

**GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS**

**Publication No. 23.**

**SOCIAL SURVEY OF KOLHAPUR CITY**  
**Vol. II—INDUSTRY, TRADE & LABOUR.**

**By**

**N. V. Sovani,**

**Assisted by the Staff of the Institute.**

**Price Rs. 12 or 18 s.**

**1951**

---

Published by D. R. Gadgil, M.A., M.Litt. (Cantab.), for  
the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics,  
Poona 4, and printed by M. H. Patwardhan, at  
Sangam Press Ltd., 40-41, Wellesley Road,  
Poona 1.

## FOREWORD.

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

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

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

This publication represents the second volume of the socio-economic survey of Kolhapur. It deals chiefly with economic aspects and will be followed by a third and final volume dealing with other economic and social aspects of life of the city. As indicated in the foreword to the first volume investigations at Kolhapur followed in many ways the plan of our similar work at Poona and Sholapur. However, as our resources and the extent of active local help available were greater at Kolhapur, we extended the field of the survey in this case in many directions. Vol. I of the Kolhapur Survey report represented an entirely new direction in which work was first done at Kolhapur viz. a Fertility Survey. It will be apparent from the contents of this volume that in economic matters also fresh ground was opened at Kolhapur. For example, an elaborate survey of weekly markets was attempted and an enquiry into working class family budgets was carried out in Kolhapur. The detailed results of both these investigations are incorporated in this publication together with information on some topics dealt with in Vol. I of the Poona Survey.

Gokhale Institute of  
Politics and Economics.  
Poona 4.  
11th July, 1951

D. R. Gadgil

## PREFACE.

In this part of the Social Survey of Kolhapur City information about industry, trade and labour is presented. This has been prefaced by an account of the historical growth of the town. The maps that are included in this volume are mainly meant as an aid to the discussion about the growth of the town but they will be also found useful in the discussion of other topics in this volume. Chapter 7 was submitted to the Kolhapur Government as a separate report. It is printed here with only slight changes and without the note on the construction of the cost of living index. The first draft of the portion regarding the trade of the city was prepared by Mr. W. C. Shrishrimal.

As in regard to the first part of this survey I have to thank Mr. J. P. Naik, who was then the Secretary of the Development Department, Kolhapur State, for the invaluable help rendered to me throughout the conduct of the survey. Thanks are also due to the members of the Kolhapur Municipal Borough and to its staff for unstinted help given to us. The map of Kolhapur town in 1862 drawn by one Mr. Deshpande was made available to us through the kind offices of Mr. G. H. Khare, Curator, Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal and Mr. D. V. Kale, Editor *Sanhyadri*, for which we are thankful to both these gentlemen. The map was in the possession of Mr. Karavade who kindly gave us permission to print it. We are indebted to him for this courtesy.

Gokhale Institute of  
Politics and Economics,  
Poona 4.  
9th July, 1951.

N. V. Sovani.

# CONTENTS.

	Page
Foreword	i
Preface	iii
Contents	iv
List of Tables	vii
I. Historical Survey	1—16
1. Geographical Setting of the Town. p. 1. 2. Kolhapur through History. p. 2. 3. Development of the town. p. 10.	
II. The Census of Establishments.	17—52
1. Procedure and limitations. p. 17. 2. Industrial Establishments. p. 22. 3. Retail and Wholesale Shops. p. 28. 4. Professions. p. 35. 5. Census of Social Institutions and activities. p. 38. 6. Other Sources of Information. p. 40	
III. Industries.	53—119
1. Introduction. p. 53. 2. Gold and Silver industry. p. 55. 3. Patvekaris p. 70. 4. Copper-smiths. p. 71. 5. Iron works. p. 74. 6. Mechanical workshops. p. 77. 7. Motor repair- ing workshops. p. 78. 8. Potteries and Brick Kilns. p. 80. 9. Lime Kilns. p. 84. 10. Bakeries. p. 85. 11. Flour Mills. p. 87. 12. Oilmen. p. 89. 13. Oil-mills. p. 93. 14. Bidi factories. p. 95. 15. Handloom weavers. p. 97. 16. Cot- ton Spinning & Weaving Mill. p. 102. 17. Basket makers. p. 105. 18. Leather workers. p. 106. 19. Tanners. p. 110. 20. Cap and Turban makers. p. 113.	

21. Printing Presses. p. 115. 22. Soap makers. p. 117.

IV. Trade.

120—250

1. Volume of Trade. p. 120. 2. Wholesale Trade. p. 123. 3. Gul. p. 138. 4. Groundnut. p. 143. 5. Retail Trade. p. 154. 6. Grocers. p. 155. 7. Grain and Pulse dealers. p. 162. 8. Parched rice and grain sellers. p. 164. 9. Dealers in gold and silver ornaments. p. 165. 10. Cloth merchants. p. 167. 11. Stationers and General merchants. p. 170. 12. Chemists and Druggists. p. 172. 13. Dealers in Brass and Copper-ware. p. 174. 14. Timber merchants. p. 176. 15. Firewood sellers. p. 178. 16. Dealers in new and second hand iron and steel goods. p. 180. 17. Bicycles and their accessories. p. 182. 18. Watch repairers and dealers. p. 184. 19. Tailoring shops. p. 185. 20. Restaurants. p. 188. 21. Lodging and Boarding Houses. p. 191. 22. Pan, bidi and tobacco shops. p. 193. 23. Vegetable shops. p. 195. 24. Booksellers and stationers, p. 197. 25. Aerated waters. p. 198. 26. Dealers in sweetmeats. p. 200. 27. Barbers' shops. p. 201. 28. Mutton shops. p. 203. 29. Laundries. p. 205. 30. Glass Bangles. p. 206. 31. Hawkers. p. 207. 32. Weekly Bazaar. 213.

V. Other Trades, Transport, Finance. 251—292

1. Building Trades. p. 251. 2. Milk. p. 257. 3. Motor Bus Transport. p. 266. 4. Bullock carts. p. 272. 5. Tongas. p. 274. 6. Carting Agents or Hundekaris. p. 276. 7. Finance. p. 279. 8. Organizations in Trade and Industry. p. 289.



## **VI. Labour.**

1. Introductory. p. 298.
2. Casual Labour. p. 293.
3. Labour Organisations. p. 297.

## **VII. Working Class Family Budgets. 299—346**

### **Maps.**

1. Map of Kolhapur State.
2. Map of Kolhapur town and its environs in 1828.
3. Map of Kolhapur town in 1862.
4. Map of Kolhapur city in 1946.



## LIST OF TABLES.

Table No.	Title.	Page
1.	Classification of industrial establishments by wards and by groups of workers engaged in them. . . . .	23-26
2.	Distribution of retail shops by wards and by groups of workers engaged in them. . . . .	30-34
3.	Distribution of wholesale shops by wards and by groups of workers engaged in them. . . . .	38
4.	Distribution of some important professions by wards. . . . .	37
5.	Distribution of social institutions by wards. . . . .	39
6.	Classes and occupations of the citizens of Kolhapur in 1852. . . . .	42-43
7.	Industrial establishments and wholesale and retail shops in Kolhapur in 1926. . . . .	48-51
8.	Volume of gross and net imports of commodities into the Kolhapur octroi cordon during 1941-42 — 1945-46. . . . .	124-133
9.	Monthly arrivals of <i>gul</i> as percentages of the total arrivals and the ruling monthly prices in Kolhapur. . . . .	139
10.	Part I. Imports and exports of <i>gul</i> into and from Kolhapur during 1934-44. . . . .	144
	Part II. Exports of <i>gul</i> from Kolhapur according to their destinations in 1944-45 and 1945-46. . . . .	145
11.	Seasonal variations in the prices of <i>gul</i> in Kolhapur during 1917-43. . . . .	146
12.	Monthly arrivals of groundnut in Shahu-puri Market, expressed as percentages of total arrivals, during 1942-45. . . . .	148

13.	Average monthly prices of groundnut (in shell) in Kolhapur during 1942-45.	..	153
14.	Classification of hawkers by types and wards.	..	209
15.	Part I. A statement showing the different kinds of grain brought for sale in the daily bazaars of Kolhapur and the quantity sold, etc. in 1852	..	214-215
	Part II. Statement showing the names and quantity of different articles brought for sale in the daily bazaars of Kolhapur, and the quantity sold, etc. in 1852.	..	216-217
16.	Attendance of sellers at different centres of the weekly market in January, April, July, and October (1946).	..	222-223
17.	Commodity-wise classification of sellers in the weekly markets held in different months.	..	226-235
18.	Sellers in the weekly market classified by the place of their origin.	..	237
19.	Classification of sellers in the weekly market by the type of goods brought by them for sale and the place of their origin.	..	239
20.	Classification of sellers in the weekly market by the nature of their attendance.	..	241
21.	Sellers in the weekly market classified by castes and the types of commodities sold by them.	..	242
22.	Value of commodities brought for sale in the 16 weekly markets surveyed.	..	245
23.	Classification of bullocks sold in the weekly market by their age and price.	..	248
24.	Classification of she-buffaloes sold in the weekly market by their age and price.	..	249
25.	The number of permissions granted by the Kolhapur Municipality for construction of new buildings during 1941-45.	..	252

26.	Imports of milk into Kolhapur city (during the week 24-30 June, 1946) classified according to villages from which they came and the mode of transport. . . . .	259-263
27.	Statement showing the membership, income, expenditure, etc. of the Trade Unions in Kolhapur city in 1947-48. . . . .	296
28.	The number of families covered at each successive enumeration. . . . .	301
29.	The beginning dates of the inquiry in each of the selected months and the beginning and ending dates of each week in them. . . . .	303
30.	Number of enumerators in each survey month and the average number of families covered by each. . . . .	305
31.	Total earned income of the workers' family and the total earned income (average) of the worker as per his and his employers' statement. . . . .	309
32.	Classification of workers' families by religion and caste. . . . .	311
33.	Workers' families classified by their place of origin and the period of their stay in Kolhapur city. . . . .	312
34.	Age, sex and literacy of the heads of working class families classified by income. . . . .	314-317
35.	The Earner Status of workers' families classified by income. . . . .	318
36.	Relationship of other earners and non-earners in the workers' families to the heads of those families. . . . .	320-321
37.	Marital status of earners and non-earners classified by age in workers' families. . . . .	322-323
38.	Workers' families classified by income and the number of persons in them. . . . .	324

39.	Actual and average number of earners in workers' families classified by income. ..	325
40.	Workers' families classified by income groups and family types. .. ..	327
41.	Unearned incomes of workers' families classified by total income. .. ..	329
42.	Composition, according to sources, of incomes of workers' families classified by income. .. ..	331
43.	Income per adult equivalent in workers' families classified by income. .. ..	332
44.	Expenditure on different items of workers' families classified by income. .. ..	335-338
45.	Rents paid by workers' families classified by income. .. ..	339
46.	Area per rupee rent and area per person in workers' families classified by income. ..	342-343
47.	Number of children and educands in workers' families classified by income. ..	344
48.	Debt position of workers' families classified by income. .. ..	346

**SOCIAL SURVEY OF KOLHAPUR CITY**  
**Vol. II—INDUSTRY, TRADE & LABOUR**



## CHAPTER I.

### HISTORICAL SURVEY

1. *Geographical setting of the town.*—According to the Gazetteer, “Kolhapur, north latitude  $16^{\circ}.41'$  and east longitude  $74^{\circ}.17'$  is the capital of Kolhapur State and the head quarters of the Political Agent for the Southern Maratha States. The city stands on rising ground about 1790 feet above the sea and about half a mile from the right or the south bank of the Panchaganga. It is sixty four miles east of the coast, seventy six miles south of Satara, and sixty six miles north of Belgaum. Including the suburbs it has a circumference of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles and an area of 358 acres. It is bound in the north and the east by the Jiti stream which runs dry during the hot season, on the south by the Varun pool and the Phirungai and Padmala lakes, and on the west by the Panchaganga river and the Rankala lake.”

“The land round the town is shallow *murum* or crumbly trap over true trap, open and bare except during the rains. On both banks it rises slowly from the river and on the south over waving ground to a range of low hills. The drainage of these hills is carried off by the Jiti stream which runs north along the eastern front of the town skirting the Raviwar ward at a distance of about 300 feet from the Fort. From this it flows north below the Somwar ward and old Budhwar till it joins the Panchaganga at Brahmapuri. On the south-west beyond the suburbs is the lake of Rankala with an area of about 500 acres. On the south east, some what above the town, lies the Padmala lake. On the north-east and south the land on the bank of the Jiti is tilled and between Rankala lake and the river on the west the fields are marshy.”

“Kolhapur is entered by nine roads. On the north by a road from Poona, on the Panchaganga ford by Bavda village and cantonment; on the east by the three roads meeting in one, the Poona mail road from the

north, the Miraj road from the east and the Belgaum mail road from the south; on the south by a road from Bhudargad by the Katyayani hill; and on the west by three roads by the Phonda, Bavda and Amba passes.\*

2. *Kolhapur through History*—For Kolhapur a hoary antiquity has been claimed. Dr. Bhandarkar identified it with Hippokoura, the capital of Balakouros, mentioned by Ptolemy (150 A.D.). But "Dr. Katre, who has examined the word linguistically, is definitely of the opinion that Hippokoura cannot be derived from Kolhapur."† Kolhapur is not mentioned in literary works or inscriptions of the centuries earlier than the 10th century. It was probably under the Satawahanas, Badami Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas of Kalyani and the Shilaharas. The temple of Ambabai or Mahalakshmi architecturally belongs to the 9th century, and was built probably during the Rashtrakuta period. But Brahmपुरi seems to be older on the evidence of excavations carried out by the Deccan College Post-Graduate Research Institute at the Brahmपुरi site during 1946-47. Dr. Sankalia who carried out these excavations summing up this evidence

\* Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Vol. XXIV, 1885, p. 303-4. A peculiarity of Kolhapur is the large number of lakes and pools in and around the town. Besides the Rankala lake in the south-west of the town there are "The Mhar Reservoir in the north-east, the Koti and Ravneshwar pools in the east, the Padmala Pool in the south-east, the Phirangai and the Varun pools in the south, the Khambala and Kumbhar pools in the west and the Kapil pool in the centre". Of these only the Koti pool and the Rankala lake exist today; the others have been filled up or drained.

† "Antiquities of Kolhapur" being a part of the Report on excavations carried out at Kolhapur in 1946-47 by Dr. H. D. Sankalia of the Deccan College Post Graduate Research Institute, Poona. (Manuscript under print). For the account of Kolhapur up to the 16th century we have simply drawn upon this work. We are thankful to Dr. Sankalia for allowing us to make use of his manuscript.



writes: "It appears from the inscriptional evidence and archaeological excavations that Kolhapur had, in the past, two periods of prosperity. The first under the Satavahanas who turned it into a city having well built brick houses out of a modest village. After an interval of some centuries the Shilaharas built magnificent temples there".\* The antiquity of Brahmapuri thus goes as far back as the Satavahana period (1 to 4th century A.D.). According to Dr. Sankalia, the excavations reveal a city of large dimensions of the Satavahana period which was in active contact with the western coast. If this is true it is strange that by the 8th or the 9th century the town seems to have very considerably declined and references are only to the Mahalakshmi temples in it.

Dr. Sankalia writes: "It is only in the 11th century during the rule of the Western Chalukyas of Kalyani that a reference to the place can be had. A record of Vikramaditya V of 1009-10 A.D. is issued from *Kotitirth* at Kolhapur while Jayasinha III, we are told, had encamped near Kolhapur in 1024 A.D. and an inscription of Somdeva is located in the Mahalakshmi temple at Kolhapur but does not refer to the place. Hence forward references to Kolhapur occur in records of all the subsequent dynasties that ruled in the country comprising it. It was during Someshvara's regime that the Cholas under Rajaraja invaded the Chalukyan territory as far north as Kolhapur and even claimed to have set up a pillar of victory at this place. An inscription of the Kolhapur Shilahara King Gandaraditya of 1126-29 A.D. calls Kolhapur a *Mahatirth* and refers to a temple of Khedaditya at Brahmapuri. Ten years later the same King's patronage of a Jain temple by the name of Rupa Narayana (in the present Shukrawar Peth) at Kolhapur is referred to in an inscription located in the same temple. Similar patronage was shown by Gandaraditya's son Vijayaditya towards the same temple of Parshwanath at Kshullakpura (i.e. Kolhapur) in 1145 A.D. For about 50 years more Kolhapur

\* Op. cit.

and the adjacent region was under the Shilahara dynasty, as an inscription found in the city mentioned Bhoja II who, in 1190 A.D. was staying at Pranalaka (Panhala fort) and refers to the temple of Mahalakshmi and Umamaheswara. These temples are again mentioned in an inscription of 1182 A.D. preserved in the compound of the Mahalakshmi temple. Kolhapur was thus connected with the Shilahara dynasty for nearly 65 years and might have been their capital, though it is never expressly called so. The city and its temples continued to receive the patronage from the successors of Shilaharas, i.e. the Yadavas of Devagiri. Yadavas probably held this territory till they were vanquished by the Delhi Sultans in 1306-7". Kolhapur, however, does not seem to have been under the Delhi Sultans because we find that Bahamanshah, who soon afterwards founded the Bahmani Kingdom at Gulbarga, on his way back from Konkan took Karhad and Kolhapur from their Hindu rulers. Later, Mahmud Gawan, under Muhammad III, is reported to have taken shelter at Kolhapur, while fighting for the capture of Vishalgad in 1469. Later still, it was usurped by one Bahadur Gilani; but Muhammad Shah Bahmani II, recaptured it and bestowed it upon Ain-ul-Mulk Gilani. When the Bahmani Kingdom broke up into five smaller kingdoms, Kolhapur and its surrounding parts came under the Adil Shahi Sultans of Bijapur. The Ibrahim Adil Shahs, I & II, took a lot of interest in Panhala and its fortification as revealed by several Persian inscriptions of their period which are to be seen at Panhala.

When in 1631, the Mughal Emperor Shahjahan opened a campaign against the Bijapur Kingdom, the fort of Sholapur belonging to the latter was captured by the Mughal army. Sidi Raihan who was in charge of this fort and on whom the jagir of Sholapur had been conferred by Bijapur, evacuated the area and, it is recorded, was given the jagir of Kolhapur, Khanapur, etc., by Adil Shah.\* In 1636 Kolhapur was again

\* Basatin--Us--Salatin, Prof. B. P. Modak's Marathi version, History of Kolhapur and S.M. States, Vol. II, History of the Bijapur Kings, 1886, p. 168.

captured by Khan Zaman, the Mughal general but was afterwards restored to Bijapur.† Shivaji took possession of Kolhapur and Panhala in December 1659.‡ A few days after, Shivaji defeated the armies of Rustum Zaman and Fazal Khan in a battle fought near Kolhapur. The Adil Shahi government could not reconcile itself to the loss of Kolhapur and Panhala. In an endeavour to regain a lost position Sidi Jauhar, another Bijapur jagirdar and general, was sent, in the same year, against Shivaji who was then at Panhala. Sidi Jauhar proceeded against him and laid siege to the fort. Kolhapur passed into Sidi's hands. In carrying on this siege the English Factory at Rajapur actively helped Sidi Jauhar and sold him some cannons, etc. In this connection one Mr. Revington, a factor of the East India Company at Rajapur, had gone to the Sidi's camp and had stayed for some time at Kolhapur.§

Kolhapur appears to have remained under the rule of Bijapur thereafter till 1675. On 6 March, 1673 Shivaji, again captured Panhala.\*\* The English factors at Bombay reported on 3 September, 1673: "Sevagees army also hath ransacked Hubelly, Callapore, and many other townes thereabout."§§ It appears that Shivaji was campaigning in this part of the country during this and the subsequent 2-3 years. On 22 October, 1673 the English factors at Rajapur wrote to Surat: "The cotton yarne was sent unsorted (but all of a price) occassioned by Sevajees Army approaching to Callipore."†† After some sime the Rajapur factors again reported in a letter to Bombay dated 6 February, 1674/5. "The news here is that some of Sevajees forces have bin off Callapore which redeemed itself

† वादसाहनामा 'Abdul Hamid Lahori, Vol I, Part II, p. 162.

‡ शिवभारत, अध्याय २३; शिवकालीन पत्रसार संग्रह, ले. ७१०.

§ English Records on Shivaji (1659-1682), 1931, Vol. I, p. 21.

\*\* शिवकालीन पत्रसार संग्रह, खंड ३, पृ. ११५.

§§ English Records on Shivaji, Vol. I, p. 287.

†† English Records on Shivaji, Vol. II, p. 17.

from their fury by a present giving of 1500 pagodas. Thence they went to a place called Sangam which gave them 500 pagodas and thence is gone a roving."\* Finally, in 1675 Shivaji captured Kolhapur.† Sometime after on the 7 August, 1675 the English factors wrote to Bombay from Raybag: "The 30th ditto newes was brought us early in the morning that Sevajees party in Callapore had seized the Governor there for the King. Many of the inhabitants were leaving the towne but Sevajees soldiers kept all in with promise of faire usage, so that the townes people are preserved in quiet and some security, Sevajee having to guard it report speakes about 2,000 men, and the Moore Governor that was in it is carried to Purnallo Castle, where he as yet remains a prisoner."§

In the years following Shivaji's death in 1680, Kolhapur and Panhala, it would appear changed hands several times between the Mughals and the Marathas. In 1701 it was in the hands of the Marathas and the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb, in person, led a campaign against them in that year.\*\* Though he succeeded in capturing it, it was soon reoccupied by the Marathas. Meanwhile in 1700, Rajaram, Shivaji's second son had died and his son Shivaji II was at the head of the Maratha Kingdom. Shivaji II was a minor and his mother, Tarabai, was the Regent who managed the Kingdom on his behalf. In 1707, Shahu, the son of Shivaji's eldest son, who was in Mughal custody gained

\* Ibid, p. 33.

† Ibid, p. 41.

§ Ibid. p. 62. The effects of Shivaji's campaigns in this part of the country on trade are brought out by the following extract from a letter dated 22 January, 1676/77 from Bombay to the Court of Directors of the East India Company. "By reason of the lamentable devastation which Sevagee hath made in Raybag, Hantene, Collapore &ca marts of trade, and the excessive price and want of cotton in these parts, noe callicoes have bin procurable this yeare, nor will any Europe goods sell." Ibid, p. 108.

\*\* History of Aurangzeb, Sir J. Sarkar, Vol. V 1925, p. 179.

his freedom and claimed the kingship of the Maratha realm. This claim was resisted by Tarabai but she was worsted in the fight that ensued and Shahu came to be recognised as the head of the Maratha Kingdom. Tarabai then retired with her son to Panhala and continued to manage the small principality of Kolhapur from there. In 1714, as a result of a political revolution in Kolhapur, Tarabai and her son were removed from power and kept in confinement at Panhala, where Shivaji II died in 1736. After the revolution, Sambhaji, the son of the younger widow of Rajaram, was placed on the throne. The struggle between Sambhaji and Shahu continued, the former claiming the entire Maratha Kingdom. At last in 1729, Sambhaji was utterly discomfited and was obliged to yield up his claim of Maratha Sovereignty to Shahu. Under a treaty between them concluded in 1731, Sambhaji "accepted the principality of Kolhapur as a distinct and independent sovereignty, comprehending with certain restrictions, the tract of country between the Warna and Krishna Rivers on the north and east, and the Tungbhadra on the south containing about 4,000 square miles and yielding a revenue of Rs. 28,00,000."† In later times, however, skirmishes between the two parties continued to take place quite frequently.

Sambhaji died without an issue in 1760 and his wife Jijabai adopted a son, named Shivaji III. In 1765 Kolhapur concluded the first treaty with the East India Company. The regent Queen Jijabai, who managed the kingdom ably for her minor son, died in February, 1773. There followed then a period of continued wars between Kolhapur and the Patwardhan jagirdars, planted on the eastern border of the state by the Poona Court. In 1776 (March) Konherrao Trimbak Patwardhan invaded Kolhapur territory and beleaguered the town of Kolhapur for a period of seven days. "On this occasion he burned and pillaged the celebrated Math (Monastery) which was situated in the Suburbs,

† Graham, Statistical Report on the Principality of Kolhapur, 1854, p. 492.

when a rich spoil was taken, the property of the affluent inhabitants of the city, who trusting to the protection of the holy sanctuary, had stored their most valuable effects within the sacred walls."\*

In 1777 relations between the Poona Court and Kolhapur became strained again and Mahadaji Shinde proceeded against Kolhapur. Kolhapur, however, surrendered and promised to pay Rs. 15 lakhs for losses sustained. The talukas of Chikodi and Manoli were ceded as security for this payment.

In 1782, the capital of the Kingdom of Kolhapur was removed from Panhala to Kolhapur town. In 1794, Parshurambhau Patwardhan invaded Kolhapur territory and laid a close seige to the town. He was induced to raise it and conclude a peace, on Shivaji III binding himself to give Rs. 100,000 as the price of exemption from plunder and make over as hostages a body of Kolhapur Chiefs until the money was paid into the treasury.

In 1799 Parshurambhau was defeated by Kolhapur forces and died in the battle. His son, Ramchandra, to avenge the death of his father, marched against Kolhapur and in November, 1799 appeared before the town of Kolhapur. A battle was fought under the walls of the town and the Kolhapur troops were driven within the fortifications. It was decided to defend the town to the last. The town was apportioned for defence to different chiefs, with their retainers. An embassy was sent to Poona to deprecate the anger of Shinde and Peshwa.

"The batteries of the enemy commenced playing on the walls of Kolhapur on the 4th of January (1800). The cannonade was continued for two hours every morning and evening, during a period of two months, and the fortifications which gave way in many places, were zealously repaired and replaced by the defenders during the night. On the 12th of March the guns played incessantly during the entire day and night and a wide breach being effected, scaling ladders were appli-

\* Graham, op. cit., p. 498.

ed and the enemy moved to the assault. The fire of the garrison, however, could not be silenced; the scaling ladders were hurled from the walls, and after a bloody contest, which lasted throughout the day, the enemy retired, with the loss of 3,000 killed and wounded...."§ The next day, however Ramchandra having received peremptory orders from Poona, as a result of the successful embassy despatched to Poona earlier, quitted the seige and retired.

