Bathrooms and Latrines*¹:—In Table 5.7 sample families are classified by income and the facilities available in the tenements in which they lived. The general average for all wards shows that about one-third of the families had an independent water tap. 5 per cent families had to share one tap with another family and another 5 per cent had to share one tap with 3 other families. Then there were about 20 per cent families who had to share a tap with 5 to 10 families, about 6 per cent, with about 11 to 20 families and about 3 per cent, with more than 20 families. About 5 per cent families shared water taps with others but did not give complete information.

Between the two groups of wards, we find that families from the first group of wards had better facilities in all respects as compared with the facilities enjoyed by families in the additional group of wards even though the latter included the two cantonments. So far as the water-taps and latrines were concerned, in the first group of wards, about 9 per cent of the families used public taps and latrines whereas in the additional group of wards the percentage was as high as 22. In the additional group of wards about 15 per cent of the families used open spaces for defecation whereas in the first group of wards, only about one per cent did this. Regarding the bathing arrangements about 9 per cent of the families from the first group of wards used open space for bath, etc; in the additional group of wards there were 20 per cent such families.

Nearly 12 per cent of the sample families used public water-taps. This meant that there were no watertaps in the houses in which they lived. Of the 699 such houses, 394 were in the first group of wards and the rest in the additional group of wards. In the first group of wards again such houses were concentrated in Bhavani, Shivajinagar, Mangalwar, Nana and the Suburban Wadis. In the additional group of wards they were mainly concentrated in Aundh, Pashan, etc., and Kirkee and Poona Cantonments.

For the purpose of this enquiry a bath-room did not mean a separate independent bath-room. By asking about a bath-room, we tried to find out whether the family had some distinct arrangement

1. Poona, Part II, p. 138.

for bathing. In many cases, it was a small sink-like arrangement. But even then for the sake of investigational convenience we noted all such tenements as having a bath-room. We found that 51 per cent of the families had a bath-room each (as defined above). About 22 per cent had to share one with other families in the building. About 12 per cent of the families had to take bath in open courtyards. About 13 per cent did not furnish any information on this point. It is very likely that many of them had no bath-rooms as understood here.

About 13 per cent of the families had an independent latrine each; 23 per cent had to share a latrine with 4 or less number of families; about 31 per cent had to share one with 5 to 10 families; about 13 per cent had to do so with more than 10 families. About 12 per cent of the families used the public latrines built by the Municipal Corporation. About 5 per cent of the families used open spaces for defecation, etc.

This meant that 17 per cent of the total sample families lived in houses which had no latrines at all. If we examine the distribution of these houses in the different wards we find that of the 1059 houses without latrines, 478 were in the first group of wards and the remaining in the additional group of wards. In the first group of wards the largest concentrations of such houses were found in Bhavani, Shivajinagar, Nana, Kasba and Mangalwar as also in the Suburban Wadis. In the 1937 Survey also it was noted that such houses were concentrated in Kasba, Nana, Bhavani and Mangalwar i.e. in what may be considered central parts of the city.¹ Conditions in this respect had not improved with the passage of time. The larger proportion of houses without latrines in the additional group of wards is explained by the semi-rural character of some and also by their location on the outskirts of the town. The proportion of families using open space for defecation, etc. was naturally very much higher in this than in the first group of wards.

Table 5.8 gives the distribution of families according to the number of latrines available to them classified according to the number of taps available to them in all wards. The most important fact brought out by the table is the association of the absence of taps and latrines in the same houses. Of the total of 1059 houses without latrines 655 had no water taps either. Of the 699 houses without water-taps, 655 had no latrines. This association was also noted in the 1937 Survey.² That a large number of these houses were to be found in some of the central wards like Nana, Bhavani,

1. Poona—Part II, p. 141.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 138.

TABLE No. 5.6.

The living area of the tenements of sample families classified by community.

Area in sq. ft.	Marathas	Desh. Brahmins	Kok. Brahmins	Other Brahmins	Malis	Dhangars & Gaolis	Weaving Castes	Artisan Group I	Artisan Group II
I Group of Wards									
—100	467	86	53	21	34	25	46	49	83
101—200	347	170	85	49	41	17	50	59	61
201—300	120	114	75	39	22	5	17	20	21
301—400	38	60	42	19	7	2	9	11	2
401—500	21	33	29	14	3	—	1	5	2
501—600	7	18	27	6	2	1	—	4	—
601—700	4	7	5	4	—	1	1	2	1
701—800	3	6	10	3	1	—	1	1	1
801—900	3	7	8	1	—	—	—	2	1
901—1,000	3	9	25	3	1	—	—	—	1
1,001 and above	2	5	4	—	2	—	—	1	2
Not stated	12	4	6	4	4	2	1	1	—
Total	1027	519	369	163	117	53	126	155	175
Additional Group of Wards.									
—100	64	6	—	1	15	7	—	14	10
101—200	73	7	1	3	20	3	2	11	5
201—300	32	3	4	3	8	3	1	13	4
301—400	9	5	3	—	4	2	1	4	2
401—500	3	2	2	—	4	—	—	2	1
501—600	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
601—700	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
701—800	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
801—900	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
901—1,000	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	3
1,001 and above	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	192	27	16	7	51	16	4	45	25
All Wards.									
—100	531	92	53	22	49	32	46	63	93
101—200	420	177	86	52	61	20	52	70	66
201—300	152	117	79	42	30	8	18	33	25
301—400	47	65	45	19	11	4	10	15	4
401—500	24	35	31	14	7	—	1	7	3
501—600	12	19	27	6	2	1	—	4	—
601—700	6	7	5	4	—	2	1	2	1
701—800	4	6	10	3	1	—	1	1	1
801—900	4	7	10	1	—	—	—	2	1
901—1,000	5	10	29	3	1	—	—	1	4
1,001 and above	2	7	4	—	2	—	—	1	2
Not stated	2	4	6	4	4	2	1	1	—
Total	1219	546	385	170	168	69	130	200	200

TABLE No. 5.6—(Contd.)

The living area of the tenements of sample families classified by community.

Depressed classes	Other Hindus	Lingayats	Gujarati- Marwadi-Jains	South Indians	Sikh-Punjabi- Sindhi-Rajputs	Vaddars	Muhammedans	Christians	Jews	Parsis	Total
204	112	14	33	19	10	1	114	24	—	—	1395
144	111	14	67	27	31	3	131	34	1	1	1443
36	40	6	48	11	27	1	69	10	1	—	682
13	26	2	21	3	13	—	18	8	—	2	296
3	13	—	7	6	9	—	14	3	—	1	164
—	10	2	4	2	5	—	7	4	—	1	100
—	3	2	4	—	2	—	3	2	—	—	41
—	12	—	2	—	3	—	4	1	1	—	49
—	4	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	32
2	8	—	8	—	1	—	4	2	—	7	74
—	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	23
2	3	1	1	—	1	—	5	1	—	—	48
404	345	41	195	69	106	5	372	91	3	12	4347
108	26	—	9	20	8	3	23	27	—	—	341
91	36	2	11	21	12	17	45	48	—	2	410
61	18	—	9	19	4	12	25	30	—	5	254
4	11	—	5	4	8	2	5	11	—	3	83
6	4	—	5	2	5	—	5	3	—	5	49
—	6	—	3	4	3	—	6	2	—	1	31
—	2	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	11
1	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	2	10
—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	7
2	3	—	2	2	5	—	6	12	1	5	49
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	6
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
274	109	2	47	74	49	35	118	135	1	27	1254
312	138	14	42	39	18	4	137	51	—	—	1736
235	147	16	78	48	43	20	176	82	1	3	1853
97	58	6	57	30	31	13	94	40	1	5	936
17	37	2	26	7	21	2	23	19	—	5	379
9	17	—	12	8	14	—	19	6	—	6	213
—	16	2	7	6	8	—	13	6	—	2	131
—	5	2	5	1	4	—	4	2	—	1	52
1	13	—	3	—	5	—	5	2	1	2	59
—	5	—	1	1	3	1	2	1	—	—	39
4	11	—	10	2	6	—	10	14	1	12	123
—	3	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	3	29
3	4	1	1	—	1	—	5	2	—	—	51
678	454	43	242	143	155	40	490	226	4	39	5601

TABLE No. 5.7.

Classification of Sample Families by Income and Water-taps, Latrines and Bath-rooms.

Income	WATER-TAPS I Group of Wards.								A*	Not stated	Total	
	1	2	3	No. of families sharing a Water-tap				Public				Common in Bldg.
	4	5-10	11-20	21 & above								
Upto Rs. 250	27	12	12	10	60	18	8	26	21	—	12	206
Rs. 251-500	61	24	34	34	142	36	16	56	25	2	11	441
Rs. 501-1,000	231	72	89	94	367	102	71	182	88	9	27	1332
Rs. 1,001-2,000	467	94	92	101	297	90	55	103	35	7	8	1349
Rs. 2,001-3,500	354	41	29	34	78	19	6	22	2	—	3	588
Rs. 3,501-5,000	174	12	7	5	19	—	1	1	—	—	2	221
Rs. 5,001-7,500	80	2	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	90
Rs. 7,501-10,000	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Rs. 10,001 & above	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	34
Income in kind only	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
Not stated	29	2	2	1	9	2	1	3	3	—	2	54
TOTAL	1485	259	268	230	976	268	158	394	176	18	65	4347

A*—Information inadequate.

TABLE No. 5.7—(Contd.)
Classification of Sample Families by Income and Water-taps, Latrines and Bath-rooms.

Income	WATER-TAPS								A*	Not stated	Total	
	Additional Group of Ward's No. of families sharing a Water-tap											
	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-20	21 & above	Public	Common in Bldg.			
Upto Rs. 250	8	1	—	3	3	3	1	29	8	14	2	72
Rs. 251-500	12	4	3	3	11	4	2	39	26	25	8	137
Rs. 501-1,000	52	15	18	17	72	23	13	110	34	36	18	408
Rs. 1,001-2,000	123	12	6	12	66	18	14	87	15	24	8	385
Rs. 2,001-3,500	79	—	7	2	12	6	3	26	4	6	—	145
Rs. 3,501-5,000	41	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	3	—	1	51
Rs. 5,001-7,500	25	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	29
Rs. 7,501-10,000	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Rs. 10,001 & above	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Income in kind only	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Not stated	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	4
TOTAL	361	32	35	37	171	56	33	293	90	108	38	1254

A*—Information inadequate.

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TABLE No. 5.7—(Contd.)
 Classification of Sample Families by Income and Water-taps, Latrines and Bath-rooms.

Income	WATER-TAPS										Total	
	All Wards											
	No. of families sharing a Water-tap											
	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-20	21 & above	Public	Common in Bldg.	A*	Not stated	
Upto Rs. 250	35	13	12	13	63	21	9	55	29	14	14	278
Rs. 251-500	73	28	37	37	153	40	18	95	51	27	19	578
Rs. 501-1,000	283	87	107	111	439	125	84	292	122	45	45	1740
Rs. 1,001-2,000	590	106	98	113	363	108	69	190	50	31	16	1734
Rs. 2,001-3,500	433	41	36	36	90	25	9	48	6	6	3	733
Rs. 3,501-5,000	215	12	7	5	23	2	1	1	3	—	3	272
Rs. 5,001-7,500	105	2	3	1	4	1	—	—	—	2	1	119
Rs. 7,501-10,000	36	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Rs. 10,001 & above	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	47
Income in kind only	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	5
Not stated	30	2	2	1	10	2	1	4	3	1	2	58
TOTAL	1846	291	303	317	1147	324	191	687	266	126	103	5601

A*—Information inadequate.

TABLE No. 5.7—(Contd.)
Classification of Sample Families by Incomes and Water-taps, Latrines and Bath-rooms.

Income	I Group of Wards												Total
	LATRINES												
	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-20	21 & above	Open Space	Public	Common in Bldg.	A*	Not stated	
Upto Rs. 250	7	11	10	12	84	18	6	4	26	16	—	12	206
Rs. 251-500	12	15	37	34	190	42	7	13	56	23	2	10	441
Rs. 501-1,000	56	62	79	137	504	112	34	29	190	95	4	30	1332
Rs. 1,001-2,000	96	85	150	185	515	99	28	17	111	51	7	5	1349
Rs. 2,001-3,500	121	65	76	75	189	22	6	2	28	8	2	4	588
Rs. 3,501-5,000	84	21	30	26	53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	221
Rs. 5,001-7,500	49	11	9	5	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	90
Rs. 7,501-10,000	22	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Rs. 10,001 & above	27	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	34
Income in kind only	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
Not stated	16	4	2	2	17	3	—	1	8	8	—	3	54
TOTAL	490	279	396	478	1570	298	82	67	411	193	16	67	4347

A*—Information inadequate.

TABLE No. 5.7—(Contd.)
 Classification of Sample Families by Income and Water-taps, Latrines and Bath-rooms.

Income	Additional Wards											Total	
	LATRINES												
	No. of families sharing a Latrine												
	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-20	21 & above	Open Space	Public	Common in Bldg.	A*	Not stated	
Upto Rs. 250	3	2	—	2	4	—	1	30	25	4	—	1	72
Rs. 251-500	9	3	2	5	11	1	1	57	34	7	1	6	137
Rs. 501-1,000	18	10	19	22	71	15	9	83	127	21	1	12	408
Rs. 1,001-2,000	61	18	18	17	72	17	6	43	117	12	—	4	385
Rs. 2,001-3,500	46	10	8	4	19	3	1	12	37	4	—	1	145
Rs. 3,501-5,000	28	3	3	1	6	—	—	1	8	—	1	1	51
Rs. 5,001-7,500	23	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	29
Rs. 7,501-10,000	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Rs. 10,001 & above	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	13
Income in kind only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not stated	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	6
TOTAL	205	47	52	51	187	37	18	228	353	48	2	26	1254

A*—Information inadequate.

TABLE No. 5.7—(Contd.)
Classification of Sample Families by Income and Water-taps, Latrines and Bath-rooms.

Income	All Wards LATRINES											Total	
	No. of families sharing a Latrine												
	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-20	21 & above	Open Space	Public	Common in Bldg.	A*	Not stated	
Upto Rs. 250	10	13	10	14	88	18	7	34	51	20	—	13	278
Rs. 251-500	21	18	39	39	201	43	8	70	90	30	3	16	578
Rs. 501-1,000	74	72	98	159	575	127	43	112	317	116	5	42	1740
Rs. 1,001-2,000	157	103	168	202	587	116	34	60	228	63	7	9	1734
Rs. 2,001-3,500	167	75	84	79	208	25	7	14	60	7	2	5	733
Rs. 3,501-5,000	112	24	33	27	59	1	1	2	9	1	1	2	272
Rs. 5,001-7,500	72	11	9	5	17	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	119
Rs. 7,501-10,000	28	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Rs. 10,001 & above	38	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	47
Income in kind only	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	8
Not stated	16	4	2	2	18	4	—	1	7	3	—	3	60
TOTAL	695	326	448	529	1757	335	100	295	764	241	18	93	5601

A*—Information inadequate.

TABLE No. 5.7—(Contd.)
 Classification of Sample Families by Income and Water-taps, Latrines and Bath-rooms.

Income	I Group of Wards BATH-ROOMS											Total	
	No. of families sharing a Bathroom												
	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-20	21 & above	Open Space	Public	Common in Bldg.	A*	Not stated	
Upto Rs. 250	54	5	2	4	26	7	4	34	2	14	2	52	206
Rs. 251-500	124	5	16	19	44	18	6	77	7	35	1	89	441
Rs. 501-1,000	493	28	26	40	173	51	15	197	27	75	2	205	1332
Rs. 1,001-2,000	726	35	40	44	128	46	13	86	17	52	3	159	1349
Rs. 2,001-3,500	438	16	14	12	32	7	2	9	3	4	—	51	588
Rs. 3,501-5,000	183	6	7	1	9	—	1	2	—	5	—	7	221
Rs. 5,001-7,500	83	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	90
Rs. 7,501-10,000	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Rs. 10,001 & above	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Income in kind only	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Not stated	29	2	—	—	6	2	—	3	2	4	—	6	54
TOTAL	2194	99	105	121	419	131	41	409	58	190	8	572	4347

A*—Information inadequate.

TABLE No. 5.7—(Contd.)
Classification of Sample Families by Income and Water-taps, Latrines and Bath-rooms.

Income	Additional Group of Wards BATH-ROOMS											Total	
	No. of families sharing a Bathroom								Open Space	Public	Common in Bldg.		A* Not stated
	1	2	3	4	8-10	11-20	21 & above						
Upto Rs. 250	10	6	1	3	4	1	—	30	1	—	—	16	72
Rs. 251-500	11	36	2	1	2	1	—	46	5	7	—	26	137
Rs. 501-1,000	189	7	3	12	16	2	1	101	11	7	—	59	408
Rs. 1,001-2,000	258	4	5	4	15	1	1	49	3	3	—	42	385
Rs. 2,001-3,500	112	—	2	—	1	1	—	18	1	2	—	8	145
Rs. 3,501-5,000	45	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	51
Rs. 5,001-7,500	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	29
Rs. 7,501-10,000	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Rs. 10,001 & above	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Income in kind only	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Not stated	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
TOTAL	676	54	13	20	38	7	2	250	21	19	—	154	1254

A*—Information inadequate.

TABLE No. 5.7—(Contd.)
 Classification of Sample Families Income and Water-taps, Latrines and Bath-rooms.

Income	All Wards BATH-ROOMS											A* Not stated.	Total
	1	2	3	4	3-10	11-20	21 & above	Open Space	Public	Common in Bldg.			
Upto Rs. 250	64	11	3	7	30	8	4	64	3	14	2	68	278
Rs. 251-500	135	41	18	20	46	19	6	123	12	42	1	115	578
Rs. 501-1,000	682	35	29	52	189	53	16	298	38	82	2	264	1740
Rs. 1,001-2,000	984	39	45	48	143	47	14	135	20	55	3	201	1734
Rs. 2,001-3,500	550	16	16	12	33	8	2	27	4	6	—	59	733
Rs. 3,501-5,000	228	7	7	1	9	—	1	5	—	5	—	9	272
Rs. 5,001-7,500	109	2	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	119
Rs. 7,501-10,000	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Rs. 10,001 & above	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
Income in kind only	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	5
Not stated	32	2	—	—	6	3	—	3	2	4	—	6	58
Total	2870	153	118	141	457	138	43	659	79	209	8	726	5601

A*—Information inadequate.

TABLE No. 5.8.

Distribution of sample families according to the number of latrines available to them classified according to the number of water-taps available to them.

No. of families using one latrine	I Group of Wards.								Cannot state	Common in the building	Not stated	Total.
	No. of families sharing a water-tap.											
	1	2	3	4	5 to 10	11 to 20	21 & more	Public				
1	486	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	490
2	162	96	8	6	4	—	—	1	1	1	—	279
3	201	42	115	4	27	—	2	5	—	—	—	396
4	172	57	27	143	38	11	24	—	—	2	4	478
5 to 10	371	54	109	107	779	98	23	14	—	13	2	1570
11 to 20	30	6	6	7	81	140	20	4	—	3	1	298
21 and more	3	—	—	2	4	3	64	—	—	—	1	32
Open space	4	1	—	3	3	—	12	18	7	17	2	37
Public Latrines	14	1	1	6	21	8	6	349	—	5	—	411
Cannot state	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	16
Common in the building	25	—	—	2	14	5	7	3	1	135	1	193
Not stated	5	1	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	54	67
Total	1485	259	268	280	976	268	158	394	18	176	65	4347

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TABLE No. 5.8—(Contd.)

Distribution of sample families according to the number of latrines available to them classified according to the number of water-taps available to them.

No. of families using one latrine	Additional Group of Wards No. of families sharing a water-tap.							Public	Cannot state	Common in the building	Not stated	Total
	1	2	3	4	5 to 10	11 to 20	21 & more					
1	197	—	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	205
2	29	12	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	47
3	25	2	19	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	52
4	16	1	—	20	12	1	—	1	—	—	—	51
5 to 10	39	4	4	7	103	21	5	1	—	2	1	187
11 to 20	3	1	—	—	11	12	6	3	—	1	—	37
21 and more	2	—	—	—	—	2	13	1	—	—	—	18
Open space	5	—	2	1	5	7	1	79	94	28	6	228
Public Latrines	39	11	6	5	32	12	8	206	9	14	11	353
Cannot state	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Common in the building	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	40	—	48
Not stated	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	19	26
Total	361	32	35	37	171	56	33	293	108	90	38	1254

TABLE No. 5.8—(Contd.)

Distribution of sample families according to the number of latrines available to them classified according to the number of water-taps available to them.

No. of families using one latrine	All Wards								Cannot state	Common in the building	Not stated	Total
	No. of families sharing a water-tap.											
	1	2	3	4	5 to 10	11 to 20	21 & more	Public				
1	683	1	4	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	695
2	191	108	9	8	4	—	—	2	3	1	—	326
3	226	44	134	5	30	—	2	5	—	2	—	448
4	188	58	27	163	50	12	24	1	—	2	4	529
5 to 10	410	58	113	114	882	119	28	15	—	15	3	1757
11 to 20	33	7	6	7	92	152	26	7	—	4	1	335
21 and more	10	—	—	2	4	5	77	1	—	—	1	100
Open space	9	1	2	4	8	7	13	97	101	45	8	295
Public Latrines	53	12	7	11	53	20	14	555	9	19	11	764
Cannot state	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	18
Common in the building	28	—	—	2	17	6	7	4	1	175	1	241
Not stated	8	2	1	—	3	3	—	—	2	1	73	93
Total	1846	291	303	317	1147	324	191	687	126	266	103	5601

HOUSING

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Kasba and Mangalwar was an indication of how slum localities persisted in the heart of the town. It was significant that the situation had not changed since it had been noted in our survey in 1937. Apart from this the table also shows the pressure on these facilities as revealed by the high ratio of families to latrines or water-taps.

5. *Rent-paying families* :—Of the total sample families, about 77 per cent were rent-paying families. Among them, 56 per cent had one room per family, 29 per cent had 2 rooms each, 9 per cent had 3 rooms each and 4 per cent had 4 rooms each. Only about 2 per cent of the families had each 5 rooms or more.

5.1 *Rent-area ratio* : Table 5.9 gives the distribution of rent-paying families in different wards according to the rent-area ratio. The average distribution for the two groups of wards in the present survey did not show any significant deviation from the overall distribution. In the individual wards, however, the ratio was higher or lower than the average. For instance, in some of the wards like Shivajinagar, Sadashiv and Erandavana we found a number of families paying Rs. 4 and more per 50 sq. ft. of living space. On the other hand, there were only few such cases in some of the wards like Kasba, Raviwar, Bhavani, etc. in the first group of wards and Aundh, Pashan, Bopodi, etc., Ghorpadi, Hadapsar, Mundhwa, etc. in the additional group of wards. In Bhavani, Vetel, Hadapsar, Mundhwa, Wanavdi and Kirkee Cantonment more than two-thirds of the families paid rents ranging from Re. 1 to Rs 3 per 50 sq. ft. Shivajinagar, Sadashiv, Narayan and Shanwar, which are economically relatively better of wards, showed a lower proportion of families paying rent upto Rs. 3 per 50 sq. ft.

Table 5.10 gives distribution of families according to communities and rent-area ratio. Families of Marathas, Deshastha Brahmans and Artisan Groups I and II, which together accounted for 40 per cent of the total families in the sample, showed a distribution which was similar to the general distribution of families in different rent-area ratio groups. Malis, Depressed classes, and Vaddars were concentrated in the low rent-area ratio groups. Lingayats, Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains, Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs were in groups with high rent-area ratios.

5.2 *Income and rent-area ratio* :—By relating the rent-area ratio of the rent-paying families to their incomes we can find out how they vary with reference to one another. The information is presented in Table 5.11. We find that families with an annual in-

TABLE No. 5.9.

Rent-Area Ratio in tenements of sample families different Wards.

Ward	Upto Re. 1	Rent per 50 sq. ft. (In Rs.)								Rs. 16 above	Not stated	Blank	Owned	Con- cessional	Free	Total
		Rs. 1-2	Rs. 2-3	Rs. 3-4	Rs. 4-5	Rs. 6-7	Rs. 8-10	Rs. 11-15								
Shivajinagar	14	37	63	29	49	26	40	15	—	3	—	52	5	40	373	
Sadashiv	12	78	93	57	46	41	52	8	1	3	—	50	13	12	468	
Narayan	7	35	28	14	18	11	12	6	2	3	—	24	4	6	170	
Shanavar	11	59	34	23	24	15	12	6	3	1	—	37	2	5	232	
Budhwar	17	66	36	12	16	17	10	3	2	5	—	14	5	3	211	
Raviwar	13	57	47	39	39	26	15	2	3	—	—	32	2	3	233	
Kasba	5	62	56	37	43	21	11	3	2	1	1	39	5	7	293	
Mangalwar	8	17	18	12	11	6	11	6	1	—	1	4	6	4	105	
Somwar	7	27	32	21	11	26	20	2	—	3	—	13	4	21	137	
Rasta	8	23	17	11	8	6	6	2	—	—	1	17	—	7	106	
Nagesh	—	10	4	2	4	2	5	1	—	—	—	5	—	2	35	
Ganesh	7	18	19	15	21	13	4	5	—	—	—	11	—	2	115	
Nana	5	45	51	36	27	13	17	4	1	1	1	24	5	6	236	
Bhavani	11	37	72	46	30	20	15	5	3	3	—	31	1	15	339	
Ganj	13	27	32	20	18	7	10	3	1	1	—	21	—	7	165	
Vetal	12	39	27	13	14	8	8	2	1	—	—	18	3	3	143	
Shukrawar	25	75	35	42	49	22	40	14	6	2	1	57	10	15	443.4	
Ghorpade & Gultekdi	2	6	3	5	6	3	4	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	33	
Suburban Roads	9	32	17	7	18	7	7	2	2	2	—	18	5	79	205	
Yeravada	7	3	14	3	14	5	5	1	—	—	—	17	5	49	133	

TABLE No. 5.9—(Contd.)
Rent-Area Ratio in tenements of sample families different Wards.

Ward	Upto Rs. 1	Rent per 50 sq. ft. (In Rs.)								Rs. 16 above	Not stated	Blank	Owned	Con- cessional	Free	Total
		Rs. 1-2	Rs. 2-3	Rs. 3-4	Rs. 4-5	Rs. 5-6	Rs. 6-7	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 8-10							
Wakdewadi	1	—	4	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	15	
Navl Khadki	1	1	3	4	5	1	1	—	—	1	—	11	—	—	28	
Sangamwadi	—	1	2	3	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	6	—	2	21	
Total for I Group of Wards	195	810	757	456	476	299	309	100	29	29	5	507	81	295	4347	
Aundh, Pashan, Bopodi, etc.	6	22	28	15	13	5	4	1	—	1	—	27	30	2	154	
Bibewadi, etc.	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	18	1	6	33	
Erandavana, Hingne, etc.	1	7	9	6	9	5	4	3	—	1	—	19	7	8	79	
Ghorpadi village	5	17	10	8	5	4	1	1	—	—	—	11	3	18	83	
Hadapsar, Mundhwa	18	20	12	2	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	40	—	12	110	
Wanavdi	3	12	6	3	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	7	2	18	56	
Poona Cantt.	13	51	77	52	39	35	21	6	—	2	—	59	13	38	406	
Kirkee Cantt.	8	109	56	40	16	14	9	1	1	1	—	16	16	46	333	
Total for Additional Group of Wards	54	240	201	128	85	65	42	13	2	7	—	197	72	148	1254	
Grand Total	249	1050	958	584	561	363	351	113	31	36	5	704	153	443	5601	

come upto Rs. 250 were mainly concentrated in houses where the rent per 50 sq. ft. was less than Rs. 3 per month.¹

The proportion of families paying a monthly rent of Rs. 3 or less per 50 sq. ft. declined gradually in the classes of families with higher incomes. From about 66 per cent in the first income range the proportion of such families steadily declined to about 50 per cent in the 4th and 5th income ranges and to less than 50 per cent in the still higher income ranges.

About 27 per cent of the rent-paying families paid Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 per month per 50 sq. ft. A majority of them had an income ranging from Rs. 501 to Rs. 2,000. About 17 per cent paid Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per month per 50 sq. ft. A large proportion of these families had incomes between Rs. 501 and Rs. 2,000.

5.3 *Rent-area ratio and duration of stay in the tenements* :—Table 5.12 gives the distribution of rent-paying families in the sample according to the duration of their stay in the tenements in which they were living at the time of our survey classified by the rent-area ratio. Nearly 18 per cent of the families were living in the same tenements as in 1939 or before. A further about 40 per cent were occupying their tenements for periods varying between 6 and 15 years. Only about 7 per cent had been occupying the tenements for less than one year.