Shivaji III died in 1812 and was succeeded by his elder son Shambhu. In 1818, when the English finally defeated the Peshwa, Kolhapur entered into a fresh treaty with them. Shambhu was assassinated on 2 July, 1821 and was succeeded by his younger brother Shahaji or Bawa Saheb. In 1822 Kolhapur was visited by the Governor of Bombay and the title of Bawa Saheb to the throne was fully recognised in open Durbar. Bawa Saheb, however, soon fell out with the English and when he collected forces with hostile intentions in 1824, a force of 6,000 men was sent to curb him. On its approach, however, Bawa Saheb lost heart and compromised. But in 1827 the English had again to send a force against him and the fortified town of Kolhapur containing 3,000 Arab irregulars, immediately surrendered on their approach. Under the new treaty *inter alia* the strength of the Kolhapur army was fixed and a British regiment was quartered at Kolhapur. Bawa Saheb died in 1837. "His eldest son Shivaji IV succeeded him and a regency was formed consisting of his mother, his aunt and four Karbharees. But soon the aunt or Diwan Saheb as she was denominated according to Maratha custom, became dominant and became virtually the sole ruler of the Kingdom. Disorder increased and at last the British Government decided to appoint their minister, under the terms of the treaty of 1827. In 1843, therefore, Daji Krishna Pandit was appointed to the post. One of the reforms he introduced was the reduction of the establishment of 21 Mamlatdars to the more reasonable

§ Graham, op. cit.,

number of 6. This alarmed the Gadkaris,\* for hitherto they had possessed a Mamlatdar who had little extra country to superintend and who used the seal of the fort as the seal of Office; and when a Mamlatdar on extended powers was appointed, he was refused admittance into the fort." The Gadkaris rose in revolt and the British Government sent an expedition against them and defeated them one by one. In January, 1845 a British Officer was appointed Political Superintendent of the Kolhapur State and a brigade stationed in the vicinity of the town. The first Political Superintendent was Major Graham, who prepared a very valuable statistical report on Kolhapur on which we have extensively drawn for the above account.\*\* Except for a short lived revolt in 1857-58 when the rebels tried to capture the town of Kolhapur, no significant historical development took place in the later period. The town continued to flourish under the successive rulers. The Kolhapur State was merged into the Indian Union territory in March, 1949 and became a district in the Bombay State.

3 *Development of the town*—The evolution of the name "Kolhapur", has been variously explained. According to the traditional account the town received its name from a demon named "Kol" who was defeated by Goddess Mahalakshmi in the vicinity of the town. Others have derived it from the Sanskrit word "Kalhar" or the Kanarese "Kolihu" both terms signifying the lotus, which it was said was abundantly to be found in the lakes in and around Kolhapur town. According to Rajwade, Kolhapur was a tract originally belonging to people known as Kol or Kola, and Kolhapur was the town of the Kolas.†

\* The garrison of various forts in the Kingdom, composed of mixed classes and subsidised by hereditary assignments of land, generally in the neighbourhood.

\*\* It may be added that we have checked Graham's dates and accounts by comparing it with contemporary letters in Maratha records and have made corrections where necessary.

† राजवाडे लेख संग्रह, भाग ३, पृ. २४७



Mr. G. H. Khare derives the word from *koll*, which means a "low lying trough between mountain ranges"—a town situated in such a place being named "Kollapur" later transformed into the Marathi form "Kolhapur". As Mr. Khare suggests, the town does really lie in a sort of bowl formed by the end portions of the five valleys of Kasari, Jambhali, Toolshi and Bhogavati all flowing into the Panchaganga before it reaches the site of Kolhapur town. The town is surrounded on the north, west and south by hills and is flanked only on the east by open country. It is also a town of lakes and pools. It may be suggested that Kolla was the local geographical diety of the place, goddess of the Koll or bowl deriving her name from the geographical setting of the town site. Later this very goddess came to be known as Ambabai or Mahalakshmi.† This appears to be the best of all the explanations so far offered.

The other name by which Kolhapur is known even today is Karvir. According to the *Karvir Mahatmya*, the place was lifted by Mahalaxmi using her mace or *Kar*, this her favourite retreat, from the waters of the great deluge. The word Karvir, however, is of more recent origin because the inscriptions refer to Kolhapur and not to Karvir. In the 17th century the town was referred to as Karvirpur by Paramanand in Shiv Bharat. It would appear that this name was probably invented by the Puranas written during the 14th and 15th centuries and it has persisted since then. But there is no doubt that the name Kolhapur is older than Karvir.

Four stages can be marked in the development of the town and with each is associated a different focus

† "Two Stone Inscriptions from Kolhapur", G. H. Khare, Sources of the Mediaeval History of the Deccan, Vol. III, p. 20. And in Karwar, according to Dr. Katre, Director of the Deccan College Post-Graduate Institute, there is a famous goddess known as Kolleru alternatively known as Mukamba or Silent Amba.

around which growth took place. The oldest and the original nucleus of the town appears to be Brahmapurī, on the eastern bank of the river Panchaganga, near the site of the present Shivaji Bridge. This centre, however, it appears did not expand to any significant extent. § Kolhapur seems to enter the second stage of development in the 8th or 9th century when it began to acquire importance as a seat of the Goddess Ambabai. Her temple proved to be another centre of growth, a religious centre and soon a small habitation grew around it. The temple is situated on a raised site away from the river. This centre expanded slowly and Kolhapur later became the central place of a *Vishaya* or district under the Chalūkyas of Kalyani and subsequently under the Shilahar Kings, in the 12th century. Its importance continued to grow in later times, chiefly because of the strategic importance lent to it by the nearness of the fort of Panhala and by its position as the meeting place of several trade routes connecting the western coast with the Desh. Under the Moham-medans, it probably became a garrison town because they found it convenient as a stopping place on their way to the Konkan and the Karnatak. In the 17th century historical documents refer to it as Kasbe Kolhapur indicating that it was then fortified.\* A mud wall round the town was built at about this time.\*\* According to tradition as recorded by Graham, it was constructed by the citizens of the town by voluntary labour.

§ Graham has suggested that this was due to the constant floods of the river which drove away the inhabitants. Dr. Sankalia's excavations, however, do not show any evidence of repeated floods. They however, show that there was a great flood during the 15th century which deposited a silt layer about 10 feet deep over the site.

\* A Mahajar of 8th July 1633 records a meeting where 23 officers of Kasbe Kolhapur were present. राजवाडे संद २२, ६, १८१ The English records of the 17th century refer to Kolhapur as a "mart town". See above.

\*\* The Gazetteer records a tradition according to which the Shanwar Gate was built by Ali Adil Shah.

The fortifications were only meant to keep away robbers and looters and were not capable of standing a full-fledged enemy attack or seige.

When the capital was removed from Panhala to Kolhapur in 1782, the town entered the third stage of development. The royal palace was built shortly after this at the back of the Ambabai temple to the east and around it the palaces of Sardars, courtiers, officers, etc., came to be built in the course of time. The older nucleus of the Ambabai temple was thus strengthened by this new development. It began to grow in importance. Water was brought to the city in 1792 by the construction of the Katyayani conduit, the expenses of construction having been met by Baburao Keshav Thakur or Khatri, a rich resident of Poona. Because of the frequent battles between the Patwardhan Jagirdars and the Kolhapur Maharajas it became necessary to strengthen the defences of the town. A stone wall was built round the town. It is not known whether this new wall took within its fold some additional ground than the old mud wall. This stone wall is described thus by Graham: "The original town, which is of a circular form, is surrounded by a stone wall, extending a mile and three-fourths. The walls average in height 30 feet, and from 10 to 26 feet in thickness; 45 bastions are placed at regular distances, with battlements and loopholes, and a wide and deep ditch, with a rough glacis, encircles the entire space."

"The six gates, three of which are double, are named after the fane, river, tank, or Peth to which they lead :—

The Gunga Wes	The Shunwar Wes.
The Aditwar Wes	The Mungulwar Wes.
The Wuroon Tirth Wes	The Runkala Wes.

All these gateways, as usual in Muratha forts, are strongly defended, having stout wooden gates, studded with long projecting iron spikes, intended to check the approach of elephants. The entrances are also over

draw-bridges."†

At this time and really until quite late in the 19th century the town as such was not fully integrated. Colonel Walsh described the town in 1828 as follows: "Colapoor is situated about sixty miles to the northward of Belgaum. This place stands in low ground near the south bank of the Panchagangah, having a deep nullah to the eastward; a smaller one, with a considerable lake to the westward, and also another small lake to the southward so that it is very nearly surrounded by water. The town is large and straggling and ill constructed all round the fort, which has a broad dieth, but is by no means strong."‡

The town then consisted of the Kot, or the area within the town wall and several suburbs—almost separate habitations. But it is none the less true that they were regarded as suburbs of Kolhapur town. An order issued by Shahaji Maharaj in 1833 refers to the wards of the town outside the wall and 3 wards are mentioned, Shanwar, Shukrawar and Mangalwar. It, however, does not mean that the other wards were non-existent. Graham mentions 10 wards or suburbs outside the town wall. As to when these wards were established nothing definite is known. Historical papers refer to the area around the Mahalakshmi temple as Jijapur, probably named after Queen Jijibai who died in 1773. The Mangalwar ward was also referred to as new Jijapur, probably a mere extension beyond the town wall of the area formerly known as Jijapur. Raviwar is referred to as Hirapur.

With the establishment of British Superintendence the fourth stage of development begins. With the coming of the British, a British residency was located at Kolhapur and it was built on rising ground  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles

† Graham, Op. cit., pp. 112-113.

‡ Quoted in the History of the Kolhapur Municipal Borough (in Marathi), (1944) from Reminiscences of Colonel James Walsh, 1830.

to the north of the town during 1845-48. This, however, became a political nucleus around which mansions and palaces of Southern Maratha Jagirdars and others were built during the course of the next 10 to 20 years. The new Palace of the Maharaja of Kolhapur, in the immediate vicinity of the Residency, was built during 1877-1884.

Graham mentioned 10 wards but the committee appointed in 1873 to enquire into the reorganization of municipal taxes mentions in its report that there were 11 wards.\* The additional ward was Guruwar, and from the comparatively small tax collection reported in 1873 in it, it appears to be only a small ward. It is difficult to determine today the location and the area of the ward. It is significant that even the Gazetteer, written in 1883-4, does not mention this ward. Probably it was amalgamated with some neighbouring ward.

The portion of the town within the town wall was very much overcrowded, even at the time of Graham and he mentions that 6,000 persons had been induced to build houses and settle in the suburbs outside the wall. The ditch and the bastion wall were, however, obstacles that came in the way of healthy expansion and in 1883-85 it was decided to pull down the town wall and to fill the mote round it. The pulling down of the wall was a big step. The urgency of relieving the congestion in the "kot" was realized by all.

The construction of the Miraj-Kolhapur Railway in 1892 created another focus, a commercial one, at the railway station around which grew up the new ward of Shahupuri. The area between the different foci and the old town was gradually built up in later years. In 1927 the Wilson bridge fording the Jiti nala was constructed. The Mahar lake had been filled up earlier and on its site between Shahupuri and the old town

\* History of the Kolhapur Municipal Borough, (in Marathi), 1944.

was developed the new suburb of Laxmipuri. The beautiful suburbs around the Residency and the Palace came to be known as Sykes Avenue and the Tarabai Park. A further extension of Shahupuri to the east was named Rajaram Puri.

[The maps of Kolhapur City included in this Volume will be found very useful in fully appreciating the discussion in this chapter.]

## CHAPTER II.

### THE CENSUS OF ESTABLISHMENTS

1. *Procedure and limitations*—Following the methods developed in the Poona and Sholapur Surveys, our first task on undertaking the socio-economic survey of Kolhapur city, was to organize and plan a census of establishments. This was necessary for getting a broad, though imperfect, idea of the distribution and types of industries and trades in the town and the employment provided by them. Without this information, however rough, it was not possible to proceed with detailed inquiries regarding the industries and trades in the town.

In Poona and Sholapur the census of establishments had been confined to industries, trades and professions, or mainly to economic activities. In Kolhapur we made an innovation. In addition to economic activities, we planned to carry out a census of social institutions and activities which would be useful in planning inquiries regarding the social aspects of life in the town. Besides industrial establishments and shops, therefore, the census covered temples, libraries, clubs, etc.

We did not think of departing from the method of carrying out the census that we had followed at Poona and Sholapur. According to this method, a specifically marked area of the town was allotted to an enumerator, working on piece rates and he was expected to cover both the sides of all the streets in that section. He was to note any industrial or commercial establishment that he saw. A card was to be filled up for each separate establishment and on it were to be recorded the following:—(1) Ward, (2) Street, (3) House No., (4) Name of business or its owner, (5) General class of business, (6) Shop or workshop, (7) Retail or wholesale, (8) Nature of production or business, (9) Power used, (10) Number of employees. For the census of social institutions and activities, which was to be carried

ed out simultaneously, a different card was used. It was a yellow coloured card as distinct from the white card used for the economic census, and contained the following heads of information:—(i) Ward, (ii) House Number, (iii) Street, (iv) Type of institution, (v) Name of the Institution, (vi) Area—open and built. Under item (iv) the following list of institutions which were to be included in the census was printed: Temple, Mosque, Jain temple or Basti, Dharmashala, Anna-chhatra or Institution providing free meals to all comers, library, free reading rooms, caste and community institutions, schools, other educational institutions, Talim or gymnasium, public hospitals and dispensaries, clubs, etc. The enumerator was paid one anna per card correctly filled in. We recruited our enumerators from the primary teachers in the town and generally speaking took care to allot a section of the town to be covered by each as near as possible to his own residence. This was done to ensure that the enumerator had at least a fair idea of that part of the town in which he was to work.

A preliminary meeting of the enumerators was held on 6 August, 1945, at which the entries to be made on both the types of cards were explained in great detail. They were asked to fill in some cards at random and to bring them to the Office of the Socio Economic Survey next day. When received these were checked and at another meeting of all the enumerators on 8 August, 1945, the mistakes detected were pointed out and further explanations regarding entries were given in response to several queries put by the enumerators. When it came to the allocation of different sections of the town to different enumerators it became apparent that the division of the town in such sections and the allocation of each of these to the enumerators was a complicated and difficult task and that though it could be done it would probably lead to overlapping, double enumeration, etc., mainly because of the confusion into which the enumerators seemed to have sunk regarding the proper boundaries of each section. It was then proposed that every enumerator be given about 400



house numbers to cover. This could be definite and also easy to check. Moreover, this meant that the census would cover each and every house in the town and to that extent be more thorough. This procedure was agreed to and each enumerator was allotted a specific number of house numbers in different parts of the town on the same day.

The enumerators were asked to go into each house and to inquire whether any economic or social activity was carried on there. This was a departure from the procedure followed at Poona and Sholapur where the enumerators were asked to look for overt signs of economic activity and to enter a house only if there was such a sign, etc. In both the surveys underenumeration had resulted because of this procedure. In Kolhapur this was avoided because every house was entered and covered by the census. This was in itself, no guarantee against underenumeration, but in regard to industrial and commercial establishments the likelihood of underenumeration was very considerably reduced.

As the enumerators were paid by piece rates the danger of overenumeration through filling of phantom cards had to be reckoned with. For preventing this an elaborate system of checking and rechecking of census cards was devised. The office of the Socio-Economic Survey had a staff of five persons consisting of the Chief Investigator and four junior investigators. It was laid down that five per cent of the total cards received on a single day were to be taken out by the Chief Investigator and an equal number of blank cards were to be given to the junior investigators along with the house numbers to which the cards taken out pertained. The junior investigators were to proceed to these houses the next day and to fill in the blank cards supplied to them in the same manner as that of the enumerators. The cards originally taken out and the new ones filled in by the junior investigators were to be compared and if they tallied the Chief Investigator was to sign the original

card in the corner. If discrepancies were found they were corrected or if they were too numerous the enumerator was asked to do the work all over again. The corrected set of census cards was preserved while the other duplicate set was destroyed immediately to avoid it being mixed up with the other cards. This method of checking proved to be very useful and ensured on the whole a thorough census. A total of 25-30 enumerators had been engaged for the census and a total of 5,258 cards, 4,673 white cards for economic and commercial establishments and 585 yellow cards for social institutions were filled in. Though it had been decided in the beginning that every enumerator should be paid one anna per card correctly filled in, it was found that this resulted in very unequal payments to different enumerators for no fault of theirs. An enumerator who was allotted house numbers from a commercial locality had naturally a large number of cards to fill in while another one working in a residential locality had a very small number of cards to fill in. It was, therefore, decided that half an anna per card should go into a pool which was to be equally divided among all the enumerators while the remaining half an anna was paid according to the total number of cards correctly filled in by each enumerator. The work of the census of establishments was completed in three weeks.

We have emphasized that we endeavoured to make the census as thorough as possible and it might be claimed that we succeeded very largely in our aim. All the other independent checks that were available to us to test the thoroughness of the information gathered by us were applied and these showed that our information was in the majority of cases correct.

The Municipal Borough had carried out a year previous to our survey a survey of all the houses in the town in order to revise the older city survey records. In the records of this survey, information regarding the industrial or commercial establishments in houses

in the town had been recorded. We compared the information regarding various establishments gathered in our census with the information recorded in this survey and found that the informations did not tally for only 3 per cent cases, a discrepancy that could be explained as due to changes taking place during the period between the city survey and our census. The discrepancy was very large in regard to commercial establishments in Shahupuri, considerably less number of establishments having been enumerated in our census. This is, however, discussed in greater detail below.

Some chance elements also affected the thoroughness of the census. There were two fully equipped Cinema studios in Kolhapur city one owned by the Kolhapur Government and the other privately owned. Both of them were rented out to film companies. The Government-owned studio had been, at the time of our survey, rented for a period of some years to a local film company at a fixed monthly rental. The other studio was rented only off and on for short periods by film companies and was not as a consequence, worked or used all the year round. At the time of our census while the Government-owned studio was working the other one happened to be idle, with the result that only the working studio was enumerated while the other was not.

Another calamity overtook us in the form of an outbreak of plague in Shahupuri in E ward at about the time of our census. All the wholesalers' shops dealing in *gul* and groundnut were located here and many of them being seasonal, had not opened for the year (the season usually started in November). The outbreak of plague in that very part of the town led to the temporary closure of still more shops as merchants began to go out temporarily as a protection against plague. Our census was a clear underenumeration in the circumstances, a situation again, which we could not help. We tried to remedy this defect by

taking a count of wholesalers in this part of the city six months later when the plague had subsided and the season was in full swing and this has been incorporated in the Table 3.

Information recorded was found to be rather defective in regard to the classification of shops into wholesale and retail. Shops doing mainly retail business were at times found enumerated as wholesale shops or the enumerator merely recorded "retail and wholesale" indicating that both types of businesses were carried out there. It was necessary in such cases to recheck the information and to find out the type of the main business carried out in these establishments.

The information gathered in this census is presented in a series of tables that follow.

*2. Industrial Establishments.*—Table 1 gives the classified distribution of industrial establishments in the city as revealed by our census. The table gives classification of each type of establishments by wards and by the number of workers in each, together with the total employment offered by them.

A glance at the table will show that the total employment offered by industrial establishments in the city was considerably smaller than that offered by wholesale and retail shops (cf. Tables 2,3.). Industrial establishments in metal and engineering dominated the whole picture and next to them were establishments in textiles, fibres and leather. The bigger industrial units in the city were the spinning and weaving mill and the oil mills. Gold and silversmithy gave employment to over 1,200 persons. Leather manufacturing, cotton weaving and pottery provided the next largest employment as a whole.

Industrial establishments as a whole were concentrated in C ward, which was the commercial and the business ward of the town containing the important

TABLE 1—CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS BY WARDS AND BY GROUPS OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN THEM.

Wards	I—Metal and Engineering							II—Mechanical and Other Repairs						
	Gold & Silver Smiths	Brass & copper Smiths	Iron workshops (Turning, moulding, Iron smithy, etc.)	Mechanical work shops	Miscellaneous	Total I	Timemakers	Cast-iron workers and Tinkers	Timers	Motor-Repairs	Vulcanising	Miscellaneous	Total II	
A	66	9	5	—	2	82	—	—	3	2	—	2	7	
B	97	2	—	—	1	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
C	146	2	13	6	6	175	6	25	2	19	5	1	35	
D	98	14	5	3	1	121	—	—	13	1	1	—	15	
E	34	2	2	5	—	41	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	
Total Group of workers	451	29	25	16	10	511	6	25	19	22	6	2	62	
1	126	11	10	2	5	155	1	6	18	2	2	2	23	
2-3	187	14	11	3	4	221	5	13	1	10	2	—	30	
4-6	81	3	2	4	—	90	5	7	—	6	1	—	14	
7-10	30	—	1	3	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Above 10	7	1	1	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total No of Workers engaged	1283	73	65	94	24	1,539	11	67	21	245	11	3	253	

TABLE I—(Contd.)

Wards	III—Building, Earthwork and Woodwork										IV—Food, Drink and Tobacco							(b & c) Drink & Tobacco			
	Brickworks and pottery	Lime kilns	Furniture	Other woodwork	Motor body Builders	Tonga & Cart body builders	Miscellaneous	Total III	Bakeries	Grain Roasters	Pulsemakers	Flower mills (Ghanies)	(oil pressers)	Oil mills	Decorating Groundnuts	Miscellaneous	Liquor Factory	Ice Factory	Bidi works	Total Drink & Tobacco	Total IV
A	4	2	6	7	1	2	23	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	22
B	—	8	—	—	1	1	3	5	4	9	3	3	8	—	5	1	—	—	1	1	36
C	9	10	—	—	—	—	25	4	4	8	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	41
D	32	2	5	—	1	1	120	4	4	14	4	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	44
E	136	23	13	7	2	4	186	3	—	—	4	2	3	3	5	2	1	1	7	2	14
Total Groups of workers	34	7	6	3	—	1	51	2	7	22	1	19	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	50
1	84	15	6	3	1	3	107	14	10	9	20	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
2-3	16	4	1	2	—	1	24	15	5	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	26
4-6	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6
7-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Above 10	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12
Total No. of workers engaged	318	49	26	30	15	9	447	133	49	41	99	47	230	5	11	17	4	253	274	889	

THE MARCHALOK OF KOLHAPUR CITY

Total IV

TABLE 1—(Contd.)

Wards	V-Textile, Fibres, Leather, etc.—													Total V			
	Spinning & Weaving Mill	Woolen	Preparatory processes of weaving	Blanket-makers	Dyers & Printers	Patentists	Mattress works	Thread-button-makers	Basketmakers	Knappers	Leaf-plate making	Leather Work	Leather Outing		Formaking	Making Caps & Turbans	Miscellaneous
A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	90	7	3	3	25	4	35	47	2	13	91	35	8	16	5	353
Groups of workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	36	7	1	4	29	—	23	17	1	31	33	8	5	1	3	159
2-3	—	30	—	1	4	5	—	14	31	—	7	25	15	3	10	1	131
4-5	—	19	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	41
7-10	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	3	—	16
Above 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total No. of workers engaged	1090	239	7	11	18	31	20	50	117	7	13	265	67	13	56	10	2024

TABLE I—(Contd.)

Wards	VI—Paper, Printing, etc.				VII—Miscellaneous							Total	
	Printing Presses	Rolling & Binding	Ink-making	Total VI	Soap factories	Fireworks	Perfumery works	Comb-making	Indigenous medicine	Electric Power-house	Film Companies		Total VII
A	5	4	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150
B	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	308
C	16	8	1	27	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	437
D	3	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	343
E	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133
Total	30	13	2	45	2	4	5	17	17	1	1	33	1,364
Groups of workers													
1	7	8	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	464
2-3	7	2	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	392
4-6	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	304
7-10	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78
Above 10	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
Total No. of workers engaged	308	19	4	335	63	14	9	33	75	62	250	506	5,393



markets and bazaars. Concentration of cast-iron workshops, motor repairers and vulcanizers, *patvebaries*, leather workers, printing presses and ruling and binding were marked and most of them were in C ward. Similarly, potters were concentrated in D ward, weavers, thread-button-makers and leather-curers in B ward. The concentration of the potters was largely a historical growth because the potters had clustered from older times round the pool of water in B ward known as Kumbhar or potters' pool. The concentration of hide curers was also traditional. Weavers were also concentrated in areas mainly because of traditional concentrations. In contrast with these gold-and-silver-smiths' establishments and flour mills were very well distributed over all the wards. The predominance of the small unit in all types of industrial establishments was marked. The proportion of establishments with more than 3 workers was 30 per cent in I. [Metal and Engineering, 23 per cent in II. [Mechanical and other Repairs, 15 per cent in III. [Earth Work and Wood Work, 28 per cent in IV. [Food Drink and Tobacco, 17 per cent in V. Textiles, Fibre, Leather, 48 per cent in VI. [Paper and Printing, and 29 per cent in VII. Miscellaneous. Except in Paper and Printing the predominance of the small unit was overwhelming in more or less degree in all types of industrial establishments.

The total employment provided by industrial units in Kolhapur city, as revealed by Table 1 was, however, an understatement. One large industrial unit, affording a substantial volume of employment to the residents of Kolhapur city was located just outside the city limits. This was the sugar factory, located at Bavda village, which was not included in the Municipal limits, at the time of the census of establishments. (Later on the village was included in the city municipal limits by a Government Notification). This factory was not covered by our census because it was outside city limits. Yet some proportion of the permanent employees of the sugar mill were residents of Kolhapur city. The factory employed perennial

labour in the factory as well as on the plantation. According to a survey of labour in that mill carried out in 1947-48 by a student of the Gokhale Institute, the total perennial employment in that year was 895. Of these 170 were employed in the factory and the rest on the sugarcane plantation of the sugar mill. The workers on the plantation were mostly people from the surrounding rural areas and not residents of Kolhapur city. But among those employed in the factory, according to the survey mentioned above, a quarter were residents of Kolhapur city. On a rough estimate therefore, the sugar mill gave perennial employment to 40-45 persons in Kolhapur city. To this extent, therefore, the figures of total industrial employment in Kolhapur city contained in Table 1 is an underestimate. The seasonal employment afforded by the sugar mill and the intermittent employment afforded by the other cinema studio to the residents of Kolhapur cannot be precisely estimated. An informed guess would put the total employment afforded by these two at between 200 and 250.