The data relating to the rent-area ratio classified by the duration of stay in tenements can throw light on how and whether rents had moved in the city during the 16 years preceding the survey. As the quality of housing is not uniform over the city, the movement will have to be studied for different localities characterised by similar housing conditions. The best way this can be done is by calculating the median rent per 50 sq. feet in different localities according to the duration of stay in the tenements. This is done in Table 5.13.

1. About 10 per cent of the families from this income group paid more than Rs. 5 per month for 50 sq. ft. area which was something abnormal, because assuming they paid only Rs. 5 per month as rent, their total annual rent payment would have absorbed about a quarter of their total income. A detailed break-down of these cases showed that most of these cases were of prostitutes. As remarked earlier, prostitutes had understated their earnings (See p. 81). It is also well-known that they are usually heavily indebted to their Gharwalis who charged them exorbitant rents. The two together explain the high rent-area ratio in the group. Cf. Dr. B. B. Gokhale—Study of Prostitution in Poona, (A Preliminary Note), *Samaj Seva*, A Monthly Journal of the Association of Probation Officers and Superintendents and Bombay State Probation and Aftercare Association, Poona, January 1955.

CHANGING PATTERN

TABLE No. 5.10—(Contd.)

Rent-area ratio in tenements of sample families classified by community.

Rent per 50 sq. ft. (In Rs.)	Community.									
	Marathas	Desh. Brahmins	Kok. Brahmins	Other Brahmins	Malis	Dhangars & Gaolis	Weaving Castes	Artisan Group I	Artisan Group II	Depressed classes
Not stated	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1
Blank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owned	53	2	5	—	19	3	—	8	9	33
Concessional	6	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	6
Free	29	5	1	2	6	2	—	1	4	44
Total	192	27	16	7	51	16	4	45	25	274

Rs.	All Wards.									
—1	52	22	13	7	13	2	8	11	9	36
1—2	231	113	66	33	32	9	21	44	41	158
2—3	216	97	66	26	25	19	27	38	37	115
3—4	133	57	25	18	11	13	14	28	20	70
4—5	138	52	29	19	10	8	24	15	23	49
6—7	67	45	31	13	3	3	12	14	13	25
8—10	57	48	40	15	6	—	8	7	8	20
10—15	25	10	11	5	1	1	5	2	1	5
16 & above	8	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	2
Not stated	7	2	2	3	2	—	—	1	3	4
Blank	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Owned	142	63	80	14	50	9	7	34	32	77
Concessional	21	9	13	1	3	1	—	1	4	19
Free	121	26	7	14	12	3	4	4	8	98
Total	1219	546	385	170	168	69	130	200	200	678

TABLE No. 5.10—(Contd.)

Rent-area ratio in tenements of sample families classified by community.

	Community.									Total	
	Other Hindus	Lingayats	Gujarati- Marwadi-Jains	South Indians	Sikh-Punjabi- Sindhi-Rajputs	Vaddars	Muhommedans	Christians	Jews		Parsis
	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	7
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13	—	7	5	2	5	23	2	—	8	197
	6	—	1	2	4	29	8	3	—	1	72
	13	1	3	8	5	—	6	18	—	3	148
	109	2	47	74	49	35	118	135	1	27	1254
	18	2	10	5	7	2	21	9	1	1	249
	73	9	23	32	12	2	100	44	2	5	1050
	60	3	33	25	20	—	92	52	—	7	958
	45	2	30	19	16	—	54	28	—	1	534
	44	6	36	15	16	—	50	25	—	2	561
	33	3	27	13	22	—	24	14	1	—	363
	45	4	34	8	21	—	17	8	—	5	351
	14	3	7	2	12	1	5	2	—	1	113
	5	—	2	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	31
	4	—	4	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	36
	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5
	58	6	23	6	7	6	71	8	—	11	704
	18	—	3	6	4	29	16	4	—	1	153
	37	5	10	12	14	—	33	30	—	5	443
	454	43	242	143	155	40	490	226	4	39	5601

X TABLE No. 5.11.

Sample families classified by Income and Rent-area ratio.

I Group of Wards.

Income	Upto Rs. 1	Rent per 50 sq. ft. (In Rs.)								Rs. 16 above	Not stated	Blank	Owned	Con- cessional	Free	Total
		Rs. 1-2	Rs. 2-3	Rs. 3-4	Rs. 4-5	Rs. 6-7	Rs. 8-10	Rs. 11-15								
Upta Rs. 250	15	46	38	14	22	5	5	4	3	2	1	9	14	29	207	
Rs. 251—500	21	94	89	48	48	22	30	15	4	4	1	27	10	28	441	
Rs. 501—1,000	66	255	241	157	156	87	70	20	8	6	1	93	35	137	1332	
Rs. 1,001—2,000	59	252	244	150	155	114	98	28	4	8	—	156	10	71	1349	
Rs. 2,001—3,500	20	99	92	59	62	43	59	19	6	3	—	96	7	23	588	
Rs. 3,501—5,000	11	31	30	17	20	13	25	5	2	3	1	60	2	1	221	
Rs. 5,001—7,500	2	14	12	4	4	9	10	1	—	1	—	31	—	2	90	
Rs. 7,501—10,000	—	4	1	3	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	29	
Rs. 10001 & above	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	5	—	—	—	14	—	1	34	
Not stated	—	12	8	3	3	3	6	3	2	2	1	7	3	—	53	
Income in kind only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	
TOTAL	195	810	757	456	476	298	309	100	29	29	5	507	81	295	4347	

* TABLE No. 5.11—(Contd.)
Sample families classified by Income and Rent-area ratio. Additional Group of Wards.

Income	Upto Rs. 1	Rent per 50 sq. ft. (In Rs.)								Rs. 16 above	Not stated	Blank	Owned	Con- cessional	Free	Total
		Rs. 1-2	Rs. 2-3	Rs. 3-4	Rs. 4-5	Rs. 6-7	Rs. 8-10	Rs. 11-15								
Upto Rs. 250	4	17	4	5	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	22	6	8	72	
Rs. 251—500	5	18	11	9	3	8	1	1	—	1	—	37	17	26	137	
Rs. 501—1,000	20	71	81	48	20	15	5	2	—	2	—	47	27	70	408	
Rs. 1,001—2,000	15	83	68	50	39	23	14	4	—	3	—	44	15	27	385	
Rs. 2,001—3,500	7	33	26	13	14	7	9	2	—	—	—	19	5	10	145	
Rs. 3,501—5,000	2	11	4	1	5	6	6	2	1	—	—	9	1	3	51	
Rs. 5,001—7,500	1	4	2	1	1	2	3	1	—	1	—	10	1	2	29	
Rs. 7,501—10,000	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	8	
Rs. 10,001 & above	—	—	3	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	4	—	1	13	
Not stated	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	
Income in kind only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	
TOTAL	54	240	201	128	85	65	42	13	2	7	—	197	72	148	1254	

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X
TABLE No. 5.11—(Contd.)
Sample families classified by Income and Rent-area ratio.

All Wards.

Income	Upto Re. 1	Rent per 50 sq. ft. (In Rs.)									Blank	Owned	Con- cessional	Free	Total
		Rs. 1-2	Rs. 2-3	Rs. 3-4	Rs. 4-5	Rs. 6-7	Rs. 8-10	Rs. 11-15	Rs. 16 above	Not stated					
Upto Rs. 250	19	63	42	19	24	7	6	5	3	2	1	31	20	37	279
Rs. 251—500	26	112	100	57	51	30	31	16	4	5	1	64	27	54	578
Rs. 501—1,000	86	326	322	205	176	102	75	22	8	8	1	140	62	207	1740
Rs. 1,001—2,000	74	335	312	200	194	137	112	32	4	11	—	200	25	98	1734
Rs. 2,001—3,500	27	132	118	72	76	50	68	21	6	3	—	115	12	33	733
Rs. 3,501—5,000	13	42	34	18	25	19	31	7	3	3	1	69	3	4	272
Rs. 5,001—7,500	3	18	14	5	5	11	13	2	—	2	—	41	1	4	119
Rs. 7,500—10,000	—	6	2	3	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	37
Rs. 10,001 & above	1	3	5	1	4	4	3	5	1	—	—	18	—	2	47
Not stated	—	13	9	4	3	3	6	3	2	2	1	8	3	—	57
Income in kind only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	5
Total	249	1050	958	584	561	363	351	113	31	36	5	704	153	443	5601

★ TABLE No. 5.12.

Distribution of Rent-paying sample families according to the Duration of stay in the tenements and Rent-area ratio.

Duration of stay in tenement	Rent per 50 sq. ft. in Rs.										Total
	Re. -1	Rs. 1-2	Rs. 2-3	Rs. 3-4	Rs. 4-5	Rs. 6-7	Rs. 8-10	Rs. 11-15	Rs. 16 & above	Rent not stated	
Upto 3 months	7	16	23	22	34	31	26	11	3	5	178
—6 months	3	14	30	23	26	17	34	11	2	1	161
—1 year	9	38	47	49	69	30	53	21	5	2	323
—2 years	19	36	61	52	73	63	55	15	5	3	373
—3 years	9	40	39	37	41	47	38	11	2	—	264
4—5 years	13	64	73	54	77	53	44	19	5	3	405
6—10 years	40	232	226	134	138	76	58	14	6	5	929
11—15 years	62	295	243	104	59	25	20	4	1	5	818
16 years & above	90	302	202	98	38	16	17	5	—	3	771
Not stated	6	13	14	11	6	5	6	2	2	9	74
Total	249	1050	958	584	561	363	351	113	31	30	4296

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X
TABLE No. 5.13.

Median rent (per 50 sq. ft.) in different sections of the city paid by sample families classified by duration of stay.

	1953 Less than 1 year	1952 1-2 years	1951 2-3 years	1949-51 3-5 years	1944-48 6-10 years	1939-44 11-15 years	1938 16 years & more
1. Shivajinagar, Sadashiv, Narayan, Shanwar	4-15-0	5-10-0	5- 6-0	5- 1-0	3- 4-0	2- 3-6	1-14-6
2. Budhwar, Raviwar, Kasba	4- 7-0	4- 8-6	4-12-0	3-10-0	2-12-0	2- 0-0	1-14-0
3. Mangalwar, Somwar, Ganesh, Nana, Bhavani	4- 5-0	4-10-0	4- 0-0	4- 5-0	2-14-6	2- 2-0	2- 0-9
4. Vetal, Ghorpade-Gultekdi, Ganj, Shukrawar	4-14-0	4- 4-0	4- 6-0	4- 7-0	3-12-6	2- 3-0	1-14-0
5. Aundh, Pashan, etc.	2- 9-0	2-10-0	2- 0-0	2- 0-0	2- 4-0	2- 9-0	1-11-0
6. Poona Cantt.	4- 8-0	4- 0-0	4- 0-0	4- 0-0	4- 0-0	2-13-0	2-11-0
7. Kirkee Cantt.	3- 4-0	2-14-0	2- 8-0	2-10-0	1-15-0	2- 0-0	1-13-6
8. All wards	4- 6-4	4- 6-0	4- 3-0	4- 0-0	2-13-0	2- 3-0	2- 0-0

But this table cannot be interpreted without reference to the provisions of the Bombay Rent, Hotel Rates and lodging House Rates (Control) Act, 1944 which has been in force in Poona City and Suburban Municipal areas from 18 June 1942 and in the Poona Cantonment from 7 November 1942. Under this Act the rent at which the premises were let on 1 September 1940 or when they were first let before that date or where they were first let after that date, was declared to be the "standard rent" of the premises. This was not allowed to be increased after 22 April 1942 except when the Municipal rate, cess or tax paid by the landlord in respect of the premises was increased and the increase so allowed was not to be in excess of the increase in the rate, cess or tax over those prevailing on 1 September 1940.

The Act was consolidated and amended in 1947 by the Bombay Legislature. The Act did not alter the definition of "standard rent" but allowed increases in rent above the "standard rent", when the landlord made an improvement or structural alteration of the premises with the written consent of the tenant. It also entitled the landlord to make an increase in the rents of premises which had been let out on or before 1 September 1940. This increase was not to exceed 5 per cent of the "standard rent" in respect of residential premises whose rent did not exceed Rs. 20 per month; not to exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of "standard rent" for premises with rents between Rs. 20 and Rs. 80 per month and 10 per cent of "standard rent" in premises with rents exceeding Rs. 80 per month. Increase in "standard rent" not exceeding 5 per cent of annual expenses for special or heavy repairs was also allowed under certain conditions.

This Act with minor amendments was in force in Poona at the time of our Survey. From the history of the Act that we have summarised in very broad terms above, it seems that rents were frozen in Poona in 1942 at the level of 1 September 1940, and increases were allowed only for increases in Municipal taxes, etc. The 1947 Act liberalised the restrictions on rent increases as detailed above. For our analysis 1940 and 1948 are significant years.

We are now in a position to interpret Table 5.13. The duration of stay intervals in the table correspond with only one of the significant years, i.e. 1948. No separate figures are available for the other year 1940 or even 1942. We can, however, examine the table generally as also with particular reference to 1948. A casual examination of the table shows that rents during 1939-44 were consistently higher in all localities than in 1938 or before. During 1944-48 they were again higher than during 1939-1944 in all localities, except Aundh, Pashan, etc., and Kirkee Cantonment where they had

declined a little. In Kirkee Cantonment the decline was almost negligible and for all practical purposes rents might be said to have remained constant.

The increase in rents was sharp in the period 1949-51 in all localities except Aundh, Pashan, etc. The Rent Act of 1947, it may be recalled, allowed increases in rents for certain reasons. In the following period rents have not generally shown a tendency to decline. In Aundh, Pashan, etc. the rents declined between 1944-48 and 1948-52 but the thereafter again recorded an increase. This may be due to the peculiarity of our sample in this area.

On the whole, however, the figures for all the localities are consistent and indicate almost a continuous increase in the rate of rents (i.e. rent for 50 sq. ft.) over the 16 years preceding the survey. This in itself is an indication of the continuously growing pressure on living area in the Poona area during this period. The increase in rents is not unrelated to increase in over-crowding which has already been commented upon.

6. *Families living in owned houses* :—Of the total families 12 per cent were houseowners. In the first group of wards the proportion of families staying in owned tenements was about 12 per cent and in the additional group of wards it was about 15 per cent. In the 1937 Survey about 14 per cent of the families in the sample were those of houseowners. The higher proportion of houseowners in the additional group of wards was probably due to the semi-rural character of some of these wards. The proportion exceeded 50 per cent in some of the wards like Bibewadi and Kondhwa and it was about 35 per cent in Hadapsar and Mundhwa. The proportion for the whole of the additional group of wards would have been quite high but for the inclusion of the two cantonments in it. In the Kirkee Cantonment particularly, only 5 per cent of the families were those of houseowners.

In Table 5.14 is given the distribution of families of houseowners according to the occupations of their heads. Of 704 such cases about 20 per cent were non-earners and about 6 per cent were pensioners. About 10 per cent belonged to each of the occupational Grades I and II. Only about 5 per cent were in Grade III. Grade IV, VIII and X together accounted for about 20 per cent. The proportion of houseowners was low in Grades VI and VII.

In Table 5.15 we give the distribution of families of houseowners according to communities. Among the Konkanastha Brahmins, Dhangar-Gaolis and Parsis, the proportion of families living in owned tenements to the total families belonging to these commu-

TABLE No. 5.14.

Distribution of Sample Families who owned houses or enjoyed concessional or free housing according to Occupation of the Head of the Family.

Occupation of the Head of the Family	I Group of Wards.				Additional Group of Wards				All Wards.			
	Owned	Conces- sion	Free	Total	Owned	Conces- sion	Free	Total	Owned	Conces- sion	Free	Total
I Unskilled Manual Work	39	16	84	139	41	38	59	138	80	54	143	277
XIV Cultivators	8	—	—	8	23	—	—	23	31	—	—	31
II Skilled Manual Work	48	14	60	122	19	6	88	63	67	20	98	185
III Lowest professions & Administrative posts & Primary Teachers, etc.	24	6	85	115	9	4	18	31	33	10	103	146
IV Small Businesses	45	5	5	55	17	4	1	22	62	9	6	77
V Highly Skilled & Super- sory Manual Work	37	10	11	58	17	3	6	26	54	13	17	84
VI Clerks & Shop Assistants	24	8	11	38	4	—	4	8	28	3	15	46
VII Intermediate Profes- sions Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	23	—	23	46	2	—	8	10	25	—	31	56
VIII Medium Businesses	42	3	—	45	14	3	—	17	56	6	—	62
IX Higher Professions & Salaried posts	14	—	1	15	4	2	5	11	18	2	6	26
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	19	—	1	20	4	—	—	4	23	—	1	24
XI Pensioners	40	1	3	44	6	1	3	10	46	2	6	54
XII Beggars & Prostitutes	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	3
Unemployed	21	7	2	30	4	1	3	8	25	8	5	38
Educands	6	7	4	17	1	1	—	2	7	8	4	19
Non-Earners	115	9	5	129	31	9	3	43	146	18	8	172
Total	507	81	295	883	197	72	148	417	704	153	443	1300

CHANGING PATTERN

TABLE No. 5.15.

Communitywise distribution of house owning families and families enjoying concessional rented or free accommodation.

COMMUNITY GROUP—Columns 7 and 8.										
	Marathas	Desh. Brahmins	Kok. Brahmins	Other Brahmins	Malis	Dhangars & Gaolis	Weaving Castes	Artisan Group I	Artisan Group II	Depressed classes
I Group of Wards.										
Owned	89	61	75	14	31	6	7	26	23	44
Concessional	15	8	12	—	2	1	—	1	2	13
Free	92	21	6	12	6	1	4	3	7	54
Total	196	90	93	26	39	8	11	30	32	111
Additional Group of Wards.										
Owned	53	2	5	—	19	3	—	8	9	33
Concessional	6	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	6
Free	29	5	1	2	6	2	—	1	1	44
Total	88	8	7	3	26	5	—	9	12	83
All Wards.										
Owned	142	63	80	14	50	9	7	34	32	77
Concessional	21	9	13	1	3	1	—	1	4	19
Free	121	26	7	14	12	3	4	4	8	93
Total	284	98	100	29	65	13	11	39	44	194

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TABLE No. 5.15—(Contd.)

Communitywise distribution of house owning families and families enjoying concessional rented or free accommodation.

Other Hindus	Lingayats	Gujarati- Marwadi-Jains	South Indians	Sikh-Punjabi- Sindhi-Rajputs	Vaddars	Muhammedans	Christians	Jews	Parsis	Total
45	6	16	1	5	1	48	6	—	3	507
12	—	2	4	—	—	8	1	—	—	81
24	4	7	4	9	—	27	12	—	2	295
81	10	25	9	14	1	83	19	—	5	883
13	—	7	5	2	5	23	2	—	8	197
6	—	1	2	4	29	8	3	—	1	72
13	1	3	8	5	—	6	18	—	3	148
32	1	11	15	11	34	37	23	—	12	417
58	6	23	6	7	6	71	8	—	11	704
18	—	3	6	4	29	16	4	—	1	153
37	5	10	12	14	—	33	30	—	5	443
113	11	36	24	25	35	120	42	—	17	1300

nities in the sample was higher than the general average. On the other hand among the South Indians, Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs the proportion was lower than the average. These communities were recent migrants into the city and this low proportion was not surprising.

In Table 5.16 is presented a distribution of sample families of houseowners according to total income. The proportion of families living in owned tenements increased with the increase in total income. Their proportion was 10 per cent among families having an annual income of less than Rs. 1000. It was 30 per cent among families with income higher than Rs. 3500.

TABLE No. 5.16.

Total Income of House Owning Families and Families Enjoying Concessionally Rented or Free Tenements.

Income Rs.	I Group of Wards		Additional Group of Wards			All Wards			
	Owned Con- ces- sional	Free	Owned	Con- ces- sional	Free	Owned Con- ces- sional	Free		
Upto Rs. 250	9	14	29	22	6	8	31	20	37
Rs. 251—500	27	10	28	37	17	26	64	27	54
Rs. 501—1,000	93	35	137	47	27	70	140	62	207
Rs. 1,001—2,000	156	10	71	44	15	27	200	25	98
Rs. 2,001—3,500	96	7	23	19	5	10	115	12	33
Rs. 3,501—5,000	60	2	1	9	1	3	69	3	4
Rs. 5,001—7,500	31	—	2	10	1	2	41	1	4
Rs. 7,501—10,000	14	—	—	3	—	—	17	—	—
Rs. 10,001 & above	14	—	1	4	—	1	18	—	2
Not stated	7	3	—	1	—	—	8	3	—
No cash income	—	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	4
Total	507	81	295	197	72	148	704	153	443

About 21 per cent of the houseowning families lived in single-room tenements; about 30 per cent in tenements of 2 rooms each; about 17 per cent in those of 3 rooms each and about 13 per cent in those of 4 rooms each. The remaining about 19 per cent had each 5 or more rooms.

55 per cent of the houseowner families had an independent water-tap each and 15 per cent used public water-taps. 70 per cent had a bath-room each; about 13 per cent used open space for bath and the remaining shared bath-rooms with tenants. 36 per cent had

an independent latrine, 19 per cent had to share one with 4 or less families; about 14 per cent used open space while about 16 per cent used public latrines.

7. *Families living in concessionally rented tenements:—* The 153 families who were concessional-rent-payers are classified by the occupational grade of their heads in Table 5.14. One-third belonged to Grade I. Grade II had a little over 10 per cent and the proportion varied between 5 to 10 per cent each in other occupational grades. Between the two groups of wards we find that in the additional group of wards more than half of the families were found in Grade I. In the Kirkee Cantonment area, a larger number of people was employed in the Ammunition Factory and other establishments which provided tenements at concessional rents. As a result it was found that about 20 per cent of the families from this area were concessional-rent-payers. For the additional group of wards as a whole, the proportion of such families to the total was higher than the proportion of such families in the first group of wards. In the first group of wards, the concessionally rented tenements consisted mainly of the Police Quarters in Shukrawar and Shivajinagar and the Military Establishment in the Suburban Roads. Others in the category included the tenements of domestic servants, butlers, cooks, ayahs, etc.

From Table 5.15 we find that among those who enjoyed concessional housing accommodation, Marathas, Depressed classes, Christians and Parsis showed a higher proportion than the general average. The concessional or free housing was associated with certain types of occupations like policemen, military personnel, cooks, butlers and ayahs, domestic servants and communities that had a higher representation in these occupations figured largely among those who enjoyed free or concessional housing. On the other hand some of the communities like the Konkanastha Brahmins, Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains, showed a very low proportion in this category. Those who enjoyed concessional housing were mainly concentrated in lower income groups. About 70 per cent of such families had an annual income below Rs. 1,000.

61 per cent of the families who enjoyed concessional housing had only one room per family. About 20 per cent had 2 rooms, 5 per cent had 3 and 2 per cent had 4 rooms each. No cases of 5 or more rooms per family were reported in this group. 18 per cent of the families enjoying concessional accommodation had an independent tap, 33 per cent had to share one with others and 39 per cent used public water-taps. 30 per cent had an independent bath-room while about 36 per cent used open space for bathing. Nearly 10 per cent

of the families had an independent latrine; 11 per cent shared one with 4 or less number of families; 26 per cent used open space while 16 per cent used public latrines.

8. *Families living in free tenements* :—There were 443 families who enjoyed free housing accommodation. About one-third of these belonged to Grade I. Grades II and III had each over 20 per cent of the total. More than two-thirds of such families were found in Grades I and II in the additional group of wards whereas less than 50 per cent of such families were found in the first group of wards. As in the case of families enjoying concessionally rented accommodation, these families also belonged to lower income groups. The distribution of these families according to number of rooms and living area per family showed that they had a little better accommodation than the rent-paying families and their distribution was close to the distribution of the concessional-rent-paying families. Regarding the other facilities 53 per cent of these families had an independent bath-room, about 25 per cent had an independent water tap, 12 per cent had an independent latrine.

9. *Comparison with the 1937 Survey* :—Before a comparison with the 1937 Survey is attempted it would be useful to examine the pace and extent of building activity in the city in the period between the two surveys. The only information available is furnished by the Annual Administration Reports of the Poona Municipal Corporation. The data from this source for the period 1938-1954 are presented in Table No. 5.17.

TABLE No. 5.17.

Statement of Building Activity in Poona City during 1938-39 & 1953-54.

Year	Buildings open space Sq. ft.	Additions to existing Bldgs. Sq. ft.	Dismantling old Bldgs. & reconstructing Sq. ft.	Temporary sheds. Sq. ft.
1938-39	1,38,904	56,460	59,371	42,395
1939-40	2,14,615	66,814	45,429	11,095
1944-45	3,07,055	27,420	41,576	17,175
1946-47	83,737	35,035	16,887	10,926
1947-48	89,173	53,724	28,205	8,088
1948-49	2,15,207	54,314	45,060	14,661
1949-50	2,20,541	1,15,077	69,477	33,617
1950-51	3,09,565	90,518	99,263	51,980
1951-52	8,51,182	37,150	35,391	30,832
1952-53	3,58,001	57,557	19,557	11,171
1953-54	3,48,822	92,782	24,995	18,668
TOTAL	31,36,802	6,86,851	4,85,211	2,50,608

Source—Poona Municipal Corporation Annual Administrative Reports.

The data are defective in many respects. Information for the years 1940-44 is not given and was not available in the form in which it appears in the table even in the Corporation records. The Corporation authorities informed us that the information for those years had not been similarly processed and tabulated. The figures for 1938-39, 1939-40, 1945-46, 1946-49 had been specially compiled from old records at great labour. Only after the establishment of the Corporation in 1949-50 did the records begin to be kept in the form in which the information is presented in the Annual Administrative Reports now. The data do not therefore form a continuous series.

Secondly, the figures upto 1949-50 are for the Poona City Municipal area¹ while the figures for later years are for the Poona Corporation area. They are therefore non-comparable.

We can put the available figures to limited use only. We can examine, how far the rate of addition to the built area was keeping pace with the increase in population in the Corporation area during 1951-54. In 1951, according to the Census, the population of the Poona Corporation area was 480,982. At the time of our survey in 1954 it had increased by about 78,000 to 559,000. During the same period i.e. 1951-52 to 1953-54, 10,58,015 sq. ft. of area was newly built and addition to existing buildings added a further built up area of 187,489 sq. ft. i.e. there was an addition of 1,245,504 sq. ft. of built area to that existing in 1950-51. Assuming that all this additional built up area was residential, which is of course a large assumption, and matching the additional population with it, we find that the ratio of area per person comes to 16 sq. ft. This is to be compared to the ratio of extreme overcrowding above which has been defined as less than 25 sq. ft. per person. Building activity, it is clear, was very inadequate during the period compared to the rate of population increase. With such inadequate rate of building it is not surprising that overcrowding had increased in Poona. We now turn to a consideration of the data bearing on this aspect.

Table 5.18 presents information regarding the distributions of tenements of various classes and the number of occupants of these in the 1937 Survey and in the comparable area in the present survey. The similarity of distributions at the two surveys is remarkable though there are of course certain significant variations in individual items. The proportion of one room tenements had slightly decreased but that of two room tenements had increased, so that the two together maintained almost the same proportion to

1. Poona Municipal Corporation, Administration Report for the year 1949-50, Poona, 1950, p. 155.

the total number of tenements. Similarly a slightly higher percentage of the population lived in two room tenements in 1954 than in 1937 but a slightly lower proportion stayed in one room tenements in 1954 than in 1937. The average number of persons per room record, however, an increase in 1954 over that of 1937 except in tenements with five or more rooms. The increase is almost at a uniform rate over all the categories.

TABLE No. 5.18. ✓

Number of Tenements of Various Classes and the Number of Occupants of these in 1937 and 1954.

	No. of Tenements	No. of Occupants (% of Population)	No. of persons per room
1937			
One Room	2,555 (56)	8,232 (46)	3.22
Two Rooms	1,135 (25)	4,815 (27)	2.12
Three Rooms	405 (9)	2,107 (12)	1.73
Four Rooms	185 (4)	1,078 (6)	1.46
Five Rooms and Over	249 (6)	1,663 (9)	1.34
1954			
One Room	2,281 (52.5)	8,451 (42.9)	3.74
Two Rooms	1,191 (27.4)	6,072 (30.8)	2.59
Three Rooms	443 (10.2)	2,599 (13.2)	1.95
Four Rooms	200 (4.6)	1,259 (6.3)	1.57
Five Rooms and Over	232 (5.3)	1,349 (6.8)	1.16

Though the data presented in Table 5.18 show that overcrowding had increased in 1954 over that in 1937 they do not furnish any definite measure of the degree of overcrowding and how this had varied between the two surveys. For this purpose it is necessary to adopt some criterion of overcrowding. We have already

used the criterion of overcrowding set up in the 1937 Survey to measure overcrowding in the present survey. Applying this criterion to conditions in 1937, it was found that 47 per cent of the total families were living in conditions of overcrowding.¹ Applying the same test to the 1954 data we have found that 56 per cent of the families were living in conditions of overcrowding in the comparable area. That overcrowding had increased between the surveys is further confirmed when we relate living area to persons. As has been pointed out before, if we define extreme overcrowding when there are less than 25 sq. ft. of living area per person, 31 per cent of the total families in the first group of wards in the present survey were found to be living in conditions of extreme overcrowding. The corresponding proportion of families in the 1937 Survey was 22.6 per cent only.

1. Poona, Part II, p. 144.

CHAPTER VI

ECONOMICAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE FAMILY AND POVERTY

1. *Family Income¹ and Professions²* :—Table 6.1 presents the distribution of families by total income classified by the occupational grade of their heads. In the first five occupational grades the largest groups of families were concentrated in the 3rd (i.e. Rs. 501-1000) and 4th (i.e. Rs. 1001-2000) income ranges accounting for between 65 and 82 per cent of the total families in each of those grades. Families with incomes of more than Rs. 2000 were proportionately higher in the higher grades, their percentage ranging from 4 in Grade I to 18 in Grade V. In the next three grades the points of concentration shifted upwards to the 4th and 5th (i.e. Rs. 2001-3500 and Rs. 3501-5000) income ranges which together contained between 62 to 75 per cent of the total families in each of the grades. In Grades VII and VIII the proportion of families with incomes of less than Rs. 1,000 did not exceed 4 per cent. In Grade VI, however, their proportion was 17 per cent. In Grade IX 73 per cent of the families were found in the 5th, 6th and the 7th income ranges, none in the first two and 10 per cent in the 9th range. In Grade X about 9 per cent of the families had incomes between Rs. 2001 and Rs. 3500, all others being in higher income ranges with the largest concentration in the 6th range. As the occupational grades in our scheme of classification had been arranged also by the income criterion the increase in the average level of income in each of the higher grades was natural.

Nearly three-fourths of the pensioners had incomes between Rs. 1001 and Rs. 3500. Most of the families in Grade XII were in the first three income ranges. The unemployed were rather spread out, about 65 per cent being in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th income ranges.

2. *Communities and Professions* :—Table 6.2 gives the occupational distribution of families classified by communities. The family is assumed to derive its occupation from the occupation of its head. We can study the data from two angles; whether some communities show concentrations in certain occupations revealing a preference or aptitude for them; secondly, how are the different grades of occupations recruited from the various communities.

1. By 'income' is denoted annual income of the family during the year preceding the survey.

2. Poona, Part I, p. 288.

† TABLE No. 6.1. ✓

Sample Families Classified according to Total Income and Occupation of the Head of the family.

Occupational Grade	Upto Rs. 250	I Group of Wards.									Not stated	Income in kind only	Total
		Rs. 251- 500	Rs. 501- 1000	Rs. 1001- 2000	Rs. 2001- 3,500	Rs. 3501- 5,000	Rs. 5001- 7,500	Rs. 7,501- 10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above				
I Unskilled Manual Work	85	148	348	162	28	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	774
XIV Cultivators	—	1	3	3	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	13
II Skilled Manual Work	30	79	267	188	47	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	618
III Lowest Professions Ad- ministrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	6	15	174	124	27	9	—	1	—	—	1	—	357
IV Small Businesses	17	63	133	89	26	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	334
V Highly skilled & Super- visory Manual Work	7	21	144	234	62	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	486
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	2	8	61	195	113	22	3	2	—	—	—	—	406
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts Secondary Teachers, etc.	—	2	10	80	100	35	12	3	1	—	—	—	243
VIII Medium Businesses	—	2	8	82	73	34	17	4	1	5	—	—	226
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	—	—	1	2	16	25	19	6	10	—	—	—	79
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	—	—	—	3	3	28	11	6	14	—	—	—	65
XI Pensioners	2	8	11	32	17	20	15	4	6	1	—	—	116
XII Beggars & Prostitutes	6	7	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	22
XIII Unemployed	23	30	30	38	13	2	1	—	—	—	14	—	151
Educands	8	5	25	18	8	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	67
Not-earners	20	52	112	98	53	21	4	2	2	25	1	—	390
TOTAL	206	441	1332	1349	588	221	90	29	34	54	3	4347	

* TABLE No. 6.1.—(Contd.)

Sample Families Classified according to Total Income and Occupation of the Head of the family.

Occupational Grade	Upto Rs. 250	Rs. 251- 500	Rs. 501- 1000	Total Income					Additional Group of Wards.			Total
				Rs. 1001- 2000	Rs. 2001- 3,500	Rs. 3501- 5,000	Rs. 5001- 7,500	Rs. 7,501- 10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above	Not stated	Income in kind only	
I Unskilled Manual Work	34	51	174	71	17	2	1	—	—	—	—	350
XIV Cultivators	4	10	4	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	24
II Skilled Manual Work	8	30	75	50	11	1	—	1	—	—	—	176
III Lowest Professions Ad- ministrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	4	3	41	15	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	69
IV Small Businessès	4	15	22	17	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	67
V Highly skilled & Super- visory Manual Work	3	5	31	110	35	8	1	—	—	—	—	193
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	—	—	6	21	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	39
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts Secondary Teachers, etc.	—	1	1	13	15	11	3	1	2	—	—	47
VIII Medium Businessès	—	—	1	25	12	6	6	1	1	—	—	52
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	—	—	1	5	6	5	8	2	1	—	—	28
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	3	5	—	—	17
XI Pensioners	1	—	3	4	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	17
XII Beggars & Prostitutes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
XIII Unemployed	4	9	15	7	8	1	—	—	—	2	1	47
Educands	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Non-earners	8	13	31	44	11	8	1	—	3	2	—	121
TOTAL	72	137	408	385	145	51	29	8	13	4	2	1254

TABLE No. 6.1.—(Contd.)

Sample Families Classified according to Total Income and Occupation of the Head of the family.

Occupational Grade	Upto Rs. '250	Total Income									Not stated	All Wards Income in kind only	Total
		Rs. 251- 500	Rs. 501- 1000	Rs. 1001- 2000	Rs. 2001- 3,500	Rs. 3501- 5,000	Rs. 5001- 7,500	Rs. 7,501- 10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above				
I Unskilled Manual Work	119	199	522	233	45	3	1	—	—	1	1	1124	
XIV Cultivators	4	11	7	6	2	3	2	1	1	—	—	37	
II Skilled Manual Work	38	109	342	238	58	5	1	1	—	1	1	794	
III Lowest Professions Ad- ministrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	10	18	215	139	32	10	—	1	—	1	—	426	
IV Small Businesses	21	78	155	106	34	2	3	—	—	2	—	401	
V Highly skilled & Super- visory Manual Work	10	26	175	344	97	22	5	—	—	—	—	679	
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	2	8	67	216	123	23	4	2	—	—	—	445	
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts Secondary Teachers, etc.	—	3	11	93	115	46	15	4	3	—	—	290	
VIII Medium Businesses	—	2	9	107	85	40	23	5	2	5	—	278	
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	—	—	2	7	22	30	27	8	11	—	—	107	
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	—	—	—	3	4	33	14	9	19	—	—	82	
XI Pensioners	3	8	14	36	21	22	18	4	6	1	—	133	
XII Beggars & Prostitutes	6	7	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	23	
XIII Unemployed	27	39	45	45	21	3	1	—	—	16	1	198	
Educands	10	5	28	18	9	1	—	—	—	2	—	73	
Non-earners	28	65	143	142	64	29	5	2	5	27	1	511	
TOTAL	278	578	1740	1734	733	272	119	37	47	58	5	5601	

TABLE No. 6.2.

Distribution of sample families according to Community and Occupation of the Head of the family.

I Group of Wards.

Occupational Grade	Community Groups						
	Marathas	Desh. Brahmins	Kok. Brahmins	Other Brahmins	Malis	Dhangars & Gaolis	Weaving Castes
I Unskilled Manual Work	290	15	10	9	26	16	42
XIV Cultivators	7	1	3	—	2	—	—
II Skilled Manual Work	191	26	12	5	22	5	22
III Lowest Professions, Administrative posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	112	64	18	17	5	2	3
IV Small Businesses	76	9	11	5	22	14	8
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	111	59	40	19	13	2	10
VI Clerks & Shop Assistants	51	116	70	32	3	1	13
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, & Secondary Teachers	23	69	48	27	1	1	2
VIII Medium Businesses	28	19	22	4	6	3	2
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	4	13	28	12	—	—	—
X Owners of factories, Large Shops, etc.	5	6	6	1	1	—	—
XI Pensioners	8	31	33	6	1	—	—
XII Beggars & Prostitutes	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
XIII Unemployed	38	18	12	3	3	2	3
Educands	16	15	9	5	1	—	—
Non-earners	63	58	46	18	11	7	11
TOTAL	1027	519	369	163	117	53	126

TABLE No. 6.2—(Contd.)

Distribution of sample families according to Community and Occupation of the Head of the family.

Artisan Group I	Artisan Group II	Depressed classes	Other Hindus	Lingayats	Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	South Indians	Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs	Vaddars	Muhammedans	Christians	Jews	Parais	Total
8	30	184	54	2	11	9	5	5	45	11	—	1	774
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
13	85	65	52	4	9	10	10	—	64	13	—	—	618
2	11	34	20	1	1	5	3	—	44	14	—	1	357
9	10	24	48	3	32	2	15	—	46	—	—	—	354
66	9	24	29	5	8	13	9	—	50	17	—	2	486
15	4	9	18	8	31	12	4	—	16	2	—	1	406
5	3	4	24	1	10	6	7	—	5	4	1	2	243
9	4	1	26	6	51	1	19	—	25	—	—	—	228
—	—	—	8	—	4	2	2	—	2	3	—	1	79
1	—	—	8	1	20	1	3	—	10	1	—	1	65
1	2	1	9	2	—	3	2	—	11	4	1	1	116
—	1	9	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	22
10	3	12	12	2	5	1	4	—	16	5	1	1	151
1	1	4	4	1	5	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	67
15	12	33	31	3	8	3	20	—	34	16	—	1	390
155	175	404	345	41	195	69	106	5	372	91	3	12	4347

TABLE No. 6.2—(Contd.)

Distribution of sample families according to Community and Occupation of the Head of the family.

Additional Group of Wards.

Occupational Grade	Community Groups						
	Marathas	Desh. Brahmins	Kok. Brahmins	Other Brahmins	Malis	Dhangars & Gaohis	Weaving Castes
I Unskilled Manual Work	67	1	—	—	15	4	2
XIV Cultivators	17	1	—	—	5	—	—
II Skilled Manual Work	31	1	—	—	10	1	1
III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	14	4	—	—	—	1	—
IV Small Businesses	7	—	1	—	6	4	—
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	24	3	1	3	5	—	—
VI Clerks & Shop Assistants	1	3	3	1	—	—	—
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts & Secondary Teachers	4	2	1	1	—	—	—
VIII Medium Businesses	5	—	—	—	2	3	1
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	—	3	6	1	—	1	—
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
XI Pensioners	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
XII Beggars & Prostitutes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIII Unemployed	6	2	—	—	2	—	—
Educands	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Non-earners	15	3	1	—	6	2	—
TOTAL	192	27	16	7	51	16	4

TABLE No. 6.2—(Contd.)
Distribution of sample families according to Community and Occupation of the Head of the family.

Artisan Group I	Artisan Group II	Depressed classes	Other Hindus	Lingayats	Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	South Indians	Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs	Vaddars	Muhammedans	Christians	Jews	Parsis	Total
3	7	144	22	—	2	15	3	25	24	16	—	—	350
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
6	15	36	15	1	4	9	4	—	16	26	—	—	176
—	—	18	4	1	1	5	1	—	11	9	—	—	69
—	2	3	11	—	2	1	3	3	18	3	—	3	67
20	—	39	15	—	4	21	4	—	17	35	—	2	193
1	—	2	5	—	6	4	1	—	1	8	—	3	39
2	—	—	9	—	3	4	3	—	3	11	1	3	47
—	—	—	11	—	14	2	3	1	10	—	—	—	52
1	—	—	4	—	—	2	1	—	—	5	—	4	28
—	—	—	3	—	7	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	17
—	—	2	2	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	3	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
2	—	9	5	—	1	4	3	—	4	9	—	—	47
—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
10	—	18	3	—	3	6	20	6	9	11	—	8	121
45	25	274	109	2	47	74	49	35	118	135	1	27	1254

TABLE No. 6.2—(Contd.)

Distribution of sample families according to Community and Occupation of the Head of the family.

		All Wards.						
Occupational Grade		Marathas	Desh. Brahmins	Kok. Brahmins	Other Brahmins	Malis	Dhangars & Gaolis	Weaving Castes
I	Unskilled Manual Work	357	16	10	9	41	20	44
XIV	Cultivators	24	2	3	—	7	—	—
II	Skilled Manual Work	222	28	12	5	32	6	33
III	Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	126	67	18	17	5	3	3
IV	Small Businesses	83	9	12	5	28	18	8
V	Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	135	62	41	22	18	2	10
VI	Clerks & Shop Assistants	52	119	73	33	3	1	13
VII	Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts & Secondary Teachers	27	71	49	28	1	1	2
VIII	Medium Businesses	33	19	22	4	8	6	3
IX	Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	4	16	34	13	—	1	—
X	Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc	5	8	7	1	1	—	—
XI	Pensioners	9	33	34	6	1	—	—
XII	Beggars & Prostitutes	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
XIII	Unemployed	44	20	12	3	5	2	3
	Educands	16	15	10	6	1	—	—
	Non-earners	78	61	47	18	17	9	11
TOTAL		1219	546	385	170	168	69	130

TABLE No. 6.2—(Contd.)

Distribution of sample families according to Community and Occupation of the Head of the family.

Artisan Group I	Artisan Group II	Depressed classes	Other Hindus	Lingayats	Gujarati- Marwadi-Jains.	South Indians	Sikh-Punjabi- Sindhi-Rajputa.	Vaddars	Muhammedans	Christians	Jews	Parsis	Total
11	37	328	76	3	13	24	8	30	69	27	—	1	1124
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
19	99	101	67	5	13	19	14	—	80	39	—	—	794
2	12	52	24	2	2	10	4	—	55	23	—	1	426
9	12	27	59	3	34	3	18	3	64	3	—	3	401
86	9	63	44	5	12	34	13	—	67	52	—	4	679
16	4	11	23	8	37	16	5	—	17	10	—	4	445
7	3	4	33	1	13	10	10	—	8	15	2	5	290
9	4	1	37	6	65	3	22	1	35	—	—	—	278
1	—	—	12	—	4	4	3	—	2	8	—	5	107
1	—	—	11	1	27	1	4	—	12	1	—	2	82
1	2	3	11	2	—	4	4	—	13	5	1	4	133
—	1	9	2	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	23
12	3	21	17	2	6	5	7	—	20	14	1	1	198
1	2	6	4	1	5	1	2	—	2	1	—	—	73
25	12	51	34	3	11	9	40	6	43	27	—	9	511
200	200	678	454	43	242	143	155	40	490	226	4	39	5601

Examining the data from the former angle we find that Marathas, Malis, Weavers, Artisan Group I, Depressed classes, Other Hindus, Muhommedans and Vaddars had their largest concentrations in Grades I and II, i.e. unskilled and skilled manual work engaged a significant proportion of their numbers. Artisan Group II, Christians and South Indians had their largest concentration in Grade V—highly skilled manual work. While the largest concentration of Artisan Group I was in Grade II that of Artisan Group II was in Grade V. But this was largely inherent in the classification of the two groups because Artisan Group I comprised skilled artisans while Artisan Group II consisted of highly skilled workers only. The three Brahmin groups showed a uniform pattern of concentrations in Grades VI, VII and V, i.e. occupations where education and training were at a premium. Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains and Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs had their biggest clusters in Grade VIII—medium businesses; this is in keeping with general public impression in respect of these communities.

Turning to the second question the picture above is filled out in certain particulars. To the Grade I the largest contributions came from Marathas and the Depressed classes. It was the same in Grade II though the contribution of Artisan Group I and Muhommedans was also quite large. To Grade III again Marathas, Depressed classes and Muhommedans contributed the largest numbers. Largest groups for Grade V were derived from Marathas, Artisan Group II and Muhommedans. More than half of the families in Grades VI and VII were those of Brahmins. To Grade VIII Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains contributed the largest numbers while Marathas, Other Hindus and Muhommedans made about equal contributions, each individual contribution being, however, only about half of that the largest group. Nearly 70 per cent of the families in Grade IX were those of Brahmins, the Konkanastha Brahmins alone accounting for half of these. In Grade X one-third were Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains. Other important contributions were from Brahmins, Muhommedans and Other Hindus.

3. *Family Income and Communities* :—Table 6.3 presents the income distribution of families classified by community. It is not necessary to analyse the data elaborately to get the essential picture of income distribution among different communities or groups of communities. We can rely on the median income of each community to represent its relative position in the income scale in the society as a whole. The median incomes are also presented in the table. If these are arranged in an ascending order of magnitude we get some interesting groupings. In the cluster at the bottom were found Marathas, Depressed classes, Artisan Group II, Malis,

Vaddars and Dhangar-Gaolis whose median incomes ranged from Rs. 760 to Rs. 888. In the next cluster were Muhommedans, Jews, Artisan Group I, and Other Hindus, their median incomes ranging from Rs. 975 to Rs. 1036. Weavers and Lingayats had median incomes of Rs. 1127 and Rs. 1166 respectively. The next cluster was that of Deshastha Brahmins, Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs and the Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains, with median incomes between Rs. 1622 and Rs. 1752. The gap between this and the two earlier clusters was wide indeed although the Christians and South Indians came in between. Still high up in the scale were, in an ascending order, other Brahmins, Konkanastha Brahmins and Parsis.

This spectrum of median incomes of communities brings out two very important features of the situation. The gap between the general income level of Brahmins as a whole and the other local communities was very marked and substantial. Secondly, non-indigenous communities who were clearly in-migrants into the city enjoyed higher income levels than many of the indigenous communities. This was more remarkable in the case of the Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs a majority of whom were very recent in-migrants. Of course, the large proportions of the other non-indigenous communities like the Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains, South Indians, etc. were a mixed group of those who had been residents of the city for quite long periods and of recent in-migrants. Similar also was the case with the Parsis, who had the highest income level in the whole sample.

The comparatively very high incomes enjoyed by the Brahmins, as a whole, and particularly by the Konkanastha Brahmins, as compared to other communities shows that they had continued to maintain the economic position they enjoyed before the war, as revealed in the 1937 Survey. The developments during the intervening period had not affected this distribution pattern. It must also be borne in mind that the position of the trading communities appeared lower in the scale than it really was because of a certain degree of understatement of incomes by them which has been referred to before.

4. *Family Income and Earner Class*¹ :—Table 6.4 gives the income distribution of families classified according to their earner class. About 54 per cent of the families in the sample had one adult male earner only. 70 per cent of them were concentrated in the 3rd and the 4th income ranges. Only 16 per cent had incomes higher than Rs. 2,000. Among families with no adult male earner the situation was broadly similar to that among the families with one

1. Poona, Part I, p. 288.

TABLE No. 6.3.

Income distribution of sample families classified according to Community.

Income	Marathas	Desh. Brahmins	Kok. Brahmins	Other Brahmins	Malis	Dhangars & Gaolis	Weaving Castes	Artisan Group I	Artisan Group II
I Group of Wards.									
Upto Rs. 250	78	12	9	4	9	6	4	10	7
Rs. 251— 500	145	34	23	8	13	8	8	15	32
Rs. 501—1,000	391	87	44	27	39	24	43	52	79
Rs. 1,001—2,000	306	188	103	60	39	7	54	42	39
Rs. 2,001—3,500	71	114	98	33	12	6	13	23	15
Rs. 3,501—5,000	17	49	39	24	3	—	4	9	2
Rs. 5,001—7,500	7	19	25	6	1	2	—	1	—
Rs. 7,501—10,000	1	4	12	1	—	—	—	—	1
Rs. 10,001 & above	1	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not stated	9	8	8	—	1	—	—	2	—
Income in kind only	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	1027	519	369	163	117	53	126	158	175
Median income	865.1	1651.6	2015.3	1864.9	961.5	760.4	1148.1	990.4	806.9
Additional Group of Wards.									
Upto Rs. 250	16	2	—	—	4	1	—	2	6
Rs. 251— 500	36	1	—	—	12	3	—	1	—
Rs. 501—1,000	66	5	2	3	19	6	3	19	10
Rs. 1,001—2,000	50	6	2	1	10	4	1	14	6
Rs. 2,001—3,500	17	6	7	2	4	1	—	7	2
Rs. 3,501—5,000	5	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Rs. 5,001—7,500	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—
Rs. 7,501—10,000	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rs. 10,001 & above	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not stated	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Income in kind only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	192	27	16	7	51	16	4	45	25
Median income	829.5	1916.7	2857.1	1875.0	736.8	833.3	833.3	1035.7	825.0
All Wards.									
Upto Rs. 250	94	14	9	4	13	7	4	12	13
Rs. 251— 500	181	35	23	8	25	11	8	16	32
Rs. 501—1,000	457	92	46	30	58	30	46	71	89
Rs. 1,001—2,000	356	194	105	61	49	11	55	56	45
Rs. 2,001—3,500	88	120	105	35	16	7	13	30	17
Rs. 3,501—5,000	22	53	40	25	3	—	4	10	2
Rs. 5,001—7,500	8	19	27	6	2	3	—	2	—
Rs. 7,501—10,000	1	5	14	1	—	—	—	—	2
Rs. 10,001 & above	1	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not stated	10	8	8	—	2	—	—	2	—
Income in kind only	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	1219	546	385	170	168	69	130	200	200
Median income	860.0	1659.8	2078.6	1865.4	888.0	775.0	1127.3	996.5	809.0

TABLE No. 6.3—(Contd.)

Income distribution of sample families classified according to Community.

Depressed classes	Other Hindus	Lingayats	Gujarati- Marwadi-Jains	South Indians	Sikh-Punjabi- Sindhi-Kajputs	Vaddars	Muhammedans	Christians	Jews	Parsis	Total
25	4	1	2	2	2	—	24	7	—	—	206
49	38	4	7	6	6	—	41	4	—	—	441
183	111	12	42	17	21	4	130	21	2	3	1332
118	97	15	67	25	38	1	114	34	—	2	1349
27	42	7	39	11	23	—	39	13	—	2	588
1	22	2	22	5	5	—	10	6	1	—	221
—	14	—	4	2	3	—	3	3	—	—	90
—	4	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	29
—	8	—	5	—	2	—	2	2	—	3	34
1	5	—	5	—	6	—	7	1	—	1	54
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
404	345	41	195	69	106	5	372	91	3	12	4347
848.3	978.9	1233.3	1656.7	1380.0	1562.6	812.5	951.9	1382.4	875.0	2375.0	
22	3	—	—	7	—	1	3	5	—	—	72
29	11	1	1	6	2	7	16	10	—	1	137
121	28	1	2	16	10	19	35	43	—	—	408
81	43	—	18	24	15	5	43	52	—	10	385
17	9	—	10	14	9	3	13	19	1	4	145
1	7	—	7	5	7	—	3	4	—	5	51
2	4	—	3	2	4	—	2	1	—	5	29
—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	8
—	2	—	4	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	13
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
274	109	2	47	74	49	35	118	135	1	27	1254
853.3	1225.0	500.0	2300.0	1333.0	1833.3	750.0	1104.7	1182.7	2750.0	2937.5	
47	7	1	2	9	2	1	27	12	—	—	278
78	49	5	8	12	8	7	57	14	—	1	573
304	139	13	44	33	31	23	165	64	2	3	1740
199	140	15	25	49	53	6	157	86	—	12	1734
44	51	7	49	25	32	8	52	32	1	6	733
2	29	2	29	10	12	—	13	10	1	5	272
2	18	—	7	4	7	—	5	4	—	5	119
—	5	—	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	37
—	10	—	9	—	4	—	3	3	—	4	47
2	6	—	5	—	6	—	7	1	—	1	58
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
678	454	43	242	143	155	40	490	226	4	39	5601
850.3	1036.6	1166.0	1752.9	1357.1	1632.1	760.8	975.7	1261.6	1000.0	2750.0	

TABLE No. 64.
Sample families classified according to Total Income and Earner Class.

Earner Class	I Group of Wards.									Not stated	Income in kind only	Total
	Rs. upto 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above			
No earner	23	34	58	48	26	12	1	—	1	23	1	227
No male adult but one or more female adult earners	101	89	49	18	6	3	1	1	1	3	2	274
No male adult but one or more non-adult earners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No male adult but female & non-adult earners	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
One male adult earner only	65	231	891	704	274	97	33	16	16	22	—	2349
One male adult earner & female adult earner	13	52	154	134	29	10	5	—	2	—	—	399
One male adult & non-adult earners	—	1	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	15
One male adult, female adult & non-adult earners	1	1	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Two male adults only	2	19	123	294	128	51	30	2	7	4	—	660
Two male adults & others	—	10	20	54	28	9	1	1	—	—	—	123
Three or more male adults only	—	1	18	77	74	37	18	8	5	1	—	239
Three or more male adults & others	—	1	2	16	20	2	1	1	2	—	—	45
TOTAL	206	441	1332	1349	588	221	90	29	34	54	3	4347

TABLE No. 6.4.—(Contd.)
Sample families classified according to Total Income and Earner Class.

Earner Class	Additional Group of Wards.									Not stated	Income in kind only	Total
	Rs. upto 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above			
No earner	6	3	4	13	2	6	1	—	2	3	—	40
No male adult but one or more female adult earners	32	18	12	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	68
No male adult but one or more non-adult earners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No male adult but female & non-adult earners	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
One male adult earner only	21	78	282	213	51	18	11	4	5	1	1	685
One male adult earner & female adult earner	4	21	52	31	6	3	3	—	—	—	1	121
One male adult & non-adult earners	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
One male adult, female adult & non-adult earners	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Two male adults only	5	8	33	80	40	13	5	1	3	—	—	188
Two male adults & others	—	6	11	13	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	40
Three or more male adults only	—	1	8	24	35	8	3	2	3	—	—	89
Three or more male adults & others	1	—	2	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	11
TOTAL	72	137	408	385	145	51	29	8	13	4	2	1254

TABLE No. 6.4.—(Contd.)
 Sample families classified according to Total Income and Earner Class.

Earner Class	All Wards									Not stated	Income in kind only	Total
	Rs. upto 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above			
No earner	29	37	62	61	28	18	2	—	3	26	1	267
No male adult but one or more female adult earners	133	107	61	21	8	4	1	1	1	3	2	342
No male adult but one or more non-adult earners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No male adult but female & non-adult earners	4	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
One male adult earner only	86	309	1173	917	325	115	44	20	21	23	1	3034
One male adult earner & female adult-earner	17	73	206	165	35	13	8	—	2	—	1	520
One male adult & non-adult earners	—	2	12	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	21
One male adult, female adult & non-adult earners	1	1	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Two male adults only	7	27	156	374	168	64	35	3	10	4	—	848
Two male adults & others	—	16	31	67	36	9	2	2	—	—	—	163
Three or more male adults only	—	2	26	101	109	45	26	10	8	1	—	328
Three or more male adults & others	1	1	4	21	21	4	1	1	2	—	—	56
TOTAL	278	578	1740	1734	733	272	119	37	47	58	5	5601

adult male earner, though at a generally lower level. Among families with no earners apparently the distribution pattern seems to be a little different but that was mainly because about 10 per cent cases in this class had not given information about income. If the distribution was adjusted for this factor it conformed to the pattern. The pattern of distribution does not change significantly in the intermediate classes of families until we reach families with two adult male earners. In this class a little less than two-thirds of the families were in the 4th and 5th income ranges. Of the remaining, about 36 per cent only, were in higher income ranges. This pattern changed again in families with three adult male earners in which class a little less than two-thirds of the families were still in the 4th and 5th income ranges but 75 per cent of the remaining were in higher income ranges. Increase in family income seemed to result from an increase in the number of adult male earners in the family.

5. *Communities and Earner Class* :—Table 6.5 gives the data regarding the earner status of families classified by community. In almost all community groups families with one male earner dominated, the percentage of such families in each ranging from 46 to 62 per cent. The only exception were weavers, among whom such families accounted for only 33 per cent but who also had 31 per cent families in the category "one male earner and other earners.". Families with 2 male earners only were to be found in most of the community groups but they formed from 7 to 21 per cent of the total families of different community groups. The highest percentages were found among Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains, South Indians and Artisan Group I. Families having 3 male earners only were 7 to 10 per cent of the total among Artisan Group I, Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains, South Indians, Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs, Muhommedans, and Christians. There were no associations to be found between different communities and the earner class of families. The presence of more than one male earner in the family often indicated a joint family. In communities which were mainly engaged in business, like the Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains, a joint family was perhaps favoured by the nature of the family business.