3. *Retail and Wholesale Shops.*—Table 2 gives the total number of retail shops classified by wards and by groups of workers. As in the case of industries the predominance of the small unit in retail trade in Kolhapur city is at once obvious. If the total persons engaged per shop be taken broadly to indicate the size of its business, it will be seen that slightly more than 40 per cent of the total retail shops were one-man establishments. Another slightly less than 40 per cent shops employed 2-3 persons each. Less than one per cent of the total shops employed more than 10 persons each. One-man-shops formed the largest single group in Class II. (a) Food (b) Raw Materials and (c) Tobacco, Class III. [Textiles, Fabrics and Leathers, Class V. [Toilet, Sports, Toys, etc., and Class VII. [Miscellaneous. Shops engaging 2-3 persons each were most numerous in Class I. [Building materials, Furnishing and Household Requisites, Class II. (a) Food (ii) Prepared foods (b) Drinks, Class IV. [Paper Stationery, etc., and Class VI. [Vehicles

and Accessories. Going into further details one-man shops were predominant in the case of sellers of groceries, vegetable and fruits, fodder and concentrates, *pan*, *bidi* and tobacco, glass bangles, watches, leather, etc. as also among tailors and hair cutting saloons. Shops engaging a total of 2-3 persons each and 4-6 persons each predominated in hardware, gold and silver-ware and restaurants. Shops engaging a total of more than 10 persons each were those of gold and silver-ware, building materials, groceries, *pan*, *bidi* and tobacco, cloth, fodder and concentrates and book-sellers. Seven restaurants and 3 lodging and boarding houses also engaged more than 10 persons each.

Attention should next be directed to the concentration and dispersion of shops in the different wards of the city. That the main shopping area of the city lies in C ward, around the Ferris and the Merewether markets and along the streets adjacent to these, is clearly brought out by the gross figures. These show that out of the total of 2,906 retail shops in the city as much as 46 per cent were in C ward. B and D wards came at a long distance with 16 and 14 per cent of the total shops respectively. The concentration of retail shops in the C ward was generally reflected in most lines. The notable exceptions to this general rule were shops of building materials concentrated in A ward, blanket shops concentrated in B ward, fodder and concentrate and bangle shops concentrated in D ward and petrol pumps concentrated in E ward. Fairly wide dispersion could be marked in the case of *pan-bidi*, watches and watch repairing, stationery, cycles and gas lamps, laundries, hair cutting and tailoring. These sold goods and services required by the general mass of people and a dispersion of these shops was natural.

If the total retail shops, each shop being considered as a retail outlet, are related to the total population served by them we get the ratio of about 36 persons per shop in Kolhapur city at the time of our survey.

TABLE 2—DISTRIBUTION OF RETAIL SHOPS BY WARDS AND BY GROUPS OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN THEM.

Wards	I—Building Materials, Furnishing & Household Requisites							II—Food, Drink and Tobacco (a) Food (i) Raw Materials								
	Hardware Shops	Dealers in second-hand hardware	Furniture	Gold & Silverware	Fuel Depots	Brass & Copper-ware	Building Materials	Total I	Kirana (Grocers)	Bhunar (Dealers in Dal, Rice, Wheat, etc.)	Fish & Mutton	Green Vegetables & Fruiters	Butter & Ghee	Podder and Concentrates	Miscellaneous	Total (a) (i)
A	1	1	3	3	18	1	15	43	57	1	2	3	1	1	1	63
B	1	1	1	46	28	2	1	77	46	1	3	9	1	1	1	58
C	13	23	19	59	39	30	4	176	90	44	31	41	4	1	5	215
D	1	3	1	1	23	3	1	29	54	1	6	12	1	1	2	91
E	2	1	2	1	24	1	3	31	61	6	2	3	1	1	2	75
Total Group of workers	16	27	24	108	132	36	23	355	308	52	42	68	6	16	9	502
1	3	18	9	14	38	6	3	91	173	20	15	40	4	11	2	265
2-3	7	9	3	48	81	18	5	171	97	17	22	25	2	5	6	174
4-6	6	7	7	35	13	2	10	72	32	15	6	3	1	1	1	57
7-10	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	16	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Above 10	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total No. of workers engaged	48	37	94	407	235	57	107	1035	585	84	95	115	9	23	19	928

TABLE 2—(Contd.)

Ward	II (a) (ii) Prepared foods, etc.						(b) Drinks			(c) Tobacco					Total II	
	Restaurants	Boarding and/or Lodging	Sweetmeats	Bread & Biscuits	Parboiled Rice & Grains sellers	Total (a) (ii)	Total (a)	Cold Drinks	Liquor	Total (b)	Dealers in Pan	Pan, Bidi, and Tobacco	Snuff and Tobacco	Opium and Bhang		Total (c)
A	33	2	1	5	2	33	96	1	—	1	—	9	2	—	11	108
B	26	2	11	4	9	52	110	10	—	10	—	14	—	—	14	134
C	66	33	11	21	10	141	356	29	14	43	10	68	19	3	83	484
D	25	9	2	2	5	43	134	8	2	10	—	18	1	—	19	163
E	48	7	5	4	1	65	140	10	1	11	—	23	1	—	25	176
Total	188	58	30	26	27	334	836	58	17	75	10	126	14	4	154	1065
Groups of workers																
1	18	2	11	4	14	49	314	18	1	19	3	61	6	2	73	405
2-3	65	13	14	14	11	137	311	36	4	40	5	54	5	2	66	417
4-6	62	17	4	15	1	99	156	4	5	9	2	2	3	—	13	178
7-10	16	18	1	2	1	38	43	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	1	61
Above 10	7	2	—	1	—	11	13	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	14
Total No. of workers engaged	744	209	70	125	29	1297	2316	131	95	216	26	270	50	6	332	2764

TABLE 2--(Contd.)

Wards	III-Textiles, Fabrics, Leathers						IV-Paper, Stationery, etc.				V-Tollet, Sports, Toys etc.					
	Cloth	Yarn	Caps & Turbans	Ready made clothes	Footwear and leather articles	Blanket Shops	Total III	Stationery	Booksellers	Paper Merchants	Miscellaneous	Total IV	Haircutting	Laundries	Florists	Perfumery
A	9	66	1	1	1	1	77	5	1	1	1	6	17	12	1	1
B	19	84	1	1	1	14	119	20	3	2	1	25	30	21	2	5
C	101	149	11	26	53	3	343	45	10	1	1	53	57	52	6	14
D	5	67	3	1	2	1	76	12	2	1	1	15	41	24	1	6
E	12	45	4	1	2	1	59	3	2	1	1	4	20	19	1	1
Total Group of workers	144	411	15	28	59	16	673	83	26	2	3	103	165	133	16	22
I	44	225	1	1	22	9	312	21	7	1	1	30	105	45	6	21
2-3	58	152	16	9	21	4	234	41	3	1	1	47	53	63	7	4
4-6	28	26	3	13	9	2	91	17	1	1	1	22	6	18	2	1
7-10	10	7	1	5	4	1	28	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Above 10	4	1	1	1	2	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total No. of workers engaged	463	772	50	130	220	23	1667	237	46	7	7	287	170	269	43	20

THE CENSUS OF ESTABLISHMENTS

TABLE 2—(Contd.)

Wards	V—Contd.			VI Vehicles and Accessories				VII Miscellaneous							
	Glass Bangles	Toys & Sports	Total V	Cycle & Gas lamps	Motor spare-parts	Petrol, motor oil, etc.	Total VI	Watch & Watch repairs	Chemists	Electrical Materials	Leather Merchants	Sign-board painting	Photographers	Radios and repairs	Frame makers
A	1	1	29	12	1	1	13	4	8	1	1	2	2	1	1
B	6	1	71	14	1	1	14	2	15	1	1	7	3	1	1
C	1	3	133	54	9	3	66	14	12	3	31	9	3	6	4
D	15	1	88	25	1	3	29	10	5	1	5	2	2	1	1
E	1	1	39	29	1	9	39	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Group of workers	21	4	259	134	10	15	159	32	40	4	34	20	16	7	4
1	18	1	196	61	1	3	65	23	18	1	26	13	8	1	2
2-3	3	4	134	70	4	10	84	6	16	3	7	7	5	4	2
4-6	1	1	26	3	4	2	9	1	6	1	1	1	3	1	1
7-10	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Above 10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total No. of worker engaged	53	8	571	229	26	37	302	62	91	7	45	39	31	25	9

## SOCIAL SURVEY OF KOLHAPUR CITY

TABLE 2—(Contd.)

Wards	VII Miscellaneous. (Contd.)										Total Retail Shops
	Fountain pens & repairs	Trunks, Irons, etc.	Weights and measures	Center oil sellers	Cocanuts	Musical instruments repairs	Miscellaneous	Total VII			
A	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	30	294		
B	1	1	1	3	7	1	3	34	474		
C	1	1	2	1	1	3	103	1356			
D	1	1	1	1	1	4	30	429			
E	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	353			
Total Group of workers	5	4	2	5	9	7	193	2906			
1	1	2	1	2	6	3	112	1911			
2-3	2	1	1	1	3	4	64	1151			
4-6	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	410			
7-10	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	106			
Above 10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28			
Total No of workers engaged	5	9	4	4	13	11	350	6976			



In Poona in 1936-37 the comparable ratio was about 50 persons per shop. These ratios are comparable to similar ones for English cities, which ranged in 1931 from 47 persons per shop in Manchester to 76 in London. The English figures did not include laundries, hair dressers, lodging-boarding houses, restaurants, etc. If we make an allowance for these our ratios are still in their close neighbourhood.\*

The wholesale trade of the city, as can be seen from Table 3, was almost exclusively confined to C and E wards, more particularly to the latter. Nearly 60 per cent of the wholesalers' establishments in the city were in E ward and more than four-fifths of these were commission agents of groundnut and *gul* or jaggary. *Kirana*§ and *Bhusar*†, cloth and other types of wholesaling was concentrated in C ward. Half the wholesalers in timber were found in A ward. The concentration of *gul* and groundnut trade in Shahupuri in E ward was the result of the policy followed by Kolhapur Government in connection with the planned development of those trades. *Kirana* and *Bhusar* wholesalers were found concentrated in C ward near the Municipal markets for obvious reasons. Timber wholesalers required some amount of open space for storing, etc. and they were concentrated in A ward partly because more open space was available and partly because the weekly market for wood, etc. was held in that ward. The size of the wholesale unit was naturally larger than that of the retail unit. More than 70 per cent of the wholesalers' establishments engaged between 2 and 6 persons each only 13 per cent being one-man concerns.

4. *Professions*.—Table 4 gives the number of professional persons of some types who were also in-

\* Henry Smith, *Retail Distribution—A Critical Analysis*, Second Edition, 1948, p. 41.

§ Grocery (sugars, spices, raisins, etc.)

† A generic term for the cereal grains, the grasses, and the esculent culms.

TABLE 3.—DISTRIBUTION OF WHOLESALE SHOPS BY WARDS AND NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN THEM.

Wards	Kirasa	Bhusar	Kirasa & Bhusar	Tea	Groundnut & Jaggery	Comm. Agents	Hardware	Timber	Firewood & Coal	Myrobalans	Cloth	Fruit	Bangles	Miscellaneous	Total wholesale shops
A	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	6
B	6	—	14	1	—	—	3	3	2	3	8	3	—	1	2
C	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	63
D	3	—	8	—	101	—	2	1	2	—	1	2	2	2	10
E	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130
Total	11	14	23	3	101*	5	8	8	5	3	10	5	3	13	303
1	1	—	3	1	4	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	1	5	27
2-3	4	5	3	—	40	—	—	1	1	—	5	2	1	8	70
4-6	4	3	8	1	48	2	2	2	1	—	2	2	—	2	75
7-10	1	1	4	1	7	1	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	20
Above 10	1	—	3	—	2	2	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	11
Total No. of workers engaged	57	39	133	14	490	61	58	58	17	3	55	19	6	38	914

\* Later Count.

TABLE 4—DISTRIBUTION OF SOME IMPORTANT  
PROFESSIONS BY WARDS.

Ward	Doctors	Un- rvedic doctors	Pleaders	Nurses	Astrologers
A	8	12	25	0	2
B	8	3	16	—	2
C	30	11	25	—	4
D	9	7	27	3	1
E	10	3	1	—	1
Total	65	36	95	3	11

cidentally enumerated in the course of the census. The professions were those that were most likely to be advertised by signboards, etc. and would thus be noted by the enumerators. A physician or a pleader having rooms in two wards or streets of the city was liable to be noted twice. In the table all such cases have been carefully checked and corrected. The enumeration of medical practitioners and pleaders was on the whole thorough. The number of medical practitioners following the Western system of medicine as enumerated in the census closely tallied with the membership of the local Medical Association. The same was

true of pleaders. Doctors following the Western system of medicine were concentrated in C ward, but those following the indigenous system were concentrated in A and C wards. The pleaders were, on the other hand, present in about equal numbers in A, C, and D wards. They were present in smaller numbers in B ward and only very slightly in E ward. Three nurses were enumerated in the census. These denoted only trained nurses. This number was exclusive of the nurses living in the Nurses Quarters on the A. E. Hospital premises.

5. *Census of Social Institutions and Activities.*—Table 5 sets out the information furnished by the census of social institutions in the city conducted simultaneously, as described previously, with the census of establishments.

A total of 585 social institutions were enumerated. Of the total institutions slightly less than one-third were temples. In an old religious town like Kolhapur, famous as a place of pilgrimage over some centuries, the presence of a large number of temples was to be expected. They were heavily concentrated in B ward. In the newly established E ward they were comparatively few. These together with mosques, Dargas, Maths, Jain Bastis and churches accounted for 40 per cent of the total institutions noted. Religious institutions thus constituted the largest single group. Next to temples in order of numerical strength came schools both primary and secondary. The latter numbered 10. Schools were to a certain extent concentrated in B ward. In the same ward there were 3 more places of learning, known as *pathshalas*, where religious education was given and priests were trained. These are included in the miscellaneous group in B ward. The number of music, tailoring, drawing and type writing classes in the city is interesting in so far as it throws light on other types of educational activities. *Talims* and *akhadas* constituted the next largest group. Our census noted 53 of them. According to an official list

TABLE 5—DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS  
BY WARDS.

	A	B	C	D	E	Total
Temples	35	63	22	46	12	178
Masjids and Dargas	2	9	9	7	3	30
Jain Bastis	—	3	4	5	2	14
Maths	1	1	1	1	—	4
Churches	—	—	1	1	1	3
Dharamshals	1	2	1	1	—	5
Schools (Primary & Secondary)	13	30	19	13	18	83
Colleges	—	1	—	—	2	3
Music Schools	1	4	1	4	—	10
Type-writing Classes	1	2	1	2	—	6
Drawing Classes	—	3	—	1	—	4
Tailoring Colleges	—	1	—	—	1	2
Students' Boardings	3	3	6	1	3	16
Community Organisations	1	3	7	2	2	15
Talims and Akhadas	17	15	11	9	1	53
Libraries	5	8	4	6	1	24
Public Dispensaries and Hospitals	—	—	5	2	4	11
Post Offices	—	—	—	1	3	4
Cinemas and Theatres	—	1	6	—	2	9
Government Offices	—	21	15	—	4	40
Police Chowkies	2	1	2	2	2	9
Octroi Stations	2	2	—	2	11	17
Clubs	—	3	2	2	3	10
Courts of Judicature	—	—	3	—	—	3
Technical Schools	—	—	2	—	—	2
Race betting shops	—	—	10	—	—	10
Miscellaneous	—	5	—	1	3	9
Total...	84	181	132	110	78	585

of *talims* and *akhadas* compiled at the end of 1946 there were 64 of them in the city. The discrepancy between the two is due partly to the establishment of 2 or 3 new *talims* in the period intervening between our census in July 1945 and December 1946 when the above list was compiled. Partly also it is due to the fact that some *talims* and *akhadas* noted by us had divided themselves into more than one unit in the intervening period for the convenience of receiving Government patronage and financial help. Only one *talim* was to be found in E ward. In other wards they were fairly evenly distributed with some visible concentration in A and B wards. Next came Government offices and they were heavily concentrated in B and C wards. Libraries were well distributed in all the wards except the E ward where there was only one. Students' Boarding Houses were almost all managed by and for different castes. Their membership was restricted to students of these castes. Though they were to be found in all wards quite a sizeable number of them was concentrated in C ward. Cinemas and theatres, including only one theatre for dramatic performances, were heavily concentrated in C ward. So also were the horse race betting shops. Of the 17 octroi stations 11 were in E ward. The miscellaneous group in B ward included 3 *pathshalas*, as noted above, one boarding for poor Hindu women and the State prison. A publicity organization in D ward is included in the miscellaneous. The three Government guest houses in E ward are noted under the same head in E ward.

This information together with that collected from other sources will be presented in the discussion on social life in the city in the volumes of the survey that will follow.

6. *Other sources of information.*—A prerequisite of a city survey is the occupational classification of the population without which no inquiries into the industries or trades of the city could be planned or carried out. Such information is not generally available in

India. The decennial Census gives an occupational classification but it is so defective and fraught with so many inaccuracies that it is unwise to use them as a basis for any investigation. We have commented upon these statistics at length in the Poona Report and have adduced sufficient evidence to substantiate the above conclusion.\* In regard to Kolhapur the same conclusion holds. Besides, the truncated Census of 1941 did not provide even these defective occupational statistics. We had, therefore, to begin our survey by organizing a census of establishments for gathering the basic information.

Though the census information was thus both lacking and unusable, information regarding the occupational classification of the population and the employment given by commercial and industrial establishments in the town in 1854 and 1926 respectively, was available. Graham's Statistical Report (1854) furnished a complete occupational classification of the population of the town at that time. This information had been gathered by taking an actual count. The tabulated statements given by Graham are reproduced in Table 6, both for information and for paying a tribute of acknowledgement from one social investigator to another almost across a century. Dr. Bal Krishna carried out a survey of the town in 1926 and the results of his investigation are contained in the monograph *The Commercial Survey of Kolhapur* published in 1928. Writing about the scope of the survey Dr. Bal Krishna writes in the Foreword: "The present inquiry was confined to mercantile and manufacturing establishments, both wholesale and retail, exclusive of household and hand industries carried on in private houses. Thus all those who are engaged in local business and have their shops in any street or lane within the Municipal limits of Kolhapur and Shahupuri, have given the returns.

\* Poona—A Socio-Economic Survey, Part I—Economic, 1945, pp. 97-99.

TABLE 6—CLASSES AND OCCUPATIONS OF THE CITIZENS OF KOLHAPUR IN 1852.

<i>Sirdars</i>	Nos.	Total.
Sirdars	10	
Mankurees	22	
Relations of His Highness the Raja	8	
		40
<i>1st Class Inamdars</i>		
Learned & other respectable Brahmins enjoying villages in Inam	16	16
<i>Petty Inamdars</i>		
Those who enjoy villages in Inam		18
Those who hold (small) Inams, Naikee, Wutuns, etc.		
Brahmins	300	
People of other castes	200	500
		512
Worshippers attached to Pagodas		172
Karkoons		610
Brahmins, Bhikahooks (beggars), Shastree, etc.		3,200
Sroffs		300
Cultivators		1,133
Gardeners		25
<i>Palace Establishment</i>		
Bhosias	150	
Domestics	200	
Married Women	200	
Sepoys	2,998	
Male Servants	785	
Female Servants	300	
		4,633
<i>Artificers, or Manual Labourers</i>		
Masons	90	
Bricklayers	80	
Carpenters	150	



Stone-Workers	42
Tile-makers	200
Sawyers	15
Those who make tin metallic utensils	15
Tailors	480
Goldsmiths	60
Shoe makers	100
Washermen	175
Cutlers	10
Potters	100
Cotton and wool-carders	5
Makers of leaf trenchers	20
Sifters of ashes & dust from goldsmiths' furnace, etc.	5
Polishers of tools & weapons	25
Wicker-work makers	15
Barbers	150
Brick-makers	10
Hewers of wood	50
Musical performers	10
Gunners	10
Rope-makers	25
Balbodh writers	25
Hindustanee writers	25
Canarese writers	25
Persian writers	25
Dyers	40
Tanners	40
Blacksmiths	40
Butchers	75

2,077

*Manufacturers*

Lime-makers	31
Charcoal-makers	25
Blanket-makers	110
Oilmen	100
Paper-makers	37
Silk fringe and tassel-makers	25
Saddlers	40
Carpet-makers	25
Glass-bangle-makers	90
Perfumers	50

Bamboo-work-makers	80
Coppersmiths	15
Hempen bag-makers	50
Ink-makers	5
Spinners of cotton thread	50
Those who parch grain	24
Confectioners	50
Cotton-tape makers	15
Cloth weavers	375
Liquor distillers	50

*Those who gain their Maintenance  
by other Occupations.*

Tom-tom beaters	70
Native Doctors	60
Native School Masters	25
Exorcisers	25
Riding-masters or rough-riders	15
Singers	25
Boatmen	25
Dancing girls	50
Inferior Dancing girls	25
Singers & dancers, who perform in public streets.	95
Bheasties	25
Public prostitutes	640

2,236

*Petty Traders.*

Green Grocers	100
Dealers in various articles	800
Itinerant traders	600
Retail dealers in grocery	200
Cloth Sellers	275
Boras, lantern-makers, etc.	25
Those who husk and clean Rice, etc.	250
Dealers in goats	50
Dealers in timber	60
Those who hire out horses	75
Those who hire out carts	100
Sellers of betelnuts, betel leaves, etc.	45
Dealers in brass and copper utensils	15

Grass-sellers	25	
Milkmen	25	
Brokers	25	
Snuff-sellers	5	
Opium vendors	5	
Bhang sellers	5	
Tobacco vendors	50	
		2,735

*Day Workmen*

Cooks, water-bearers, occasional servants & Brahmin attendants	200	
Day labourers, etc.	1,200	1,400
Servants, pages, etc.		3,812
Women and Children		20,286
Mangs and Ramosees		100
Total Population of the City of Kolhapur		43,387

(Continued on next page.)

**TOTOAL NUMBER OF SHOPS AND THE PEOPLE  
ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES IN KOLHAPUR IN 1852.**

Description	No. of Shops.	No. of People employed.
1 Shroffs	20	150
2 Banias (dealers in grain etc.)	104	159
3 Dealers in cloth	23	148
4 Tailors	38	167
5 Oilmen	41	86
6 Tambolees, or sellers of betel leaves	21	68
7 Kasars, or sellers of pots	10	54
8 Otarees, or casters of metallic vessels, etc.	1	2
9 Goldsmiths	75	175
10 Dealers in Fruits &c.	11	21
11 Dyers	8	82
12 Atars, or sellers of scented oil &c.	15	31
13 Bagwans or sellers of vegetables &c.	16	25
14 Momeens, (weavers of turbans and Shelas)	15	22
15 Butchers & liquor vendors	26	67
16 Jingurs	19	43
17 Kurujgurs (blacksmiths)	4	14
18 Dealers in sweetmeats	8	4
19 Munares, or Boras, Vendors of various sundry articles & Kasars	11	11
20 Putwekurees (makers of fringe netted work of silk &c.)	3	9
21 Blacksmiths of coarse articles (Gheesarees)	7	7
22 Curriers	9	35
23 Empty Shops	41	16
24 Thread dealers	1	1
25 Seekulgars (polishers of weapons)	10	17
26 Snuff-sellers	1	1
27 Copper smith, tinnerns	5	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>1,374</b>

"Such occupations as black-smithing, harness-making, tanning, tin-smithing, tailoring, basket-making, weaving, etc., as are being followed in any houses and those whose products are not meant for public sale, have been excluded. The number of such exclusions cannot be ascertained.

"We have also excluded (a) Itinerant hawkers like sellers of mineral waters, tea, fruits, vegetables, confectionery, etc., (b) temporary shops put up by gardeners to sell vegetables in the evening or on Sundays—the market day, (c) wheelbarrow shops set up in corners of streets to sell toys and articles of dress.

"The work of collecting information was begun in May, 1926. On account of the untrained clerical staff, the tabulation of about 2,400 entries on ten different items has taken a long time and there is a possibility of some mistakes remaining unnoticed. The work of filling the forms was done through voluntary agency."†

The information collected and presented in this survey is voluminous but the monograph is merely a collection of tables with the barest of comment. As a result the various definitions adopted for classification and enumeration, the reliability and limitations of the information gathered, etc., are not clear. A careful perusal of the survey raises many doubts at innumerable places and there is no way by which they can be resolved. All this does not detract from the high praise that is due to Dr. Bal Krishna for carrying out, probably the first urban survey in India in recent times. The above comments are only intended to show that if the various lacunae had not been there, the information gathered at that time could have been used much more effectively by us. A comparison of the structure of

† Dr. Bal Krishna, *op. cit.*, p. 1.

## WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL SHOPS IN KOLHAPUR IN 1926.

Serial No.	Kinds of establishments and shops.	Wholesale	Both Total		Employment
			Retail	Establishments	
			Wholesale		
1	Goldsmiths (manufacturers of ornaments)	17	139	29	285
2	Grocers	0	167	9	167
3	Tailors	1	147	4	182
4	Brick-layers & potters	1	45	82	128
5	Tea-shops	0	121	0	121
6	Grain & pulse dealers	5	81	14	100
7	Dealers in Pan, Bidl, tobacco	0	79	8	82
8	Cloth Merchants	0	73	7	80
9	Commission agents and exporters	36	5	33	74
10	Shroffs (dealers in gold and silver ornaments & jewels)	2	48	12	62
11	Sarhi-Manufacturing establishments	4	48	0	52
12	Hair-cutting saloons	..	..	..	48
18	Motor Services	..	..	..	45
14	Basket-makers	..	..	..	40
15	General Merchants & Stationers	0	33	4	87
16	Carpentary shops	1	31	3	35
17	Copper Smiths' shops	8	19	4	31
18	Fire-wood sellers	0	24	7	31
19	Tanneries	0	0	29	29
20	Manufacturers & sellers of aeriated water	0	29	0	29
21	Bamboo-workshops	0	27	1	28
22	Iron-smiths	0	25	1	26
23	Laundries	0	25	0	25
24	Shoe-makers' shops	0	24	1	25

25 Sweet-oil presses	5	17	3	34	60
26 Doctors' dispensaries	0	24	0	24	28
27 Turban and short dhoti factories	0	24	0	24	36
28 Mutton stalls	0	23	0	23	49
29 Hotels and Restaurants	0	..	0	21	57
30 Sweet-oil sellers	0	19	2	21	11
31 Dairies	0	21	0	21	0
32 Timber Merchants	2	7	10	19	131
33 Flour and rice mills	..	..	..	19	47
34 Sellers of Choli or Blouse	1	17	0	18	22
35 Ayurvedic dispensaries	0	18	0	18	24
36 Rug-loom factories	0	18	2	18	19
37 Confectioners	0	18	0	18	12
38 Sellers of glass bangles	2	16	0	18	5
39 Fruit and Vegetable stalls	0	16	1	17	15
40 Dealers in brass & copper utensils	0	16	0	16	19
41 Sarhi Shops	0	15	1	16	16
42 Shops of worship-materials & Haldi & Kunkum powders	0	16	0	16	0
43 Watch-repairers	0	15	0	15	12
44 Lime kilns	1	6	7	14	6
45 Printing presses	..	..	..	14	108
46 Country liquor shops	0	14	0	14	21
47 Cycle dealers and repairers	0	14	0	14	16
48 Furnaces of Parching rice	0	10	3	13	20
49 Tanners	0	13	0	13	8
50 Painters	0	11	1	12	6
51 Snuff sellers	0	7	5	12	34
52 Bakeries	0	12	..	12	9
53 Book-sellers and stationers	1	8	3	12	11
54 Chemists and druggists	2	7	2	11	1
55 Rock-oil dealers Ex.	0	11	0	11	9
56 Manufacturers of bronze articles	0	9	1	10	11
57 Cap-makers	0	9	0	9	11
58 Workers in silk and lace	..	..	..	9	18
59 Motor-repair works	0	7	1	8	13
60 Parched rice and gram sellers Ex.	0	8	0	8	8

61 Shops of leaf-plates	0	8	0	8	16
62 Dealers of motor accessories and Petrol supplies.	0	8	0	8	4
63 Stamp-vendors & petition writers	0	7	0	7	4
64 Tin-platers	1	2	4	7	2
65 Stone-workers	0	7	0	7	5
66 Coconut sellers Ex.	1	6	0	7	2
67 Dyers	0	6	1	7	17
68 Dealers of iron and steel goods Ex.	0	6	0	6	3
69 Manufacturers of native medicine	..	..	..	6	4
70 Photographers & dealers in photographic materials	0	6	0	6	8
71 Frame-makers	0	6	0	6	8
72 Manufacturers and repairers of musical instruments	0	5	0	5	2
73 Petrol shops Ex.	0	6	0	6	8
74 Perfume sellers Ex.	0	4	1	5	5
75 Sellers of opium and ganja	0	5	0	5	3
76 Charcoal depots Ex.	0	5	0	5	2
77 Shops of festoons and buntings	3	1	1	5	4
78 Cutlery-whetters	..	..	..	4	9
79 Dealers of Eggs. Ex.	0	1	3	4	8
80 Workshops for manufacturing & repairing tongas, carts etc.	0	4	0	4	9
81 Dealers of sheep hides	0	4	0	4	10
82 Foreign liquor shops	0	4	0	4	15
83 Fire-works manufactories	0	23	0	23	3
84 Yarn sellers	0	13	0	13	6
85 Tea agencies	0	6	..	6	6
86 Sewing machine agencies	3	0	0	3	125
87 Gas-light suppliers	..	..	..	3	29
88 Ground-nut crushing & oil pressing mills	..	..	..	3	26



89 Cinema Houses	0	0	4	4	7
90 Banks & Co-operative Credit Societies	0	2	0	2	1
91 Embroidery printers' shops	0	1	1	2	2
92 Glass-ware shops. Ex.	0	1	1	2	3
93 Paper merchants & stationers Ex.	0	2	0	2	3
94 Cutlery dealers, Ex.	0	2	0	2	1
95 Grass and hay dealers Ex.	0	2	0	2	2
96 Umbrella shops Ex.	0	2	0	2	2
97 Opticians Ex.	..	..	..	2	11
98 Boat-makers Ex.	0	2	0	2	2
99 Book-binders Ex.	0	0	2	2	0
100 Sellers of cotton seed and oil cakes etc.	0	4	0	4	6
101 Aluminium Utensils	0	1	0	1	1
102 Agency of sugarcane crushing machines	..	..	..	1	3
103 Electro-plating works etc.	0	1	0	1	1
104 Dealer of plants and flower seeds Ex.	0	1	0	1	1
105 Gram hullers	1	0	0	1	4
106 Film producing company	..	..	..	1	30
107 Ice factory	0	0	1	1	5
108 Cast-iron works.	0	0	1	1	12
109 Salt dealers Ex.	0	0	1	1	1
110 Motor Cars Co.	..	..	..	1	6
111 Sewing machine repairers	0	1	0	1	1
112 Auction stall Ex.	0	1	0	1	1
113 Newspaper agents. Ex.	..	..	..	2	2
114 Electric accessories. Ex.	0	1	0	1	3
115 Vulcanizing works. Ex.	0	1	0	1	3
116 Shoe-merchants. Ex.	0	1	0	1	1
117 Agricultural implements & manure shops Ex.	0	0	1	1	2
118 Shri Shahu Spinning & Weaving Mills					
119 Country liquor factory					
120 Electric Supply Co.					
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1808</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>2425</b>	<b>3778</b>

industry and trade as revealed by Dr. Bal Krishna's survey and as revealed by our census of establishments would have been a great help in evaluating and appraising the lines along which the city had developed during the period and these would have given a greater insight into the various factors affecting the growth of the town. This, however, could not be done. In Table 7 the information regarding industrial and commercial establishments in Dr. Bal Krishna's survey has been reproduced for easy reference.

## CHAPTER III.

### INDUSTRIES.

1. *Introduction.*—In this chapter we present the available information on the important industries in Kolhapur city. It is of two kinds, the historical information furnished by the reports of Major Graham (1854), Prof. Modak (1895), Dr. Bal Krishna (1928) and the Gazetteer (1886) and the information gathered by us in our detailed investigations into samples of industrial units. The aim is to put together and in perspective, all the information available in regard to particular industries, or groups of industries, so as to bring out the trends, if any, in industrial development in the city. As has already been remarked the historical information available is of varying quality and can be used for only very broad comparisons.

The detailed investigation we carried out was based on a sample survey of industrial units. An industry employing more than 50 persons was considered as convenient and suitable by us for detailed investigation. This rule was not, however, strictly adhered to in a few cases for various reasons.

For our detailed investigation we chose a sample of units from the total number of units in an industry as revealed by the census of establishments. In all cases the basis of sample selection was units and not the employment offered by them. In all cases, except four, a twenty per cent stratified sample was drawn. In some cases such as, brass and copper smiths, cap makers, etc., it was even larger. The sample was smaller, between 12 and 16 per cent, for mechanical workshops, motor repairers and lime kilns. Because of a large degree of similarity in the structure, etc., of establishments in them a smaller sample could do as

well in their case. In the case of bakeries the sample size was still smaller being only 11 per cent. This was in part due to the reluctance displayed by the bakery-owners in giving information to our investigators. Our efforts to cover more units came to naught. Care was taken to see that the units selected for inclusion in the sample were distributed relatively to their concentration in each ward of the city.

The work of investigation was carried out by the junior investigators of the Survey Office by means of questionnaires. The questionnaire was similar to the one used in the Poona and Sholapur surveys and sought to gather information regarding labour employed, methods of wage payment, equipment, capital investment, production, transportation charges, selling organization, raw materials, taxes paid, seasonality, etc. Each questionnaire was admitted by the Chief Investigator after careful scrutiny for accuracy and internal consistency. Usually one investigator was put in charge of one industry at a time and besides filling up the questionnaires he was also asked to gather all sorts of general information regarding that industry in the course of his investigation. Later he was asked to embody this in a note on the industry. These notes were found to be of considerable use in drafting the following notes on industries.

Our investigators recorded information that was given to them by the owners or managers of the various units included in the samples. They had no means, except some very indirect ones, of checking the information so given, particularly in regard to production, sales, etc. They had no access to account books, etc., in the case of concerns where these existed. In smaller units there was no tendency towards concealment of information but it was certainly displayed by bigger units. In the broad, however, our investigators may be said to have gathered fairly reliable information.

In the following, the industries have been treated in the same order in which they have been presented in

Table 1, except in the case of Patvekaris who have been treated immediately after the gold and silver industry as their craft was ancillary to that industry.

2. *Gold and Silver Industry.*—Workers in gold and silver appear to have been a very prominent class of artisans in the city since the middle of the 19th century. The total number of establishments of goldsmiths and shroffs in the city was put at 95 by Graham which made it the premier industry in Kolhapur.\* He observed further that Kolhapur was “not celebrated for peculiar eminence in any handicraft”, but that “gold, silver, copper and brass-work were executed with considerable neatness.”§ In the Gazetteer goldsmiths were noted under “moneychangers and makers of gold and silver ornaments” and their condition was described as follows:

“Except a set of tools a goldsmith requires no capital; the raw gold and silver are supplied by customers. On every rupee weight of the ornaments made, for silver works goldsmiths are paid 2/3 annas to 4 annas and for the best gold work and jewellery, as much as Rs. 4. In the city of Kolhapur some rich bankers employ goldsmiths on daily wages to make ornaments for sale.... Goldsmiths have fairly steady work all the year round. They work about eight hours a day. The women do not help the men, but boys when about twelve years old begin to learn the work. Goldsmiths are a well-to-do class. A first rate worker earns about Re. 1 a day or Rs. 360 a year, a middling worker 8-12 annas a day or Rs. 180-270 a year, and a poor worker 4 annas a day or Rs. 90. a year.”†

Prof. Modak's report of 1895 contained much the same account of this class of artisans as that given in the Gazetteer. The establishments of goldsmiths alone

\* Graham, op. cit., p. 119.

§ Ibid, p. 119.

† Gazetteer, p. 207.

were reported as numbering 96 in the city.<sup>‡</sup> The Report added that a large number of goldsmiths in Kolhapur town were in the service of some half a dozen capitalists who exported the silverware made by them. The workers usually accepted wage work and made articles to order only and not for sale in the market.

Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 reported that gold and silver smithy was "the only one big industry in the city with a total of 247 shops of jewellers and goldsmiths."<sup>\*\*</sup> A large proportion of the jewellers was reported as consisting of hundi-dealers and money changers. Of the total of 247 shops in the city 185 were returned as those of goldsmiths or manufacturers of gold and silver ornaments, while the remaining 62 were shown as belonging to shroffs or dealers in gold and silver ornaments and jewels.<sup>§</sup> A large number of goldsmiths and a few outworkers who were not enumerated in the survey accepted wage work from the local shroffs. Part of the business of filling of beads, etc., with lac was reported to be performed by female outworkers.

Goldsmiths were not a homogeneous social group. The industry was found to engage persons belonging to various castes and communities such as Sonars, Marathas, Brahmins, Jains, Moslems, Kshatriyas, Lohars, etc., though, of course, Sonars, the traditional caste of goldsmiths, constituted a fairly large majority amongst them. In spite of its local origin quite a significant proportion of persons engaged in this craft appeared to have come from outside. In the Commercial Survey of the city referred to above, the percentage of outsiders to the total number of shops in the city was

<sup>‡</sup> *Report on the Industrial Survey of the Kolhapur Territory*, Prof. B. P. Modak, 1895.

<sup>\*\*</sup> *The Commercial Survey of the Kolhapur City in 1926*, Dr. Bal Krishna, 1928, p. 1.

<sup>§</sup> *Ibid*, p. 4.

given as 34.† A large number of these outsiders came to the city from the Konkan and other neighbouring districts.

Goldsmiths have to this date, maintained their pre-eminence among the industries in the city. The industry divides itself broadly into six groups according to the nature of the work performed by each of them. There are, in the first place, the local shroffs or *sarafs* whose business is confined mainly to the sale of gold and silver ornaments. They have stocks of gold and silver and (some of them) a small quantity of pearls and precious stones, while the business of making various articles out of them is usually entrusted to a large body of local artisans. The remaining five groups make up amongst themselves the total number of artisans in the city referred to above. Amongst these, workers in gold and those in silver stand out as two distinct categories. Their work was mainly confined to making of ornaments and articles of gold and silver respectively. The third group specialises in the manufacture of gold and silver beads or "*goojarave*" which necessitates an amount of specialisation and skilled work. The fourth prepared and sold both to the local *sarafs* and to the general class of customers in the city, ornaments made from rolled gold and was relatively a "young" group in the industry; while the fifth and last group consisted of miscellaneous workers who made gold and silver ornaments, articles of various other metals like copper and brass and other miscellaneous things. With a few exceptions noted below all the workers accepted wage work from the *sarafs* who provided them with the required quantity of gold and silver and received finished goods made to order.

In our census of establishments the total number of establishments of goldsmiths and *sarafs* in the city was returned as 431. Together they engaged a total of 1,283 persons. The industry was concentrated in B,

† Ibid, p. 22.

C and D wards which contained 341 establishments. Of the total of 431 establishments, 104 were included in our sample, 21 of *sarafs* and 83 of artisans in the industry. Of the latter, 33 made only silver articles, 27 specialised in making a variety of gold ornaments, 8 made rolled gold ornaments, 5 manufactured only gold and silver beads or "*goorave*", while the remaining 13 were establishments doing miscellaneous work. Each of these classes of establishments have been described separately in the following:

(a) *Sarafs or dealers in gold and silver ornaments*—The *sarafs* were a body of persons who engaged in the sale of gold and silver ornaments and other articles of domestic use. Their business of money lending or dealings in hundis, etc., had been practically extinct at the time of our survey. The establishments included in our sample varied considerably in respect of the turnover of business and the value of the total stock on hand in each. They have accordingly been divided into two groups. The first group consists of 11 shops each having a total stock worth between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 8,000, while in the second group are included the remaining 10 shops with a total stock valued above Rs. 8,000 each. Of the 11 shops in the first group, 5 were owned by Marathas, 2 each by Oswals and Daivadnya Sonars and one each by a Shimpi and a Vaishya. Six shops had a business standing of 2 to 5 years each and 3 of 6 to 14 years each. Of the remaining 2 shops, one claimed a standing of over 36 years while the other was started only eight months previous to our survey. Six out of the 11 shops in this group were situated in the Gujari which is the chief emporium of gold and silverware in the city.

These shops dealt in gold and silver ornaments and articles of various descriptions, as for example, bangles, various types of bracelets, rings, strings of beads and many other types of neck-wear, silver frames, glasses and bowls, gold and silver buttons, water



vessels, trays, etc. The business of manufacturing these articles was assigned to the local artisans who became attached to each shop. They were provided by the *sarafs* with the requisite quantity of gold and silver. No deposit was demanded from them. The practice of giving out work to the local artisans was prevalent to a very great extent in this industry. Two shops in our sample purchased a part of their ware from some other *sarafs* in the city and depended on the artisans for a very small quantity of work in gold and silver. The initial investment in 6 shops in the group varied from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 each, while it amounted to Rs. 8,000 each in the case of four shops. In the remaining shop it was put at Rs. 25,000. The monthly turnover of business in five shops varied between Rs. 350 and Rs. 550 each, while it was between Rs. 600 and Rs. 1,050 each in the other five shops. In the remaining shop it amounted to Rs. 1,950. The total stock on hand in the case of five shops was valued at between Rs. 900 and Rs. 2,500 each, while it was worth between Rs. 6,500 and Rs. 8,500 each in the remaining 6 shops. In all the shops in this group a total of 28 persons were engaged, 19 owners, 5 clerks and 4 servants. The monthly salary of 4 clerks varied between Rs. 30 to Rs. 42 each, while the remaining clerk received a monthly salary of Rs. 15. The remuneration of three servants varied between Rs. 18 and Rs. 26 each per month, while the remaining servant was paid Rs. 2 per month and was in addition provided with free boarding. The hours of work usually varied from 7 to 12 per day. They were 6 per day in the case of only one shop. The monthly expenses on account of rent and lighting varied from Rs. 11 to Rs. 21 each in the case of 7 shops. They were put at Rs. 29, Rs. 32, Rs. 52 and Rs. 54 per month respectively in the remaining four shops.

Of the 10 shops in the second group 6 were owned by Daivadnya Sonars, 2 by Jains and one each by a Maratha and an Otari. Four shops had a business standing of 1 to 9 years each, 3 of 22 to 33 years each,

while the remaining 3 shops were in business for a period varying from 37 to 44 years each. More than half the number of shops in this group had thus been established in the business for more than 20 years.

The initial investment in 3 shops in this group varied from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 each, in 4 from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 10,000 each and in the remaining three from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 each. The monthly turnover of business in 4 shops varied between Rs. 700 and Rs. 1,600 each, while it varied from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 each in the case of 5 others. In the remaining shop it amounted to Rs. 20,000. The total stock on hand in two shops was worth between Rs. 11,000 and Rs. 16,000 each and between Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 26,000 each in the case of 6 shops. In the remaining two shops it was valued at Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 200,000 respectively. These shops engaged in all a total of 34 persons. Of these 14 were owners, 10 clerks and 10 servants. The monthly salary of 6 servants varied from Rs. 17 to Rs. 25 each, and of 3 others from Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 each. The remaining servant was paid Rs. 12-8-0 per month with free meals. Of the 10 clerks, 4 received monthly salaries varying between Rs. 18 to Rs. 31 each, 5 between Rs. 32 and Rs. 45 each, while the monthly salary of the remaining clerk was Rs. 60. The total monthly expenses on account of rent, lighting, etc., varied from Rs. 26 to Rs. 37 each in the case of 5 shops and amounted to Rs. 38 and Rs. 45 respectively in the case of two others. In one shop they were put at Rs. 8. The premises of the remaining two establishments were owned by their proprietors and no rent had to be paid. They, however, paid Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 4-0-0 per month respectively towards lighting charges. Sales usually mounted up in summer which was the season of marriages.

(b) *Workers in Gold*—There were 27 establishments in our sample of workers of this category employing a total of 72 persons. Of these 11 were in C ward, 8 in B ward and 4 each in A and D wards.

Sonars, the traditional caste of goldsmiths, owned 22 of these establishments. Of the remaining, 3 were owned by Marathas, one by a Shimpi and another by a person of the barber caste. Of the 27 establishments in the sample 8 were one-man concerns, 6 two-men concerns, 9 three-men concerns and the remaining engaged 4, 5, 7 and 9 persons each. The artisans included in this group manufactured a variety of gold articles and ornaments, such as gold chains, bangles, rings, string of beads, ear-rings, etc. Formerly the workers in this group used to perform a large amount of inlaying of precious stones in gold. However, owing to the increasing availability of perforated stones in recent times than before this work had ceased to be important. Because of the changing tastes and fashions engraving work, bangles and necklaces demanding skilled work had taken the place of old types of bangles and neck-wears of simpler designs.

The average workshop of these artisans was a small affair covering an area of from 2 to 3 *khans*. Two establishments in the sample paid a rent of Rs. 3 each while one paid as low a rent as Rs. 2 per month. On the higher side the rents soared up to anything between Rs. 22 to Rs. 25 depending upon the location of the establishment. The equipment of these establishments consisted mainly of an anvil, hammers, bellows, pincers, pots and crucibles, moulds and nails and other tools for ornamental work. The bulk of the artisans included in our sample put the cost of the minimum of such equipment at between Rs. 30 and Rs. 35. A larger amount of investment usually indicated the existence of more than one set of such tools. Our sample included two establishments having each a dye-press which constituted the only mechanical type of equipment in this group. One establishment in the sample did the work of filling gold beads with lac and gave the total cost of its equipment at Rs. 7 only.

There were only 6 establishments in the sample where paid artisans were employed. They included

both skilled workers and persons doing other types of work. In the rest of the establishments the work was usually carried on by adult male members of the family who had acquired the necessary skill. The monthly salary of the skilled workers varied between Rs. 30 and Rs. 45. It was as much as Rs. 80 in the case of one artisan. The unskilled workers were paid a monthly salary of between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 each. The overwhelming majority of workers in this group was male. In our sample, however, one female worker was noted who was engaged in the work of filling gold beads with lac. The sample recorded 8 cases of apprentices of whom 5 were paid a monthly salary varying between Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 each. The remaining three were not paid for their work but were provided with free meals and clothes. We were informed that proprietors were usually reluctant to train these apprentices in a short time for fear of the latter leaving them after acquiring the requisite skill and setting up their own independent establishments.

The bulk of the establishments in this group accepted wage work from the local *sarafs*. Our sample revealed three cases wherein, besides carrying out the work entrusted to them by the *sarafs*, the artisans accepted a few orders from the neighbouring towns and villages. The raw material in such cases was either provided by customers or had to be purchased by the artisans themselves from any of the *sarafs* in the city.

The demand for the work of these artisans was usually concentrated in the period from October to June. Business was universally dull in the rainy season but looked up by Diwali and was quite brisk in summer which was the main marriage season. The average annual earnings from wage work in an establishment usually varied between Rs. 700 and Rs. 1,200. Our sample recorded one establishment in which they were as low as Rs. 130.

(c) *Workers in Silver*—Our sample consisted of 38

establishments of workers in silver engaging a total of 86 persons. Of these 10 were in D ward, 9 in C ward, 7 in B ward, 5 in A ward and 2 in E ward. Nine of them were one-man concerns, 8 two-men concerns, 3 three-men concerns, 3 four-men concerns, 4 five-men concerns, one six-men concern and 2 seven-men concerns. In our sample 14 establishments belonged to Marathas, 7 to Sonars 5 to Arya Kshatriyas, 2 each to Otaris and Panchal Brahmins and one each to a Jain, a Shimpi and a Mohommedan. The silversmiths in the city prepared various ornaments and articles. The bulk of the demand for their products came from the mofussils and was in consequence restricted mainly to simpler types of utensils and ornaments. The workers in this group manufactured the following articles: Ornamental vessels, plates, spoons, bangles, different types of neckwear, ornaments, etc. As in the case of workers in gold almost all the artisans included in this group accepted wage work from the *sarafs* in the city who made over to them the required quantity of silver and received finished goods made to order.\* We, however, noted three cases in our sample wherein the workers, while receiving orders from the *sarafs*, had to purchase silver on cash. We noted another establishment where the proprietor did not at all deal with any of the local *sarafs* but sold his goods direct to the customers from outside the city. These cases have, however, to be reckoned as being exceptional.

We were informed of a peculiar system that prevailed in Kolhapur in the past in the manufacturing of silver girdles worn by men. The *sarafs* in Kolhapur city distributed silver thread, by twisting which these girdles were made, to cowherds in some parts of Kolhapur state. These cowherds while tending cattle twisted these threads, made girdles out of them and returned them to the *sarafs*. The wages paid for this work were very low as cowherds who practised this craft treated it as a subsidiary occupation. In recent times the demand for girdles of this kind had languished considerably because of a change in tastes and fashions and with it also this peculiar system.

The average establishment and its equipment in this group did not differ from that in the case of workers in gold. Very few shops included in the sample had independent premises for their business, which was usually carried on in the outer portion of the artisan's tenement. The average area of an establishment varied between 1 and 3 *khans*, the average rental between Rs. 5 and Rs. 10. We noted one establishment in the sample having an area of 9 *khans*. The sample also included another one which used power driven machinery. The latter consisted of a lathe, a spray and drilling machine for pressing silver sheets from which to prepare the plainer types of vessels. The total cost of the equipment in this establishment was put at Rs. 16,500/-.

Of the 33 establishments in the sample 9 employed a total of 22 paid artisans. Usually, however, the proprietors employed their own relatives as assistants who shared the total net earnings with the proprietor on an agreed basis. The salaries of skilled labour did not much differ from those of workers doing a simpler and humble type of work. Curiously enough, among the establishment included in the sample, the maximum salary received for unskilled work exceeded the corresponding figure for skilled labour. The salaries in both cases varied between Rs. 10 and Rs. 40. The sample noted only one establishment run by a female worker assisted by her son who was 11 years old. We noted seven cases of apprentices who were entrusted mostly with menial work and were only infrequently assigned a responsible job. Those who were not paid for their work were provided with free meals and clothes. The bulk of the work in these establishments was carried on by adult male artisans. There were very few cases of boys being employed.

The average annual earnings from wage-work usually varied between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500. They were as low as Rs. 100 in the case of one establishment and as high as Rs. 5,040 in the case of another.

Our sample noted a very large proportion of workers who were indebted to the extent of from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 each. This proportion was very much less in the case of workers in gold. The initial investment in these shops varied on an average from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300. It was as much as Rs. 10,000 in one shop which employed power-driven machinery as noted above. The average business standing of these workers varied between 15 and 25 years. Some of the workers noted in the sample had taken very recently to this vocation, a few were formerly working as apprentices in some of the older establishments in the city, while in the case of some the vocation was hereditary and consequently of very long standing.

(d) *Gold and Silver-bead Makers*—This group of workers calls for separate treatment in view of the elaborate and specialised process of work and labour, involved in making gold and silver beads. Our sample consisted of five establishments, two in B ward and three in C ward, engaging a total of 37 persons. Three were owned by Marathas, one by a Sonar and the remaining by a Mohammedan. The equipment required in their manufacture did not, however, differ from that employed generally by goldsmiths.

The metal, either gold or silver, is first pressed into plain thin sheets which are then cut into small square pieces. These are then cast into tiny moulds to receive semi-circular cap-like shapes. On an average over 500 such caps are produced in an hour, the numbers usually varying with the size of the cap and the efficiency of work. These caps are then properly sorted into suitable pairs which are fitted over each other and fashioned into tiny balls. They are then covered with borax powder and are, after some time, taken into a small air-tight chamber capable of accommodating a couple of persons only. There they are gently heated over the steady flame of an oil lamp and the two caps are joined to one another producing

a rounded bead. The work inside these chambers is far from pleasant. There is no access to fresh air in the chamber because the flame of the lamp has to remain steady for the work. These conditions affect the health and efficiency of workers who have to work there. They were reported to be liable to fall a prey to various diseases of the lung like tuberculosis, etc. Most of the workers, it was reported, usually imbibed wine to relieve the monotony of work and the strain that it involved. The beads thus prepared do not all have a uniform shape and size. Some of them often lacked good appearance and have, therefore to be processed again. On an average between 30 to 40 beads from among 100 were required to be discarded. The beads were then pierced by means of a needle and through the aperture formed, lac was filled in the hollow beads. This work is performed by a different set of people. They were then polished by dipping them into some acidic solution.\*

Our sample noted a fairly large number of paid artisans employed in these establishments. The pro-

- \* In the process of polishing the beads by dipping in some acidic solution small quantities of gold were dissolved in the solution. We were informed that this solution formerly, used to be thrown away by the workers in the line. Later on some clever worker's curiosity was aroused by the yellow coating that developed on the stoneflooring of the wash-room where he used to pour away the solution day after day. This led to the discovery that the solution contained gold and that it could be recovered. This had a tremendous significance for the workers who specialised in the line. Charges for polishing fell immediately because the workers discovered that the gold that could be reclaimed from the solution used for the purpose was worth a sizeable amount and was at times worth more than they could get by way of charges for polishing. The charges for polishing were, therefore, very low. They were lower for beads made of alloyed gold as more of it was dissolved in the polishing process than in the case of beads made of pure gold.



cess of heating of beads inside the chamber demanded considerable skill and stamina which necessitated a higher rate of remuneration being paid to the artisans who performed this type of work. They usually worked on a contract, the rate of payment varying between Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 per 1,000 beads. A skilled worker turned out from 100 to 200 beads per hour. The business of fitting the circular caps over each other by joining also demanded a certain amount of skill. This work was paid at the rate of between Rs. 10 and Re. 1 per 1,000 beads. A skilled worker could join and make from 150 to 200 beads in an hour. The manufacturing of gold or silver caps from the sheets was a relatively simpler task and the artisans who performed this work were paid at between annas two and annas five per tola of gold or silver. Between 50 to 2,000 beads varying according to their size can be made out of one tola of gold and between 100 to 500 beads from one tola of silver. A skilled worker can usually process 2 tolas during an hour.

Though a large bulk of the artisans in this group accepted wage work from the local *sarafs* the practice also prevailed of purchasing raw gold and silver on their own and exchanging the finished goods for an equivalent quantity of the metal plus wages, etc.

The artisans usually had independent premises for their business. The average area of the establishment varied from 3 to 5 *khans*, the average rental from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per month. The annual earnings from wage work generally varied between Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000. No female labour was employed. The sample noted only one shop employing an apprentice who was paid Rs. 8 per month.

(e) *Rolled Gold Ornament Makers*.—Workers engaged in the manufacture of ornaments of rolled gold, a compound of copper and brass, which is electroplated with silver or gold, were relatively few in number and probably constituted a comparatively

"young" group of artisans in the gold and silver industry. Of the eight establishments included in our sample, three were in C ward, two each in A and B wards and one in D ward and they together engaged a total of 13 persons. Four establishments were owned by Sonars, two by Marathas and one each by a Panchal Brahmin and a Jain. The establishment owned by the Jain did only electroplating work and had a business standing of 24 years. Another establishment in the sample owned by a Sonar also undertook work in gold and silver along with that of rolled-gold and was in consequence a mixed type of establishment. Of the remaining six establishments, five had a business standing of between two and eleven years. The workers usually worked on their own, purchasing the required amount of copper and brass on cash and disposing of the manufactured goods at various shops in the city including those of *sarafs*, as well as outside. The latter, before selling these articles to the customers, usually got them electroplated with gold or silver. A few shops in this group possessed electroplating apparatus of their own with which they plated their ware before selling.

Rolled gold ornaments were much cheaper than genuine silver articles, even when plated with gold. Our sample revealed that a pair of rolled-gold bangles not plated usually sold at between Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 1-12-0, a necklace at between Rs. 3 and Rs. 3-8-0 and a pair of ear-rings at annas four to annas five. The electroplating charges for a pair of bangles varied between annas 8 and Re. 1 for a necklace between annas 2/6 and annas 4 per string and were about the same for a pair of ear-rings.

These establishments rarely employed any paid artisans. The sample noted only one establishment where a boy of 13 was apprenticed and was provided with free meals and clothes. The annual turnover of business in these establishments varied between Rs. 600 and Rs. 1,000 each. The condition of workers

in this class was, on the whole far from satisfactory. Rolled gold articles, in spite of their cheapness, seldom attracted more than a small proportion of customers from the city and outside. The latter appear to have a pathological distaste for rolled gold. Customers readily preferred a genuine article to an imitation if they could help it.

(f) *Miscellaneous Workers*.—Our sample in this group consisted of ten establishments engaging a total of 32 persons. Five establishments were owned by Sonars, two by Marathas and one each by a Panchal Brahmin, a Jain and a Lingayat. This class of artisans performed all types of work enumerated in the case of the four categories of workers mentioned above, and also made other sundry things like brass and copper buckles, stamps, silver and gold locket, bangles, buttons and so forth. Our sample noted one establishment where some amount of dye-work, as also drilling gold and silver into thin wires and pressing them into plain sheets, were carried out with the help of pressing and drilling machines using electric power. We also noted another establishment which merely melted and refined gold and silver. Besides all the equipment usually to be found in a goldsmith's shop, some of the establishments in this group also used hand-drills, gravers and battery cells in making brass and copper stamps and buckles. The artisans doing an humble type of work like the manufacture of buckles and stamps, usually purchased the requisite amount of raw material on cash and sold the finished goods direct to the stationers and general merchants in the city and outside. The bulk of the work in the precious metals was received from the local *sarafs* and was carried out to order. In a few cases, however, gold and silver were received along with orders from customers in the city and from outside.

The initial investment in the aforesaid establishment employing electric power was Rs. 7,000, the

total monthly expenses on electrical power consumed usually amounting to Rs. 50. In the rest of the shops included in our sample the initial investment was modest, varying between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300. The gold and silver refineries had to use coal and various acids which comprised additional items of cost in their case. Apprentices, very rarely to be found employed in this group of establishments, were generally provided with free meals and clothes but were seldom paid any salary. The market for articles like stamps, buckles and cheap ordinary trinkets was fairly steady all the year round. Production of more precious ornaments increased from Divali onwards and reached its maximum towards May.

3. *Patwekaris*.—Graham mentioned 3 shops of "Putwekarees (makers of fringe netted work of silk, etc.)" engaging a total of 9 persons.† They were not, however, mentioned by the Gazetteer as well as by Prof. Modak's survey of 1895. Dr. Bal Krishna's Commercial Survey of 1926 noted 9 shops of workers in silk and lace, 5 owned by Muhommedans and 4 by "Patwegars"‡ with a total of 18 'employees' in them.§ According to our census of establishments there were 25 establishments of Patwekaris and 31 people were engaged in them. Of these 17 were in C ward, 6 in B ward and 2 in D ward. Our sample consisted of 5 of them, 3 from the C ward and 2 from the D ward. Four of these establishments were owned by Mohammedans and the remaining by a Maratha. While the former four had separate establishments of their own, the latter plied his trade in a small space allotted to him in front of a goldsmith's shop. Two persons, including the owner, worked in each of the first four concerns. In the remaining the owner worked alone. All the owners were skilled workers

† Graham, op. cit., p. 119.

‡ Dr. Bal Krishna op. cit., p. 9.

§ Ibid, p. 48.

and members of the family helped when need arose. The business was hereditary in the case of all the establishments owned by Mohammedans.

This was a craft ancillary to that of the goldsmith. Patwekaries were mainly engaged in the work of stringing silver, gold and pearl ornaments. They also made thread or string objects like "*gondas*" for instance, but this was essentially a subsidiary line for them.

The equipment necessary was a stone slab, pairs of scissors, needles, etc. and the cost of the equipment did not exceed Rs. 5 each in the establishments in the sample. The materials required were cotton and silk yarn, gold and silver thread, etc. In two concerns in the sample goods worth between Rs. 320 and Rs. 400 each were annually consumed and goods worth between Rs. 150 and Rs. 200 each in two others. In the one-man concern goods worth about Rs. 75 were consumed annually. One concern also traded in yarn, and during the preceding year had sold yarn worth between Rs. 300 and Rs. 400. The earnings in these concerns mainly consisted of payments received at fixed rates for work done.

The average monthly income in the four two-men concerns in the sample varied between Rs. 40 and Rs. 50. In the one man-concern it was Rs. 20.

The custom was mainly confined to the city but a small proportion of the business was done for people from the surrounding villages. The rainy season was the slack season. In the summer, which is the popular marriage season, business was brisk.

4 *Copper Smiths*.—Major Graham's Report recorded 15 copper-smiths and as many sellers of copper and brass utensils in Kolhapur.\* In 1883-84 the Gazetteer recorded: "Coppersmiths or Tambats and Kasars of

\* Graham, op. cit., p. 117-8.

whom there are about seventy families found in a few large towns..”\*\* “At Kolhapur the metal dealers bring copper and brass sheets from Poona and Satara and occasionally from Sangli and sell them to the local smiths at 10½d. to 1s. (7-8 annas) a pound. Of these raw sheets coppersmiths make water jars, mugs, and cooking vessels and sell copper vessels at 1s. 3¼d. (10½ annas) and brass vessels at 1s. 2¼d. (annas 9½) per pound.... Owing to large imports of readymade vessels from Nasik, Poona, Rajapur, Satara, Shahapur, Shirala and Terdal, the craft is not prosperous.”§ Prof. Modak confirms this observation in his Industrial Report for the year 1895. He writes: “So far as the manufacture of cooking and drinking pots is concerned, it can safely be asserted that the industry does not exist in the territory.”‡ “Coppersmiths, who number only 28 in the whole territory do not aspire beyond repairing worn-out pots and turning them new. All the copper and brass utensils for cooking and drinking required over this extensive territory and valued at some lacs of rupees, are imported from Rajapur, Poona, Satara, Shahapur and Terdal. Last year their import in the town of Kolhapur alone was worth about Rs. 40,000. Though this industry does not require a very high order of skill, Kasars or the professional makers of these pots have given up their hereditary trade and are now content with importing and selling them. Lately two or three of the class have started shops in the city (Kolhapur) where they make ghagars and tapelees...”\* Dr. Bal Krishna’s survey in 1926 recorded 31 coppersmiths’ shops with 71 ‘employees’ and 16 establishments of dealers in brass and copper utensils with 19 ‘employees’. Of the 31 coppersmiths’ shops 22 had been started during 1921-6 and only one

\*\* In Kolhapur State.

§ Gazetteer, p. 207.

‡ Kolhapur State.

\* *Report on the Industrial Survey of Kolhapur Territory, 1895*, pp. 62-3.

of the remaining was described as a hereditary concern. So also 18 of the 16 establishments of dealers in brass and copper utensils had been started during 1921-6 and only one of the remaining 3 was a hereditary concern.

At the time of our census of establishments there were 29 establishments of workers in brass and copper employing a total of 73 persons. Of these 14 were in D ward, 9 in A ward and 2 each in B and C wards. Our sample consisted of 8 of these establishments, 4 in the C ward and two each in A and D wards. Three establishments were owned by Kasars, another three by Tambats, one by a Rajput and one by an Otari. All the concerns manufactured various utensils, from brass and copper sheets and repaired old vessels. One concern, owned by a Tambat, was exclusively engaged in melting and refining brass and copper. All of them, however, worked as outworkers and the brass and copper sheets were supplied by the customers or by sellers of brass and copper utensils.

A total of 27 persons were engaged in the 8 establishments in the sample. Of these 10 were owners who were skilled workmen and who worked in the concerns. Of the remaining, 14 were skilled workers, 2 unskilled workers and one boy. Of the 14 skilled workers 5 were Kasars, 5 Marathas, a Tambat and a Mohammedan each and 2, who were merely described as Hindus. Two skilled workers were employed only seasonally. Most of the skilled workers were paid at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per day. In two cases only were the workers paid a monthly salary of Rs. 25 each. The 2 seasonally employed skilled workers were paid at the rate of Re. 1 per day. The two unskilled labourers employed were paid a daily wage of annas 12 and of annas 10 respectively. The boy, seasonally engaged, was an apprentice and was paid nothing.

The equipment used consisted of bellows, hammers,

scissors, etc. One or several sets of the equipment were used. The cost of equipment in two establishments was around Rs. 85 each, around Rs. 150 each in two others and was Rs. 216, Rs.300 Rs. 552 and Rs. 605 respectively in the remaining establishments. The annual repairing and maintenance charges varied from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50 according to the quantum of equipment in various concerns. The concern which refined brass and copper also required crucibles in its outfit.

The main raw material required was brass and copper sheets. As noted already, this was supplied by the customers and no information regarding the total quantity so supplied was available. The other raw materials required were tin, sulphuric acid, borax, salammoniac, tamarind and coal. Of these the most important were coal and tin. The annual expenditure on raw materials, excluding brass and copper sheets, in 2 establishments was around Rs. 120 each and between Rs. 425 and Rs. 600 each in 3 others. It was Rs. 250, Rs. 779 and Rs. 1,037 respectively in the three remaining establishments in the sample.

As the establishments worked to order, the volume of production was not controlled by them. Neither did they keep any record of the total work turned out. We could not get any information on that point. The proprietors worked on piece rates and charged Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 per vessel of the average size, like the *ghagar* or *handa*. For smaller vessels lower rates were charged. To the total takings from this work must be also added the takings on repair work done by the establishments.

Business was slack during the rains. The busy season lasted from December to May.

5. *Iron Works*.—In Graham's Report blacksmith's were noted separately from the cutlers and



polishers of tools and weapons and their total strength in the town was put at 40.† The equipment in a black-smith's establishment usually consisted of tongs, hammers, ghan, anvil, a pair of bellows, files, poker, chisels, etc. and their total cost was put at Rs. 23-1-0.§

According to the Gazetteer there were in all 940 families of Lohars and Ghisadis in the whole of the Kolhapur territory. As regards their trade the Gazetteer observed: "At Kolhapur Jain, Bohara and other Musalman dealers bring bars and sheets of iron from Bombay by Chiplum and sell them to local Lohars and Ghisadis. The chief iron articles made are spoons, hatchet, sickles, and sugar-pans or Kahils, which fetch 1¼d. to 2½d. (5/6-1¾as.) the pound. Steel is sold at 4½d. (3 annas) the pound."‡

Dr. Bal Krishna's Commercial Survey in 1926 returned 26 establishments of iron-smiths in the city, engaging a total of 17 'employees'. The report further mentioned that some of the establishments did carpentry.\* According to our census of establishments there were in all 25 iron workshops in the city and a total of 65 workers were engaged in them. The term "iron workshops" covered turning and moulding concerns, iron-smiths, etc. Of the total of 25 concerns, 13 were located in C ward, 5 each in A and D wards and 2 in E ward. Ten were one-man concerns, 11 employed from 2 to 3 workers each, while in the remaining concerns over ten workers were engaged. Our sample comprised 9 of the concerns, 7 from C ward and one each from A and D wards. Of these 6 were owned by Ghisadis and one each by a Maratha, a Sutar and a Mohammedan.

The main work done in these concerns was that of manufacturing and repairing iron tools, etc. like

† Graham, pp. 116-117.

§ Graham, op. cit., p. 258.

‡ Gazetteer, p. 208.

\* Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., p. 4.

knives, sickles, scythes, horse shoes, etc. They also repaired agricultural implements like plough shares, etc. One concern in the sample, the one owned by a Mohammedan, made iron jars, watering pots, bath tubs, etc.

The mechanical equipment in these concerns consisted of pairs of bellows, hammers, tongs, *ghans*, anvils, etc. The concern belonging to a Mohammedan besides employing the above implements, used a 'gilling' and a bordering machine. The total cost of the equipment in this concern amounted to Rs. 395, the yearly replacement and repair charges varying between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. The total cost of equipment in four of the remaining concerns in the sample ranged between Rs. 70 and Rs. 100, in 3 others from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40, while in the remaining it amounted to Rs. 62. The annual replacement and repair charges in them varied between Rs. 3 and Rs. 7 each.

With the exception of the concern owned by the Mohammedan, all the establishments in the sample were hereditary concerns. No outside help was engaged in any of these concerns. The proprietors either worked alone, or were assisted by their family members, mostly by their wives. In one concern in the sample the bulk of the work was carried out by the wife of the proprietor, the latter being employed somewhere else.

The total takings comprised charges for repairs and proceeds from the sale of a small quantity of finished goods. The former usually bulked larger. In 6 concerns in the sample the annual takings ranged between Rs. 600 and Rs. 1,000 each, while in 2 others they amounted approximately to Rs. 200 each. The total annual takings in the concern owned by the Mohammedan were put at Rs. 2,200 of which Rs. 2,000 were from the sales of pots and pans and the rest from repair work.

The total initial investment in these concerns was very modest, ranging between Rs. 40 and Rs. 100 in each of them. Only in the concern owned by the Mohammedan did it amount to Rs. 500.

6. *Mechanical Workshops.*—None of the older surveys mentioned mechanical workshops, though Dr. Bal Krishna's survey records motor repairers' establishments. According to our census of establishments, there were in all 16 mechanical workshops in the city and a total of 94 persons were engaged in them. Of these 8 were in C ward, 5 in E ward and 3 in D ward.

Of the total of 16 concerns, 3 were one-man concerns, 5 employed from 2 to 3 workers each, 4 from 4 to 6 workers each, 3 from 7 to 10 each, while the remaining concern employed more than 10 workers. Of these 2 were included in the sample, both of them from C ward. One of these used an oil engine while the other one used electrical energy. The former was owned by a Panchal Brahmin and the latter by a Brahmin.

The principal work carried out in these establishments was that of repairing various machines like oil engines, projectors, etc. of cleaning and fitting the spare parts of cycles and automobiles and in some of plating these spare parts.

The owners of both concerns included in the sample worked in them. Besides them 8 workers were engaged by the two concerns. Of these 2 were temporary. Two of the total permanent workers, besides the proprietors, were classed as skilled and the rest as unskilled. Of the permanent workers one was a clerk and was classified as skilled. He worked only once a week and was paid an annual salary of Rs. 75. The remaining skilled worker was paid a monthly salary of Rs. 30. The monthly salary of the permanent unskilled workers ranged between Rs. 20 and Rs. 25.

The two temporary workers, who did skilled work, were paid daily wages of Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 respectively.

The mechanical equipment consisted of lathes, drilling machines, oil engines, electric motor, calipers, spanners, and other sundry tools employed in repair work. The cost of the total equipment in one of the two concerns in the sample amounted to Rs. 6,565 while in the other it came to Rs. 4,775. The annual repair and replacement charges were between Rs. 500 and Rs. 600 in the first concern and about Rs. 100 in the latter. Smaller tools were usually replaced twice or three times a month. The raw materials used in these concerns consisted of kerosene, crude oil, mobil-oil, gun metal, white metal, steel, brass, aluminium, cement, silver, nickel solution, etc. The purchases were usually made from the local dealers. The total cost of the raw materials purchased by the two concerns in the sample during the year prior to our survey was Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,130 respectively. The total annual takings were Rs. 5,250 and Rs. 3,500 respectively. The market for their services was spread over the whole of the Kolhapur State. The initial investment in the two concerns was put at Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively. Electric power was supplied to one of the concerns at the rate of annas 2½ per unit.

7 *Motor Repairing Workshops.*—Dr. Bal Krishna's Commercial Survey in 1926 noted 9 motor-repair works engaging 13 'employees'. Of these 3 were owned by Marathas, one by a Brahmin and the others by persons belonging to some other castes.\*

According to our census of establishment there were 23 motor repairing workshops in the town and a total of 145 persons were employed in them. Of these 19 were in C ward, one each in E and D wards and 2 in A ward.† Our sample consisted of 3 estab-

\* Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., 1928, pp. 12.

† Besides these there were 6 vulcanizing concerns employing 11 persons, and 2 establishments of motor body builders employing 15 persons.

lishments, 2 in C ward and one in E ward. The last one had been started in 1925 and was owned by a Christian. One of the remaining was owned by a Maratha and had been started in 1938, the remaining being owned by a Mohammedan and started in 1942. All the concerns had some built up area and a larger open area. The annual rent in two cases came to Rs. 300 each and to Rs. 564 in that of the third.

All the workshops in the sample did the work of repairing motor engines, as well as that of rehauling, oiling, etc. One workshop in the sample also manufactured spare parts to order or when required.

A total of 32 persons was employed in the 3 workshops in the sample. In two of them the owners were the managers as well as skilled workers. In the third the brother of the owner acted as manager, the owner not working. In all there were, excluding the 2 working owners, 13 skilled workers, 7 of whom were Marathas, 5 Mohammedans and one Christian. They were paid monthly salaries ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50. Only in one case was the monthly salary given as Rs. 125; presumably the worker did some specially skilled job. Four unskilled workers were employed, all in one workshop, 2 of whom were Christians and 2 Mohammedans, and they were paid a monthly salary of Rs. 15 each. The same workshop employed a peon, a Mohammedan, on a monthly salary of Rs. 20 and a Maratha watchman with a monthly salary of Rs. 15. Another concern employed a Mohammedan errand boy on a monthly salary of Rs. 5. In all 6 apprentices were employed. Three were Christians, the others being a Mohammedan, a Maratha and a Harijan. The three Christians and the Harijan were employed in one workshop and were given a pocket allowance of Rs. 10 each per month. The two remaining apprentices employed in the other two workshops were paid nothing.

The mechanical equipment in the workshops in the sample consisted of grinder mills, tools, jacks, files, etc.

One workshop also had an air-condenser machine. The costs of equipment in the three workshops in the sample were Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,375 and Rs. 6,950 respectively. The annual repairing and rehauling charges were Rs. 60, Rs. 100 and Rs. 700 respectively. The total capital investment was between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000 in the case of two workshops in the sample and Rs. 10,000 in the remaining. No part of it was borrowed.

On an average every workshop repaired about 100 motor engines during the year besides doing other petty jobs. Work was largely of local origin but some came also from the surrounding areas as far as Karad, some 50 miles away. The workshop had to use mobil oil, grease, crude oil, cotton waste, etc. in the process of repairing, etc. and expenditure on these during the year came to Rs. 500 in one workshop. In the other, this expenditure, including that for spare parts, came to Rs. 800. In the third where spare parts were forged, steel bars, brass, gun metal, etc. were also required, the total expenditure on all such items coming to Rs. 2,000 per year. The total takings during the year in the three workshops in the sample were Rs. 2,500, Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively.

The busy season extended from November to May. During the rains business was slack.

8. *Potteries and Brick Kilns.*—Graham's Report gives separate enumerations of potters, brick-makers and tile-makers. The total number of potters in Kolhapur was given as 100, tile and brick makers being returned as numbering 200 and 10 respectively.† The total cost of the equipment of an average potter was put at Rs. 1-2-0.‡ Tiles were usually sold at Re. 1 per 1000. Bricks commanded a much higher

† Graham, op. cit., p. 116.

‡ Ibid., p. 256.

price, the normal rate being Re. 1 per 200.\*\* According to information recorded by Mr. B. V. Jadhav in his unpublished history of the Kolhapur Municipality, kept in the Bhaskarrao Jadhav Library of the Municipality, in 1869 20 kilns of potters within the city walls were compulsorily closed down for sanitary reasons but 30 kilns in the Khadak were left as they were. Thus at that time there were 50 kilns in the town. The Gazetteer did not give a separate account of potters residing in Kolhapur town. In the Industrial Survey of Kolhapur Territory in 1895, the total number of brick-kilns in the town was put at 115. The product of concerns in Kolhapur and Karwir Peta was noted as "very inferior in quality" for want of suitable earth, "which is not found in it."† The enumeration made by the Commercial Survey of the Kolhapur City cannot usefully be employed here, since it lumped together the 128 establishments of potters and brick-layers which, it will be seen, is a most unsatisfactory combination. At the time of our enquiry according to the census of establishments, there were in all 136 potters' establishments in the city and a total of 318 persons were engaged in them. The industry was concentrated in D and E wards. Of the 136 concerns 104 were in D ward and 22 in E ward, 6 in C ward and 4 in A ward. Our sample consisted of 30 concerns, 18 from D ward, 7 from E, 4 from C and the remaining one from A. All these were family concerns in which the business was hereditary. In most of these concerns bricks, tiles, pots and earthenware, clay images, etc. were made. Two concerns in the sample were exclusively engaged in the manufacture of bricks and tiles and two others in that of clay images, toys, etc. In 25 concerns in the sample both bricks and tiles were manufactured. In 12 concerns, besides bricks and tiles and earthenware, clay images and toys were manufactured.

Equipment of these concerns was the simple tradi-

\*\* Ibid, p. 235.

† Prof. Modak, op. cit., p. 54.

tional equipment of the potter, consisting of the potter's wheel and the brick-kiln. For producing clay-toys, bricks, etc. wooden and earthen moulds of various shapes and sizes were used. The cost of equipment usually varied between Rs. 7 and Rs. 10.

The raw materials used in this craft consisted of red earth (clay), horse dung and ash. For preparing images of Ganapati, etc. a special type of earth called "Shadu" was used. Red earth was obtained from the neighbouring villages like Chikli, Shingnapur, etc. and was brought in cartloads at the rate of Rs. 2 per cartload. Of this annas six went to the farmer from whose field or land the earth was brought, one anna to the Municipality as octroi duty and the rest to the cart owner for transport. Horse dung was provided chiefly by the stables of the mounted troops of the State and was purchased at the same rate as red earth. 'Shadu' came from Panhalgad and was brought at the rate of Rs. 10 per cartload.

- For preparing ordinary pots and pans red earth was mixed with horse dung and soaked for a given time with water. The mixture was then kneaded and properly prepared before being used. It was then placed in required quantities on the wooden nave of the potter's wheel which was turned with a handle to gain sufficient rapid motion. This done, with the aid of a piece of wet cloth in the fingers the operator gave the clay the required form. The clay was moistened with water during the operation. By continued manipulation, turning and applying fresh mud, a pot was both enlarged and strengthened and the requisite shape was given to it. The pots were then dried and a solution of red earth in water was applied externally. They were finally baked in the kiln.

Bricks of two sizes, 12" x 6" and 9" x 3½" were manufactured at Kolhapur. Red earth was first sieved to free it of stones, etc. and then moistened, mixed with ash and pounded. The mixture was then



made into balls each large enough to make a brick. From these, bricks were made with the aid of wooden moulds. They were then dried and baked in the kilns. The process of baking usually lasted for a fortnight. On an average about 4,000 bricks were baked in a fortnight in a kiln built on an area of 100 sq. feet.

The process of making clay toys and Ganapati images was not so elaborate as in the case of the above two categories of work. For making Ganapati images 'shadu' earth was first dried and then sieved. It was then moistened and was, after some time, mixed with carded cotton. The mixture was then pounded with a hammer. This done, it was pressed into specially prepared moulds of various sizes to give it the requisite shape. The figures thus prepared were painted in various colours.