The weavers were a rather special case where usually all the members in a family worked and were earners. Their very large concentrations in the category "one male earner and others" as well as in "two male earners and others" was mainly due to that peculiarity of their craft. In regard to what may be called the "refugee group" of Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs the most notable fact was the high proportion of families without any earners. This might indicate two quite opposite situations: the absence of an earner arising out of calamity, natural or man-made, leading to poverty and economic

TABLE No. 6.5.

Sample families classified by Earner class and Community.

I Group of Wards.

Earner Class	Marathas	Desh. Brahmins	Kok. Brahmins	Other Brahmins	Malis	Dhangars & Gaolis	Weaving castes	Artisan Group I	Artisan Group II
No earner	31	48	37	11	7	1	1	8	4
No male adult but one or more female adult earners	95	23	18	5	11	7	8	8	15
No male adult but one or more non-adult earners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No male adult but female & non-adult earners	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
One male adult earner only	550	307	213	105	56	22	39	76	89
One male adult earner & female adult earner	107	24	23	7	17	7	41	12	22
One male adult & non-adult earner	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
One male adult, female adult & non-adult earners	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Two male adults only	144	78	58	25	13	9	10	34	23
Two male adults & others	27	6	4	3	4	2	17	3	6
Three or more male adults only	45	32	16	6	6	4	5	14	11
Three or more male adults & others	14	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	2
Total	1027	519	369	163	117	53	126	155	175

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TABLE No. 8.5—(Contd.) *

Sample families classified by Earner class and Community.

Depressed classes	Other Hindus	Lingayats	Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains.	South Indians	Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs	Vaddars	Muhommedans	Christians	Jews	Parsis	Total
7	18	3	10	1	20	—	14	5	—	1	227
38	12	3	2	3	1	—	14	11	—	—	274
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
182	197	28	127	45	56	4	206	41	—	6	2349
63	30	1	2	1	4	—	25	11	1	1	399
2	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	10
57	53	4	41	14	13	1	70	9	1	3	660
21	9	—	—	2	2	—	11	6	—	—	123
24	19	2	13	2	3	—	23	7	1	1	239
8	4	—	—	1	2	—	5	1	—	—	45
404	345	41	195	69	106	5	372	91	3	12	4347

* TABLE No. 6.5—(Contd.)

Sample families classified by Earner class and Community.
Additional Group of Wards.

Earner Class	Marathas	Desh. Brahmins	Kok. Brahmins	Other Brahmins	Malis	Dhangars & Gaolis	Weaving castes	Artisan Group I	Artisan Group II
No earner	2	2	1	—	2	—	—	2	—
No male adult but one or more female adult earners	15	2	—	—	4	—	—	1	3
No male adult but one or more non-adult earners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No male adult but female & non-adult earners	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
One male adult earner only	109	16	9	6	22	8	4	18	8
One male adult earner & female adult earner	16	—	1	—	9	3	—	4	4
One male adult, non-adult earner	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
One male adult, female adult & non-adult earners	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Two male adults only	28	5	3	1	9	—	—	8	6
Two male adults & others	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	2
Three or more male adults only	12	1	2	—	2	3	—	7	2
Three or more male adults & others	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	192	27	16	7	51	16	4	45	25

TABLE No. 6.5—(Contd.)

Sample families classified by Earner class and Community.

Depressed classes	Other Hindus	Lingayats	Gujarati- Marwadi-Jains.	South Indians	Sikh-Punjabi- Sindhi-Rajputs.	Vaddars	Muhammedans	Christians	Jews	Parsis	Total
5	2	—	1	1	14	—	2	1	—	5	40
24	2	—	—	4	2	1	3	6	—	1	68
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
144	70	2	28	34	22	7	74	90	1	13	685
37	7	—	1	7	1	15	4	10	—	2	121
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
31	22	—	9	15	6	7	22	12	—	4	188
11	2	—	1	3	—	4	—	7	—	1	40
15	4	—	6	8	4	1	12	9	—	1	89
5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
274	109	2	47	74	49	35	118	135	1	27	1254

TABLE No. 6.5—(Contd.)

Sample families classified by Earner class and Community.
All Wards.

Earner Class	Marathas	Desh. Brahmins	Kok. Brahmins	Other Brahmins	Malis	Dhangars & Gaolis	Weaving castes	Artisan Group I	Artisan Group II
No earner	33	50	38	11	9	1	1	10	4
No male adult but one or more female adult earners	110	25	18	5	15	7	8	9	18
No male adult but one or more non-adult earners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No male adult but female & non-adult earners	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
One male adult, earner only	659	323	222	111	78	30	43	94	97
One male adult earner & female adult earner	123	24	24	7	26	10	41	16	26
One male adult & non-adult earner	7	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—
One male adult, female adult & non-adult earners	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Two male adults only	172	83	61	26	22	9	10	42	29
Two male adults & others	30	7	4	3	5	3	17	6	8
Three or more male adults only	57	33	18	6	8	7	5	21	13
Three or more male adults & others	19	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	2
Total	1219	546	385	170	168	69	130	200	200

TABLE No. 6.5—(C_{ntd.})*Sample families classified by Earner class and Community.*

Depressed classes	Other Hindus	Lingayats	Gujarati- Marwadi-Jains.	South Indians	Sikh-Punjabi- Sindhi-Rajputs.	Vaddars	Muhommedans	Christians	Jews	Parsis	Total
12	20	3	11	2	34	—	16	6	—	6	267
62	14	3	2	7	3	1	17	17	—	1	342
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
326	267	30	155	79	78	11	230	131	1	19	3034
100	37	1	3	8	5	15	29	21	1	3	520
2	3	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	21
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	11
88	75	4	50	29	19	8	92	21	1	7	848
32	11	—	1	5	2	4	11	13	—	1	163
39	23	2	19	10	12	1	35	16	1	2	328
13	4	—	—	2	2	—	5	1	—	—	56
678	454	43	242	143	155	40	490	226	4	39	5601

misery; or it might represent a family with large unearned incomes or amassed wealth, which enabled its members to refrain from working and currently earning something. The cases can be distinguished only by examining whether the said families were economically well or badly off. The percentage of such families was relatively high among the Parsis and Konkanastha and Deshastha Brahmins, communities that were economically relatively better off than others. In the refugee group nearly 70 per cent of the families having only unearned incomes had unearned incomes of between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 7500 annually. This indicated that these families could afford to live without currently earning.

6. *Unearned Income and Family Income*:—Table 6.6 gives the distribution of families by their total income as well as by the proportion of unearned income in it. More than three-fourths of the total families had no unearned incomes at all. The proportion of families with unearned incomes in an income range increased in the higher income ranges; only in the 3rd income range it was less than in the 1st and 2nd income ranges. In all other ranges there was a continuous increase. This generally indicated the familiar fact that families with higher incomes had also a larger possibility of having unearned incomes, in the form of interest on savings, rents of owned buildings, etc. The proportion of families whose incomes were completely unearned was larger among families in the 1st income range than in all the other ranges. This was because three-fourths of the families in this group in the 1st income range had no earners. The proportion of families with wholly unearned incomes in the different income ranges did not show any systematic variation.

7. *Professions and Unearned Income*:—Table 6.7 presents the distribution of families according to the percentage of unearned income in their total incomes and by the occupational grades of their heads. In the unskilled, skilled and highly skilled manual labour occupations the proportion of families with some unearned income was round about 10-13 per cent. It was higher than this in Grades III and IV. From Grade VI to X there was a continuous increase in the proportion of families with unearned incomes. It was only in Grade XI that such families were in excess of others. This was as it should be in families whose heads were pensioners. In Grade XII there were no families with unearned incomes. Among the educands, 82 per cent had unearned incomes. Among families headed by non-earners 63 per cent had unearned incomes; three-fifth of them had only unearned incomes.

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1. Poona, Part I, p. 291.
 2. Poona, Part I, p. 292.

TABLE No. 6.6.

Sample families classified according to Total Income and Percentage of Unearned Income to Total Income.

Total Income	I Group of Wards										
	100% unearned income	50% unearned income	20% to 50% Unearned income	Unearned income less than 20%	No unearned income	Not stated	Income not stated but wholly dependent upon outside income	No income during the year either local or outside	No income by Local earners but living on savings	Others	Total
Upto Rs. 250	26	7	2	1	169	—	—	—	—	1	208
Rs. 251—500	37	13	16	18	353	—	—	3	1	—	441
Rs. 501—1,000	66	13	27	74	1149	—	—	1	2	—	1332
Rs. 1,001—2,000	50	29	69	164	1036	—	—	1	—	—	1349
Rs. 2,001—3,500	32	16	45	103	391	1	—	—	—	—	588
Rs. 3,501—5,000	15	15	25	39	119	3	—	—	—	—	221
Rs. 5,001—7,500	4	6	9	28	42	1	—	—	1	—	90
Rs. 7,501—10,000	—	3	6	7	10	2	—	—	1	—	29
Rs. 10,001 & above	1	2	7	7	14	3	—	—	—	—	34
Not stated	—	—	—	—	12	2	6	19	4	11	54
Payment in kind only	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL	231	104	206	441	3298	16	6	24	9	12	4347

TABLE No. 6.6.—(Contd.)

Sample families classified according to Total Income and Percentage of Unearned Income to Total Income.

Total Income	Additional Group of Wards										Total
	100% unearned income	50% unearned income	20% to 50% Unearned income	Unearned income less than 20%	No unearned income	Not stated	Income not stated but wholly dependent upon outside income	No income during the year either local or outside	No income by local earners but living on savings	Others	
Upto Rs. 250	7	2	—	—	61	—	1	1	—	—	72
Rs. 251—500	4	3	4	9	117	—	—	—	—	—	137
Rs. 501—1,000	4	1	9	21	373	—	—	—	—	—	408
Rs. 1,001—2,000	16	3	14	32	320	—	—	—	—	—	385
Rs. 2,001—3,500	3	2	14	18	105	—	—	2	1	—	145
Rs. 3,501—5,000	6	1	5	5	33	—	—	1	—	—	51
Rs. 5,001—7,500	1	—	4	6	18	—	—	—	—	—	29
Rs. 7,501—10,000	—	1	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	8
Rs. 10,001 & above	2	2	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	13
Not stated	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	4
Payment in kind only	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
TOTAL	48	15	53	93	1040	—	2	7	1	—	1254

TABLE No. 6.6.—(Contd.)

Sample families classified according to Total Income and Percentage of Unearned Income to Total Income.

Total Income	All Wards										Total
	100% unearned income	50% unearned income	20% to 50% Unearned income	Unearned income less than 20%	No unearned income	Not stated	Income not stated but wholly dependent upon outside income	No income during the year either local or outside	No income by Local earners but living on savings	Others	
Upto Rs. 250	33	9	2	1	230	—	1	1	—	1	278
Rs. 251—500	41	16	20	27	470	—	—	3	1	—	578
Rs. 501—1,000	70	14	36	95	1522	—	—	1	2	—	1740
Rs. 1,001—2,000	66	32	83	196	1356	—	—	1	—	—	1734
Rs. 2,001—3,500	35	18	59	121	496	1	—	2	1	—	733
Rs. 3,501—5,000	21	16	30	44	152	3	—	1	—	—	272
Rs. 5,001—7,500	5	6	13	34	60	—	—	—	1	—	119
Rs. 7,501—10,000	—	4	6	9	15	2	—	—	1	—	37
Rs. 10,001 & above	3	4	10	7	20	3	—	—	—	—	47
Not stated	—	—	—	—	13	2	7	21	4	11	58
Payment in kind only	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	5
TOTAL	274	119	259	534	4338	16	8	31	10	12	5601

† TABLE No. 6.7.

Sample families classified according to Occupational Grade of the Head of the family and Percentage of Unearned Income to Total Income.

Occupational Grade of the Head of the family	100% unearned income	50% unearned income	20% to 50% Unearned income	Unearned income Less than 20%	No unearned income	Not stated	Income not stated but wholly dependent upon outside income	No income during the year either local or outside	No income by local earners but living on savings	Others	Total	I Group of Wards
I Unskilled Manual Work	—	8	17	42	706	—	—	—	—	1	774	
XIV Cultivators	1	2	1	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	13	
II Skilled Manual Work	1	8	20	50	537	—	—	—	2	—	618	
III Lowest Professions, etc.	1	7	9	45	293	—	—	—	1	1	357	
IV Small Businesses	2	11	28	22	271	—	—	—	—	—	334	
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	2	4	12	48	420	—	—	—	—	—	486	
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	1	3	12	65	325	—	—	—	—	—	406	
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, etc.	—	5	15	44	179	—	—	—	—	—	243	
VIII Medium Businesses	1	6	17	28	160	11	—	1	—	2	226	
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	—	—	12	14	53	—	—	—	—	—	79	
X Owners of factories, Large Shops, etc.	—	2	7	13	38	5	—	—	—	—	65	
XI Pensioners	—	18	20	22	53	—	—	—	3	—	116	
XII Beggars & Prostitutes	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	1	22	
XIII Unemployed	20	9	14	11	87	—	—	9	—	1	151	
Educands	53	1	—	1	10	—	2	—	—	—	67	
Non-earners	149	20	22	34	138	—	4	14	3	6	390	
TOTAL	231	104	206	441	3298	16	6	24	9	12	4347	

† TABLE No. 6.7.—(Contd.)

Sample families classified according to Occupational Grade of the Head of the family and Percentage of other Income to Total Income.

Occupational Grade of the Head of the family	100% unearned income	50% unearned income	20% to 50% Unearned income	Unearned income less than 20%	No unearned income	Not stated	Income not stated but wholly dependent upon outside income	No income during the year either local or outside	No income by local earners but living on savings	Others	Total	(Additional Group of Wards.)
I Unskilled Manual Work	—	2	6	21	321	—	—	—	—	—	350	
XIV Cultivators	—	1	2	3	18	—	—	—	—	—	24	
II Skilled Manual Work	—	—	7	13	156	—	—	—	—	—	176	
III Lowest Professions, etc.	—	2	3	4	60	—	—	—	—	—	69	
IV Small Businesses	—	5	5	4	53	—	—	—	—	—	67	
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	—	1	6	15	170	—	—	1	—	—	193	
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	—	—	3	4	32	—	—	—	—	—	39	
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, etc.	—	—	—	2	45	—	—	—	—	—	47	
VIII Medium Businesses	—	1	3	3	45	—	—	—	—	—	52	
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	—	—	3	2	23	—	—	—	—	—	28	
X Owners of factories, Large Shops etc.	1	2	—	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	17	
XI Pensioners	1	—	5	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	17	
XII Beggars & Prostitutes	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
XIII Unemployed Educands	6	—	1	4	33	—	—	2	1	—	47	
Non-earners	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	
	35	1	8	11	60	—	2	4	—	—	121	
TOTAL	43	15	53	93	1040	—	2	7	1	—	1254	

TABLE No. 6.7.—(Contd.)

Sample families classified according to Occupational Grade of the Head of the family and Percentage of Unearned Income to Total Income.

Occupational Grade of the Head of the family	100% unearned income	50% unearned income	20% to 50% Unearned income	Unearned income less than 20%	No unearned income	Not stated	Income not stated but wholly dependent on other income	No income during the year total or outside	No income by local earners but living or savings	Others	Total	(All Wards.)
I Unskilled Manual Work	—	10	23	63	1027	—	—	—	—	1	1124	
XIV Cultivators	1	3	3	5	25	—	—	—	—	—	37	
II Skilled Manual Work	1	8	27	63	693	—	—	—	2	—	794	
III Lowest Professions, etc.	1	9	12	49	353	—	—	—	1	1	426	
IV Small Businesses	2	16	33	26	324	—	—	—	—	—	401	
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	2	5	18	63	590	—	—	1	—	—	679	
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	1	3	15	69	357	—	—	—	—	—	445	
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, etc.	—	5	15	46	224	—	—	—	—	—	290	
VIII Medium Businesses	1	7	20	31	205	11	—	1	—	2	278	
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	—	—	15	16	76	—	—	—	—	—	107	
X Owners of factories, Large Shops etc.	1	4	7	16	40	5	—	—	—	—	82	
XI Pensioners	1	18	25	25	61	—	—	—	3	—	133	
XII Beggars & Prostitutes	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	1	23	
XIII Unemployed	26	9	15	15	120	—	—	11	1	1	198	
Educands	53	1	1	2	14	—	2	—	—	—	73	
Non-earners	184	21	30	45	198	—	6	18	3	6	511	
TOTAL	274	119	259	534	4338	16	8	31	10	12	5601	

8. *Family Income and Expenditure Liability*¹ :—Family income, is only one of the two determinants of the standard of life; the other is the expenditure of this income on items of consumption. "In order to ascertain the actual relation that obtains in any place between family income and expenditure it would be necessary to conduct a detailed family budget enquiry at the time of collecting information about the total income of families. No family budget enquiry was, however, undertaken by us as part of the survey. We can, therefore, only indicate at this place the relation between income of families in Poona and their estimated expenditure liability. For estimating in a general manner the comparative expenditure liability of various families it is necessary to define a standard unit into which the different types of sex and age units composing various families might be converted. The formation of such a standard unit assumes a certain relation between consumption requirements of different types of age and sex units which is constant from family to family. The calculation of expenditure liability further involves the determination of normal expenditure on various items entering into the standard of living. The approach through expenditure liability determination is necessarily different than that through a family budget enquiry. In the latter the results and the averages obtained represent actual conditions. In the former the formulation is theoretical or speculative. The speculation might no doubt concern itself with the actual but is more usually concerned with what should or might be. Expenditure liability thus tends to be defined in terms of norms of necessary or desirable expenditure. Conversion of various types of units into the standard unit would then be made to depend on their comparative expenditure liability so defined. Actually considerable progress in the determination of norms of expenditure for various types has been made so far only in the sphere of nutrition. Therefore, most measures of conversion into male adult unit—the usual standard measure follow for the larger part norms of expenditure on food. These scales are not based on total expenditure but on food requirements in terms of calories. 'Even this latter is usually based on the idea that the need for food is proportionate to the need for calories; no allowance is made for the fact that calories of a different kind are needed for persons of different age, sex and occupation; the scales apply to food requirements as a whole and not to individual foods. Unsatisfactory, therefore, as this procedure may be, it is at the present time used in practically all family budget inquiries and if it wished to undertake a study of food consumption at all, this procedure has to be accepted'.² In

1. Poona, Part I, p. 292.

2. *Workers' Nutrition and Social Policy*, I.L.O. Series B.N. 23, 1936, p. 40.

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 Fund 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 Fund Association	Co-efficient	Poona Survey	Co-efficient
Adult Male (Over 14)	1.0	Adult Male (Over 14)	1.000
Adult Female (Over 14)	0.8	Adult Female (Over 14)	0.875
Child 12 & 13 years	0.8	Child 5 to 14 years	0.625
Child 10 & 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 equivalent 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 Poona sample.¹

We now proceed to define a minimum level of income per adult unit which will enable us to define poverty more precisely. In the light of that we will discuss later the correlation if any, subsisting between income per adult equivalent and other factors such as size of family, earner class, professions, etc.

9. *The Poverty Line* :—Various problems are involved in a proper definition of the poverty line. These were indicated at appropriate length in the report on the 1937 Survey. Instead of paraphrasing the same, we merely quote the following relevant extract from that report.

“We now make an attempt at the evaluation of the standard of living as revealed by the data or in other words, at the estimation of the adequacy or otherwise of levels of incomes per adult unit. This is the familiar problem of the analysis and measurement of poverty. For poverty is simply a standard of living below a certain

1. Poona, Part I, pp. 292-293.

minimum. Rowntree in his *'Poverty : A Study in Town Life'* defines two types of poverty: (i) primary poverty resulting from inadequate income and (ii) secondary poverty arising out of an unwise spending of an adequate income. We are here concerned with primary poverty only.

"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 well-being. 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). This Committee was faced with the problem of defining in income terms the concept of a living wage standard. It attempted to do this along lines, indicated above, which are adopted in other countries. The calculations of the Committee referred to the year 1937-38 and while the conditions in regard to which its measurement was primarily made were those of Bombay City, it made subsidiary calculations for Ahmedabad and Sholapur also. As the year to which the Committee's calculations related was the same as that during which our survey was made and as conditions in Sholapur might be taken to be broadly similar to those in Poona we decided that it would not be inappropriate to use the Sholapur standard of the Committee for our purpose. The Sholapur standard was defined by the Committee at Rs. 42 per month for a family of 3 adult units. This is equivalent in our terms, to an income per adult unit of Rs. 168 per year. The nearest limit to this in our classification was Rs. 150 per annum per adult unit and we adopted this limit as indicating those who were above poverty. The standard of the Committee was related to a living wage; those who

did not reach this standard suffered, in light of the generally accepted notions on the subject, from inadequacy of income."¹.

For the present survey we had to define the Poverty Line afresh. For facilitating comparison we decided that the minimum necessary defined for such things as food intake, clothes, living area, etc. should be the same as in 1937. The problem then was to evaluate all these in terms of money by taking into account the variations the price levels of different items in the family budget. In this connection the cost of living was for obvious reasons a good guide. As no cost of living index number was published or computed for Poona this was not directly possible. In defining the Poverty Line in 1937 we had taken the calculations made for Sholapur as broadly applicable to Poona and had put the Poverty Line a little lower than that indicated for Sholapur because that was the nearest class of income per adult unit in our classification. In order to define a comparable Poverty Line for 1954 we had to take into account the variations in the cost of living index in Sholapur. That index had increased from 73 in 1937 to 294 in 1954 with 1927-28=100 which indicated a four-fold increase. We, however, wanted an independent check to confidently put the Poverty Line in Poona in 1954 at Rs. 600 or four times that of 1937. Fortunately this was available. *The Bombay Labour Gazette* published retail prices of most of the food items included in the Sholapur index for each month in Sholapur as well as in Poona. By taking these price quotations for Poona in 1936-37 and 1953-54 and by applying the same weights as in Sholapur to them, we tried to find out by how much had the cost of food items increased between the two surveys. The calculations are reproduced in a truncated form in Table 6.8. The average shows that the over-all cost had increased by more than 4 times, so that the indication given by the Sholapur cost of living index number could be considered a reliable one. Considering that we have to take into account other items besides food which may not have increased, even in the Sholapur index, as much as the food items, we put the Poverty Line at 4 times the 1937 level or at an income of Rs. 600 per adult unit. If we apply this definition we find that nearly 76 per cent of the sample families were below the Poverty Line. In the 1937 Survey it was found that 65 per cent of the sample families were below the Poverty Line. In the comparable area in 1954, 76 per cent of the families in the sample were living in poverty revealing an increase of about 16 per cent in the prevalence of poverty between the two surveys.

We must of course make some allowance in the above in regard to those who have not to pay rent because they enjoy a conces-

¹ Poona, Part I, pp: 297-298.

sion in this respect, or who are homeowners as well as for those who get free meals as a part of their remuneration. Obviously these allowances will make a difference as to whether a particular family is below or above the Poverty Line, in the group of income per adult unit just below this line. Of course this will make no difference to the above conclusion regarding the increase in the prevalence of poverty between the two surveys because there is no reason to believe that these allowances to be made could have been greater in 1954 than in 1937.

The increase in the prevalence of poverty indicated by the above figures and comparisons may lead one to feel that perhaps the Poverty Line has been pitched a little too high. To guard against any exaggeration of the prevalence of poverty on our part we indicate the possible range of variation in the prevalence of poverty if the Poverty Line is revised downwards, so that the proper perspective may be imparted to the whole discussion. In the light of price and cost of living indices in Western India the Poverty Line cannot be put at anything less than three times the 1937 level i.e. below Rs. 450. It might be felt that it should be put at three-and-a-half times instead of at four-times the 1937-level. i.e. at Rs. 525. As our classification does not provide such a division at Rs. 525, all that we can do is to indicate the possible range within which the prevalence of poverty will vary if the line is put at Rs. 525. Table 6.9 will show that if the Poverty Line is put at Rs. 450, 63 per cent of the families in the sample will be below it. This percentage is the same for the first and the additional group of wards. In the comparable area then the prevalence of poverty in 1954 was a little less than what it was in 1937. If it is put at Rs. 600 or four-times that of 1937, 76 per cent of the families in the sample were found to be below it. The percentages are again the same in the first and the additional group of wards. If therefore the poverty line is put at Rs. 525 i.e. at three-and-a-half-times that of 1937, the prevalence of poverty will be greater than 63 per cent and less than 76 per cent. If we assume a uniform distribution of income per adult unit in this range, around 70 per cent of the sample families will be below the Poverty Line. In any case it is clear that the prevalence will be greater in 1954 than in 1937 in the comparable area. The conclusion that poverty has increased in Poona between the two surveys is inescapable.

Keeping in mind the fact that the bulk of our people are poor we defined in the 1937 Survey, a specially low level below the Poverty Line at an income per adult unit of Rs. 60, which we called the Destitution Line. By the same logic as we applied to the Poverty Line we should put the Destitution Line in 1954 at four times the 1937

CHANGING PATTERN

TABLE No. 6.8.

Retail food Prices in Poona City¹ in 1936-37 and in 1953-54 and Index Number of Cost of Food for 1953-54 with 1936-37 as base.

Commodity	Price per	April 1936	May 1936	June 1936	July 1936	August 1936	Sept. 1936
		Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.
Rice	Maund	4- 6- 2	4-13-11	4-13-11	5- 0- 3	5- 2- 9	5-10-11
Wheat	"	4- 5- 2	4- 5- 2	4- 5- 2	4-13- 0	5- 1- 3	5- 6- 1
Jowar	"	2- 7- 6	2- 7- 6	2- 9-10	2-13-10	3- 3- 6	3- 9- 8
Gram	"	3- 5-11	3- 5-11	3- 5-11	3- 5- 3	3- 8- 5	3-10- 2
Tur dal	"	4-13- 0	4- 9- 2	4-13- 0	5- 0- 2	5- 7- 4	6- 0- 1
Sugar	"	10-10- 8	10-10- 8	10- 0- 0	10- 0- 0	10- 0- 0	10- 0- 0
Gur	"	4- 7- 1	4- 0- 0	4- 3- 4	4- 9- 2	5- 0- 0	5- 0- 0
Tea	Lb.	0-13- 0	0-13- 0	0-13- 0	0-10- 5	0-10- 5	0-10- 5
Beef	Seer	0- 6- 0	0- 6- 0	0- 5- 0	0- 6- 0	0- 6- 0	0- 5- 0
Mutton	"	0- 8- 6	0- 8- 6	0- 8- 0	0- 7- 8	0- 7- 6	0- 6- 6
Milk	Maund	10- 0- 0	10- 0- 0	10- 0- 0	10- 0- 0	10- 0- 0	10- 0- 0
Ghee	"	42-10- 8	45-11- 5	45-11- 5	43-13- 4	49- 3- 8	45-11- 5
Salt	"	2-11-10	2-11-10	2-14- 9	3- 3- 0	3- 9- 3	3-10- 5
Onions	"	1- 2- 3	1- 2-10	1- 4- 0	1- 3- 1	1- 4- 0	1- 0- 5
Potatoes	"	2- 8- 0	2-10- 0	2- 8- 0	2-15- 5	3- 5- 4	2-10- 8
Oil	"	16- 0- 0	16- 0- 0	16- 0- 0	16- 0- 0	17- 4- 9	17-12- 5

Commodity	Price per	April 1953	May 1953	June 1953	July 1953	August 1953	Sept. 1953
		Rs a.p.	Rs a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.
Rice	Maund	30- 7- 6	30- 7- 6	30- 7- 6	30- 7- 6	30- 7- 6	30- 7- 6
Wheat	"	20- 0- 0	20- 0- 0	20- 0- 0	20- 0- 0	20- 0- 0	20- 0- 0
Jowari	"	13- 5- 0	13- 5- 0	13- 5- 0	13- 5- 0	13- 5- 0	13- 5- 0
Gram	"	20- 0- 0	21- 0- 0	21- 0- 0	25- 0- 0	25- 0- 0	21- 8- 0
Tur dal	"	25- 0- 0	24- 0- 0	24- 0- 0	27- 0- 0	28- 0- 0	24- 0- 0
Sugar	"	35- 9- 0	33- 8- 0	33- 8- 0	35- 0- 0	35- 0- 0	35- 0- 0
Gur	"	20- 0- 0	23- 0- 0	23- 0- 0	26- 0- 0	28- 0- 0	25- 0- 0
Tea	Lb.	2- 8- 0	2- 8- 0	2- 6-11	2- 6-11	2-10- 9	2-10- 0
Beef	Seer	1-12- 0	1-12- 0	1-12- 0	1-12- 0	1-12- 0	1-12- 0
Mutton	"	2- 0- 0	2- 0- 0	2- 0- 0	2- 0- 0	2- 0- 0	2- 0- 0
Milk	Maund	30- 0- 0	35- 0- 0	35- 0- 0	30- 0- 0	30- 0- 0	30- 0- 0
Ghee	"	213- 5- 0	240- 0- 0	240- 0- 0	200- 0- 0	200- 0- 0	200- 0- 0
Salt	"	2- 0- 0	2- 0- 0	2- 0- 0	2- 0- 0	2- 0- 0	2- 0- 0
Onions	"	7- 8- 0	6- 4- 0	12- 8- 0	12- 8- 0	12- 0- 0	12- 0- 0
Potatoes	"	12- 8- 0	17- 8- 0	20- 0- 0	23- 0- 0	23- 0- 0	23- 0- 0
Oil	"	80- 0- 0	82- 0- 0	82- 0- 0	82- 0- 0	82- 0- 0	86- 0- 0

1. Source Bombay Labour Gazette.

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★ TABLE No. 6.8—(Contd.)