In 1944-45 bricks of the size 12" x 6" sold at between Rs. 45 and Rs. 50 per 1000, while those of 9" x 3½" were priced at Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per 1000. At the time of our enquiry the corresponding figures were Rs. 100 and Rs. 110 and Rs. 40. Tiles were sold uniformly at Rs. 10 per 1000. Medium size pots were priced from 2 to 4 annas each, Ganapati images from four annas to Re. 1 each and so forth. The value of the annual production in six concerns in the sample ranged between Rs. 725 and Rs. 1,000 each, in 14 between Rs. 400 and Rs. 700 each and in five concerns between Rs. 150 and Rs. 375 each. In one of the remaining concerns the value of the annual turnover amounted to Rs. 2,000. In another, goods worth only Rs. 50 were produced annually. No information regarding this was available in the remaining three concerns. All the concerns had to pay a municipal tax on kilns of Re. 1 each per year.

The market for the goods of these concerns was almost entirely local. A small quantity of goods, however, found their way to the neighbouring villages. Kilns were closed during the rainy season. Business

was brisk from September to May.

9. *Lime Kilns*—Graham's Report noted lime-makers under "manufacturers" and their total strength in the city was 31.\* Dr. Bal Krishna's Survey recorded in 1926, 14 lime kilns in Kolhapur town with six 'employees'. It was further noted that they sold charcoal too. Of the 14 concerns one was started during 1910-20, the remaining 13 being noted as hereditary.† Our census of establishments recorded 23 lime kilns in the city and a total of 49 persons were engaged in them. Of these 10 were in D ward, 8 in C ward, 2 each in A and E and 1 in B. The sample consisted of 4 concerns, 3 from D ward and one from C. All the owners were Lonaris—the traditional lime-burner caste—and in all the business was inherited. The establishments included in the sample were all family concerns.

The concerns merely burnt lime-stones in circular kilns and sold the product, locally called *kali*. At times it was sold in a powdered form. Three concerns, in the sample had two kilns each, the remaining having one. These were circular and of a capacity of between 656-125 cubic feet. They were made of mud reinforced by iron bars. They usually lasted for an year and had to be rebuilt annually. The maintenance charges during the life time of a kiln came to Rs. 2 per year. The kilns were usually situated very near the house of the owner and the finished product was stored both in the house and in the street. For using the street in this way they had to pay a municipal tax of Re. 1 per month.

The raw materials used were lime stone and coal. Lime stone was supplied in cartloads brought from the surrounding parts like Koparde, Radhanagari, Bhogaon, etc., the rate being Rs. 10 per cartload home de-

\* Graham, op. cit., p. 117.

† Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., pp. 5, 46, 58.

livery. § Coal and charcoal, mainly the latter, were used as fuel, expenditure on it varying between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 per year. It was bought locally. Three concerns in the sample used annually lime stone worth between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,600. In the remaining concerns lime stone worth Rs. 700 was consumed annually.

Lime, the finished product, was sold at the rate of Re. 1 per cubic foot. The total annual sales of lime in 3 concerns in the sample varied between Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 and in the remaining they amounted to about Rs. 1,2000. They had annually to pay a municipal tax of Rs. 2 per kiln.

Business was slack in the rainy season.

10. *Bakeries.*—Dr. Bal Krishna's Survey noted 12 bakeries in Kolhapur in 1926. Of these 3 each were owned by Marathas and Brahmins, 2 by Mohammedans, 1 by a Lingayat and the remaining 3 by other castes. The total number of 'employees' in these concerns was only 9. Of the total of 12 concerns 8 were started between 1921 and 1926, 3 between 1910 and 1920 and one between 1886 and 1900.

According to our census of establishments there were in all 35 bakeries in the city and a total of 133 persons were engaged in them. Of these 18 were in C ward, 5 each in A and B wards, 4 in D ward and 3 in E ward. Of the 35 bakeries, 14 employed 2 to 3 persons each and 15 from 4 to 6 persons each. Of the remaining 6 concerns, 2 employed one person each, 2 between 7 and 10 persons each, while over 10 persons were engaged in each of the two remaining concerns.

§ It was stated that formerly the lime kiln owners kept donkeys and went round in the surrounding rural areas for picking lime stone. This was no longer necessary, as people from those parts gathered the lime stone and delivered it on the threshold of the kiln.

Our sample comprised four of these concerns, 3 from C ward and one from A ward. Two concerns were owned by Mohammedans and one each by a Koshti and a Maratha.

For over a year prior to our survey all the bakeries in the city were closed, as they were not allocated any quota of wheat flour under the then food rationing arrangements. They were reopened when from July 24, 1946 onwards each of them was allotted varying weekly quotas of wheat flour. The principal work done in the bakeries was that of making bread. In Kolhapur at the time of the survey bread could be purchased without limit in addition to the foodgrain ration.

All the proprietors of the bakeries in the sample worked. Besides them 7 workers were engaged. Of these one was temporary and worked only part-time. Six of the total number of workers were classed as skilled; the remaining one, who was a boy, being classed as unskilled. All owners were skilled workers. In one of the four concerns in the sample the proprietor was assisted by his relatives who were skilled workers. The permanent workers were paid monthly salaries ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40. The monthly salaries of the temporary worker and the boy were Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 respectively. Of the 7 workers employed, 5 were Marathas and two Mohammedans.

The mechanical equipment in the bakeries consisted of ovens, trays, moulds, etc. The cost of the total equipment in two of the four concerns in the sample ranged between Rs. 310 and Rs. 400. In the remaining two concerns it amounted to Rs. 200 and Rs. 830 respectively. The yearly repair and replacement charges in two concerns in the sample usually varied between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 per concern. In two others these charges amounted to Rs. 50 and Rs. 10 respectively. Ovens needed repairs every year.

The raw materials necessary in this industry were

wheat flour or *maida*, sugar, salt, etc. The distribution of wheat flour was controlled at the time of our survey. A bag of flour weighing  $6\frac{1}{2}$  maunds was sold at the controlled rate of Rs. 40-8-0. Bags were brought in carts, the carting charges ranging from annas twelve to Re. 1 per bag. Bread was sold at the controlled rate of annas four per pound.

As the bakeries were closed for over a year previous to our survey no information regarding the quantity of bread manufactured during the previous year was available. The largest concern in the sample had manufactured 5,000 pounds of bread in the month prior to the survey. The remaining three concerns had manufactured 325, 470 and 100 pounds of bread respectively in the previous month. Besides bread most of the bakeries also made biscuits, cakes, etc., in small quantities for sale. The total monthly takings in the largest concern were Rs. 1,510. They amounted to Rs. 145, Rs. 100 and Rs. 18 respectively in the remaining three concerns. The total initial investment in the largest concern was given as Rs. 2,000. It was Rs. 775, Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 respectively in the remaining three concerns. All the bakeries were required to pay an annual municipal tax of Rs. 12 each.

11. *Flour Mills*.—Dr. Bal Krishna's Survey of 1926 recorded 19 flour and rice mills with 47 'employees'.<sup>‡</sup> Of these 14 had been started during 1921-26, 4 during 1910-20 and 1 during 1901-10. † "The grinding stone which was universally found in every house has given place to flour-mills. There are in all 19 small mills—out of these 14 are worked by electric power and 5 by oil engines."<sup>\*</sup>

According to our census of establishments there were 27 flour mills in the city employing a total of 99

<sup>‡</sup> Dr. Bal Krishna, *op. cit.*, p. 47.

<sup>†</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 56.

<sup>\*</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1.

persons. Of these 9 were in A ward, 7 in C ward, 4 each in D and E wards and 3 in B ward. Of the total flour mills 20 employed 2 to 3 persons each and only one employed more than 10 persons. About half the mills used oil engines and the remaining half electrical energy. Our sample comprised 5 mills, 2 from A ward and one each from D, C and E wards. Three mills in the sample used oil engines and the remaining electrical energy. Two mills were owned by Marathas, two others by Mohammedans and the remaining by a Lingayat.

The main work done by the mills was that of grinding grain. Grinding of chillies was also occasionally undertaken. One mill in the sample did grinding work in connection with the manufacturing of *gula*.

All the five owners worked in the mills. Besides them 9 workers were engaged in the mills in the sample. Of these three were temporary. Seven of the total workers were classed as skilled workers and the rest as unskilled. The owners were, of course, skilled workers. The permanent workers were paid monthly salaries ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30. One temporary worker was paid a salary of Rs. 35, and the other was paid Rs. 6 per month. Of the 9 workers employed, 7 were Marathas, the other two being a Mohammedan and a Ghisadi.

The mechanical equipment consisted of oil engines, grinders, etc. In the three concerns using oil engines, the cost of the total equipment came to Rs. 15,000 each in two and to Rs. 9,450 in the third. In the two concerns using electricity the cost of equipment was Rs. 1,150 and Rs. 1,700 respectively. The yearly repairs and replacement charges came to Rs. 1,000 in the largest concern in the sample and Rs. 600 in another. In the remaining they varied between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300 each. The grinding stones had to be replaced frequently and they were brought from Agra. The oil engines were of 20 or 22 horse power. The

distribution and sale of crude oil was under Government control at the time of our survey and each mill had been allotted a monthly quota. The quota was four barrels each in the case of two mills in the sample and 6 barrels in the case of the third. The controlled price of crude oil was Rs. 24-10-0 per barrel. The total expenditure incurred on crude oil, grease, mobiloil, grinding stone, etc., during the year was Rs. 2,900 in the case of the largest concern. It came to between Rs. 1,700 and Rs. 2,000 in respect of the other two mills using oil engines. In the remaining two concerns it came to Rs. 300 and Rs. 50 respectively. The electrical energy was supplied by the local power house at the rate of one and half anna per unit. But at the time of our survey, the distribution of electrical energy was also regulated by Government and it was supplied to the mills only for five hours during the day. Consequently these mills could only work for five hours a day. They had also to pay a fee of Rs. 10 annually to the Technical School Department of Kolhapur State for the inspection of wiring, etc.

The rate usually charged for grinding grain was 1 pice for 1 seer. The largest concern in the sample had grinded 5,700 maunds of grain during the previous year. Two others had each processed between 4,000 to 4,500 maunds; in the remaining two 3,400 maunds and 2,400 maunds respectively had been processed. The total takings for all the work done during the previous year were Rs. 8,400 in the largest concern and Rs. 4,800, Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 3,600 and Rs. 2,400 respectively in the other four.

There were no observable seasonal variations in the grist that came to the mills. They had to pay a licence fee of Rs. 4 per year.

12. *Oilmen*.—According to Graham there were 100 oilmen in Kolhapur town at that time and "oil was extensively expressed by common mills". Oil was extracted from *kardi*, *karala*, groundnut, *ambadi*, copra

as well as from til, mustard, linseed, etc.\*

He adds, : "Oils in Kolhapur are extracted by two castes, the Lingaets or Pandra Tailee, and the Kunda or Kala Tailee."† The Gazetteer did not refer to oil men in Kolhapur town in particular.‡ Prof. Modak's Survey of 1892 puts the number of oil presses in Kolhapur town at 139.§ Dr. Bal Krishna's Survey of 1926,

\* Major Graham gives an extensive account of the oilmen's trade, their expenses of extracting oil, etc. The following quotation will give an idea of the data given by him regarding costs of oil extraction from groundnut.

"*Bhoocemoog Oil*:—Bhoocemoog Kaiti 1 maund and 2 pylees, or 54 pukka seers, and Kurdi seed same quantity, will produce 17 seers of oil, and 5 maunds of Paid.

17 Seers of oil are worth ..... Rs. 3 0 2

5 maunds of paid ditto..... " 0 12 0

Total Rs. 3 12 2

2 maunds and 2 pylees of Bhoocemoog and Kurdee seeds are about ..... Rs. 2 0 6

Labour and feed of bullock. 0 3 11

Total Rs. 2 4 5

Profit Rs. 1 7 9"

† Ibid, p. 221.

‡ The Gazetteer, however, mentions the following significant fact. "The late imports of Kerosene oil, which is now largely used by the people, have not materially affected the oilmen's profits, as a considerable quantity of the oil locally pressed is sent to Bombay by Chiplun, Rajapur, and Vengurla for the oiling of machinery." p. 214.

§ Prof. Modak, op. cit., p. 52. Prof. Modak, further remarked that the statement in the Gazetteer, quoted in the earlier footnote, was not generally confirmed by his investigations. The substance of his remarks, in his words as far as possible, can be given as follows:—Though in large towns, where oil commanded a large sale and a large export trade, oilmen were in a better condition and earned higher wages than before, oilmen in small places had suffered considerably because of the ever increasing imports of Kerosene oil and the condition of many of them was well-nigh hopeless. Ibid. p. 51.



revealed that oil presses had decreased very considerably during the interval and numbered only 24 in 1926, all of them belonging to Lingayat Tailis.\*\*

At the time of our survey, according to the census of establishments, there were 30 oilmen's establishments and a total of 47 persons were engaged in them. Of these 14 were in D ward, 8 in the B ward, and 3 each in A and C and 2 in E ward. Our sample consisted of 8 establishments.

All the establishments were owned by Lingayat Tailis and the business was hereditary. All were family concerns and outside help was not engaged. All the establishments were located in houses owned by the owners. All pressed groundnuts only and sold the oil and the oilcake. The equipment used was the common type of wooden *ghani* turned by bullocks, which was in a majority of cases in the sample, inherited and whose life was estimated to be between 25 and 50 years. The present cost of the *ghani* was put at about Rs. 100-125. Four establishments in the sample had a *ghani* and a bullock each, 3 two *ghanis* and 2 bullocks each and the remaining had 4 *ghanis* and 4 bullocks. The annual repairing and maintenance charges of the equipment were put at between Rs. 35 and Rs. 50 per *ghani*.

Groundnut was purchased from local wholesalers. The annual consumption of groundnut in the 4 one-

\*\* Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., p. 4. The two different factors which brought about the decline of the oil *ghanis* in Kolhapur and elsewhere should be distinguished. The growing use of Kerosene oil for lighting purposes reduced the demand for oil on that account and adversely affected the oil *ghanis* in the last quarter of the 19th century. In the 20th century, particularly after World War I, the oil *ghanis* were adversely affected by the development and increasing use of mechanical oil expellers. The decline in oil *ghanis* in Kolhapur revealed by Dr. Bal Krishna's Survey of 1926 over that of Prof. Modak's survey in 1892 was mainly the result of the latter development.

*ghani* establishments varied between 180 and 310 maunds each, and in the 3 two-*ghani* establishments between 700 and 775 maunds each. The four-*ghani* concern consumed about 1,400 maunds during the year. In the two-*ghani* establishments annual production of groundnut oil varied between 160 and 250 maunds each and that of oilcake between 25 and 32 *khandis* each. In the two-*ghani* establishments annual oil production varied between 500 and 550 maunds each and oilcake production between 75 and 85 *khandis* each. In the four-*ghani* concern the annual production amounted to 1,000 maunds of groundnut oil and 150 *khandis* of oilcake. Oil was sold at the rate of between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100 per *khandi*.

Of the total quantity of oil and oilcake produced by these establishments, nearly half was consumed in Kolhapur city and the remaining was sold by pedlers and other merchants in the surrounding territory. The sellers were allowed a commission of 5 per cent. The total annual sales of oil and oilcake in the four one-*ghani* concerns, were worth between Rs. 5,500 and Rs. 8,900 each; in the 3 two-*ghani* concerns they were between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 18,000 each. In the four-*ghani* concern they were worth Rs. 37,000.

The establishments of oilmen in Kolhapur city were required annually to pay a licence fee of 8 annas to the Borough Municipality. At the time of our inquiry oilseed prices and distribution were under government control and the oilmen were required to communicate their stocks of oilseeds to the authorities concerned.

The oil presses worked for nearly 10 months of the year. The brisk season was usually in summer when there was greater demand for oilcake for feeding cattle, as green or other fodder was then usually in short supply or at times even not available.

Most of our informants stated that they were unable to withstand the competition of power mills and were

consequently very pessimistic about the future of their traditional business.

13. *Oil Mills.*—Dr. Bal Krishna's Survey recorded 3 "Ground-nut crushing and oil pressing mills" in Kolhapur town with 26 'employees' in 1926.\* According to our census of establishments 3 oil mills employing a total of 230 persons were working in Kolhapur city. All were in E ward. Our sample covered 2 of them.

Both the mills were in E ward and were privately owned, one by a Vaishya and the other by a Saraswat Brahmin. Both were seasonal factories. One mill occupied an area of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres paying an annual rent of Rs. 2,000 and the other an area of 5 acres, which was owned by the mill owner. On these lands, besides the mill and the office buildings, there were four go-downs of each mill.

Both the mills were engaged in expressing oil from groundnut and they sold the oil and the oilcake produced. In one concern, besides groundnut, castorseed was also crushed. It also decorticated a certain quantity of groundnuts and sold the decorticated nuts.

The mechanical equipment in one concern consisted of an engine, a boiler, 4 expellers and 8 shellers, all together costing nearly Rs. 47,000. In the other concern equipment costing about Rs. 80,000 had been installed, including 4 expellers, 10 shellers, a boiler, a shaping machine, a lathe, a drilling machine, an electrical welding plant, one hawler, 2 filter presses, etc. The working life of the equipment was roughly put at between 20 to 30 years. Both the mills depended on wells, one in each mill, for water supply.

In one of the mills 46 persons including the owner were engaged. Of these one was the manager, 2 clerks, 40 unskilled labourers, one watchman and 2 apprenti-

\* Dr. Bal Krishna, *op. cit.*, p. 6.

ces. The manager, who was a relative of the proprietor, was paid Rs. 1,000 per year. One of the two clerks was a Vaishya and the other was a Mohammedan, and they were paid monthly salaries of Rs. 80 and Rs. 75 respectively. The 40 labourers, consisting of 25 males and 15 females, coming mostly from the Maratha and the scheduled castes, were employed seasonally. The males were paid a daily wage of Rs. 1-4-0 each and the daily wage for a female worker was Rs. 0-15-0. Wages were paid at the end of every week. The watchman and the two apprentices were paid a monthly salary of Rs. 25 each. In the other concern 127 persons were employed. Of these there were 11 permanent and temporary clerks, 18 skilled workers, 20 permanent labourers, 75 temporary labourers and 3 apprentices. Of the 75 temporary labourers, 60 were females and the rest males. Information regarding the remuneration paid to these employees was not supplied to us, but they could not have been much different from those in the other concern. The daily hours of work were 8.

The working season extended from October to June and during the rainy season the mills did not work. The main raw material necessary was groundnut. One of the mills in the sample had consumed 90,000 maunds of groundnut (undecorticated) during the preceding year. The similar figure for the other concern was 56,000 maunds. It had been purchased at the rate of about Rs. 10 per maund. The purchases were made partly from wholesalers in the Shahupuri market and partly from the farmers directly. Besides these, expenditure had to be incurred on fuel, etc. In one mill it amounted to Rs. 2,000. The other mill used electrical energy for lighting and for the dynamo, the yearly bill for it varying between Rs. 800 and Rs. 1,000. Annual transport charges for the movement of raw materials came to Rs. 12,500 in one and Rs. 15,000 in the other mill. Expenditure on the purifying of water from the well amounted to Rs. 2,500 in one concern during the year.

One of the concerns had during the preceding year produced 50,000 maunds of groundnut oil, 120,000 maunds of groundnut cake and castor oil worth Rs. 14,000. It had also sold decorticated nuts worth Rs. 70,000. The other mill had produced, during the same period 32,000 maunds of groundnut oil and 48,000 maunds of cake. Oil was sold at the rate of Rs. 16-19 per maund and oilcake at the rate of between Rs. 85 and Rs. 135 per ton. Most of the finished goods were sold direct to the wholesalers in the city and most of them were consumed in the city and the Kolhapur State.

The original capital investment in one mill was Rs. 52,000 and Rs. 49,000 in the other. At the time of our survey in the former mill Rs. 2 lakh were invested in buildings, machinery, Rs. 3 lakh were used as circulating capital and Rs. 3 lakh were in reserves. In the latter, Rs. 3 lakh were invested in buildings, machinery, etc. and another Rs. 3 lakh were used as circulating capital. In neither mill was the capital borrowed. One mill occasionally borrowed for short periods, at rates varying between 2½ and 5 per cent per annum for purchasing groundnut, etc.

14. *Bidi Factories*.—Both the Gazetteer and the Commercial Survey (1926) did not record the number of *bidi*-making establishments in the city. In our census of establishments more than 40 *bidi*-making concerns were recorded but on inquiry it was found that in a majority of these, *bidi*-making was only a side line. The number of out-workers was also large and it was estimated that about 2,000 people in the city were engaged in *bidi*-making either as out-workers or full time workers in *bidi*-making factories. There were 7 establishments, however, which were exclusively engaged in making *bidis* and a total of 253 persons were engaged in them. Of these 4 concerns were in D ward and one each in B, C and E wards. For our enquiry we chose 3 concerns from these. Of these two were in D ward and one in C. One of these was a con-

cern run by a co-operative association of *bidi*-makers and engaged a total of 64 persons, of whom 14 were female workers. The remaining two concerns engaged a total of 11 persons. Of these 2 were owners and the rest, employees. Of the latter 4 were engaged during the busy season only. Winnowing trays comprised almost all the equipment used in these concerns. In the co-operative concerns every worker had, in addition, a pair of scissors and a knife. Capital was mainly needed for purchasing raw materials and paying wages.

Two of the three concerns included in the sample had started business over three years previous to our survey. The remaining concern claimed a standing of 15 years. The monthly rental in all the three concerns amounted to Rs. 10 each.

Dried *tembhurni* and/or *kuda* leaves, tobacco and thread comprised the raw materials employed in the manufacture of *bidis*. *Tembhurni* leaves were brought from Nagpur, Gondia and Saugar. They were usually purchased first by the local wholesalers in Bombay and were then sold retail in Kolhapur. A few wholesale merchants in Kolhapur purchased them direct from the aforesaid places. *Kuda* leaves were received from Konkan districts. Tobacco was purchased from local dealers who brought it from Akol and Nipani. Tobacco of an inferior quality was also brought from Pandhapur, Pattankudi and Guntur. Thread was purchased locally. The total annual cost of the raw materials used in the co-operative concern in the sample was put at Rs. 9,700. In the remaining two concerns it varied between Rs. 2,700 and Rs. 3,500.

The rolling and making of *bidis* required some amount of skill, which however, could be acquired easily. The output in the case of an average worker varied from 500 to 800 *bidis* per day. A more skilled hand could produce from 1,000 to 1,500 *bidis*. Workers were paid by piece rates. No uniformity was observable in the rates obtaining in the three concerns in the

sample. In the co-operative concern, for example, male workers were paid at the rate of Rs. 2 each per 1,000 bidis and females, Rs. 1-12-0 each. No female workers were employed in the remaining two factories where the rates were Rs. 1-2-0 and Rs. 1-14-0 respectively per 1,000 bidis. The higher rates in the co-operative concern were obviously so because they were fixed by the workers themselves who co-operatively owned the whole concern. The initial investment in the co-operative concern in the sample was put only at Rs. 100 which was subscribed equally by the participating members. In the remaining two factories it was put at Rs. 300 and Rs. 400 respectively. All the *bidi* factories were licensed concerns and were required to renew their licences every month by paying a fee of Rs. 5 each. They also paid a municipal tax on tobacco of Rs. 5 per year.

The sales of *bidis* manufactured by the co-operative concern, in the city and outside, were made through its own shops there. The other two concerns sold to customers directly. *Bidis* were sold usually at between Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 per 1,000.

Rainy season was the slack season.

15. *Handloom Weavers*.—Graham noted that in Kolhapur town there were 375 cloth weavers, 15 cloth tape-makers and 50 spinners of cotton-thread.\* He further recorded: "The principal articles of cloth manufactured in Kolhapur are Khady or Sarees; Dungary or Pagrees; Jote or Shelas; and Puncha or Dhoturs; but all these fabrics are of the coarsest description. Khady, Jote and Punchas are manufactured by Koshtees of two castes, the Hindoo and Lingaet. The Lingaet Koshtee manufactures sarees and other cloth, in which coloured thread is used, and the coloured thread is furnished by a class of dyers called Rungar, who use castor oil and Soorungee root in their

\* Graham, op. cit., p. 117.

dye, which accounts for the oily appearance and the very unpleasant smell of those fabrics. Turbans and Shelas are made by a class of Muhammedans termed Momeens."†

The Gazetteer did not specifically refer to handloom weavers in Kolhapur town. The Industrial Survey of Kolhapur puts the number of looms in Kolhapur town, in 1892 at 284, "of which 40 belong to the Momins, who produce inferior turbans and nawar or tape".‡ The remaining 244 belonged to the Koshtees, "engaging 678 hands and producing cloth worth Rs. 1,22,000. Most of these produce inferior sarees with or without silk borders, only a few producing white coarse cloth, padam and chitz. There are Nilarees or blue dyers at Kolhapur who dye the yarn blue for them, while the red yarn used is mostly English. The country dyed red yarn is purchased from the Gokak Rangars who frequently visit Kolhapur with large quantities of it."§ Dr. Bal Krishna's Survey of 1926 noted 52 "Sarhi-manufactories" with 55 'employees' and 24 "turban and short dhoti factories" with 36 'employees'.\*\* Further, 43 of the "Sarhi manufactories and 20 of the turban and short dhoti manufactories were hereditary concerns."††

According to our census of establishments there were 90 establishments of weavers employing 229 persons. Of these 56 were in B ward, 19 in E ward, 7 in D ward, 5 in C ward and 3 in A ward. Our sample consisted of 19 of these establishments, 15 from B ward, 3 from D ward and 1 from E ward. Only one of these establishments belonged to a Swakul Sali, the rest belonging to Dewang Koshtis. Ten establishments in the sample were hereditary while the remaining had

† Ibid, p. 216.

‡ Prof. Modak, op. cit., p. 28.

§ Ibid, p. 28.

\*\* Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., p. 47.

†† Ibid., p. 55.



been started during the 5 or 6 years preceding the survey. The owners of the latter, though belonging to the caste whose traditional occupation was weaving, had abandoned their traditional occupation and had only returned to it during the war period when the demand for all kinds of cloth increased very considerably, increasing cloth prices in consequence.

In the sample there were 11 one-man establishments, 3 establishments with 2 persons each, two establishments each having 3 and 5 persons each and one concern engaging 4 persons. The total number employed was 37. Of these 26 were owners, 10 male skilled workers and one female unskilled worker. All the skilled workers were Koshtis with the exception of one who was a Swakul Sali. Of the 10 male skilled workers 3 were employed only seasonally. The skilled workers were paid on piece rate basis, the rate varying from Re. 1 to Re. 1-8-0 per piece of 6 to 10 yards. The unskilled worker was paid a daily wage of Re. 1-8-0.

The equipment consisted mainly of looms and their accessories. There was a total of 38 looms in all the establishments in the sample. Four of these were automatic take-up looms. The others were pit looms. In 10 establishments there was 1 loom each, in 4, 2 looms each, in 3, 3 looms each and in 2 establishments there were 5 and 6 looms respectively. Fly shuttle was almost universally used. The cost of equipment varied with the number of looms as well as with the age of the loom, new looms being worked much more intensively than old ones. In 7 concerns the cost of equipment varied between Rs. 10 and Rs. 60, in 3 between Rs. 90 and Rs. 95 and in 5 between Rs. 130 and Rs. 175. In the remaining concerns it was Rs. 252, Rs. 363, Rs. 545 and Rs. 900 respectively. The annual repairing and maintenance charges varied between Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 each in 5 establishments and between Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 each in 5 others. In the remaining concerns they varied very widely, being Rs. 125 each in 2 con-

cerns and between Rs. 25 and Rs. 60 in the remaining ones.

The raw materials required were mainly yarn, paste for sizing, etc. Yarn distribution was controlled by the Kolhapur Government and each weaver got a fixed quota of yarn every month. At the time of our survey the weekly quota of yarn was fixed at  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per handloom.\* But as the quota so fixed was inadequate for their needs some weavers in the sample, bought additional supplies, at about 3-4 times the controlled prices of yarn. The yearly consumption of yarn per loom showed great variations, the lowest being 170 lbs. and the highest 1,020 lbs. In five establishments in the sample per loom consumption varied between 500 lbs. and 550 and in 4 others between 700 lbs. and 780 lbs. Even making allowance for pit looms and automatic looms the above shows that some looms in the sample were not worked to full capacity, but some were. As yarn distribution was as per a fixed quota per loom, the above state of affairs shows that some capacity was deliberately left idle even within the limits set by the quota and the yarn thus saved found its way to the black market to feed other looms which were being worked to capacity. In one establishment the owner worked on hire for a merchant who supplied him with yarn, so that consumption varied as per the merchant's requirements and his supplies of yarn. In most of the concerns paste made from Jowar flour was used for sizing. In one concern paste made of dried tamarind seeds was used for this purpose. Besides yarn, one concern in the sample used wool to some extent. Annual expenditure on raw materials was Rs. 200 in one establishment. It varied between Rs. 580 and Rs. 1,010 each in 5, between Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,500 each in 4, between Rs. 1,730 and Rs. 2,160 each in 4, and in the remaining establishments it was Rs. 2,460, Rs. 2,656, Rs. 3,114, Rs. 4,180 and Rs. 5,140 respectively.

\* *Kolhapur Samachar*, 23 August 1946.

The goods produced by the establishments in the sample were *patki* or cloth for mattresses, *khadi*, coating, shirting, etc. Fourteen establishments manufactured *patki*, 4 of them producing nothing else. Of these 14, 9 also produced coating. One concern was engaged exclusively in the manufacture of coating and another one exclusively in that of *khadi*. Four establishments produced shirting along with *patki*. In one establishment the total annual production was 360 yards, and the low production was partly due to the illness of the owner, who worked the loom, during the preceding year. In 5 establishments in the sample the annual production varied between 1,080 yards and 1,260 yards, in 2 establishments it was around 1,600 yards each, in 3 establishments it varied between 2,250 and 2,550 yards each, in 2 establishments between 3,000 and 3,400 yards, in 3 between 4,240 and 4,680 yards and in 2 the production was more than 5,000 yards each. In the remaining concern the annual production was 400 fancy Patals. One establishment in the sample which had produced, 5,100 yards of mattress cloth and coating, had produced 275 saries in addition. Another had produced 5,000 yards of coating only.

The proprietor of a single concern in the sample worked on hire, getting his supplies of yarn from a merchant and delivering the goods produced to him and receiving wages. In all other cases the finished wares were sold by Gujari, or hawking by the weaver himself, everyday. The total annual sales in one establishment were Rs. 375; they were between Rs. 840 and Rs. 1,400 each in four establishments, between Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 2,050 each in 4 others, between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 3,500 each in 4, between Rs. 3,750 and Rs. 4,340 each in 3 and in the remaining 3 establishments they were Rs. 2,660, Rs. 6,600 and Rs. 7,200 respectively. All the sales were made in the local market. At the time of our survey export of handloom products outside Kolhapur State territory had been banned.

16. *Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill.*—There was one cotton spinning and weaving mill in Kolhapur city at the time of our survey. It was in E ward. The mill had been established in 1906 and was owned by the Kolhapur Government.\* It was originally only a spinning mill. The weaving department was added in 1928. The management of the mill had been, from 1 November, 1935 entrusted to Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Limited, Bombay, who acted as the agents of the Kolhapur Government.

The mill had a complement of 15,988 ring spindles, 416 waste mule spindles and 319 looms. The total cost of the machinery was put at Rs. 6,41,945. As the following figures show, the weaving sheds of the mill did not use up all the yarn produced by it. The following figures give the yarn and cloth production of the mill during the five years preceding the survey.

FIGURES IN LBS.

Year.	Yarn.				Yarn Sold.	Cloth.
	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Total		
1941-2	1,223,578	1,885,764	55,890	3,165,332	15,18,294	18,44,098
1942-3	..	..	..	3,097,586	..	17,77,866
1943-4	668,725	2,377,630	14,050	3,060,450	14,24,798	18,11,219
1944-5	741,129	2,002,425	15,213	2,758,767	14,58,854	14,16,247
1945-6 (11 months only)	..	..	..	2,553,453	..	13,82,201

\* "On the 27th of September the Maharaja laid the foundation of the Shahu Chhatrapati Spinning and Weaving Mills. It was originally a joint stock concern promoted by a leading Maratha gentleman of Kolhapur, but it passed into the hands of the Darbar after many vicissitudes which were finally concluded by liquidation proceedings in a Court of Law. The Maharaja gave this industrial concern a fine and generous start by subscribing to its capital, by granting a free site and a water

(Continued on next page.)

The varieties of cloth manufactured in the mill were plain, *khadi*, shittens, plain and fancy bordered dhoties, shirtings, long cloth, mulls, *dosutti*, etc. At the time of our survey and roughly from the beginning of World War II, the mill was working two shifts a day. From February 1942, 32 per cent of the loom capacity of the mill was engaged in the production of Defence Service requirements or of Standard Cloth. In 1944-45, 36 per cent of the loom capacity was so engaged. Cotton cultivated in Kolhapur State was mainly used in the mill and, it was purchased partly from cotton dealers and partly from farmers directly. As the cotton was delivered at the door of the mill no transportation charges were incurred by the mill. Raw cotton was usually purchased between February and June on cash payment. During the 11 months preceding our survey the mill had consumed cotton worth Rs. 1,903,246.

Before the war about 30 per cent of the yarn and the cloth manufactured by the mill was sold in Kolhapur and adjoining territory. During the war the sales of yarn had tended to be concentrated in Kolhapur and adjoining Indian States but those of cloth had tended to be slightly more widely dispersed. In 1944, 28 per cent of the cloth and 62 per cent of the yarn were sold in Kolhapur and the adjoining Indian States.

The sales were directly made to the wholesalers and delivery was ex-mill. In the 11 months preceding the survey Rs. 12,693 had been paid by way of commission, brokerage, etc. on total sales.

The total capital investment in the buildings, machinery, furniture, livestock, humidifiers, etc., was put at Rs. 10,27,918. Working capital was put at about Rs. 8 lakh which had been advanced by the Kolhapur Darbar at 3 per cent per annum.

tank and by giving it a monopoly for some years. The failure of the Company was entirely due to bad management." *Memoirs of H. H. Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur*, A. B. Lathe, 1924, p. 283.

A total of 1,090 persons were engaged in the mill. Of these 40, 4 of whom were temporary, were in the establishment department. The skilled workers were paid a monthly salary. Of the total workers employed 800 were males, and the rest females. Of the males approximately 200 worked on piece-rate basis while the other were paid monthly salaries. Of the female labourers about 180 worked on piece rate basis and the rest on monthly salaries. Besides these, approximately 350 persons were reported to be "apprentices". They were nothing but substitutes appointed during the absence of regular workers. Two shifts of 8 hours each were worked daily. More than 800 workers worked during the day shift and the rest during the night shift. Besides these in the ginning section about 90 persons were employed seasonally. The following table shows the wages paid to different labourers in the mill.

Rates of wages paid to some important categories of workers in Shahu Mills (1947-48).

Number of workers.	Description.	Rate of wages per month of working days.
		(Day Shift).
		R. A. P.
41	Double Siders (Twist)	21-0-0
30	Tarwallas	10-0-0
50	Doffer Boys	7-0-0
10	Double Roving Tenters	25-0-0
11	Speed helpers	16-0-0
136	Reelers (piece rates) average earnings	10-4-0
13	Sepoy	12-0-0
32	Winders (piece rates) average earnings	11-0-0
119	Two Loom Weavers	29-0-0
81	Single Loom Weavers	14-8-0
		Night Shift.
14	Drawing Tenters	21-0-0
12	Inter Tenters	18-8-0

12	Roving Double Tenters	25-0-0
14	Helpers (Frames)	16-0-0
41	Double Siders (Twist)	21-0-0
30	Tarwallas	10-0-0
50	Doffer Boys	7-0-0
	Seasonal ginning.	
	Daily wages.	
10	Scale Men	0-8-0
20	Gin Boys	0-4-0
10	Bonda Pickers, Sweepers	0-5-0

17. *Basket Makers.*—Graham noted 80 “Bamboo-work makers” in the town.\* The Gazetter did not give any account of this class of workers. In Dr. Bal Krishna’s Survey of 1926 the total number of establishments of basket makers in the city was put at 40.† In our census of establishments 47 baskets makers’ establishments engaging a total of 117 persons were recorded. Of these 24 were in D ward, 15 in C, 4 each in E and B wards. The industry was thus mainly concentrated in C and D wards. All of these were family concerns. Our sample comprised 10 concerns, 5 from D, 3 from C and one each from B and E wards.

All the concerns were engaged in making a variety of articles from split bamboo strips. These were mainly articles for household use such as baskets, winnowing trays, mats, etc. Our sample noted one concern which made cane chairs in addition to the ordinary bamboo work. The articles were sold at the place of work, at the weekly bazaar and sometimes by hawking from door to door.

The equipment necessary for making these articles consisted chiefly of a sickle, a knife and blocks of wood. The average cost of this set of equipment varied between Rs. 4 and Rs. 6. The knives were said to last for over 10 years. The life of a sickle was put at be-

\* Graham, op. cit., p. 117.

† Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., p. 4.

tween 40 and 50 years. The initial investment of 9 concerns in the sample varied between Rs. 5 and Rs. 12. In the remaining concern which made cane chairs it amounted to Rs. 35. Bamboos were the main raw material necessary for this craft. Bamboo came in cartloads from places like Bhongaon, Ambaghat and Tarale in Konkan to the Kolhapur weekly bazaar and was purchased by the local Buruds or basket makers there. A bamboo of an average size and appearance usually cost between annas ten and annas fourteen.

The total annual earnings from sales in all the establishments in the sample varied between Rs. 400 and Rs. 450 per concern. When the season was brisk the monthly sales mounted up to between Rs. 50 and Rs. 55 per establishment. Baskets of a medium size were sold at the rate of 2 per rupee, winnowing trays at 4 per rupee, while a bamboo mat 50 sq. feet in size usually fetched between Rs. 4 and Rs. 5.

18. *Leather Workers.*—In Graham's Report shoe-makers or Chambhars were, like tanners, included in the class of "Artificers, or Manual Labourers" and their total strength in the city was given as 100. § They made shoes and other footwear. The total average cost of the tools of their trade was put at Rs. 2-8-0.\* Prof. Modak's Survey of the Kolhapur Territory (1892) recorded them as forming one of the leading industries in Kolhapur town and Kurweer Peta. A number of Chambhars, noted the survey, besides making "shoes, *Chapalyes*, *Motas* and *Pakhals*", also made "good reins, gram bags and even tough harnesses, etc."\*\* According to Dr. Bal Krishna's Survey of 1926 the total number of shoe-makers' shops in the city, excluding those who did the work at home, was 25. They "supplied all the requirements of the local market," while some of them were reported as making

§ Graham, op. cit., p. 115.

\* Ibid, p. 258.

\*\* Prof. Modak, op. cit., p. 61.



leather cases, handbags, purses, etc.† Of the 25 establishments 17 had been started during 1921-26, 4 during 1910-20, while the remaining four were described as hereditary.‡ All the establishments were owned by Chambhars and engaged a total of 40 'employees'.

According to our census of establishments there were 61 concerns of makers of leatherwear in the city and a total of 285 persons were engaged in them. Of these 54 were in C ward, 3 in E and 2 each in A and B wards. Twenty-two establishments were one-man concerns, 25 had each 2 to 3 persons engaged in them, 9 engaged 4 to 6 persons each, 2 had each 7 to 10 persons, while in each of the remaining 3 concerns over 10 persons were engaged. Our sample comprised 12 establishments, 11 from C ward and one from A ward. All of them were owned by Chambhars. Though a large proportion of the concerns in the sample had been started after 1939, while others were hereditary, the owners of these concerns had inherited the profession and had been in the business almost from their birth. Very few establishments in this group could be regarded as family concerns. The bulk of them engaged external help which was paid on piece rate basis. Time wages were uncommon. Of the 12 establishments included in our sample 8 engaged outside help. Two of the remaining 4 concerns were managed by the owner with the help of a family member while the other two were managed by the owners alone.

All concerns manufactured footwear, i.e., shoes, sandals, *chappals*, etc. In 7 concerns *chappals* alone were made, the annual production varying between 250 to 1,000 pairs. In the other concerns also a large part of the total production consisted of *chappals*, shoes and boots accounting for between 12 to 30 per cent of the total production. In the 7 concerns producing *chappals* only, the value of the annual production varied between

† Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit, p. 2.

‡ Ibid, p. 53.

Rs. 900 and Rs. 4,000 each. In 4 of the remaining concerns it varied between Rs. 1,400 and Rs. 5,400 each, while in the largest concern it was Rs. 44,000. We noted one establishment which imported fancy leather-bags, purses and seats, etc., from outside. In another concern a small amount of repair work, in addition to the manufacture of shoes and sandals, was done. The Kolhapur type of *chappal* which was a specially of the Kolhapur leather workers, was famous in the Maratha country.

The tools of the trade consisted of a pair of scrapers, iron spikes, anvils, hammers, etc. Sewing machine constituted an important item in the equipment of 9 of the twelve establishments in the sample. One of these concerns had three machines, the others having one each. The minimum total cost of the equipment other than the sewing machine, was put at between Rs. 10 and Rs. 15. In one concern the workers also brought their own tools. With the machine included the cost of equipment amounted to between Rs. 70 and Rs. 100 in those concerns which used second-hand machines, while with a new machine the total cost amounted to between Rs. 130 and Rs. 200.

Tanned leather for soles and dyed and fancy leather for uppers, belts and straps, etc. comprised the important raw material used in these concerns. They also required tacks, nails, twine, etc. Fine quality leather was imported directly from Bombay or Madras, or was purchased from the local wholesalers who brought it from there. It was used mainly for uppers in shoes, etc. Heavy leather was purchased from the local tanners. Tacks, nails, etc., were purchased both locally and from outside. In the 12 concerns in the sample a total of 54 persons were engaged. Of these 20 were owners, 1 clerk, 28 skilled workers, 4 boys and one apprentice. With the exception of the clerk, who was a Maratha, all the others were Chambhars. The owners usually acted as managers and 6 of them were also skilled workers. The largest concern in the sample

employed the clerk on a monthly salary of Rs. 50. Skilled workers were paid on piece rate basis, the rates of payment varying according to the nature and amount of work performed. For a pair of ordinary sandals the rate varied between ten annas and fourteen annas, for a pair of special (Kolhapur) sandals it varied between Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8-0, for a pair of fancy sandals it was usually Rs. 1-8-0, while it varied between Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 for a pair of shoes. For a pair of sandals of smaller size for children the rate varied between six annas and eight annas. Most of the skilled workers were adult males but in one concern the proprietor was assisted by his mother who was described as a skilled worker. Of the 4 boys two were employed in the biggest concern in the sample and were paid at the rate of 8 annas per day. The other two boys were relatives of owners and were not paid. In the case of the single apprentice a monthly salary of Rs. 22 was paid. The hours of work were on an average 10 per day.

A pair of ordinary *chappals* sold at between Rs. 3 and Rs. 3-8-0, the price of that of special Kolhapur type *chappal* varied between Rs. 4 and Rs. 5, while a pair of shoes cost anything between Rs. 8 and Rs. 15, depending upon its size and the quality of leather used. The products of these establishments commanded a large market in the city itself. A few shops, however, exported a part of their production to Poona and Bombay.

The initial investment in six establishments in the sample was worth between Rs. 140 and Rs. 225 each, in 2 between Rs. 275 and Rs. 525 each, while in another two concerns the capital invested was valued at between Rs. 700 and Rs. 1,050. In the remaining two establishments it amounted to Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 25 respectively. Three concerns in the sample were found to have borrowed between Rs. 900 and Rs. 1,500 each at the rate of between 7 and 13 per cent per year. The amount borrowed by one other establishment was

given as Rs. 5,000 at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per year, while in another it amounted to Rs. 500 at 9 per cent per year.

Rainy season was the slack season. Production and sales mounted up during winter and summer.

19. *Tanners*.—In Major Graham's Report the total number of tanners was put at 40.\* The total capital or equipment employed by an average tanner was recorded by Graham† as follows:—

<i>Total Stock</i>	<i>Value Rs.</i>
1 Rapee, an instrument to smooth skins.	0-4-0
1 Shimp, a shell-like instrument for shaving hair off the skins.	0-2-0
1 Rapee, an instrument for cleaning leathers after being dyed.	0-3-0
1 Piece of plank to smooth leather on.	0-8-0
2 iron spikes to sew water bags of leather by	0-1-0
1 hone for whetting instruments.	0-1-0
<b>Total Rs.</b>	<b>1-3-0</b>

In Prof. Modak's Report on the survey of 1892 tanning was described as one of the leading industries in the Karwir Peta, and was reported as being concentrated mainly in the town of Kolhapur.‡ Reference was also made in the Report to the enterprise of a "Bombay Mahomedan", who had "lately started a large tannery in the town of Kolhapur", and was thus "instrumental in stopping the exportation of hides of which the tanners and Chambhars complained."§ In Dr. Bal Krishna's Survey of 1926, the total number of leather-tanning establishments was given as 29. They were described as "hereditary concerns worked on a

\* Graham, op. cit, p. 117.

† Graham, p. 256.

‡ Prof. Modak, op. cit, p. 15.

§ Ibid, p. 59.

small scale."\*\* All the 20 establishments were owned by Dhors.§§

According to our census of establishments there were in all 26 tanners' establishments in Kolhapur and a total of 67 persons were engaged in them. These establishments comprised a small colony situated on the outskirts of the city in B ward. Our sample consisted of 6 establishments employing 20 persons in all. All of them were Kakkayyas or Dhors whose traditional business was that of tanning. Most of them were small family concerns. External help was engaged usually in the case of those concerns which mainly exported their products to Bombay and which were operated on a rather bigger scale. The premises were owned by the tanners for over three generations. The average establishment consisted of the outer part of the dwelling which was used as workshop where the business of scraping and smoothing the skins and hides was carried out, and an open space of about 3,000 to 4,000 sq. feet where raw hides were processed and dried. The equipment in these shops consisted of a pair each of shimpis, *rapees*, *aris*, a scythe, an *ubaran*, an axe and a few tubs or barrels. The minimum cost of a set of such equipment was put at between Rs. 35 and Rs. 45.

Raw hides and skins of buffaloes, oxen, cows, goats, etc., were usually purchased from the Mahars, Mangs and butchers in the city and were, in a few cases, imported from Bombay and Belgaum. In the local market raw hides were purchased at Rs. 12 per piece, while those imported from Bombay and Belgaum (probably of a superior quality) cost Rs. 25 a piece. The other raw materials required were *Babul* bark which was purchased at between Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 per maund, myrobalans at between annas six and annas eight per "*paili*" (four seers) and lime at between annas four and

\*\* Dr. Bal Krishna, *op. cit.*, p. 2.

§§ *Ibid*, p. 43.

annas five per "paili" (4 seers). Three out of the six establishments included in our sample each purchased between 100 and 300 pieces of hides and skins per year, 2 between 350 and 450 pieces each, while the remaining concern imported from Bombay over 2,000 pieces per year.

Raw hides were processed into heavy leather over a period of 30 to 35 days. The process of curing is well known and needs no repetition here. Pieces imported from Bombay were mostly sent there again after processing and sold at Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 a piece, while those purchased in the local market were sold locally at Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per piece. The importing tanners had to bear the freightage amounting (both ways) to Rs. 5 per hide. Two concerns in the sample exported 90 per cent of their production to Bombay. Others sold almost the whole of it locally.

The minimum initial investment in these establishments varied between Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 and soared up to anything like Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500 on the higher side. Two of the six establishments in our sample were found to have borrowed Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 respectively at the rate of Rs. 9 and Rs. 12 per cent per year. In one establishment an amount of Rs. 7,000 was borrowed at the rate of Rs. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent per year. All the establishments paid a uniform municipal tax of Rs. 6 per year. Only in two concerns was external help employed. It consisted of 8 workers of whom three were females. In the others all the family members worked in the concern. The remuneration of external workers was on a piece rate basis. For processing 20 hides they were usually paid Rs. 25 each, which practically constituted their entire monthly earnings.

These establishments required a large quantity of water for macerating hides, etc. and it was supplied to them from a neighbouring abandoned stone quarry where water accumulated during the rains, in bullock-

carts owned by the Municipality, at the rate of 10 to 12 annas per tank.

Rainy season was the slack season. Business was brisk in summer and winter.

20. *Cap and Turban Makers.*—In Dr. Bal Krishna's Survey of 1926, cap makers were noted as a separate category of workers. The total number of their establishments was put at 10.\* The survey further observed: "Cap making is a speciality of this town. Numerous varieties are being manufactured here and supplied all over the State."\*\* Of the total of 10 concerns 8 belonged to Shimpies and 2 to Brahmins. The total number of 'employees' in the concerns was put at 11. Five of the establishments had been started during 1921-26, 3 during 1910-20 and the remaining two during 1901-10. The survey also mentioned a separate class of "Turban and Short dhoti factories" whose number was put at 24. Eighteen of these were owned by Mohammedans, while the remaining 4 belonged to Salis. The total number of 'employees' in these concerns was 36.†

According to our census of establishments there were in all 16 concerns of cap and turban makers in the city and a total of 56 persons were engaged in them. Of these 12 were in C ward and 4 in B ward. Of the total of 16 concerns, only one was a one-man concern, 10 employed from 2 to 3 persons each, 2 from 4 to 6 persons each, the remaining three concerns employing over 10 persons each. Our sample comprised four of these concerns, 3 from C ward and one from B ward. Three of these were owned by Shimpies and they made only caps. The remaining concern belonged to a Mohammedan who made turbans and *patals* for idols in temples.

\* Op. cit., p. 5.

\*\* Ibid, p. 2.

† Ibid, p. 47.

The equipment required for making caps consisted of pairs of scissors, threads, cardboard, needles and sewing machines. Two concerns in the sample had one sewing machine each. The third had four, two old and two new. The concern making turbans and *patals* for idols required a handloom, threads, needles, etc. The total cost of the equipment in the largest concern in the sample was put at Rs. 530. This was due to the existence of more than one set of tools required. In two other concerns these figures were Rs. 160 and Rs. 80 respectively. The remaining concern which manufactured turbans, etc., employed only one handloom which was purchased over fifty years ago, costing Rs. 10. The yearly repair charges in the case of the last concern were Rs. 5. Negligible charges on this account were incurred by the first three concerns.

All the proprietors of the concerns included in the sample worked in their establishments and were classed as skilled. In one of them the proprietor was assisted by his relatives who were also skilled workers. There was only one concern in the sample which engaged outside help. This comprised 3 workers and 3 apprentices. The former worked on piece rates and usually earned Re. 1 each per day. All of them were Shimpies. The latter too were Shimpies and were being trained by the proprietor himself. They earned annas eight each per day.

The raw materials used were cloth, canvas, thread, leather, etc. The total annual cost of raw materials used in the largest concern was put at Rs. 2,059. In two others it was Rs. 1,587 and Rs. 603 respectively. It was only Rs. 40 in the case of the concern making turbans, etc., the only important item of cost there being yarn. The annual out-turn of caps was valued at Rs. 8,500 by the largest of the three concerns in the sample and for the other two it was valued at Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,400 respectively. The annual takings of the turban maker were modest and amounted to Rs. 120. The initial investment in the first three concerns was



Rs. 600, Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively. In the last concern—that of the turban maker—it was only Rs. 10.

Business was generally brisk during winter and summer. Rainy season was the slack season.

21. *Printing Presses.*—The Gazetteer did not mention any printing establishments, but the printing industry in Kolhapur is at least as old as 1870, the year in which the first local Marathi weekly, *Dnyan Sagar*, was started. § Dr. Bal Krishna's Survey of 1926 recorded 14 printing presses in the town with a total of 108 'employees' in them.\* Some of these establishments performed book binding work in addition to printing. Of the 14 concerns 4 were started during 1921-26, 5 during 1910-20, 2 during 1901-10, another two during 1886-1900, while the remaining concern was described as "hereditary". †

According to our census of establishments there were in all 27 printing presses in the city with a total of 202 persons engaged in them. Of these 18 were in C ward, 5 in A, 2 in D and one each in B and E wards. Seven concerns engaged between 2 and 3 workers each, 7 between 4 and 6 workers each, 10 between 7 and 10 workers each, while the remaining three concerns had each over 10 workers engaged in them. Our sample consisted of five establishments, 3 from C ward and one each from A and D wards. Of these three belonged to Brahmins and two to Marathas. Oldest of these was started in 1916 and the second oldest in 1927. The two, owned by Marathas, had started working in 1937, and the remaining one in 1940. All these concerns printed books and booklets, handbills, memo forms, invitation cards, etc. One of the concerns printed and published a weekly newspaper. Two of these concerns each occupied an area of between 300 and 500 sq. feet,

§ Gazetteer, p. 284.

\* Dr. Bal Krishna, *op. cit.*, p. 48.

† *Ibid.*, p. 56.

the area occupied by the remaining three concerns varying between 1,200 and 1,800 sq. feet each.