Retail food Prices in Poona City¹ in 1936-37 and in 1953-54 and Index Number of Cost of Food for 1953-54 with 1936-37 as base.

Octo. 1936 Rs.a.p.	Nov. 1936 Rs.a.p.	Dec. 1936 Rs.a.p.	January 1937 Rs.a.p.	February 1937 Rs.a.p.	March 1937 Rs.a.p.	Average price for the year 1936-37
5- 5- 4	5- 5- 4	5- 5- 4.	5- 5- 4	5- 2- 9	5- 2- 9	5. 2. 3
5- 6- 1	5- 6- 1	5- 6- 1	5- 2- 7	5-14- 3	6- 1- 6	5. 2. 0
3- 9- 8	3-14- 8	3- 9- 8	3-12- 1	3-12- 1	3-12- 1	3. 4.10
3- 9- 8	3- 9- 8	3- 9- 8	3-12- 2	3-12- 2	3-14-11	3. 9. 2
5-10- 2	5-10- 2	5-10- 2	5-10- 2	5-10- 2	5-13- 1	5. 6. 3
10- 0- 0	10- 0- 0	10- 0- 0	10- 0- 0	8-10- 5	8- 6- 9	9.13.11
5- 0- 0	5- 0- 0	4- 7- 1	4- 7- 1	4- 1- 8	4- 0- 0	4. 5. 7
0-10- 5	0-10- 5	0-10- 5	0-10- 5	0-10- 5	0-10- 5	0.11. 1
0- 5- 0	0- 6- 0	0- 6- 0	0- 6- 0	0- 6- 0	0- 6- 0	0. 5. 9
0- 6- 6	0- 7- 6	0- 7- 6	0- 7- 6	0- 7- 6	0- 7- 6	0. 7. 7
10- 0- 0	10- 0- 0	10- 0- 0	10- 0- 0	10- 0- 0	10- 0- 0	10- 0- 0
42-10- 8	42-10- 8	41- 0- 5	42-10- 8	42-10- 8	42-10- 8	43.14.11
3-10- 5	3- 9- 3	3- 5-11	3- 2- 1	3- 2- 1	3- 0- 4	3. 3. 4
1- 0- 0	1- 2- 5	1- 4- 0	1- 4- 0	1- 9- 7	1- 1- 4	1. 3. 2
2-12- 2	2-15- 5	3- 3- 2	3- 7- 8	3- 7- 8	3- 1- 3	2.15. 5
17-12. 5	17-12. 5	17-12. 5	18-13- 2	17-12- 5	17-12- 5	17- 3- 8

Oct. 1953 Rs.a.p.	Nov. 1953 Rs.a.p.	Dec. 1953 Rs.a.p.	January 1954 Rs.a.p.	February 1954 Rs.a.p.	March 1954 Rs.a.p.	Average price for the year 1953-54	Index Number of cost of food 1953-54 with 1936-37 as base
30- 7- 6	30- 7- 6	30- 7- 6	30- 7- 6	30- 7- 6	30- 7- 6	30. 7- 6	464
20- 0- 0	20- 0- 0	20- 0- 0	20- 0- 0	20- 0- 0	20- 0- 0	20- 0- 0	312
13- 5- 0	13- 5- 0	13- 5- 0	13- 5- 0	13- 5- 0	13- 5- 0	13- 5. 0	407
24- 0- 0	24- 0- 0	26- 0- 0	25- 0- 0	19- 0- 0	19- 0- 0	22- 8- 8	843
24- 0- 0	24- 0- 0	30- 0- 0	30- 0- 0	21- 0- 0	21- 0- 0	25- 2- 8	467
35- 0- 0	35- 0- 0	36- 0- 0	34- 0- 0	34- 8- 0	35-12- 0	34.12. 3	353
25- 0- 0	25- 0- 0	21- 0- 0	22- 0- 0	24- 0- 0	24- 0- 0	23.13. 4	480
2-10- 9	2-10- 9	2-10- 9	2- 2- 0	2-10- 9	2-11- 9	2. 8.11	403
1-12- 0	1-12- 0	2- 0- 0	2- 0- 0	2- 0- 0	2- 0- 0	1.13. 4	508
2- 0- 0	2- 0- 0	2- 0- 0	2- 0- 0	2- 0- 0	2- 0- 0	2. 0. 0	423
30- 0- 0	30- 0- 0	30- 0- 0	30- 0- 0	30- 0- 0	30- 0- 0	30.13. 4	308
200- 0- 0	200- 0- 0	200- 0- 0	200- 0- 0	200- 0- 0	200- 0- 0	207-12- 4	356
2- 0- 0	2- 0- 0	2- 0- 0	1-12- 0	1- 8- 0	1- 8- 0	1.14. 4	59
15- 0- 0	12- 0- 0	10- 0- 0	12- 8- 0	5- 0- 0	5- 0- 0	10. 3. 0	852
15- 0- 0	15- 0- 0	15- 0- 0	15- 0- 0	12- 8- 0	10- 0- 0	16.12. 8	574
80- 0- 0	76- 0- 0	80- 0- 0	85- 0- 0	80- 0- 0	80- 0- 0	81. 4. 0	473

INDEX NUMBER OF COST OF FOOD FOR 1953-54—438. *

* In calculating the combined food index number weights of Sholapur City Working Class Cost of Living Index were used.

level i.e. Rs. 240. However, our nearest income per adult unit class was Rs. 150-225. This is 3.75 times the 1937-level. If we put the Destitution Line there we find that 25 per cent of the sample families were below this level in 1954 both in the first and the additional group of wards as compared to 15 per cent in 1937 in the first group of wards.

As the next lower class of income per adult unit to the class immediately bordering on the Destitution Line, in our classification is Rs. 91-150 the range of variation of the prevalence of destitution by a downward revision of the Destitution Line would be rather too broad. It can be, however, surmised that even if the line is put, as in the case of the Poverty Line, at 3.5 times the 1937-level, the proportion of families living below that line could not be less than 15 per cent i.e. the proportion living below that line in 1937. As in the case of poverty, the prevalence of destitution had also increased between the two surveys.

10. *Income per adult unit and professions* :—Table 6.9 presents the distribution of sample families classified by their occupational grades and income per adult equivalent in them. The table has to be analysed with reference to the Poverty Line that has been defined earlier. The proportion of families below the Poverty Line was progressively smaller in every higher grade in the first 7 grades. In Grade VIII it was higher than in the previous grade. A part of this higher proportion might be unreal because this grade contained families in “medium businesses” whose incomes were, as remarked already, more liable to be understated. The percentage of families below the Poverty Line suddenly dropped to below 5 per cent in Grades IX and X which was what might be expected. It is interesting to note that more than half the families whose heads were pensioners were above the Poverty Line and that among the unemployed about a quarter were also above it. Among families with educands as heads only 36 per cent lived in poverty.

11. *Income per adult unit and Earner Class* :—Table 6.10 gives the distribution of sample families by their earner class and income per adult unit. If we examine the table to find out how far the incidence of poverty and destitution varied with the earner class we come up with two rather interesting features. The incidences of poverty and destitution were the lowest among families with no earners. Secondly, among the rest, the incidence was lowest among families with one adult male earner only. Families with no earners must, therefore, be enjoying unearned incomes which were sufficient in 48 and 86 per cent cases to keep them above the Poverty and Destitution Lines respectively. In fact a family

★ TABLE No. 6.9.

I Group of Wards

Sample families classified according to Income per Adult Unit and Occupational Grade.

Occupational Grade of the Head of the Family	Rs. Upto 90	Rs. 91-150	Rs. 151-225	Rs. 226-300	Rs. 351-450	Rs. 451-600	Rs. 601-800	Rs. 801-1000	Rs. 1001-1500	-1501 above	Not stated	Total
I Unskilled Manual Work	30	98	171	168	172	73	29	26	3	—	4	774
XIV Cultivators	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	13
II Skilled Manual Work	14	54	134	129	134	74	45	19	11	2	2	618
III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	2	14	57	90	102	51	18	14	5	3	1	357
IV Small Businesses	12	37	79	65	78	35	13	10	4	—	1	334
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	4	24	61	95	132	79	43	29	12	6	1	486
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	3	6	19	36	107	78	88	39	25	5	—	406
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	—	1	2	13	44	48	45	34	32	24	—	243
VIII Medium Businesses	—	3	10	21	49	45	39	21	19	14	5	226
IX Higher Professions, & Salaried Posts	—	—	—	1	1	4	13	9	24	27	—	79
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	—	—	2	1	1	1	8	7	21	24	—	65
XI Pensioners	3	9	5	8	27	13	13	12	12	13	1	116
XII Beggars & Prostitutes	1	3	4	5	2	2	1	—	2	—	2	22
XIII Unemployed	14	24	37	20	23	7	7	2	4	—	13	151
Educands	—	3	7	2	9	12	7	13	6	4	4	67
Non-earners	18	29	60	65	73	38	35	20	18	11	28	390
TOTAL	97	306	649	722	955	562	405	256	199	134	62	4347

† TABLE No. 6.9.—(Contd.)

Additional Group of Wards

Sample families classified according to Income per Adult Unit and Occupational Grade.

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Occupational Grade of the Head of the Family	Rs. Upto 90	Rs. 91-150	Rs. 151-225	Rs. 226-300	Rs. 351-450	Rs. 451-600	Rs. 601-800	Rs. 801-1000	Rs. 1001-1500	-1501 above	Not stated	Total
I Unskilled Manual Work	16	28	77	66	94	38	13	13	5	—	—	350
XIV Cultivators	7	6	4	2	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	24
II Skilled Manual Work	9	11	33	43	39	22	10	5	4	—	—	176
III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts Primary Teachers, etc.	2	7	15	11	17	8	5	2	2	—	—	69
IV Small Businesses	3	11	15	10	14	8	1	4	—	1	—	67
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	3	6	19	31	66	34	22	6	3	3	—	193
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	—	—	4	4	7	8	8	3	2	3	—	39
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	—	—	1	—	7	10	7	4	9	9	—	47
VIII Medium Businesses	—	—	1	3	11	13	6	11	5	2	—	52
IX Higher Professions, & Salaried Posts	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	3	8	8	—	28
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	10	—	17
XI Pensioners	1	1	3	2	2	1	3	—	2	2	—	17
XII Beggars & Prostitutes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
XIII Unemployed	2	11	10	7	5	6	3	—	—	—	3	47
Educands	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Non-earners	8	14	21	14	20	16	7	5	10	4	2	121
TOTAL	53	96	204	194	287	168	91	58	54	43	6	1254

CHANGING PATTERN

TABLE No. 6.9.—(Contd.)

Sample families classified according to Income per Adult Unit and Occupational Grade.

All Wards.

Occupational Grade of the Head of the Family	Ra. Upto 90	Ra. 91 -150	Ra. 151 -225	Ra. 226 -300	Ra. 351 -450	Ra. 451 -600	Ra. 601 -800	Ra. 801 -1000	Ra. 1001 -1500	-1501 above	Not stated	Total
I Unskilled Manual Work	46	126	248	234	266	111	42	39	8	—	4	1124
XIV Cultivators	8	7	5	5	3	2	2	1	2	2	—	87
II Skilled Manual Work	23	65	167	172	173	96	55	24	15	2	2	794
III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	4	21	72	101	119	59	23	16	7	3	1	426
IV Small Businesses	15	43	94	75	92	43	14	14	4	1	1	401
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	7	30	80	126	198	113	65	35	15	9	1	679
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	3	6	23	40	114	86	96	42	27	8	—	445
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	—	1	3	13	51	58	52	38	41	33	—	290
VIII Medium Businesses	—	3	11	24	60	58	45	32	24	16	3	278
IX Higher Professions, & Salaried Posts	—	—	—	2	3	7	16	12	32	35	—	107
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	—	—	2	1	1	1	10	9	24	34	—	82
XI Pensioners	4	10	8	10	29	14	16	12	14	15	1	133
XII Beggars & Prostitutes	1	3	4	5	2	2	1	—	2	—	3	23
XIII Unemployed	16	35	47	27	28	13	10	2	4	—	16	198
Educands	2	4	8	2	10	13	7	13	6	4	4	73
Non-earners	21	43	81	79	93	54	42	25	28	15	30	511
TOTAL	150	402	653	916	1242	730	496	314	253	177	68	5601

† TABLE No. 6.10.

Distribution of sample families by Earner Class and Income per adult unit.

I Group of Wards

Earner Class	Rs. Upto 90	Rs. 91- 150	Rs. 151- 225	Rs. 226- 300	Rs. 301 -450	Rs. 451 -600	Rs. 601 -800	Rs. 801 1,000	Rs. 1,001 1,500	Rs. 1,501 & above	Not stated	Total
No Earner	2	6	21	23	36	34	25	27	16	10	27	227
No male adult but one or more female adult earners	28	46	56	43	37	18	11	11	8	10	6	274
No male adult but one or more non-adult earners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No male adult but female & non-adult earners	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
One male adult earner only	33	152	313	374	506	338	246	147	129	88	23	2349
One male adult earner & female adult earner	13	41	85	77	75	37	35	18	11	7	—	399
One male adult & non-adult earner	—	1	3	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	1	15
One male adult, female adult & non-adult earner	—	2	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Two male adults only	11	35	106	112	166	90	59	36	28	13	4	666
Two male adults & others	6	9	22	23	35	14	10	4	—	—	—	123
Three or more male adults only	3	11	30	51	77	28	17	11	5	5	1	239
Three or more male adults & others	1	1	10	14	12	1	2	2	2	—	—	45
TOTAL	97	306	649	722	955	562	405	256	199	134	62	4347

★ TABLE No. 6.10.—(Contd.)

Additional Group of Wards

Distribution of sample families by Earner Class and Income per adult unit.

Earner Class	Rs. Upto 90	Rs. 91- 150	Rs. 151- 225	Rs. 226- 300	Rs. 301 -450	Rs. 451 -600	Rs. 601 -800	Rs. 801 1,000	Rs. 1,001 1,500	Rs. 1,501 & above	Not stated	Total
No Earner	1	3	6	3	5	1	3	3	10	2	3	40
No male adult but one or more female adult earners	15	15	7	6	10	4	2	2	4	3	—	68
No male adult but one or more non-adult earners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No male adult but female & non-adult earners	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
One male adult earner only	21	34	89	110	178	101	58	39	27	28	2	685
One male adult earner & female adult earner	5	11	34	22	22	10	10	2	3	1	1	121
One male adult & non-adult earner	—	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
One male adult, female adult & non-adult earner	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Two male adults only	7	15	29	27	48	32	11	4	8	7	—	188
Two male adults & others	1	8	11	9	4	4	1	—	1	1	—	40
Three or more male adults only	1	5	21	13	20	14	5	8	1	1	—	89
Three or more male adults & others	1	2	—	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	11
TOTAL	53	96	204	194	287	168	91	58	54	43	6	1254

TABLE No. 6.10.—(Contd.)

All Wards.

Distribution of sample families by Earner Class and Income per adult unit.

Earner Class	Rs. Upto 90	Rs. 91- 150	Rs. 151- 225	Rs. 226- 300	Rs. 301- 450	Rs. 451- 600	Rs. 601- 800	Rs. 801- 1,000	Rs. 1,001- 1,500	Rs. 1,501 & above	Not stated	Total
No Earner	3	9	27	26	41	35	28	30	26	12	30	267
No male adult but one or more female adult earners	43	61	63	49	47	22	13	13	12	13	6	342
No male adult but one or more non-adult earners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No male adult but female & non-adult earners	1	2	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	11
One male adult earner only	54	186	402	484	682	439	304	186	156	116	25	3034
One male adult earner & female adult earner	18	52	119	99	97	47	45	20	14	8	1	520
One male adult & non-adult earner	—	3	6	3	5	3	—	—	—	—	1	21
One male adult, female adult & non-adult earner	—	3	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Two male adults only	18	50	135	139	214	122	70	40	36	20	4	848
Two male adults & others	7	17	33	32	39	18	11	4	1	1	—	163
Three or more male adults only	4	16	57	64	97	42	22	19	6	6	1	328
Three or more male adults & others	2	3	10	18	14	2	3	2	2	—	—	56
TOTAL	150	402	853	916	1242	730	496	314	253	177	68	5601

with no earner could not expect to survive without sufficient un-earned income unless it could live on charity. Directing attention to families with adult male earners it seems that more than one adult male earner in the family did not add much to income per adult unit. This was clearly shown by the fact that the incidences of poverty and destitution were greater in all such cases than in families with one adult male earner only. It is notable that the incidences of poverty and destitution were higher in families with three adult male earners than in families with two adult male earners. Generally the incidences of poverty and destitution were greater among families with one, two or three adult male earners and other adult male earners than in families with only two adult male earners. It is, therefore, clear that wherever there were earners other than the adult male earners that in itself reflected the poverty of the family. The other earners would not be earners but for the fact that the main adult male earner or earners did not earn enough.

12. *Income per adult unit and size of family* :—Table 6.11 presents the distribution of families by their size classified according to the income per adult unit. The most prominent thing brought out by the table is that the incidence of poverty varied directly with the size of the family. The proportion of families below the Poverty Line was lowest among uni-member families (55.6 per cent) and it increased progressively to 88-89 per cent among families of 8, 9 and 10 members. Among families with more than 9 members the proportion was a little lower at around 83 per cent. The size of family did, therefore, play a decisive role in determining the prevalence of poverty.

In respect of the prevalence of destitution also the size of the family was a significant factor. The proportion of families below the Destitution Line increased continuously from around 15-16 per cent in 1 and 2 member families to around 35-36 per cent in 7 and 8 member families. In families with more than 8 members as a whole the proportion was 28 per cent, lower than that in the 7 and 8 member families.

13. *Communities and the incidence of Poverty* :—Table 6.12 presents the income per adult equivalent of families classified by communities. The percentage of families in each community who were below the Poverty Line can be seen from the table. The incidence of poverty among the Vaddars was the greatest of all. Almost all the Vaddar families lived in poverty. The Depressed classes had only a slightly higher incidence than the Marathas. If we ignore the Vaddars, communities in which between 83 and 93 per cent of the sample families lived below the Poverty Line were Artisan

TABLE No. 6.11
Sample families classified according to size and Income per Adult Unit.

Members in the family	Income per Adult Unit.										Total	I Group of Wards
	Rs. Upto 90	Rs. 91- 150	Rs. 151- 225	Rs. 226 -300	Rs. 301- 450	Rs. 451- 600	Rs. 601- 800	Rs. 801- 1,000	Rs. 1,001- 1,500	1501 & above		
1	8	34	42	48	55	96	53	63	48	35	21	506
2	6	21	55	48	108	110	73	47	33	28	12	541
3	10	39	80	80	178	77	65	33	25	23	6	616
4	16	42	93	127	169	77	57	41	27	13	2	664
5	16	51	100	144	134	69	54	24	23	9	10	634
6	14	49	94	104	106	44	32	20	19	7	4	493
7	15	21	78	57	74	36	29	11	16	3	3	343
8	4	23	47	39	50	24	15	3	1	5	—	211
9	5	12	22	27	26	7	9	3	—	3	2	116
10	1	7	12	15	14	9	9	6	2	—	1	76
11 & more	2	7	26	33	41	13	9	5	5	5	1	147
TOTAL	97	306	649	722	955	562	405	256	199	134	62	4347

TABLE No. 6.11—(Contd.)

Sample families classified according to size and Income per Adult Unit.

Members in the family	Income per Adult Unit.										Not stated	Total	Additional Group of Wards
	Rs. Upto 90	Rs. 91-150	Rs. 151-225	Rs. 226-300	Rs. 301-450	Rs. 451-600	Rs. 601-800	Rs. 801-1,000	Rs. 1,001-1,500	1501 & above			
1	3	12	6	10	19	15	12	20	16	8	1	122	
2	2	9	13	18	27	43	13	7	8	10	3	153	
3	10	8	22	25	58	12	22	14	5	6	1	183	
4	8	14	24	23	58	24	15	2	9	9	—	191	
5	8	17	26	34	41	21	12	4	6	4	—	173	
6	7	10	38	32	24	24	6	4	4	1	—	150	
7	8	9	32	11	18	8	4	1	3	2	1	97	
8	2	5	18	8	21	10	3	1	1	1	—	70	
9	3	4	10	12	9	3	1	1	1	—	—	44	
10	—	4	9	6	3	1	2	1	—	1	—	27	
11 & more	2	4	6	10	9	7	1	3	1	1	—	44	
TOTAL	53	96	204	194	287	168	91	58	54	43	6	1254	

TABLE No. 6.11—(Contd.)

Sample families classified according to size and Income per Adult Unit.

Members in the family	Income per Adult Unit.											Total All Wards
	Rs. upto 90	Rs. 91 -150	Rs. 151 -225	Rs. 226 -300	Rs. 301 -450	Rs. 451- 600	Rs. 601- 800	Rs. 801- 1,000	Rs. 1,001- 1,500	1501 & above	Not stated	
1	11	46	48	58	74	111	65	83	64	46	22	628
2	8	30	68	66	135	153	86	54	41	38	15	694
3	20	47	102	105	236	89	87	47	30	29	7	799
4	24	56	117	155	227	101	72	43	36	22	2	855
5	24	68	126	178	175	90	66	28	29	13	10	807
6	21	59	132	136	130	68	38	24	23	8	4	643
7	23	30	110	68	92	44	33	12	19	5	4	440
8	6	28	65	47	71	34	18	4	2	6	—	281
9	8	16	32	39	35	10	10	4	1	3	2	160
10	1	11	21	21	17	10	11	7	2	1	1	103
11 & more	4	11	32	43	50	20	10	8	6	6	1	191
TOTAL	150	402	853	916	1242	730	496	314	253	177	68	5601

groups I and II, Depressed classes, Marathas, Dhangar-Gaolis, Malis, Weavers and Muhommedans. The Christians, South Indians and Lingayats made a cluster in which the incidence of poverty was between 68 and 74 per cent. Next to them come Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs and Deshastha Brahmins with about 62 per cent families below the Poverty Line. Among Gujarati-Marwadi- Jains and Konkanastha Brahmins between 47 and 52 per cent families lived in poverty. Among Parsis alone 70 per cent of the families were above the Poverty Line.

TABLE No. 6.12.

Distribution of sample families according to Community and Income per adult Unit.

Income per adult Unit										
	Marathas	Desh. Brahmins	Kok. Brahmins	Other Brahmins	Malis	Dhangars & Gaolis	Weaving Castes	Artisan Group I	Artisan Group II	
I Group of Wards										
Upto Rs. 90	32	4	5	—	2	2	2	2	10	
91— 150	96	13	6	2	10	7	12	17	15	
151— 225	207	33	17	15	21	12	24	33	34	
226— 300	205	61	23	12	29	11	25	25	38	
301— 450	246	122	61	30	25	12	27	38	45	
451— 600	113	92	63	23	10	2	20	18	22	
601— 800	52	75	72	18	9	2	14	9	7	
801—1,000	42	47	43	23	4	5	—	2	3	
1,001—1,500	18	43	37	22	3	—	1	6	1	
1,501 & above	4	21	34	18	2	—	1	2	—	
Not stated	12	8	8	—	2	—	—	3	—	
TOTAL	1,027	519	369	163	117	53	126	155	175	
Additional Group of Wards.										
Upto Rs. 90	13	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	4	
91— 150	22	2	—	—	9	2	—	3	3	
151— 225	32	2	2	—	11	4	1	11	4	
226— 300	23	3	—	1	11	2	2	9	5	
301— 450	55	5	1	2	8	5	—	12	4	
451— 600	33	3	4	—	4	1	—	5	2	
601— 800	8	5	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	
801—1,000	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	
1,001—1,500	2	3	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	
1,501 & above	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Not stated	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	192	27	16	7	51	16	4	45	25	
All Wards.										
Upto Rs. 90	45	4	5	—	7	2	2	3	14	
91— 150	118	15	6	3	19	9	12	20	18	
151— 225	239	35	19	15	32	16	25	44	38	
226— 300	228	64	23	13	40	13	27	34	43	
301— 450	301	127	62	32	33	17	27	50	49	
451— 600	146	95	67	23	14	3	20	23	24	
601— 800	60	80	74	19	10	4	15	10	9	
801—1,000	44	48	45	23	4	5	—	4	4	
1,001—1,500	20	46	40	23	4	—	1	7	1	
1,501 & above	5	24	36	19	2	—	1	2	—	
Not stated	13	8	8	—	3	—	—	3	—	
TOTAL	1,219	546	385	170	168	69	130	200	200	

TABLE No. 6.12—(Contd.)

Distribution of sample families according to Community and Income per adult Unit.

Depressed classes	Other Hindus	Lingayats	Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	South Indians	Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs	Vaddars	Muhammedans	Christians	Jews	Parsis	Total
11	3	1	2	2	—	—	14	5	—	—	97
40	29	2	2	5	6	—	35	8	1	—	308
90	46	4	18	5	3	2	74	10	1	—	649
94	61	3	23	9	12	3	69	17	—	2	722
108	56	10	33	14	25	—	87	14	—	2	955
30	47	7	33	10	24	—	36	11	—	1	562
16	45	6	24	11	9	—	26	10	—	—	405
7	27	5	19	1	13	—	9	6	—	—	256
3	14	3	21	6	6	—	9	5	—	1	199
1	12	—	15	6	2	—	6	4	1	5	134
4	5	—	5	—	6	—	7	1	—	1	62
404	345	41	195	69	106	5	372	91	3	12	4,347
18	4	—	—	3	—	1	1	3	—	—	53
19	5	1	—	10	3	1	8	7	—	—	96
46	14	—	2	11	2	20	25	15	—	2	204
58	22	—	1	11	4	7	16	19	—	—	194
82	15	1	5	11	10	4	31	35	—	1	287
28	21	—	9	9	8	1	14	22	—	4	168
14	7	—	9	6	3	1	10	14	1	3	91
6	5	—	9	2	3	—	7	10	—	3	58
2	7	—	7	6	7	—	3	7	—	4	54
—	8	—	4	5	4	—	2	3	—	10	43
1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
274	109	2	47	74	49	35	118	135	1	27	1,254
29	7	1	2	5	—	1	15	8	—	—	150
59	34	3	2	15	9	1	43	15	1	—	402
136	60	4	20	16	5	22	99	25	1	2	853
152	83	3	24	20	16	10	85	36	—	2	916
190	71	11	38	25	35	4	118	49	—	3	1,242
58	68	7	42	19	32	1	50	33	—	5	730
30	52	6	33	17	12	1	36	24	1	3	496
13	32	5	28	3	21	—	16	16	—	3	314
5	21	3	28	12	13	—	12	12	—	5	253
1	20	—	19	11	6	—	8	7	1	15	177
5	6	—	6	—	6	—	8	1	—	1	68
678	454	43	242	143	155	40	490	226	4	39	5,601

CHAPTER VII

TIME PERSPECTIVES ON ECONOMIC LIFE IN POONA

I. OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY IN POONA CITY BETWEEN THREE GENERATIONS.*

In our questionnaire besides other things, information was gathered about the present occupation of the head of the family, and the occupations and places of residence of his father and grandfather. Information as to whether the family was a resident of Poona for generations and if not, whether the family had permanently or temporarily migrated to Poona and the duration of their stay there was also gathered for each family. In the case of the latter two the place from which the family had migrated to Poona was also noted. In the case of families with female heads, precaution was taken to note the occupation and place of residence of her husband, her father-in-law and grand-father-in-law to ensure uniformity of data. The information however was not complete in all cases finally included in our general sample and cases with incomplete information had to be ignored in the following analysis which deals with 4505 families in the sample. The cases of incomplete information were not concentrated in any particular group or were not characterised by any significant similarity of features. We can therefore treat the analysis of 4505 families as representative. The data collected by us in regard to these families provide a comparative picture of occupational distributions of three generations and these we now proceed to analyse for gauging the state and pattern of occupational mobility between three generations in Poona City.

For an analysis of social and occupational mobility a good social and occupational classification matrix of reference with which to compare changes is necessary. This matrix must be fairly stable over generations, if inter-generation mobilities are to be considered and it must not be unrealistic. This is hardly likely to be the case in a society where rapid economic and other changes are taking place. That is why such analyses for an urban community are likely to be rather ill-founded because even in a country where economic and social conditions are changing at a very very slow rate or not at all, like India in the past, what little change there is may be concentrated in cities or urban centres. Another complica-

* A first version of this appeared in *Indian Economic Review*, August 1955.

tion in such studies of urban areas is the large element of migration present there. A significant part of an urban centre's population usually consists of in-migrants from outside. An analysis of their inter-generation mobility therefore extends to areas outside the city. The matrix, therefore, must not only be representative of the conditions in the urban centre but must be also representative of conditions in the areas from which the in-migrants in the population are drawn.

Before undertaking this study of mobility in an urban centre like Poona all these objections and difficulties were carefully considered and weighed. We concluded that such a study and analysis of the Poona data will not be invalid. Firstly, the economic and social structure of India during the last 70 years is broadly speaking characterised by stability bordering on stagnation. The universal prevalence and functioning of the caste system and the slow pace of economic change are mainly responsible for this. Secondly, an elaborate analysis of social and economic conditions in Poona city during 1820-1937, undertaken in connection with the 1937 Survey showed that these displayed an overwhelming degree of stability in Poona.¹

This was further corroborated for the period between the first and the second surveys when a comparison of the occupational distribution of sample families in the two surveys was made. It showed that the general distribution had changed very little during this period even though that period was characterised by expansion of all types of activities connected with World War II.²

Thirdly, the available information on the migrant families in Poona showed that an overwhelming proportion of them come from the surrounding Poona District and the Marathi speaking

1 The following passages from "Concluding Observations" on this analysis will make this clear.

"It is also a picture of a city in a comparatively stationary state. Mobility was not considerable, in most senses, within the community nor was a large influx of new elements taking place. From 1820 to 1914 or even later, large migratory movements inwards or outwards were not evident.

"Poona city owed its rapid growth neither to trade and transport activity nor to industrial and manufacturing activity but to political role and military importance. Economic activity was thus not woven into the main fabric of its being; it had not become, at any time, the main pillar on which development rested, but rather a by-product, an ancillary development of its dominant aspects.

"Another feature of the life of the city which invites pointed comment, is the amazing degree of fairly rigid stratification attained by caste and occupational distribution." Poona, Part II, pp 319-321.

2. See Chapter VIII below.

areas of Bombay State. Poona was the hub of Maharashtra. There was reason to believe therefore that the social and economic values in Poona were likely to be not much different from those prevailing in areas from which most of its in-migrants were drawn.¹

The scheme of occupational classification which serves as the matrix for the following analysis was the same as the one drawn up by us for our analysis of earners in Chapter III. Here only the first ten grades arranged in an ascending order are considered.

This scheme of occupational classification has of course an urban orientation and its use in studying occupational mobility might in some ways affect the final picture of mobility. It is however possible to anticipate some of the ways in which this might happen and to take them into account in making the final assessment.

One such bias that might be imported into the analysis is the qualitative change that might be involved even in the same occupation by the mere fact of transfer or migration from a rural to an urban area. The work that, for example, a village carpenter or a blacksmith does in a village may be completely different from what he may be required to do in an urban area even as a carpenter or a blacksmith. It is quite likely that while he may be (classified) regarded as a skilled or a semi-skilled artisan in a village, when he migrates to a city he may find himself employable only as an unskilled worker, as an assistant to a blacksmith or a carpenter. An urban occupational classification will, in such cases, show a large number of cases in the unskilled category only because the classification has an urban orientation.

Again, the scheme of occupational classification treats all agricultural work or all those engaged in agriculture whether as labourers or cultivators or tenants as unskilled. As an overwhelming proportion of the rural population is found in these categories it follows that an overwhelming proportion of in-migrants into a city from rural areas will come from them, and will be considered as unskilled labourers in this classification. Grade I, therefore, will swell inordinately and as the in-migrants or their progeny take to other non-farm jobs, a similar inordinately large volume of movement between occupational grades may appear.

These factors do vitiate to a certain extent the mobility analysis. It is possible to mitigate these by taking them into account

1. See the addendum for further discussion on this point.

and properly discounting these vitiations in finally assessing the mobility situation between three generations.

There is yet another factor which may give rise to another kind of bias which arises out of the nature of our data. Because we gathered information from the present heads of families, who were of various ages and at different stages in their careers, our information regarding their occupational grade represents a cross section of individuals at various stages of their careers. But the information regarding the occupational grades of their fathers and grandfathers was likely to be regarding the final positions reached by them in their respective careers. This would in effect mean that in comparing the heads of families with their fathers and grand fathers in regard to their occupation the comparison was rather unfavourably balanced against the heads of families, i.e. they would appear to be in lower grades as compared to their fathers and grand-fathers simply because they were at intermediate stages in their careers. There was no way of eliminating this without extending our enquiry a good deal further; this we could not do as we were not exclusively concerned with mobility as such. This bias has also to be kept in mind in the final appraisal.

1. *Heads of families and their fathers* :—Table 7.1 presents a two way occupational distribution of the heads of families and their fathers. For convenience only the percentage of heads of families born in various grades and the percentage of heads of families found in various grades but born in the same or other grades are given in the table. The actual numbers are given for each row and column only. The diagonal cells show the percentage of heads of families remaining in the grades in which they were born as well as the percentage of those who were in any grade today, but were also born¹ in that grade. Concentrating on these diagonal cells, we find that the highest percentage of those born in any particular grade and remaining there was to be found in Grade I, namely 79 per cent. Next to that came Grades II, IV and VIII with about 40 per cent. The lowest percentage was to be found in Grade VI, 17 per cent. On the other hand the highest proportion of those who were in a particular grade and were also born there was found in Grade X (73 per cent) the next highest being in Grade V (63 per cent). The lowest proportions around 26 per cent were found in Grades VII and III. This broadly indicated that

1. The word 'born' is used here as a convenient short expression to convey the parental occupational category.

TABLE No. 7.1.

*Occupational distribution of the Heads of Families and their Fathers.**Occupational Grades of Heads of Families.*

Occupational Grades of Fathers of Heads of Families.	I Unskilled Manual Work	II Skilled Manual Work	III Lowest Pro- fessions, Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	IV Small Businesses
I Unskilled Manual Work	43.16	15.72	10.83	6.39
	<u>78.71</u>	39.43	50.23	34.31
II Skilled Manual Work	14.96	55.44	5.89	4.23
	9.02	<u>45.93</u>	9.03	7.51
III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	11.57	8.73	26.18	5.42
	4.46	4.63	<u>25.69</u>	6.17
IV Small Businesses	9.02	7.96	5.04	40.05
	3.09	3.75	4.40	<u>40.48</u>
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	5.77	6.54	5.38	3.85
	1.36	2.13	3.24	2.68
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	6.06	3.64	7.27	3.64
	0.91	0.75	2.78	1.61
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	5.75	3.10	5.31	3.98
	1.18	0.88	2.78	2.41
VIII Medium Businesses	4.49	5.99	2.25	6.37
	1.09	2.00	1.39	4.56
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	2.13	2.13	2.13	1.06
	0.18	0.25	0.46	0.27
X Owners of Factories Large Shops, etc.	—	7.69	—	—
	—	0.25	—	—
Total	1099	799	432	373

TABLE No. 7.1—(Contd.)

Occupational distribution of the Heads of Families and their Fathers.

V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	VI Clerks & Shop Assistants	VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	VIII Medium Businesses	IX Higher Pro- fessions & Salaried Posts	X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	Total
10.38	5.04	3.19	3.54	0.95	0.80	2004
31.80	24.34	24.53	24.74	17.76	20.51	
11.63	4.63	1.06	1.51	0.15	0.45	662
11.78	7.47	2.68	3.48	0.93	3.84	
17.45	14.62	9.90	3.54	2.12	0.47	424
11.31	14.94	16.09	5.23	8.41	2.56	
8.76	9.81	2.12	13.79	1.06	2.39	677
5.05	8.92	3.07	18.12	3.74	11.54	
63.46	7.31	4.23	2.69	0.77	—	260
25.24	4.58	4.21	2.44	1.87	—	
14.54	42.43	14.54	1.82	6.06	—	165
3.67	16.87	9.20	1.04	9.35	—	
15.93	26.12	25.66	2.65	10.62	0.88	226
5.50	14.22	22.22	2.09	22.43	2.56	
10.86	7.49	7.49	43.45	2.62	8.99	267
4.43	4.81	7.66	40.42	6.54	30.77	
7.45	15.96	28.72	5.32	31.91	3.19	94
1.07	3.61	10.34	1.74	28.04	3.85	
3.85	3.85	—	7.69	3.85	73.07	26
0.15	0.24	—	0.70	0.93	24.37	
654	415	261	287	107	78	4505

movement out of Grades I and II was difficult for any one born in them.²

Table 7.2 shows the number of sons who have remained in the same grade as their fathers and those who have moved away from their parental grade. The percentage of those in the same grade as their fathers is 43 in the whole sample showing that as a whole those moving out of their parental grades exceeded those remaining therein by a small percentage. The percentage of the latter to the total was different in different grades ranging from 73 in Grade V to 26 in Grades III and VII. No regular trend was observable.

TABLE No. 7.2.

Heads of Families whose Occupational Grade is the same as, or different from, that of their Fathers.

Fathers's occupational grade	Same	Different	Total	Per cent of same to total
I Unskilled Manual Work	865	1139	2004	43.16
II Skilled Manual work	367	295	662	55.44
III Lowest Professions, Administrative posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	111	313	424	26.18
VI Small Businesses	151	226	377	40.05
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	165	95	260	63.46
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	70	95	165	42.43
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, etc.	58	168	226	25.66
VIII Medium Businesses	116	151	267	43.45
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	30	64	94	31.91
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	19	7	26	73.07
Total	1952	2553	4505	43.33

2. The table also indicates the sources of recruitment of individual grades and the grades to which persons born in individual grades move. For example, while 79 per cent of the heads of families in Grade I were also born there only 43 per cent of all the heads of families born in this grade had remained there. Of those who were not born in Grade I but were found there more than 40 per cent came in from Grade III and 20 per cent and 14 per cent from Grades III and IV respectively. Of those, on the other hand, who were born in Grade I but were not there 25 per cent had moved into Grade II and 17 per cent each into Grades V and III. There was obviously a two way traffic between Grade I and Grades II, III and V. For all those born in the latter three grades the most obvious and natural beginning was to start in Grade I—Unskilled manual work. As for those born in this grade the easier transition in an upward struggle was to skilled and highly skilled work as well as to lowest professions.

Directing attention to the direction in which those moving out moved, Table 7.3 shows the sons who have moved up¹ and down in the scale. About 72 per cent of those who moved, moved into higher grades than their fathers. The percentage of those moving up in different grades generally decreased in the higher occupational grades. Regarding those going down it should be remembered that part of this downward movement is 'natural' because the sons have to start in lower positions than their fathers even in the same occupation in the beginning. A part of it is also due to the fact that while in most cases the fathers might have reached the highest position in their careers the sons were at earlier stages in them.

TABLE No. 7.3.

Heads of Families whose Occupational Grade is higher or lower than that of their Fathers.

Father's occupational grade	Higher	Lower	Total	Per cent of higher to total
I Unskilled Manual Work	1139	—	1139	100.00
II Skilled Manual Work	196	99	295	66.44
III Lowest Professions, Administrative posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	227	86	313	72.52
IV Small Businesses	143	83	226	63.27
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	39	56	95	41.05
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	37	58	95	38.95
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, etc.	32	136	168	19.05
VIII Medium Businesses	31	120	151	20.53
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	3	61	64	4.69
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	—	7	7	—
Total	1847	706	2553	72.35

An attempt is made in Table 7.4 to measure roughly the extent of movement upward and downward for the sample as a whole and for each category in the scale on the assumption that the distances between the grades are uniform. The average moves up and down in the sample as a whole were almost equally balanced. A 't' test

1. The words "up" and "down" or "ascent", "descent", "inertia" are used for convenience and do not imply any value judgement.

showed that the difference between the two was not significant. An examination of individual categories shows that those who moved up from the lower categories spanned a larger social distance than those who moved up from higher categories. On the other hand those who fell from higher categories fell farther than those who fell from lower categories.

TABLE No. 74.

Average Move upwards and downwards between the Father's and the Head of the Family's Occupational Grades.

Occupational Grade	Up	Down
I Unskilled Manual Work	3.202	—
II Skilled Manual Work	2.939	1.060
III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	2.943	1.570
IV Small Businesses	2.888	2.181
V Highly Skilled and Supervisory Manual Work	1.795	2.661
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	1.622	2.517
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	1.875	2.346
VIII Medium Businesses	1.774	3.542
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	1.000	2.934
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	—	4.286
Total	2.226	2.559

2. *Grandfathers and fathers*:—Table 7.5 gives a two way distribution in the different occupational grades of the fathers and grandfathers of heads of families in the sample. As in a similar earlier table only percentages are given in the table. The least inter-generation mobility was displayed in Grades I, II IV, VIII and X. The largest mobility was found in Grades VI and VIII.¹

Table 7.6 presents information regarding fathers who remained in the same grade as the grandfathers and those who moved away from that grade. The percentage of these former was 80.33 i.e. nearly four-fifths of the total fathers remained in the same occupational category as the grandfathers. The range of variation of

1. 98 per cent of those found in Grade I were also born there; but only 80 per cent born in that grade had remained there. The rest had gone mainly into Grades II and III.

80 per cent of those in Grade II had been born there. Most of the others had come into it from Grade I. Of the total born in Grade II, 90 per cent had remained there. Of the rest the largest proportion (nearly 30 per cent) had gone to Grade V. The next largest proportion had gone into Grade I.

this percentage in various individual grades was from 90 to 58, the highest being in Grades II and V and the lowest in Grade VII. No regularity was observable.

The direction in which those who moved away from their parental occupational grade can be studied from Table 7.7. Of the total who had moved, four-fifths had moved to higher occupational grades than their fathers. In individual grades the percentage of those moving up was progressively lower in higher grades. Table 7.8 presents calculations attempting to measure the extent of movement to higher or lower grades. The average moves upward and downward were about the same and the difference between them as indicated by a 't' test was not significant. Looking at the average moves upward and downward in individual categories it is obvious that those who moved up from lower grades jumped farther as also those who fell from higher ones fell farther in the scale.

3. *Mobility between three generations*:—We have so far considered the three generations in two pairs separately. We can now bring all the three in line and look at the comprehensive picture.

Table 7.9 gives information regarding the type of movement recorded by persons in the different generations.

Only about 4 per cent improved their position continuously over the three generations while only about 1 per cent experienced a continuous decline. As against this about 33 per cent remained in the same position over the three generations. The percentage of those going up was large compared to those going down. The percentages in other complimentary pairs like Ascent-Descent and Descent-Ascent and of Inertia-Descent and Descent-Inertia and Inertia-Ascent and Ascent-Inertia are different from one another. The very large percentage in the category Inertia-Ascent indicates quite clearly, together with other evidence, that the movement upward has been much more significant than the downward one, even after duly taking into account the biases in our analysis, to which we have earlier drawn attention. This is also brought out by the following summary table derived from Table 7.9.

		% to total
Inertia	3339	87.5
Ascent	2071	54.3
Descent	661	17.0

Though the percentage of those ascending considerably outweighs that of those descending the overwhelming importance of those who are stable or who do not move either way is too plain. It underlines the essential stability of the structure.

TABLE No. 7.5.

*Distribution of Fathers and Grand Fathers of Heads of Families
in different Occupational Grades.*

Occupational Grades of Fathers of Heads of Families.

Occupational Grades of Grandfathers of Heads of families	I Unskilled Manual Work	II Skilled Manual Work	III Lowest Pro- fessions, Adminis- trative Posts & Primary Teachers, etc.	IV Small Businesses
I Unskilled Manual Work	81.28 <u>97.79</u>	4.01 5.88	4.61 29.59	1.71 11.73
II Skilled Manual Work	1.92 0.51	90.19 <u>79.22</u>	1.55 2.29	1.15 1.76
III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	2.84 0.51	3.69 2.20	62.22 <u>60.00</u>	3.12 3.23
IV Small Businesses	1.83 0.31	3.36 1.85	2.44 2.19	84.15 <u>80.94</u>
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	1.17 0.10	1.17 0.34	1.17 0.55	1.17 0.59
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	6.67 0.26	— —	8.00 1.64	1.33 0.29
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	3.77 0.21	1.89 0.34	7.55 2.19	1.87 0.59
VIII Medium Businesses	1.64 0.21	— —	1.23 0.82	1.23 0.87
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	3.39 0.10	1.70 0.17	8.99 0.55	— —
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	— —	— —	4.17 0.27	— —
Total	1949	592	365	341

TABLE No. 7.5—(Contd.)

Distribution of Fathers and Grand Fathers of Heads of Families in different Occupational Grades.

Occupational Grades of Fathers of Heads of Families.

V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	VI Clerks & Shop-Asstants	VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts Secondary Teachers, etc.	VIII Medium Businesses	IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	Total
1.96	1.71	2.64	1.15	0.81	0.12	2345
19.25	26.67	29.67	10.63	19.59	10.72	
2.69	0.38	0.38	1.55	—	0.19	520
5.85	1.33	0.96	3.15	—	3.57	
1.99	8.52	13.07	1.14	3.41	—	352
2.93	20.00	22.01	1.57	12.37	—	
3.35	2.44	1.22	0.91	0.30	—	328
4.60	5.32	1.91	1.18	1.03	—	
90.06	2.34	1.75	—	1.17	—	171
64.44	2.67	1.44	—	2.06	—	
5.33	60.00	8.00	2.67	6.67	1.33	75
1.67	30.00	2.86	0.79	5.15	3.57	
2.83	9.43	57.55	1.89	13.20	—	106
1.26	6.67	29.19	0.79	14.43	—	
—	2.46	4.92	84.84	3.27	0.41	244
—	4.00	5.74	81.50	8.25	3.57	
—	6.78	22.03	1.70	59.31	1.70	59
—	2.67	6.22	0.39	36.08	3.57	
—	4.17	—	—	4.16	87.50	24
—	0.67	—	—	1.04	75.00	
239	150	209	254	97	28	4224

CHANGING PATTERN

TABLE No. 7.6.

Fathers of Heads of Families whose Occupational Grade is the same as or different from that of their Fathers (Grandfathers of Heads of Families).

Grandfathers' Occupational Grade.	Same	Different	Total	Per cent of higher to total
I Unskilled Manual Work	1906	439	2345	81.28
II Skilled Manual Work	469	51	520	90.19
III Lowest Professions, Administrative posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	219	133	352	62.22
IV Small Businesses	276	52	328	84.15
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	154	17	171	90.06
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	45	30	75	60.00
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, etc.	61	45	106	57.55
VIII Medium Businesses	207	37	244	84.84
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	35	24	59	59.31
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	21	3	24	87.50
Total	3393	831	4224	80.33

TABLE No. 7.7.

Fathers of Heads of Families whose Occupational Grade is higher or lower than that of their Fathers (Grandfathers of Heads of Families).

Grand Father's Occupational Grade	Higher	Lower	Total	Per cent of higher to total
I Unskilled Manual Work	439	—	439	100.00
II Skilled Manual Work	41	10	51	80.39
III Lowest Professions, Administrative posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	110	23	133	82.71
IV Small Businesses	27	25	52	51.92
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	9	8	17	52.94
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	14	16	30	46.67
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	16	29	45	35.56
VIII Medium Businesses	9	28	37	24.32
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	1	23	24	4.17
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	—	3	3	—
Total	666	165	831	80.14

TABLE No. 7.8.

Average Move upwards or downwards between the Occupational Grade of Grandfathers and Fathers of Head of Family.

Occupational Grade	Up	Down
I Unskilled Manual Work	3.540	—
II Skilled Manual Work	3.317	1.000
III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	3.555	1.435
IV Small Businesses	2.074	1.920
V Highly Skilled and Supervisory Manual Work	2.000	2.500
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	2.971	3.063
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	1.875	3.084
VIII Medium Businesses	1.111	2.821
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	1.000	3.217
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	—	4.000
Total	2.282	2.554

TABLE No. 7.9.

Character of Occupational Mobility in Three Generations.

Type of Movement	Grandfather-Father	Father-Son (Head of the family)	Number of individuals	Percentage of total
1	2	3	4	5
Uni-directional in three generations	Ascent	Ascent	144*	3.8
	Descent	Descent	38	1.0
	Inertia	Inertia	1437	37.7
No movement in (2)	Inertia	Ascent	1366	35.8
Uni-directional in (3)	Inertia	Descent	288	7.6
Uni-directional in (2)	Ascent	Inertia	207	5.4
No movement in (3)	Descent	Inertia	41	1.0
Bi-directional in three generations	Ascent	Descent	228	6.0
	Descent	Ascent	66	1.7
Total			3815¹	100

1. The number of cases in this table is smaller than in Tables 7.1 and 7.5 because it includes only those families where the head and his father and grandfather were all earners, i.e. in same gainful occupation.

* To get an insight into the social process of selection or the social capillary we had the 144 families with continuous upward mobility in the three

The analysis of mobility between the three generations together can be also cast in different terms for bringing out certain features of the internal character of that mobility. "We may ask whether inter-generation changes were greater or smaller than would have been expected if the final results of changes viz. 'ascent' 'inertia' or 'descent' in the two successive generations remained fixed in the society but if, at the same time, there were equal chances to 'ascend' or 'descend' or to remain fixed".¹ To take a concrete illustration given the fact that within the Poona sample 579 and 1,576 persons out of 3,815 would in any case have improved status between grand-father-father and father-head of the family generations respectively, how many should we expect to have a *continuous* upward movement in social status in both the generations? Similar expected values can be calculated for other end-results from data presented in Table 7.9. This is done in Table 7.10, where expected values are shown in brackets.

generations classified according to community. This classification is presented below. About 37 per cent of the families going up were Brahmin though the Brahmin families as a whole were only 21 per cent in the sample. The Christians though only 4 per cent of the total claimed 7 per cent of the ascending families. Maratha families were 22 per cent of the total families in the sample and their share in the ascending families was 28 per cent. The proportion of ascending families in other community groups was in most cases lower than their proportion in the total sample. There is no doubt that the Brahmins and Christians had a disproportionately large share of the ascending families. In other words, they were able to advance in a larger measure than the other community groups during the last three generations. The causes of this were perhaps the high degree of education among Brahmins. Education, together with the patronage of the British Government to some sections and missionary aid and effort in the case of other sections, were possibly the causes of the advance among Christians.

Distribution of the 144 families by community.

1. Marathas	41	6. Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains	3
2. Brahmins	49	7. Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs	2
3. Artisan Groups I & II	12	8. Muhommedans	10
4. Depressed classes	7	9. Christians	10
5. Other Hindus	9	10. Parsis & Jews	1
		Total	144

1. D. V. Glass *et al*, *Social Mobility in Britain*, Routledge and Kegan Paul, Ltd., London, 1954, p. 285.

TABLE No. 7.10.

*Observed and expected numbers involved in Inter-generation changes,
Grand-father-father and Father-head of the family.*

Grandfather-father	Ascent	Father-Head of the family Inertia	Descent	Total
Ascent	144 (239)	207 (256)	288 (84)	579
Inertia	1366 (1276)	1437 (1391)	288 (449)	3091
Descent	66 (60)	41 (64)	38 (21)	145
Total	1576	1685	554	3815

In the cases underlined in the table the expected numbers are larger than the observed. In all others they are smaller. These data show that for a very large proportion of families there was a greater tendency to remain stationary in the second generation and to ascend in the third than would be expected. For the other families the tendency to change sharply from one direction to another (Ascent-Descent and *vice versa*) and to go down continuously was greater than might have been expected. In the remaining cases the expected values were larger than observed values. This would broadly indicate that in this community there was a solid stationary social base containing very large proportion of the total community and on the surface there floated unstable elements who showed a larger tendency to move up in the occupational scale than to go down. This impression persists after taking into account the biases, noted earlier, that are inherent in this comparative analysis.

What bearing has the mobility picture in Poona as a whole on the process of its growth? It generally confirms the conclusions of the 1937 Survey regarding the stationary character of the urban community of Poona. Besides this basic stability, however, the movement upwards in the socio-economic scale outweighs, in both generations, the downward movement. The tempo in the present generation seems to have quickened. Poona is not an industrial or commercial urban centre. Even in such a centre, the process of growth involves such a change in the distribution of employment opportunities as enables an increasing number of its population, to rise in the socio-economic scale.

ADDENDUM

In order to examine further the implications of occupational mobility in respect of the development of an urban centre we decided to have the mobility data tabulated separately for autochthons and migrant families in our sample. Tables 7.11 and 7.12 give the

TABLE No. 7.11.

Occupation of the Father and Grandfather of the Heads of the families staying in Poona for Generations.

Occupation of the Father of the Head of Family.											
Occupation of the Grandfather of the Head Family	I Unskilled Manual Work	II Skilled Manual Work	III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts, Primary, Teachers, etc.	IV Small Businesses	V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts & Secondary Teachers, etc.	VIII Medium Businesses	IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	X Owners of the Factories, Large Shops, etc.	Total
I Unskilled Manual Work	312	43	29	15	16	11	10	18	3	2	459
II Skilled Manual Work	3	194	6	3	6	1	—	7	—	1	221
III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	3	10	66	4	2	7	16	2	5	—	115
IV Small Businesses	—	9	4	119	6	4	2	2	—	—	146
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	1	1	1	1	60	3	2	—	1	—	70
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	2	—	1	1	2	13	1	1	3	1	25
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	1	—	1	1	3	5	22	—	4	—	37
VIII Medium Businesses	1	—	1	2	—	1	4	77	4	1	91
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	1	1	2	—	—	2	4	—	10	—	20
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11
Total	324	258	112	146	95	47	61	107	30	15	1195

TABLE No. 7.11—(Contd.)

Occupation of the Father and Grandfather of the Heads of the families staying in Poona for Generations.

Occupation of the father of the head of family	Occupation of the Head of Family.										Total
	I Unskilled Manual Work	II Skilled Manual Work	III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts, Primary, Teachers, etc.	IV Small Businesses	V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts & Secondary Teachers, etc.	VIII Medium Businesses	IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	X Owners of the Factories, Large Shops, etc.	
I Unskilled Manual Work	178	36	28	7	39	3	4	7	—	—	300
II Skilled Manual Work	27	145	14	10	23	9	1	7	—	—	241
III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	16	7	87	6	11	13	3	1	1	—	100
IV Small Businesses	11	10	9	66	11	15	1	11	1	—	135
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	4	3	3	5	62	6	4	1	—	—	88
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	3	2	4	4	9	13	3	—	2	—	40
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	3	2	4	3	10	7	9	3	3	—	44
VIII Medium Businesses	5	7	1	6	8	3	3	48	1	3	90
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	2	—	—	1	3	4	4	—	3	1	23
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	14
Total	249	213	98	108	181	73	37	78	16	22	1075

TIME PERSPECTIVES ON ECONOMIC LIFE IN POONA

TABLE No. 7.12.
Occupation of the Father and the Grandfather of the in-migrant Heads of Families.

Occupation of the Grandfather of the Head Family	Occupation of the Father of the Head of Family.										Total
	I Unskilled Manual Work	II Skilled Manual Work	III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts & Primary Teachers, etc.	IV Small Businesses	V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	VI Clerks & Shop Assistants	VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts Secondary Teachers, etc	VIII Medium Businesses	IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	
I Unskilled Manual Work	1594	51	79	25	30	29	52	9	16	1	1886
II Skilled Manual Work	7	275	2	3	8	1	2	1	—	—	299
III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	7	3	153	7	5	28	30	2	7	—	237
IV Small Businesses	6	2	4	157	5	4	2	1	1	—	182
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	1	1	1	1	94	1	1	—	1	—	101
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	3	—	5	—	2	32	5	1	2	—	50
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	3	2	7	1	—	5	39	2	10	—	69
VIII Medium Businesses	3	—	2	1	—	5	8	130	4	—	153
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	1	—	—	—	—	2	9	1	25	1	39
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	11	13
Total	1625	334	253	195	144	103	148	147	67	13	3029

TABLE No. 7.12—(Contd.)

Occupation of the Father and the Grandfather of the in-migrant Heads of Families.

Occupation of the father of the Head of Family.	Occupation of the Head of Family.										Total
	I Unskilled Manual Work	II Skilled Manual Work	III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts & Primary Teachers, etc.	IV Small Businesses	V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts Secondary Teachers, etc.	VIII Medium Businesses	IX High Professions & Salaried Posts	X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	
I Unskilled Manual Work	586	248	173	104	145	86	58	62	17	15	1494
II Skilled Manual Work	51	171	17	16	27	18	3	3	—	3	309
III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	21	18	56	7	40	36	31	10	5	2	226
IV Small Businesses	15	12	6	66	14	20	5	32	2	6	178
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual work	6	8	5	5	84	11	5	5	1	—	130
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	3	1	5	2	11	39	15	2	6	—	84
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	8	2	7	3	20	35	37	2	12	1	127
VIII Medium Businesses	5	5	2	12	12	15	13	46	4	14	128
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	—	1	2	—	3	7	16	3	14	1	47
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	6	10
Total	695	467	273	215	357	267	183	167	61	48	2733

respective two way tables for the two generations and for the two groups in the sample.

It is not necessary to comment elaborately on these tables. Only a few salient points need be brought out. A comparison of the occupational mobility shown between the grand-fathers and fathers of the heads of families of autochthons and in-migrants reveals that the two groups do not show very marked differences though the autochthons display a slightly greater mobility than the in-migrants. The picture for the next generation of the two groups—heads of families and their fathers—is more markedly different. Both the groups show increases in mobility but the in-migrants displayed it in a larger measure than the autochthons; the upward mobility also being larger among the in-migrants than the autochthons. This is perhaps more succinctly brought out by comparing the average moves upward or downward in both the groups in the two generations. The data are presented in Table 7.13.

TABLE No. 7.13.

Average moves upward or downward in the groups of autochthons and in-migrants in two generations.

	Average grades moved		Stagnant	Total cases		Total cases
	Up	Down		Up	Down	
I GENERATION.						
Grandfathers-fathers of Heads of families						
Autochthons	3.21	2.37	883 (73)	242 (20.5)	70 (5.8)	1195
In-migrants	3.35	2.56	2510 (82.9)	421 (13.9)	98 (3.2)	3029
II GENERATION.						
Heads of families & their fathers						
Autochthons	1.84	2.70	579 (54)	302 (28)	194 (18)	1075
In-migrants	3.08	2.25	1105 (40.5)	1284 (47)	344 (12.5)	2733

Why do in-migrants display a lower degree of mobility than the autochthons between the first and the second generation and a higher degree of mobility than the autochthons between the second and the third generation? Perhaps the explanation lies in two directions. Firstly, by definition the in-migrants were those who had come to Poona in their generation i.e. the generation of the present heads of families. Both their fathers and grandfathers

lived their lives outside Poona probably in a rural area. It was therefore no wonder that they displayed lower mobility than their opposite numbers among the autochthons of Poona. Secondly, the fact that the in-migrants displayed greater mobility than the autochthons between the second and the third generation indicates that the in-migrants were usually more vigorous and pushful than the autochthons. Not only did they overcome their initial handicap but in due time pushed ahead of the autochthons in the struggle for economic and social advancement.

II. LIFE-CYCLE OF POONA FAMILIES

What is the typical life-cycle of a family? This can be inferred from a study of several families over a long period or may be studied by the examination of a representative cross-section of families at various stages of growth at a point of time. The latter method is known to yield equally useful results and because of paucity of historical data in this regard, it is possibly the only method available for this type of analysis. In the following we attempt an analysis of the Poona families by the latter method by classifying them by the age of the head of the family.

The limitations of the analysis that follows, however, should be stressed. The life-cycle that is distilled out of the data by the method of cross-section analysis is that of a synthetic family which is a composite of all the average characteristics of all classes of population in the Poona sample. It is not a real family, representative of any social or economic class in the sample. It is something like a statistical construct, which enables us to have a simplified summary picture of a complex and variegated social process. Nothing more should be read into it.

The total of 5601 families in our sample are classified in Table 7.14 according to the age group in which their head happened to be at the time of the survey. Nearly 50 per cent of the families had heads who were between 25 and 40 years old. Families with heads more than 50 years old were only 17 per cent of the total. It was also clear that the head of a family was very rarely a non-adult i.e. a person below 15 years of age.

Table 7.15 gives the distribution of families according to family size and the age group of the head of the family. It also contains figures regarding the average size of the family in each class and also the average number of earners and non-earners in it.

CHANGING PATTERN

TABLE No. 7.14.

Sample families classified by the age of the head of the family.

Age group	Total number of families	Percentage to the total	Cumulative percentage
11—15	9	0.1	0.1
16—20	155	2.7	2.8
21—25	620	11.1	13.9
26—30	982	17.6	31.5
31—35	946	16.9	48.4
36—40	833	14.9	63.3
41—45	639	11.4	74.7
46—50	464	8.3	83.0
51 & above	953	17.0	100.0
Total	5601	100.0	100.0

If we ignore the first age group which was very insignificant it is observed that the size of the family increased continuously from 3.1 when the head was between 15 to 20 years of age to 5.1 when he was between 45 and 50 years old. It remained almost constant in the later age groups. In fact the size of the family was remarkably stable after the head reached the age of 35 years. Looking into the earner-non-earner composition of this average family size again we find that there is an increase in the number of earners as the head of the family ages from 20 to 30 years. There is a sharp drop in the next age group and again an increase till he reached 50 years. The number of dependents however showed a continuous increase between the age of 15 and 45 years. It is difficult to explain the rise in the number of earners per family when the head was in the age group 26-30. It is hardly likely to be the age when his children would begin to earn. On the whole one is inclined to treat it as something of a statistical accident rather than an integral feature of the life pattern of families.

The next step is to bring in the data regarding the incomes of families classified according to the age of their heads. This is set out in Table 7.16. It also gives the median income of families classified by the age of their heads. It clearly seems that except when the head was in the age group 31-35 the family income increased directly with his age. In the period of 31 to 35 years, however there was a slight fall. The proportion of families with incomes below Rs. 1,000 dropped from 66 to 37 per cent almost continuously as age increased, the only exception being in the age

TABLE No. 7.15.

Distribution of sample Families according to family size and the age of the head of the family.

Age of the head of the family	No. of members in the family											Total	Average		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 & above		Family size	No. of earners	No. of non-earners
11—15	2	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	9	4.4	1.4	2.8
16—20	47	27	24	22	16	9	4	1	2	2	1	155	3.1	1.4	1.7
21—25	127	103	120	96	65	39	28	17	8	8	9	620	3.6	1.4	2.2
26—30	88	126	188	196	142	106	31	34	19	12	20	982	4.3	1.5	2.8
31—35	69	101	154	174	160	121	83	37	20	8	19	946	4.5	1.3	3.2
36—40	53	98	90	125	157	123	71	53	26	13	24	833	4.9	1.4	3.6
41—45	60	63	73	99	84	88	70	45	24	10	23	639	5.0	1.4	3.6
46—50	45	46	50	55	72	63	51	33	17	10	22	464	5.1	1.7	3.5
51 & above	137	128	99	88	110	93	82	61	43	40	72	953	5.0	1.6	3.5
Total	628	694	799	855	807	643	440	281	160	103	191	5601	4.6	1.4	3.2

TABLE No. 7.16.

Distribution of sample Families according to the income of the family and the age of the head of the family.

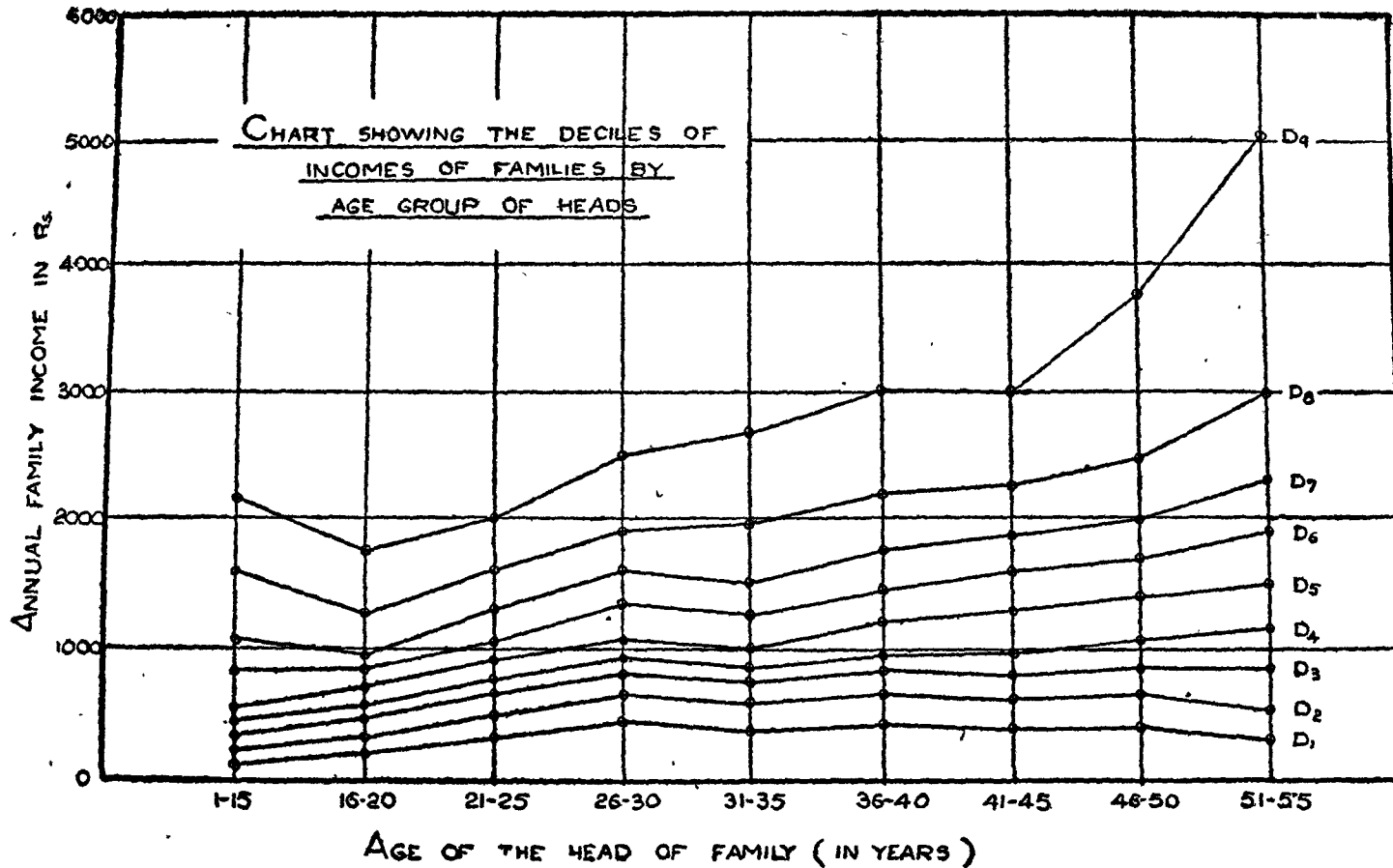
Age of the head of the family	Income of the family										Not stated	Income in kind only	Total	Median income	Per capita income	Median income per adult unit
	Rs. Upto 250	Rs. 251-500	Rs. 501-1,000	Rs. 1,001-2,000	Rs. 2,001-3,500	Rs. 3,501-5,000	Rs. 5,001-7,500	Rs. 7,501-10,000	Rs. 10,001 & above							
11—15	2	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	561	128	300	
16—20	19	29	65	32	6	2	—	—	—	2	—	155	702	227	311	
21—25	35	90	240	139	52	10	1	1	—	2	—	620	890	247	369	
26—30	33	75	359	341	121	31	15	2	2	2	1	982	1117	260	378	
31—35	48	87	349	283	115	34	12	4	7	7	—	946	990	220	338	
36—40	31	74	255	279	117	43	16	11	5	2	—	833	1242	254	351	
41—45	23	69	173	214	92	32	15	2	11	8	—	639	1272	253	366	
46—50	18	47	116	142	77	31	16	6	6	4	1	464	1366	268	360	
51 & above	69	105	181	252	152	88	44	11	16	31	3	953	1500	300	373	
Total	278	578	1740	1734	733	272	119	37	47	58	5	5601	—	—	—	

group 31-35. On the other hand the percentage of families with incomes larger than Rs. 3,500 increased without exception as the age of the head of the family increased. The median income increased from Rs. 561 when the head was between 15 and 20 years old to Rs. 1,117 when he attained the age of about 30. Then there was a sharp drop to Rs. 990 as he was between 31 and 35 years of age followed by a sharper rise to Rs. 1,242 when he reached the age of 40 years. This was the period when the number of earners in the family also increased. Income (median) then steadily increased to Rs. 1,500.

For relating family size and income we now calculate the *per capita* income in families whose heads fall in different age groups. This is presented in the column adjoining the one which gives median incomes. It exhibits the same features, i.e. an increase interrupted by a fall when the head was in the age group 30-35 and again continuous increase as the head grew older. How far this was a typical pattern can be studied by plotting the decile incomes of the sample families classified by the age of their heads. This is done in the chart on page 486.

The chart clearly indicates that the median was not abnormal compared to other deciles and could be with confidence treated as representative of the others. The first and 9th deciles of course markedly differed from the rest only in the beginning and the end-positions respectively. This is largely due to the open ended classification of incomes at both ends. Families with incomes below Rs. 250 dominated the earlier part of the 1st decile and to some extent of the 2nd decile too. The end portion of the 9th decile was mainly influenced by families with high incomes and incomes of more than Rs. 10,000. The other interesting feature brought out by the deciles was that in the first two deciles the peak level of income was attained at 26-30 years of age. It declined after 50 years. In most of the other deciles incomes showed a rising trend throughout so that it tended to attain the peak between 51 and 55 years. All deciles showed either a decrease in income or a retardation of its rate of increase when the head of the family was between 31 and 35 years of age.

Per capita is a rather rough and ready index of the level of living. To make it more precise income needs to be related to adult equivalents or standard consumption units. We present the median income per adult-equivalent unit of families classified according to the age of their heads in Table 7.16. This has been directly calculated from original data.



Income per adult equivalent increased from Rs. 369 when the head was 15-20 years old to Rs. 378 when he was between 20-25 years of age. It dropped to Rs. 338 as he grew older upto 35 years and then rose to Rs. 351 as he approached the age 40 years. It dropped again to Rs. 336 as he passed 40 and rose again to Rs. 360 as he became more than 45 years old. There were thus two periods of stress in the life-cycle of a family, once when the head was between 31 and 35 and again when he was between 41 and 45 years of age.

21-25
26.30

CHAPTER VIII

CHANGING PATTERNS OF OCCUPATIONS AND EARNINGS

At various places in the preceding account and in different contexts a reference for comparative purposes has been made to the 1937 Survey of Poona City carried out in 1936-37. In this chapter the comparison of the results of that and the present survey is to be attempted on several counts and in all relevant detail to bring out the main features of the changing pattern of economic life in the city during the intervening period. Before we embark on this task it is necessary to note certain important facts regarding the 1937 Survey. That survey was confined to the areas of the then Poona City Municipality and the Suburban Municipality. The data from the present survey relating to this area only are comparable with those of the 1937 Survey. All the comparisons made in this chapter are of the comparable areas at the two surveys. Secondly, the sample of the 1937 Survey was a house sample, every 15th residential house being covered by it. As such the sample covered between 7 to 8 per cent of the total families and population in the area. By contrast the sample of the present survey was a family sample covering only 4 per cent of the resident families. Roughly speaking, the sample of the present survey was half of that of the 1937 Survey.

In the 1937 Survey from our house sample data we estimated the total population of Poona City as being between 2.2 and 2.5 lakhs. In 1954 we estimated its total population from our sample at around 5 lakhs, i.e. roughly the population had more or less doubled between the two surveys. Broadly speaking about 30 per cent of this increase was the result of in-migration, temporary or permanent. The in-migrants were mainly persons with Marathi as their mother tongue. A very large proportion of them hailed from the Poona district and a considerable proportion of the remaining from the Marathi-speaking districts of Bombay State.

Community-wise, the proportion of Marathas in the total population had declined from 29 per cent in the 1937 Survey to 23 per cent in the present survey. Such proportionate declines were also registered by Muhommedans (from 9 to 4 per cent) Artisan Group I (from 5 to 2 per cent), Other Hindus (from 4 to 1 per cent) and by Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains and Christians. In contrast the Brahmins increased from 18 to 25 per cent, the increase being more marked among Deshastha Brahmins. The Sikh-Punjabi-

Sindhi-Rajputs also showed an increase mainly due to the influx of refugees after Partition.

Though the male-female ratio in the total population in both the surveys was the same the proportion of adults and non-adults among females was different. The proportion of female adults had increased from 58 per cent in the 1937 Survey to 62 per cent in the present survey and correspondingly the proportion of non-adults had declined from 43 to 38 per cent.¹ There was definitive evidence that the age at marriage had increased between the two surveys. This was indicated by the decline in the proportion of married persons in the non-adult groups as also by the rise in the proportion of unmarried persons in the adult age groups, among males and females. There was also a decline in the present survey as compared to the 1937 Survey of the proportion of widowers and widows.

As compared to 1937 the proportion of illiterates in the total population had registered a marked decline in 1954. Comparing the progress in the decline in illiteracy among different communities we find that Marathas, Artisan Group I and Other Hindus recorded the highest declines. Next to them came the Muhommedans and Depressed classes. Naturally the progress appeared much smaller in communities where the proportion of illiterates was quite small in 1937. The proportion of educands had increased among adults and non-adults of both sexes in all communities.

An analysis in terms of earners and non-earners reveals that the proportion of juvenile earners among male and female earners had fallen very sharply. The proportion of earners in the population had recorded a slight fall between the two surveys. In 1937 there was one earner for every 2.12 non-earners; in 1954 this ratio had increased to one earner for 2.49 non-earners.² The proportion of female to male earners was almost the same in both the surveys. Broadly speaking, each earner in 1954 had to carry a heavier load of non-earners than in 1937.

Talking in terms of families, their total number increased by somewhat less than two times between 1937 and 1954. The average size of the family recorded an increase from 3.90 to 4.61 in the same period, reflecting the fact that the number of families had increased to a smaller extent than the total population. The distribution by family size in the two surveys also clearly brings out the increase in family size; the proportion of families of larger sizes had increased in 1954 compared to 1937.

1. A *Chi-square* test showed that this was significant.
2. A *Chi-square* test showed that this was significant.

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The distribution of families according to their earner status in the two surveys does show some interesting changes. While the proportion of families with 'no earner' remained steady around 5 per cent that of families with 'one adult male earner' declined by 7 per cent in 1954 as compared to 1937. On the other hand in 1954 the proportion of families with two and three adult male-earners was higher at 15 per cent and 5.5 per cent respectively as against 11 per cent and 3 per cent respectively in 1937.

An analysis by family types¹ reveals that the distribution of families into these had not much changed during the period. There were, however, certain variations in different community groups which a *Chi*-square test showed to be quite significant. Among Marathas, Artisan Groups I and II, Other Hindus and Christians the proportion of families of type 2, or nuclear families, had declined. They recorded an increase among Brahmins and Muhommedans. Uni-member families had proportionately declined among Brahmins, Muhommedans and Christians but the proportion of families consisting of 'females, or females and married or unmarried children', had increased among Other Hindus and the latter among Artisans, Depressed classes and Christians. The picture is of course very mixed but the data clearly indicate that the joint family was declining among Brahmins. In other communities the opposite changes were very closely matched but in the broad, there was no indication that the joint family was disintegrating further. If one were to go out on a limb one could say that it appeared somewhat more prevalent in 1954 than in 1937. This was perhaps due not to social but to economic circumstances, such as the growing economic pressure and the housing shortage, which possibly somewhat retarded the general movement towards a break up of the joint family. The increase in the proportion of families with more than one adult male earner noted earlier also corroborates this indirectly.

The decline of families with 'females only' among Other Hindus perhaps reflects the fact that male in-migrants had added to their ranks much more than families as a whole. Among the Christians there had been a sharp decline in the 1st and 2nd type of families; type 3 appeared in 1954 only, being completely absent in 1937 while the proportion of families consisting of females only had about doubled.

Where did or could the increased population in Poona City live? Did the built up area expand in any similar proportion? The data regarding building activity in Poona between 1938-1954 presented earlier on page 404 does not indicate a proportionate

1. See p. 95 above.

increase in new construction along with the increase in population during that period. This clearly indicates overcrowding. The indices of overcrowding discussed on page 406, do show that between the two surveys overcrowding did increase markedly, a definite indication of deterioration of living conditions.

How did the increased number of families and their members earn their livelihood? For answering this question we have to begin by examining the proportion of earners and non-earners in these families. If we consider all the earners in the sample, excluding the unemployed, we find that the proportion of employed earners in the total population of the sample did not vary to any considerable extent as between the two surveys. Broadly speaking, there were double the number of employed earners in Poona City in 1954 than in 1937. Where did they work? Which occupations absorbed them? are questions that directly follow.

We will begin by a comparison of the occupational distribution of earners in the sample in 1937 and 1954. It is shown below. In the first 10 occupational grades there was an increase in the proportions of earners contained in half the grades and a decline in others. There was a marked fall in the present survey as compared to the 1937 Survey among skilled manual workers while the decreases among unskilled manual workers, small businessmen, intermediate professions and owners of factories, big shops, etc.

Occupational Grade	1937 Survey %	1954 Survey %
I Unskilled Manual Work	25.0	23.4
II Skilled Manual Work	22.8	14.4
III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	7.2	8.0
IV Small Businesses	10.0	8.5
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	8.0	11.3
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	6.8	9.7
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	2.1	5.2
VIII Medium Businesses	7.8	4.8
IX Higher Professions, & Salaried Posts	1.7	1.6
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	2.2	1.4
XI Pensioners	2.2	2.2
XII Beggars & Prostitutes	1.3	0.4
XIII Unemployed	2.8	8.6
XIV Cultivators	0.5	0.2
Total number of earners	5980	6259

were rather moderate. There were sharp increases of about equal magnitudes in Grades III, V, VI and of a more modest magnitude in Grade IX.¹

The proportion of 'pensioners' showed no variation at all. The unemployed recorded a sharp rise, the percentage being more than 3 times that of 1937. But a part of this increase is spurious because in 1937 the unemployed included only non-freshers i.e. those who had a job previously but had lost it and not those who were educands before and/or were seeking a job for the first time. The 1954 figure includes both freshers and non-freshers and as such the increase in the relative magnitude of the unemployed persons between the two years is exaggerated. If we compare only the non-freshers in 1954 with the unemployed in 1937 that would be more appropriate. The non-fresher unemployed formed 6 per cent of the total earners in 1954. Even after excluding the freshers therefore the percentage of the unemployed in the total was more than twice that of 1937.

The numbers of cultivators in both the surveys are too small to yield any reliable comparative results. The decline in the proportion of beggars and prostitutes in 1954 to about one-third of that of 1937 is surprising. The decline was shared by both the groups, that among beggars being rather sharp. This decline among beggars may be attributable to the nature of the samples in the two surveys. The 1937 Survey could cover only those beggars who lived in houses while the present survey could cover those beggars only that had a ration card. Both these would obviously give biased and unrepresentative samples of beggars and a comparison between the samples is not worthwhile.

Concentrating attention on the first ten grades we can now try to gauge the nature of change that had taken place in regard to the occupational distribution of earners. It would be better to consider the three classes i.e. manual workers, business and salariat into which the first 10 grades can be divided to find out the change in the relative positions of these classes. Consider the unskilled, skilled and highly skilled manual workers of Grades I, II, and V. The unskilled workers record a slight relative decline in 1954 over 1937, the skilled ones a more sharp relative decline while the highly skilled ones record a significant increase. The decreases and the increases do not compensate one another and the total proportion of workers among the earners in 1954 was reduced to 49

1. A *Chi-square* test showed that all the variations were significant.

per cent from 56 per cent in 1937. The proportion of skilled and highly skilled workers among them, however, had recorded a decline of about 4 per cent in 1954.

In the class of business,—small, medium and big,—contained in Grades IV, VIII and X respectively, we find a relative decline in all. The extent of this decline was largest in medium businesses, small businesses and big businesses following in that order with more modest declines. While therefore in 1937, 20 per cent of the earners in the sample were in business in 1954 only about 15 per cent of the earners were found there. What can be the possible reason for this? In the first place it should of course be realised that the percentage decline discussed above is nowhere of a magnitude making for an absolute decline in the number of business men or business establishments. It only means that the businesses had not expanded—expansion as indicated by the number of persons engaged in them—to the same extent as population.

There is, however, some evidence which indicates that the average size of a business unit had possibly increased. This is, firstly, indirectly indicated by about the 14-fold increase in the number of shop-assistants in 1954 as compared to 1937. Secondly, a glance at the relative level of earnings in different grades in 1937 and 1954 showed that the earnings in Grade VIII, comprising medium businesses, possibly recorded the highest increase of about 400-500 per cent over 1937, which indirectly indicated the relative greater prosperity of the business units in this grade.¹

Coming to the salariat of course we find that there was a sizeable increase. The large increases occurred in Grades VI and VII while Grade III recorded only a slight increase; Grade IX recorded a still slighter one. In 1937 the salariat absorbed about 17 per cent of the earners in the sample; in 1954 it absorbed slightly less than a quarter of them. The major part of this increase was concentrated among clerks in civil and military employments and government officers in intermediate positions in Grades VI and VII respectively. The tremendous increase in the number of Government officers and employees during and after World War II was mainly responsible for this increase in the salariat.

The above points up the characteristic features of the urban development that has occurred during the period between the two surveys. The activities that have grown are those connected with

1. Because of foodgrain, cloth, etc., rationing during and after World War II the conditions were not favourable for the multiplication of new business units. This might have also kept the increase in their number low.

government and administration. Neither the growth of industry nor wholesale trade have relatively contributed to the expansion of the urban centre. To put it in another way they have grown only in response to the increase in employment that resulted from the proliferation of government activities. As such they played only a passive role. Poona continues to be an administrative centre and this aspect is developing faster than any other.

Apart from the larger quantitative changes in the distribution of earners as between the different groups of occupational grades it is also necessary to take into account certain qualitative changes in each grade. We may refer to the changes in the employment status of earners. In the present survey we enumerated were salary earners, casual workers, self employed persons or em- the earners into four employment classes according to whether they ployers. These categories and their definitions have been discussed in Chapter III and these need not detain us here. In Table 8.1 is presented the number of earners in each grade in each of these categories in 1937 and 1954. The 1937 data did not precisely distinguish between the last two categories. Therefore they are treated together in the 1937 figures.

It is quite clear that the proportion of salary earners had increased in every grade. The increase was quite sharp in Grades I, II, III, V and IX. The proportion of casual workers had generally declined in grades wherever such workers were present in 1937. In grades where the increase in salary earners singly or together with a decrease in casual workers had occurred the proportion of self-employed (for the comparison treating them and employers of 1954 together) had also recorded a decline. In other grades the picture was the same as that of 1937. The increase in the proportion of salary earners and the decrease in that of the casual workers in 1954 as compared to 1937 showed that there was a tendency towards employing regular servants for work which formerly was got done by employing casual workers.

Turning from a study of the broad changes in the three main categories of occupations we can look more closely into the changes within individual occupational grades. This may be done by comparing the strengths of various sub-classes of occupations in each grade at the time of the two surveys. Table 8.2 presents the necessary information in a comparable form. Considering the errors of sampling involved, it seems appropriate to attempt such comparisons only in occupations where there were at least 100 earners in either the 1937 or the present survey sample. For smaller groups such comparisons may not be sufficiently reliable.

TABLE No. 8.1.

Classification of earners in sample families in the 1937 Survey and the 1954 Survey according to their Employment Status and Occupation.

Occupational Grade	1937 Survey				1954 Survey				
	Salaried Workers	Casual Workers	Self-employed & Employers	Total	I Group of Wards				
	Salaried Workers	Casual Workers	Self-employed & Employers	Total	Salaried Workers	Casual Workers	Self-employed Persons	Employers	Total
I Unskilled Manual Work	801	665	25	1491	900	518	40	—	1458
II Skilled Manual Work	501	386	477	1364	419	143	306	33	901
III Lowest Professions, Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	332	5	98	435	445	4	52	—	501
IV Small Businesses	4	6	591	601	2	2	482	47	533
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	253	32	192	477	495	31	136	28	690
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	413	—	—	413	624	2	1	—	627
VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	121	—	7	128	316	—	10	3	329
VIII Medium Businesses	10	—	460	470	1	—	146	157	304
IX Higher Professions, & Salaried Posts	27	—	37	64	65	—	19	19	103
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	—	—	122	122	1	—	11	79	91
XI Pensioners	122	—	—	122	142	—	—	—	142
XII Beggars & Prostitutes	—	35	47	82	—	3	22	—	25
XIV Cultivators	—	—	30	30	—	—	4	10	14
XIII Unspecified	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2593	1129	2086	5808	3410	703	1229	376	5718

TABLE No. 8.2.

Earners in the 1937 Survey and the 1954 Survey (comparable area) classified by occupation.

Occupational Grade	1937	1954	* 1954 adjusted for 1937.	Occupational Grade	1937	1954	* 1954 adjusted for 1937.
<i>I Unskilled Manual Work.</i>				<i>II Skilled Manual Work.</i>			
1. Agricultural Labourers	31	36	68	23. Hand-cart pushers	1	22	41
2. Labourers engaged in earth-work & Road making, brick-kiln, etc.	103	22	41	24. Packers	3	20	38
3. Labourers engaged in building construction	16	65	122	25. Miscellaneous	39	28	53
4. Grass-cutters	7	—	—	Total Grade I	1491	1458	2736
5. Wood-cutters,	17	25	47	<i>II Skilled Manual Work.</i>			
6. Servants in work-shops, factories, etc.	63	183	343	1. Carpenters	157	113	212
7. Assistants to artisans	20	50	94	2. Masons	114	57	107
8. <i>Bidi</i> workers	185	219	411	3. Cooks	90	53	99
9. Servants in hotels & restaurants	29	50	94	4. Ayahs	32	13	24
10. Domestic servants	261	214	401	5. Washerwomen	83	44	83
11. Sweepers & scavengers	102	78	146	6. Gardeners	104	52	98
12. Assistants to Weavers	2	—	—	7. Barbers	60	40	75
13. Assistants to Carpenters	29	12	23	8. Shoemakers & makers of leather goods	66	44	83
14. Cowherds	22	15	28	9. Sawyers	32	7	13
15. Coolies & others engaged in sundry work	315	206	386	10. Brass & Copper smiths	51	25	47
16. Servants in shops	174	103	193	11. Workers in cotton mills	71	63	118
17. Workers engaged in manufacturing incense sticks	14	11	21	12. Handloom weavers	91	35	66
18. Village servants	1	1	2	13. Potters	14	11	21
19. Watchmen	31	58	109	14. Tonga drivers	57	17	32
20. Workers engaged in manufacture of brooms	6	6	11	15. Bullock cart drivers	57	24	45
21. Railway Porters	7	25	47	16. Makers of baskets & general worker products	8	11	21
22. Metal workers	13	9	17	17. Tin makers	19	29	54
				18. Paddock boys	16	7	13
				19. Butlers & Bearers	35	11	21
				20. Workers engaged in white-washing & painting buildings	26	16	30
				21. Sign-board painters	14	19	36
				22. Bakers	9	10	19
				23. Moulders	22	27	51
				24. Blacksmiths	25	15	28
				25. Dyers & Printers	4	1	2

* 1954-figures adjusted for sample size to make them comparable to 1937-figures.

TABLE No. 8.2—(Contd.)
 Earners in the 1937 Survey and the 1954 Survey (comparable area) classified by occupation.

Occupational Grade	1937	1954 * 1954 adjusted for 1937.		Occupational Grade	1937	1954 * 1954 adjusted for 1937.	
26. Frame makers	3	2	4	17. Vocal musicians	4	4	8
27. Workers in Paper mill	—	1	2	18. Miscellaneous	34	15	29
28. Draftsmen	4	2	4	Total Grade III	435	501	944
29. Tracers	2	—	9	<i>IV Small Businesses.</i>			
30. Fishermen	8	11	21	1. Hawkers in house- hold second-hand goods	125	88	165
31. Auto-rickshaw drivers	—	17	32	2. Hawkers of sweetmeat & eatables	47	30	56
32. Repairers of Bicycles	21	31	58	3. Dealers in coal & fuel	25	15	23
33. Sweetmeat-makers	1	5	9	4. Traders in vegetables	61	84	158
34. Motor-cleaners	10	10	19	5. Milkmen	43	45	84
35. Gangmen	—	3	6	6. Traders in milk products	5	—	—
36. Other railway servants	7	5	9	7. Florists	4	3	6
37. Other skilled Workers	51	65	122	8. Cloth merchants	14	22	41
Total Grade II	1364	901	1693	9. Traders in tobacco, bidi, etc.	42	32	60
<i>III Lowest Professions, Administra- tive Posts, etc.</i>				10. Proprietors of flour mills	6	6	11
1. Priests	62	29	54	11. Processors of Limestone	7	—	—
2. Astrologers	13	4	3	12. Traders in meat, mutton, etc.	7	11	21
3. Primary Teachers	69	69	129	13. Traders in bangles	7	6	11
4. Ayurvedic Practitioners	11	8	15	14. Fuel-merchants	16	34	64
5. Compounders	14	15	28	15. Oil-press owners	9	—	—
6. Police constables	16	94	176	16. Hotel & Restau- rant owners	11	10	19
7. Postmen	8	12	23	17. Launderers	2	2	4
8. Soldiers	2	6	11	18. Grocers	40	54	101
9. Office peons, Pattewalas	155	186	349	19. Money lenders	6	1	2
10. Writers	5	5	11	20. Commission agents & Dalals	38	33	62
11. Bus-conductors	2	11	21	21. Building Contractors	8	8	15
12. Nurses	8	19	36	22. Proprietors of boarding houses	11	—	—
13. Fakirs	6	3	6				
14. Cine-extras	10	3	6				
15. Musicians (Instrument players in brass-bands)	8	17	32				
16. Gondhalis	8	1	2				

* 1954-figures adjusted for sample size to make them comparable to 1937-figures.

TABLE No. 8.2—(Contd.)

Earners in the 1937 Survey and the 1954 Survey (comparable area) classified by occupation.

Occupational Grade	1937	1954 * 1954 adjusted for 1937.		Occupational Grade	1937	1954 * 1954 adjusted for 1937.	
23. Sugar-cane juice shop owners	3	2	4	VI Clerks and Shop-Assistants.			
24. Stationers	2	4	8	1. Clerks in Government offices	136	195	366
25. Chemists & Druggists	2	—	—	2. Accounts clerks in Governments offices	2	3	6
26. Miscellaneous	65	43	81	3. Cashiers in Government offices	2	5	9
Total Grade IV	601	533	1001	4. Time keepers in Government offices	1	3	6
V Highly Skilled Work.				5. Clerks in semi-government offices	25	49	92
1. Motor-drivers	64	63	118	6. Accounts clerks in semi-government offices	1	3	6
2. Motor-repairers	9	44	83	7. Clerks in private establishments	191	105	197
3. Wiremen & fitters	56	134	251	8. Accounts clerks in private establishments	2	43	81
4. Telegraph clerks	2	6	11	9. Cashiers in private establishments	3	7	13
5. Compositors	57	53	99	10. Time keepers in private establishments	1	3	6
5. Book binders	8	13	24	11. Shop assistants & salesmen	11	75	141
7. Gold smiths	67	45	84	12. Clerks in military services	21	118	221
8. Tailors	132	127	239	13. Typists	3	13	24
9. Cabinmasters	—	1	2	14. Stenographers	—	4	8
10. Machine operators	6	33	62	15. Miscellaneous	14	1	2
11. Jobbers	2	7	13	Total Grade VI	413	627	1178
12. Supervisors, Mukadams & Mistries	28	44	83	VII Intermediate Professions, Salaried Posts, etc.			
13. Watch makers & repairers	5	8	15	1. Civil & Mechanical engineers	5	19	36
14. Welders & Vulcanizers	—	5	9	2. Secondary Teachers	41	36	67
15. Foremen	1	6	11	3. Managers	9	30	56
16. Radio-repairers	3	12	23				
17. Telephone operators	2	3	6				
18. Engine & tractor drivers	1	5	9				
19. Photographers	8	7	13				
20. Turners	—	20	38				
21. Block makers	1	2	4				
22. Commercial artists, etc.	3	16	30				
23. Horse-trainers	—	2	4				
24. Miscellaneous	22	34	64				
Total Grade V	477	690	1294				

* 1954-figures adjusted for sample size to make them comparable to 1937-figures.

TABLE No. 8.2—(Contd.)
Earners in the 1937 Survey and the 1954 Survey (comparable area) classified by occupation.

Occupational Grade	1937	1954 * 1954 adjusted for 1937		Occupational Grade	1937	1954 * 1954 adjusted for 1937	
4. Police-sub-inspectors	6	9	17	3. Grocers	82	32	60
5. Head masters	3	2	4	4. Hotel & Restaurant owners	34	28	53
6. Accountants	—	18	34	5. Cloth merchants	21	22	41
7. Rationing Inspectors	—	2	4	6. Stationery & cutlery merchants	19	11	21
8. Supervisors	15	71	133	7. Chemists & Druggists	3	4	8
9. Sub-Registrars	1	3	6	8. Owners of Cycle-shops	9	6	11
10. Sales-tax Inspectors	—	4	8	9. Sweatmeat sellers	9	6	11
11. Income-tax Inspectors	—	4	8	10. Traders in brass & copper utensils	7	21	39
12. Station masters & Railway guards	3	7	13	11. Agents & brokers	27	17	32
13. Sub-postmasters	2	2	4	12. Motor-transport Agents	3	5	9
14. Observers (metereological)	1	8	15	13. Military contractors	2	—	—
15. Overseers	12	17	32	14. Boarding house owners	6	2	4
16. Auditors	—	8	15	15. Commission agents	9	1	2
17. Personal Assistants	1	1	2	16. Building contractors	3	2	4
18. Bus Inspectors	—	8	15	17. Money lenders	20	1	2
19. Income-tax consultants	3	1	2	18. Vegetable merchants	11	8	6
20. Chemists	1	10	19	19. Fruit merchants	10	4	8
21. Demonstrators	1	6	11	20. Printers	3	9	17
22. Research Assistants	2	6	11	21. Traders in tobacco, bidi, etc.	21	5	9
23. Inspectors in private companies	—	6	11	22. Launderers	2	2	4
24. Store keepers	6	6	11	23. Motor-transport Contractors	8	6	11
25. Teachers of music	—	4	8	24. Fuel & coal merchants	24	9	17
26. Senior clerks	—	11	21	25. Building contractors	16	11	21
27. Police Jamadars	2	15	28	26. Traders in Milk	30	12	23
28. Miscellaneous	14	15	28	27. Traders in milk products	3	3	6
Total Grade VII	128	329	619	28. Gold smiths & Jewellers	11	5	9
VIII Medium Businesses.				29. Dealers in spare-parts of Automobile	4	5	9
1. Suppliers of building-material	10	11	21				
2. Motor-body builders	—	4	8				

* 1954-figures adjusted for sample size to make them comparable to 1937-figures.

TABLE No. 8.2—(Contd.)

Earners in the 1937 Survey and the 1954 Survey (comparable area) classified by occupation.

Occupational Grade	1937	1954 * 1954 adjusted for 1937	Occupational Grade	1937	1954 * 1954 adjusted for 1937		
30. Owners of flour mills	2	5	9	3. Owners printing presses	4	1	2
31. Book sellers	1	2	4	4. Money lenders & commission agents	7	3	6
32. Hardware merchants	9	3	6	5. Publishers	—	2	4
33. Miscellaneous	51	47	88	6. Launderers & others engaged in domestic services	2	8	15
Total Grade VIII	470	304	573	7. Hotel & Restaurant owners	5	3	6
<i>IX Higher Professions, Salaried Posts, etc.</i>				8. Other owners of large establishments	—	1	2
1. Medical Practitioners (Physicians & Surgeons)	21	25	47	Total Grade X	122	91	172
2. Lawyers	20	18	34	<i>XI Pensioners.</i>			
3. Professors	7	13	24	1. Pensioners	122	142	266
4. Accountants	3	2	4	Total Grade XI	122	142	266
5. Priests	1	—	—	<i>XII Beggars and Prostitutes.</i>			
6. Military officers	—	7	13	1. Beggars	54	12	23
7. Cinema Directors	2	1	2	2. Prostitutes	28	13	24
8. Administrative officers in Government services	6	22	41	Total Grade XII	82	25	47
9. Administrative officers in semi-govt. establishments	—	2	4	<i>XIII Unemployed.</i>			
10. Directors & Managers in Govt. offices	—	7	13	1. Unemployed	172	541	1014
11. Poets, Novelists & others engaged in Literary pursuits	3	4	8	Total Grade XIII	172	541	1014
12. Miscellaneous	1	2	4	<i>XIV Cultivators.</i>			
Total Grade IX	64	103	194	1. Cultivators	30	14	26
<i>X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.</i>				Total Grade XIV	30	14	26
1. Owners of workshops & factories	9	12	23	1. Service details not stated	9	—	—
2. Owners of big shops	95	61	114	Total	9	—	—
				GRAND TOTAL	5980	6259	11757

* 1954-figures adjusted for sample size to make them comparable to 1937-figures.

Further, all such cases of comparison were tested by the *Chi-square* test and only those found statistically significant are referred to below.

In Grade I we consider servants in workshops, factories, etc. domestic servants, coolies and others engaged in sundry work, servants in shops and labourers engaged in earth work, road making, etc. All of them, except the last, recorded increases in their numbers over 1937 ranging from about 15 per cent to about 500 per cent. The last category recorded a decline of about 60 per cent over 1937. Workers in factories had increased more than five times, domestic servants by about 56 per cent, coolies and others doing sundry work by about 23 per cent and servants in shops by about 12 per cent. The increase in factory workers was partly due to the change in the definition of a factory under the Factories' Act,¹ partly to the expansion of the old factories and the starting of new factories in the period between the surveys.

The decline in the number of workers engaged in earth work and road construction can be only partly explained. Employment on road repairs and construction within the city has been considerably reduced by the complete asphaltting of roads and cement concreting of alleys during 1948-1949.

In Grade II the important sub-groups were carpenters, masons and gardeners. The carpenters recorded an increase of about 35 per cent. On the other hand there was only a slight decline, bordering on stagnation, in the number of masons and gardeners. The low level of building activity may generally explain the stagnation in the number of masons. The non-expansion of the employment of gardeners is difficult to explain.

The important sub-group in Grade IV was hawkers. It had recorded an increase of about 32 per cent over 1937.

One sub-group in Grade V, wiremen and fitters, had recorded a sharp increase. It had increased more than four times that of 1937.

Clerks, in government, private and military employment were the important groups in Grade VI. All recorded increases over 1937, the smallest of 3 per cent being recorded by clerks in private employ. Clerks in Civil Government employ had increased by 170 per cent. Clerks in Military employ in 1954 were more than 10 times those of 1937.

1. Under the 1934 Act an establishment using power and employing more than 20 persons was defined as a factory. The Factories' Act of 1948 defined the factory as an establishment using power and employing more than 10 persons.

In the remaining Grades IX and X the total number of earners was small and no comment on the variation in their sub-groups could be validly made.

Switching from an analysis of the change in the strengths of the different occupational grades to the change in the level of earnings¹ in them we elected to analyse it in terms of the first quartile, median and third quartile earnings. A comparison of average earnings would not give a correct picture. Moreover, by comparing the quartile earnings it was also possible to gauge the dispersion of earnings within each grade. Table 8.3 gives the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quartile earnings of the earners in the different occupational grades in 1937 and 1954.

In the first ten grades, in the majority of cases, the earnings in 1954 had increased by about 3 to 4 times those of the corresponding earnings in 1937. Perhaps the most remarkable increase had occurred in Grade I where the first and second quartile earnings had gone up by more than three-and-a-half times and the third quartile earnings by more than 4 times. An equally remarkable increase had occurred in the first quartile earnings in Grade VIII where they had increased by a little less than 5 times those of 1937. The lowest increase was among pensioners. This was natural because the pensioners were not helped by dearness allowances, etc. during this period.

A comparison of the rates of increase within the different grades as between the different quartile earnings indicates that the inequality of earnings on the whole had not increased over the period from 1937 to 1954. If anything it had decreased. In Grades III, VI, VII, and IX among the first 10, the dispersion of earnings had narrowed mainly because the 3rd quartile earnings had failed to increase as much as the 1st and the 2nd quartile earnings. In the other grades the dispersion of earnings had definitely increased mainly because the 3rd quartile earnings in them had increased more than the 1st and the 2nd quartile ones. Generally speaking the increase or reduction of inequality of earnings in the different grades was more significant in regard to earnings above the median than those below it except in Grade VIII where the 1st quartile earnings had increased much more than the 2nd and 3rd quartile ones.

1. The *per capita* income in 1937 was Rs. 140, in 1954 it had increased to Rs. 356 i.e. more than 2½ times. The proportions of earned and unearned incomes composing these did not show any significant variation over the period. Similarly the shares of the earnings of local earners, income from subsidiary occupations and from other sources had not changed to any significant extent.

TABLE No. 83.
1st, 2nd and 3rd Quartile earnings of the earners in different occupational grades.

Occupational Grade	1937 in Rs.			Occupational Grade	1954 in Rs.		
	1st Quartile income	Median income	3rd Quartile income		1st Quartile income	Median income	3rd Quartile income
I Unskilled Manual Work	58.9	114.3	174.9	I Unskilled Manual Work	210.0	428.8	718.9
II Skilled Manual Work	129.6	193.3	264.1	II Skilled Manual Work	366.5	638.0	908.0
III Lowest Professions & Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	157.0	211.5	307.8	III Lowest Professions & Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	567.0	761.7	956.4
IV Small Businesses	109.2	163.0	220.5	IV Small Businesses	332.9	520.1	783.1
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	195.4	292.5	396.5	V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	635.9	931.2	1480.4
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	287.9	445.5	717.4	VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	937.5	1395.4	1840.1
VII Intermediate Professions & Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	493.3	697.4	1307.7	VII Intermediate Professions & Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	1404.4	2011.0	2908.8
VIII Medium Businesses	257.0	429.3	616.1	VIII Medium Businesses	1229.2	1625.0	2092.3
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	750.0	1666.7	above 2000	IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	2245.0	3625.0	6101.0
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	925.9	1383.3	1883.3	X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	3375.0	4346.1	6346.0
XI Pensioners	250.0	559.5	1142.9	XI Pensioners	444.4	891.9	1692.3
XII Beggars & Prostitutes	44.4	88.9	385.0	XII Beggars & Prostitutes	114.6	229.2	437.5
XIV Cultivators	75.0	141.7	416.7	XIV Cultivators	189.5	625.0	1250.0

Not only had the inequality of earnings within each grade declined but the median earnings between the grades had tended to converge. Where as the ratio between the median earnings of Grade I and Grade X was 1:12 in 1937, it was 1:10 in 1954.

Turning from the individual to the family we should examine whether the distribution of families according to the occupational grades of their heads had changed and how far had the incomes of families changed over the period. Table 8.4 gives the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quartiles of family incomes in different occupational grades in 1937 and 1954.

TABLE No. 8.4.

1st, 2nd and 3rd Quartiles of Family Incomes in Different Occupational Grades in 1937 and 1954.

Occupational Grade	Income in Rs. 1937			Income in Rs. 1954		
	Q. 1	Q. 2	Q. 3	Q. 1	Q. 2	Q. 3
I Unskilled Manual Work	117	185	266	433	721	999
II Skilled Manual Work	132	364	369	585	874	1465
III Lowest Professions & Administrative Posts, Primary Teachers, etc.	186	253	403	696	953	1587
IV Small Businesses	163	233	359	513	827	1421
V Highly Skilled & Supervisory Manual Work	256	362	469	825	1303	1823
VI Clerks & Shop-Assistants	371	581	1062	1156	1677	2511
VII Intermediate Professions & Salaried Posts, Secondary Teachers, etc.	659	1103	1860	1609	2442	3354
VIII Medium Businesses	370	556	890	1567	2431	3698
IX Higher Professions & Salaried Posts	1183	Above Rs. 2000	Above Rs. 2000	3545	4730	7007
X Owners of Factories, Large Shops, etc.	1203	1756	-do-	4049	4920	9062
XI Pensioners	447	1068	-do-	1250	2441	4775
XII Beggars & Prostitutes	82	257	452	229	428	850
XIV Cultivators	308	383	1250	875	1833	4375

The occupational structure of families as reckoned from the occupations of their heads had on the whole changed to a small extent. As was natural, whatever changes had occurred were similar to those that we noted in regard to the occupational distribution of earners. So that these need not be commented upon at length here. The range of increases in family income over the pe-

riod between the two surveys was rather wide i.e. between 1.8 to 4.8 times that of 1937. But these were the extreme limits. In the first four grades the incomes in 1954 were roughly between 3 to 3.9 times those of 1937. In Grades VI and VII the increase was only between 2 to 3 times. In Grade VIII the increase was more than 4 times and in IX and X it was between 2 and 3 times roughly. Except in Grade III the degree of inequality of incomes had not tended to increase in any other grade over the period. In Grade III the middle incomes had increased to a smaller extent than the 1st and 3rd quartile incomes, the latter having increased more than the former. As a result the degree of inequality of earnings in that grade had tended to increase. The inequality of family incomes between occupational grades had declined. The ratio of median incomes in Grades I and X in 1937 was 1:9.5; it was 1:6.8 in 1954.

From the socio-economic point of view it is important to study the occupational structures of the different communities in Poona and to examine whether that had changed, and if so, in what directions? This we do by comparing the occupational distribution of heads of families of different communities.

It would be of course realised that whatever changes have taken place in respect of individual communities have been within the frame work of the overall changes that we have already noted. The broad changes such as the slight decline in the proportion of earners in Grade I, decline in Grade II, increase in Grades V, VI, etc. noted for the sample as a whole were shared by most of the communities. Only a few exceptions, as noted later, were found. Again, broadly speaking, the occupational structure of the different communities had not changed in very marked ways though there were some significant shifts between occupational grades between the two surveys. Marathas, forming the majority community, conformed to the overall distribution very closely. The Deshastha Brahmins recorded increases in Grades V and VII but smaller or larger declines in most others. The proportion of Konkanastha Brahmins had increased in Grade IX. The percentage of Other Brahmins in Grade VII had increased by more than three times that of 1937. The persons from weaving communities had considerably increased in Grades V and VI. The Depressed classes had increased their proportional representation in Grade VI. The Muhommedans had recorded a sharp decline in their relative strength in Grade VIII. In 1937, there were very few Sikhs-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs, etc. in Poona and it would not be valid to compare their occupational distribution with that of those who had come to Poona in large numbers in recent years, mainly as refugees. So too in regard to communi-

ties with less than 100 families in the sample we did not think that a comparison of the results of the two surveys would be valid or representative.

Two communities showed changes that run remarkably counter to the total broad current of changes in the sample as a whole. These were the Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains and the Christians. Among the first group, the relative strength in Grades III, V and X recorded declines. There was a relative increase in Grade VI in 1954. Among Christians there was a significant increase in Grade I and a sharp decrease in Grade VI. The Gujarati-Marwadi-Jain group thus seemed to have concentrated in business and withdrawn from highly skilled and lowest professional jobs. The increase in the unskilled element among the Christians and the decline of the white-collar elements were partly explained by the efflux of Europeans and Anglo-Indians after 1947. They were included among Christians in the 1937 Survey and were mainly in white collar occupations.

In the Indian context perhaps the most significant index of economic change would be the general and the particular incidence of poverty at the two surveys. The Poverty Line in 1937 and 1954 was defined at an annual income per adult equivalent of Rs. 150 and Rs. 600 respectively. We have also noted that the general incidence of poverty had increased during the period that lapsed between the two surveys by 16 per cent.¹ An examination of the incidence of poverty community-wise indicated that the incidence had increased in most of the community groups. The solitary exceptions were the weavers and Dhangar-Gaolis, in whose case the incidence had decreased slightly. It is not a very marked or significant improvement but had to be specially mentioned because of its exceptional character in the whole gamut of changes in this respect. The change may be attributed in the case of weavers to the period of prosperity they enjoyed during World War II when mill-made cloth was scarce as also the various protective measures that Governments in India have since adopted to prevent a worsening of their position. The high price of milk might to a certain extent account for the improvement among Gaolis. The case of Dhangars was rather intriguing and no explanation for their improvement readily occurs to the mind. However, as already emphasized, the improvements were so small that they might have been accidental and there was no need to go more deeply into them.

The increased incidence of poverty in 1954 was borne out by other evidence also. If per capita incomes had increased during the period by a little more than 2½ times while the level of the poverty

1. A *Chi-square* test showed that this was significant.

line had increased by 4 times, most obviously the incidence of poverty would increase. The extent of this increase was different in different communities. Malis recorded about the lowest increase. While the Sikh-Punjabi-Sindhi-Rajputs group recorded the largest increase. However the latter were not representative because, as pointed out before, this group in 1937 was very small and in 1954 had swollen enormously because of the influx of refugees. As such the two were not strictly comparables. Artisan Group I therefore must be said to record the largest increase in the incidence of poverty.

Ignoring the absolute incidence of poverty in the different communities, if we only rank them according to it we find that though several communities had changed their rank the movement had been very narrow. As a result in broad outline and in larger groups the relative positions of different communities had not changed significantly. (The weaver—Dhangar-Gaoli)—Depressed classes—complex continued to occupy the bottom of the scale while the Brahmin—Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains—Parsi—complex persisted at the apex. In other words, the social and economic divisions in the society had not changed since 1937.

The destitution line was defined at Rs. 225 as noted previously. Whereas 15 per cent of the sample families were below the destitution line in 1937, in 1954 their percentage had increased to 25.¹ The extent of the increase of poverty was almost matched by the extent of the increase in destitution. If this is examined community-wise we find that except in the case of weavers and Dhangar-Gaolis there had been an increase in the incidence of poverty and destitution in almost all other communities, excepting of course such communities as Parsis who had no family represented in the destitute class. Judging these increases by the magnitude of the different percentages of incidence we find that the extent of the increase of destitution was greater than the increase in the extent of poverty among Marathas, Malis, Other Brahmins, Artisan Groups I and II, Depressed classes, Lingayats and South Indians, though the net excess of increase in all except the first two was very small. Incidence of poverty had increased more than that of destitution among Konkanastha Brahmins and Gujarati-Marwadi-Jains. Only among weavers was there a decline in the incidence of both destitution and poverty; among Dhangar-Gaolis destitution had increased considerably though poverty had slightly decreased.

The incidence of destitution had, therefore, increased along with that of poverty in most communities but a smaller extent of increase of the incidence of destitution than in the extent of the

1. A *Chi-square* test showed that this increase was significant.

increase in the incidence of poverty was shown only by a few communities.

Looking into the causes of poverty one thing very clearly emerges in the comparison of the results of the two surveys. In the 1937 Survey we noted that the incidence of poverty was not related to the size of the family i.e. its incidence among families with more than five members was lower than in those with less than 5 members. In the present survey, however, there was clear evidence that the incidence of poverty was higher the larger the number of members in the family. However, it would be possible to view the increase in the size of the family as the consequence rather than a cause of growing poverty. The overall incidence of poverty had increased between the two surveys; but the average size of the family had also increased. A slight tendency towards more joint families, families with more than one adult male earners, was also noted. It was also noted that the income of families with two or three adult male earners was not proportionately higher than that of families with one adult male earner only. There was also some evidence that the proportion of non-earners in families had increased. There was again considerable shortage of housing. All this dovetails with one another and indicates that possibly the slight tendency to more joint families was an effort to fight growing economic pressure; to keep together a number of adult male earners so that the pooled incomes and sharing of joint costs may meet the rising cost of living. These joint families if divided into several smaller units would have been perhaps worse off because as separate units their expenditure liabilities would have further increased as they would have had to incur higher expenditures on the overheads separately than they had to as joint units. Growing poverty or economic adversity may be said to have forced families to be more joint than before to better meet it. It was penury trying to keep itself decent.

There can be of course no doubt that the increased extent of unemployment in 1954 as compared to 1937 was an important cause of poverty. It was fairly well distributed and most communities were experiencing increased unemployment. The incidence of partial unemployment among casual workers had, as noted before also increased contributing to the increase in the extent of poverty in its own way.

The comparison as a whole possibly brings out the limitations and drawbacks of a city whose urban base was mainly administrative and had remained so. Whatever happens in it, happens as a result of the widening of this base. Trade, commerce, transport, industry, etc. are camp followers. In such a city economic develop-

ment comes about ^{educational} as a response to an expansion or contraction of the administrative base. Its problems typically arise from this fact. They can perhaps be tackled effectively if there is an attempt at changing and re-orienting the fundamental urban base. It will of course eliminate the typical flavour of Poona as it is to-day and has been in the past!

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 Males 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	98	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	Adult Earners	Unemployed
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 Mar- ried	Wid- owed	Single	Non-adult Mar- ried	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. Vetral	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. Vetel	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	230.8
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-authorized 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	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	234
4.	Seva Sadan High School	—	523	—	24	—	—	—	6	—	30	—	493
5.	S. N. D. T. Kanyashala	—	306	—	5	—	—	—	8	—	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
2.	Sharda Mandir Middle School	62	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	31
3.	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 582½.

† Fresh Milk in pounds 1,786½. Powdered Skimmed milk in pounds 1,171½.

§ Powdered Skimmed Milk in pounds 1,171½. Full Cream milk in pounds 582½.

§ Fresh Milk in pounds 2,047½.

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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