In all the five concerns included in our sample a total of 42 persons were engaged. Two of the five concerns engaged 12 persons each while the remaining three together had 18 persons engaged in them. Of the total of 42 persons, 6 were proprietors who worked as managers, 3 clerks, 20 skilled workers, 7 boys and the rest, unskilled workers. One concern was being run by two brothers. Two of the three clerks were engaged by a single concern. Of the 20 skilled workers 6 were paid monthly salaries of Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 each, 12 of Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 each, while the remaining two workers received each Rs. 20 per month. In two concerns skilled workers received extra-pay for working overtime. The monthly salaries of the clerks varied between Rs. 32 and Rs. 42 each. Of the 7 boys 5 were paid monthly salaries of between Rs. 9 and Rs. 16 each, while the remaining 2 were paid between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 per month. Two of the 7 boys were employed seasonally. In three concerns the boys received extra remuneration for working overtime. All the unskilled workers were engaged by a single concern and were paid Rs. 35 each per month.

The mechanical equipment in these concerns consisted of printing machines, cutting and stitching machines, treadles, etc. Two of the five concerns used hand presses and perforating machines. Two treadles were employed in a single concern, while one concern had no treadle. Electric power was used in two establishments. The cost of equipment in the smallest concern in the sample was put at Rs. 1,800. In two other concerns it varied between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 12,000 each, while in the remaining two concerns it amounted to Rs. 17,000, and Rs. 26,500 respectively. The life of cutting and cylindering, etc., machines was put at about 50 years, of ruling and stitching, etc., machines at about 30 years, while composing sets, etc., had to be replaced at two year intervals.

The raw materials used by the printing presses were type, ink, kerosene and other stationery. The Paper Control (Economy) Order 1943 was in force at the time of our inquiry and the total quota of paper consumption for each printing establishment was fixed. Prices of paper were also controlled but because of the inefficiency in the operation of control paper was not usually available in the market at controlled rates, a state of affairs not peculiar to Kolhapur city alone. In the circumstances the printing establishments did not lay in stocks of paper. In all the establishments customers had to provide the necessary quantity of paper. The printing press which published a weekly secured newsprint from the Government at controlled rates, the annual quota being 12 cwts. The annual cost of raw materials consumed, excluding of course paper, in two concerns in the sample was about Rs. 530 each. In one concern it was given as Rs. 105, while in the remaining two concerns it was put at between Rs. 45 and Rs. 65 each.

The total initial investment in three concerns in the sample varied from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 each. It was Rs. 16,000 in the case of one concern, while in the remaining concern it amounted to Rs. 2,500. Only one concern in our sample was found to have borrowed Rs. 2,000 at 12½ per cent per year. The amount was to be repaid within ten years. The total yearly business in one of the concerns was worth Rs. 10,000 and in another concern, Rs. 7,000. In two other concerns it was worth between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000 each, while in the remaining concern it was worth about Rs. 1,000. The bulk of customers were local. The percentage of business coming from outside was insignificant. Business was usually brisk in June, October and November.

22. *Soap Makers.*—The 4 soap-making establishments recorded in our census of establishments, one each in C and D wards and two in E ward, were of recent origin. Dr. Balkrishna's survey in 1926 did not

mention any soapmaking establishment. Our sample consisted of one concern in D ward employing 11 persons.

This was a limited concern owned by two brothers who were Jains. It was started in 1943. An area of 1,300 square feet was occupied by the factory. The annual rent was Rs. 275. Including the two owners, the factory employed 11 persons. There was a Brahmin manager and a Lingayat clerk who were paid monthly salaries of Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 respectively. Of the 7 manual workers employed five were males and two females. All the male workers were Marathas. The two female workers, one Lingayat and one Mohammedan, were employed only seasonally. Of the male workers, three were each paid a monthly salary of Rs. 45 and the other two were paid Rs. 35 and Rs. 30 per month respectively. One of the female workers was paid a monthly salary of Rs. 30 and the other of Rs. 25.

The equipment of the factory consisted of a number of tanks, 2 pressing machines, one cutting machine, 18 cooling pans, etc. The total cost of the equipment was Rs. 5,100. Its working life was put at 6 to 7 years and the annual repairing and maintenance charges were put at Rs. 500-600. The initial setting up of the equipment cost nearly Rs. 1,000. The total investment in the factory was about Rs. 10,000.

The raw materials required were coconut and groundnut oil, caustic soda, sodium silicate, scents, rosin, fuel and packing materials. During the preceding year the factory had consumed 14,400 tins, each containing 18 seers of coconut oil and groundnut oil costing about Rs. 187,200, 450 cwts. of caustic soda costing Rs. 4,680, 900 lbs. of rosin costing Rs. 1,560, 216,000 seers of sodium silicate costing Rs. 22,464, scents worth Rs. 500 and 1,000 maunds of firewood costing Rs. 1,560. Coconut oil was brought from

Cochin and Sawantwadi, groundnut oil was purchased locally and the chemicals were brought mostly from Bombay. Purchases were made as and when required on cash payment. Total transport charges during the preceding year for bringing in raw materials had come to Rs. 10,000.

The factory produced only washing soap and the total production during the previous year was 315 tons. Soap was sold at the rate of Rs. 1,100 per ton and total sales of the previous year amounted to Rs. 3,40,000. Sales were made through agents who were given a commission at the rate of 12 per cent on total sales. Half the sales were made in Kolhapur city and state and the rest in the surrounding parts. Transport charges for sending out finished goods during the year came to about Rs. 12,000.

The factory had to pay an annual Municipal licence fee of Rs. 5.

Rainy season was the slack season mainly, it was stated, because of transport difficulties.

## CHAPTER IV

### TRADE

1. *Volume of Trade.*—Reliable statistics of exports or imports of commodities to and from Kolhapur city were not available. Statistics of export trade were totally lacking. Some were collected by us in respect of certain commodities like *gul* and groundnut in the course of our detailed investigations. The export figures available from the railway records were of no use to us because from 1942 onwards only the total money value of all goods sent by railway was available. This could hardly throw light on the nature and composition of exports from the city.

The data regarding imports into the city were also inadequate and defective. These were collected by the Kolhapur Municipal Borough in the course of the administration of its octroi system. These were available for the period 1941-1946 only. No records for the period before 1941 were available. We were informed that they had been destroyed by the Municipality.

Some important changes were made during the period 1941-46 in octroi schedules. Prior to 1941 no separate record for re-exports was maintained. The commodities that were re-exported within a specified period were not noted at all. This defect was removed in 1942 when the Kolhapur Municipal Borough began to maintain a separate record of all commodities that were re-exported. Another change was in regard to the year of collection. Before 1945 the Municipal year began on 1 April every year and ended on 31 March next year. From 1945 this was changed and the year began on 1 June and ended on 31 May next year. Octroi statistics for the year as defined in 1945 were available for the period after 1945. Again the octroi

duty charged by the Kolhapur Municipal Borough before 1945 was levied on weight. But from that time the octroi duty on certain commodities like spirit, furniture, stationery, etc., was levied on the value of the commodities. These changes necessitated the presentation of two six monthly tables for the year 1945 because the last two changes were made in the latter half of 1945.

The octroi statistics of the Kolhapur Municipal Borough suffered from yet other defect. Many of the octroi stations in Kolhapur city were not provided (even at the time of writing) with weighing scales. The statistics of weights of imported goods in octroi records were, not actual but estimated weights of the imported articles. The approximate weight of commodities was estimated according to the following official scale.

- (1) Commodities brought in a cart drawn by a two bullocks ..... 16 Bengal maunds.
- (2) Commodities brought in a cart drawn by one bullock ..... 8 Bengal maunds.
- (3) Goods carried on the back of a horse or a bullock.. 3 Bengal maunds.
- (4) Goods carried on the back of an ass.....  
.... 2 Bengal maunds.

The weights recorded were, therefore, only approximate and were subject to both over and under-estimation. Besides, all goods brought in the city in headloads and weighing less than 15 seers, were exempted from octroi duty.

As already pointed out, the Kolhapur Municipal Borough began to maintain two sets of records from 1941, one for all imported articles which were liable to octroi duty and the other for commodities that were re-exported within a specific period and on which

refund of octroi could be claimed. As a matter of fact, the first schedule of total imports should indicate the gross imports of commodities into Kolhapur city. To arrive at net imports, the figures of re-exports should be deducted from them. But the figures of import and re-export of commodities in the Municipal records show such great discrepancies that they raise grave doubts as to their validity and correctness. Take, for example, the case of sugarcane plants. This item is shown on the re-export side only in 1944-45, without any entry on the gross import side. How can there be re-export without import? Or take the example of molasses and tobacco where for all the years re-exports exceeded imports. In regard to molasses there might be a possible explanation. The molasses was purchased from the sugar mill which was just on the outskirts of Kolhapur city but beyond the Municipal limits. Whatever molasses was exported had to pass through the Kolhapur Municipal area on its way to the Railway station and, therefore, was subject to octroi duty. But the octroi clerks knowing well that refund on it would have to be immediately given, might not be making any entry on the gross import side. If this system would have been uniformly followed in all such commodities, our task would have been easier. But that is not the case for in the case of sugar and machinery re-exports exceeded imports. Apart from this, in the case of *gul* and groundnut no such refund was given although they were imported and re-exported in large quantities. Their export was not recorded in the re-export schedule. This means that the figures of net imports contained in the octroi records were grossly incorrect. The available statistics with all these defects are presented in Table 8 for whatever they are worth without any comments. The import statistics available from the octroi records were not classified into any uniform groups of commodities such as Food, Grocery, Milk and Milk products, etc. We had, therefore, to rearrange these figures and group them in a uniform manner for presentation in Table 8.



2. *Wholesale trade.*—It is obvious from Table 3 that the bulk of the wholesale trade in Kolhapur city was that connected with *gul* and groundnut and that it was concentrated almost completely in Shahupuri in E ward. Before going on to deal with the trade as such it is necessary to describe briefly how the Shahupuri market came to be developed as a result of a deliberate policy pursued by His Highness Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, who ruled Kolhapur State during 1884-1922.

The Kolhapur territory was noted for the extensive cultivation of sugarcane and the manufacturing of *gul* even as early as the middle of the last century. Graham records that at that time the total annual production of *gul* amounted to 4296 Khandis (or roughly 3000 tons) valued at Rs. 1,20,539.\* Since the turn of the century the area under sugarcane in the State had increased from 14,500 acres during 1901-5 to 27,858 acres in 1941-44. Before the development of the wholesale *gul* market at Kolhapur, most of the *gul* produced in the State was marketed through Rajapur in the south and Kolhapur *gul* was known as Rajapur *gul* in those days. Later on a *gul* market developed at Sangli which was much nearer to Kolhapur and *gul* producers in Kolhapur State increasingly turned to it.‡

His Highness Shahu Chhatrapati conceived the idea of developing a wholesale market for *gul* and groundnut in Kolhapur city by giving concessions to traders, etc. The new ward of Shahupuri had been established in 1895 at the coronation of His Highness but it had not developed in the following years. Shahu

\* Graham, op. cit., p. 221.

‡ Speech of Hon. B. V. Jadhav, Revenue Minister, at the opening of the Marketing Committee on 25th October, 1945. *Kolhapur Samachar*, 1 Nov. 1945.

TABLE 8—VOLUME OF GROSS AND NET IMPORTS INTO THE  
[IN HUNDREDS OF BENGALI MAUNDS AND RUPEES.]

	1941-42	1942-43 April—March			1943-44 April—March		
	Imports	Imports	Re-exports	Net Imports	Imports	Re-exports	Net imports
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Food for Men and Animals	22,91.1	21,44.2	6,13.1	15,31.1	28,70.2	3,45.6	25,24.6
A) Total Food Grains	9,53.7	8,22.8	3,19.8	5,03.0	7,79.5	51.4	7,28.1
Jawari	—	1,25.1	97.1	28.0	1,80.2	23.6	1,66.6
Rice	—	1,73.8	78.0	95.8	55.3	10.3	45.0
Unhusked rice	2,30.4	2,43.3	1,19.8	1,23.5	1,15.6	5	1,15.1
Bajree	—	40.4	43.3	—	1,65.0	27.5	1,37.5
Harbare gram	—	33.6	5.9	27.7	30.4	1.6	28.8
Wheat	—	13.9	9.9	4.0	45.8	3.5	42.3
All kinds of pulses	—	21.9	12.7	9.2	11.2	0.28	—
B) Total Groceries	10,49.3	9,22.4	1,92.5	7,29.9	15,99.0	1,28.9	14,70.1
Gul	77,26.0	6,87.2	5.8	6,81.4	13,94.7	4.7	13,90.9
Sugar	97.6	68.0	96.1	—	70.8	89.1	—
Tea	10.1	14.5	2.6	14.5	16.8	1.6	16.8
Chillies	1,14.1	38.0	21.3	16.7	18.2	8	17.4
Other Spices	45.3	44.7	—	6	31.7	5.0	26.7
Molasses	—	7	33.6	—	3.5	18.8	—
C) Total Milk and Milk products	29.5	27.3	2.3	25.0	4.4	2.9	1.5

KOLHAPUR OCTROI CORDON DURING 1941-42—1945-46.  
(Source—Records of the Kolhapur Municipal Borough)

1944-44 April—Sept.			1944-45 October—May			1945-46 June—May		
Imports	Re-exports	Net imports	Imports	Re-exports	Net imports	Imports	Re-exports	Net imports
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1090.2	1,66.6	9,23.6	22,35.4	4,33.8	18,01.6	26,63.6	3,93.8	22,69.8
—	—	Rs-7,13,9		93,4	6,20,5	13,55,6	1,00,7	12,54,9
—	—	Carts 34,8		3,0	31,8	45,3	5,1	39,2
6,50,4	12,3	6,38,1	4,40,4	1,15,1	3,24,7	6,89,0	94,5	5,94,5
2,85,5	2,3	2,83,2	1,60,6	81,0	79,6	1,69,6	39,9	1,29,7
24,6	2,8	21,8	88,3	7,3	81,1	1,92,9	21,5	1,71,4
4,4	1,6	2,8	54,0	4,5	49,5	90,0	4,0	86,0
87,6	0,5	87,5,5	18,0	5,3	12,7	1,6	.3	15,7
49,2	6	48,6	36,3	2,2	24,1	6,1	7	5,4
1,26,7	2,2	1,24,5	4,7	1,3	3,4	65,6	5	65,1
24,6	4	24,2	5,0	3,6	1,4	8,9	5,7	3,2
2,86,5	34,1	2,52,4	16,22,8	1,95,0	14,27,8	16,77,7	2,14,6	14,63,1
		Rs. 7,09,6		92,6	6,17,0	13,44,6	1,00,5	12,44,1
1,56,9	1,6	1,55,3	13,94,6	—	13,94,6	15,19,8	2,1	15,17,7
27,4	19,2		63,0	1,57,4	—	15,2	1,75,0	—
9,3	4	8,9	6,96,2	60,8	6,05,4	13,00,0	97,8	12,02,2
6,7	3,5	3,2	12,7	9,1	3,6	16,7	17,7	—
17,9	6,2	11,7	61,6	13,2	48,4	47,2	14,9	32,3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,7	1,4	2,3	3,6	6	3,1	3,9	2	3,7

TABLE 8—(Contd.)

	1941-42	1942-43 April - March			1943-44 April - March		
	Imports	Imports	Re-exports	Net imports	Imports	Re-exports	Net imports
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
D) Total Fruits & Vegetables	1,65,3	2,82,2	70,9	2,11,3	1,70,0	1,08,7	61,3
Total Drinks	7	2,7	—	2,7	1,4	5	1,3,5
Total Fodder	92,6	86,8	27,6	59,2	3,15,9	53,6	2,62,3
Oil Cakes	63,4	54,5	20,4	34,1	43,0	52,6	—
Fodder for Animals	29,2	27,9	5,1	22,8	2,72,2	4	2,71,8
II Manures	36,7	54,0	—	54,0	41,4	8,9	31,5
III Animals for slaughter	4,7	4,8	5,5	—	5,0	8,5	—
IV Articles of Fuel lighting & washing & other oils	7,86,0	8,57,8	1,18,9	—	9,98,5	1,35,3	—
(a) Total Fuel	6,72,7	7,66,9	75,9	6,91,0	8,94,1	1,03,8	7,90,3
Coal	6,72,7	1,56,1	4,6	—	96,7	2,0	—
Fire Wood		6,05,3	64,1	—	7,83,9	1,00,9	—
(B) Total washing materials	—	13,2	1,2	12,0	16,4	8	15,6

TABLE 8—(Contd.)

1944-44 April—Sept.			1944-45 October—May			1945-46 June—May		
Imports	Re-exports	Net imports	Imports	Re-exports	Net imports	Imports	Re-exports	Net imports
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1,32,6	62,1	60,5	1,16,2	55,5	60,7	1,92,3	72,9	1,19,4
3,2	2	3,0	4,1	1	4,0	2,9	—	2,9
			Rs. 4,3	8	3,5	11,0	—	10,8
23,8	56,5	Carts ofgrass	48,3	66,9	—	97,8	11,6	86,2
			34,8	3,0	31,8	45,3	6,1	39,2
15,1	55,7		28,6	66,1	—	68,4	11,0	57,4
8,4	3	8,1	15,1	7	14,4	27,3	6	26,7
62,0	19,0	43,0	51,2	38,2	13,0	1,07,5	18,1	89,4
2,5	1,1	1,4	4,6	2,5	2,1	5,8	2,1	3,7
5,09,1	34,4	—	8,57,7	1,03,4	—	14,09,8	12,14,9	—
			11,3	1,67,9	—	12,4	1,09,1	—
5,25,8	10,6	4,15,2	7,65,9	62,1	7,03,8	11,79,4	57,4	11,22,0
33,0	5,0	28,0	72,8	4,2	68,6	1,45,0	9,8	1,35,2
3,72,4	3,2	3,69,2	6,51,0	52,8	5,98,2	9,10,2	41,5	8,68,7
9,7	4	9,3	13,7	1,1	12,6	14,0	8	13,2

TABLE 8—(Contd.)

	1941-42	1942-43 April-March			1943-44 April-March		
	Imports	Imports	Re-exports	Net imports	Imports	Re-exports	Net imports
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(C) Total lighting and other oils	1,13,2	76,7	41,8	34,9	88,0	30,7	57,3
Kerosene	62,9	32,1	10,8	—	4,9	2	4,7
Spirit	50,4	18,2	25,2	—	5,5	2	—
Crude oil & Mobil oil					18,9	20,5	—
Cocconut oil	—	17,2	5,6	17,2	18,6	9,6	7,0
V Oil Seeds	5,06,5	3,40,2	11,8	3,28,4	2,46,1	2,9	2,43,2
Groundnut	5,06,5	2,93,9	1,0	2,92,9	2,27,6	7	2,26,9
VI Building Materials Rs.	3,15,9	3,35,0	38,6	2,96,4	2,04,1	1,82,8	21,3
	1,10,4	1,08,9	83,3	25,6	11,02,3	1,63,3	9,39,0
Wood	1,14,1	1,12,0	9,0	—	1,34,2	36,7	97,5
Chiwe, Velu, etc.	94,8	81,4	8,1	—	38,3	28,0	10,3
	49,5	79,5	2,2	—	38,1	4,5	38,1
Glasses Rs.	66,9	58,9	11,9	58,9	10,18,7	4,7	10,14,0
Colour	43,6	4,00,1	—	—	—	—	—
VII Drugs & Acids Rs.	1,37,8	1,39,4	15,9	1,23,5	1,93,0	2,4	1,90,6
	—	9	1	8	3	0,8	2,2
VIII Tobacco & Snuff Rs.	5,8	26,8	72,1	—	12,4	31,2	—
	78,6	1,32,5	3,3	—	61,9	9,3	—

TABLE 8—(Contd.)

1944-44 April-Sept.			1944-45 October-May			1945-46 June-May		
Imports	Re-exports	Net imports	Imports	Re-exports	Net imports	Imports	Re-exports	Net imports
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
73.6	23.4	50.2	78.1	40.3	37.9	2,16.4	11,56.7	—
—	—	—	Rs11.3	1,67.9	—	12.4	1,09.1	—
18.5	2	18.3	27.3	1	27.2	48.8	3	48.5
1.7	1.3	4	Rs11.3	1,67.9	—	Rs12.4	1,09.1	—
17.5	8.5	9.0	30.7	23.9	6.8	71.4	3,43.5	—
27.8	13.1	14.7	19.2	14.6	4.6	61.4	8,12.1	—
20.3	2.8	17.5	3,40.5	4.1	3,36.4	1,86.6	5.1	1,81.5
15.0	4	14.6	3,32.3	8	3,31.5	1,68.3	1.5	1,66.8
1,31.4	11.7	1,19.7	5,06.4	31.7	4,74.7	4,96.0	30.9	4,65.1
1,06.3	27.1	79.2	1,48.5	21.9	1,26.6	3,84.4	1,11.5	2,72.9
65.5	3.9	61.6	64.7	13.3	51.4	1,35.7	15.1	1,20.6
35.6	1.8	33.8	69.3	4.5	64.8	81.7	5.9	75.8
21.5	2	21.3	39.3	3.4	35.9	66.4	2.1	64.3
12.1	6.5	5.6	1,88.0	10.9	1,27.1	2,63.4	64.6	1,98.8
1,67.1	24.1	1,43.0	3,09.4	52.3	2,57.1	7,94.3	56.5	7,37.8
2	1	1	3	3	2.7	7	1	6
7.3	24.9		5.3	24.0		12.6	49.4	—
3,42.2	15.8		1,28.3	19.7		2,26.5	33.5	—

TABLE 8—(Contd.)

	1941-42	1942-43 April-March			1943-44 April-March		
	Imports	Imports	Re-exports	Net imports	Imports	Re-exports	Net imports
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tobacco	—	20,1	70,7	—	7,4	29,4	—
Cigars and Cigarettes Rs.	78,6	1,32,5	3,3	1,29,2	61,9	9,3	52,6
IX) Household Materials	2,6	12,8	9,9	2,9	8,1	4,1	4,0
China Clay Utensils		2,6	—	2,6	3,1	—	3,1
Furniture	2,6	4,0	1,2	—	2,9	1,8	1,1
X) Cotton & Wollen piece goods	25,00,6	35,52,6	11,19,5	24,33,1	53,82,4	25,91,7	27,90,7
Rs. mds.	3,1	7,1	3,4	3,7	10,9	6,0	4,9
Cotton Cloth Rs.	23,75,8	34,63,7	10,33,5	24,30,3	53,58,2	25,88,1	27,70,1
Silk Rs.	1,24,8	90,8	6,9	83,9	19,2	3,5	15,7
Leather goods	23,5	37,9	20,6	17,3	47,0	50,0	—
Skins	7,7	9,8	2,1	7,7	10,9	1,8	9,1
XI) Total mds. Rs.	9,1 23,5	12,5 37,9	3,0 20,6	9,5 17,3	15,0 47,0	3,4 50,0	11,6 —
XII) Cutlery & Stationery Rs.	22,6 5,8	9,2 5,4	1,0 —	8,2 5,4	11,0 6,4	1,1 7	9,9 5,7
Stationery	9,1	6,8	6	6,2	6,9	7	6,2
Bangles	13,5	1,9	4	1,5	1,6	3	1,3



TABLE 8—(Contd.)

1944-44 April-Sept.			1944-45 October-May			1945-46 June-May		
Imports	Re-exports	Net imports	Imports	Re-exports	Net imports	Imports	Re-exports	Net imports
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3,3	23,7	—	2,2	23,2	—	3,7	46,9	—
3,42,2	15,8	3,26,4	1,38,3	19,7	1,08,6	2,66,5	33,5	2,33,0
4,4	1,7	2,7	1,1	4,9	—	17,5	4,8	12,7
			26,8	15,1	11,7	1,25,2	59,9	65,9
7	—	7	7,1	9	6,3	17,8	6,4	11,1
1,7	3	1,4	19,6	14,1	5,5	1,07,4	53,4	54,0
40,36,5	23,18,8	7,17,7	49,82,8	16,21,0	33,61,8	81,06,0	34,64,3	46,4,7
5,0	2,1	2,9	1,9	2,0	—	3,3	4,2	—
39,97,2	23,11,8	16,85,4	48,00,4	14,32,1	33,68,3	57,07,1	33,73,1	23,34,0
25,2	4,2	21,0						
27,9	35,7	1,3	98,3	26,1	72,2	1,72,2	46,6	1,25,6
8,8	1,9	6,9	14,0	2,4	11,6	11,7	4	11,3
11,5	2,5	9,0	14,0	2,4	11,6	11,7	4	11,3
37,0	35,7	1,3	2,05,4	39,1	1,66,3	3,92,5	97,8	2,94,7
9,4	1,6	7,8	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,0	4	2,6	4,04,9	1,09,0	2,95,9	11,33,4	2,89,9	8,43,5
4,6	6	4,0	3,42,9	1,02,0	2,40,9	6,91,3	1,94,9	4,96,3
1,4	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 8—(Contd.)

	1942-43		1942 43 April-March			1943-44 April-March		
	Imports	Imports	Re-exports	Net imports	Imports	Re-exports	Net imports	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
XIII Hardware Machinery	40,8	60,8	21,6	39,2	66,5	18,4	48,1	
Rs.	4,87,6	5,15,1	3,63,2	1,51,9	8,85,7	9,14,0	—	
Iron	12,9	19,0	6,1	12,9	33,4	10,2	23,2	
Cycle & Cycle accessories	—	31,4	2,2	29,2	58,5	3,4	55,1	
Motor accessories	—	1,68,8	20,9	1,47,9	1,62,5	18,6	43,9	
Other Machinery	4,87,6	3,00,6	3,34,1	—	6,32,8	8,87,0	—	
XIV) Miscellaneous	8,1	1,01,9	1,24,2	—	64,8	30,1	—	
Rs.	1,07,0	47,9	8,0	—	46,9	18,6	—	
Film	—	4	1	3	3	1	—	
Myrabolans	7,8	7,5	22,6	—	7,4	4,4	3,0	
Cotton	—	81,8	2,2	79,6	49,1	2,0	47,1	
Gunny bags and thread	—	4,4	81,6	—	3,3	22,1	—	
Sugarcane plants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Grand Total md.	41,70,8	—	10,23,2	—	45,54,3	—	37,76,1	
Rs.	33,13,5	—	16,13,8	—	77,25,6	—	39,75,4	
md.	—	39,68,0	—	29,44,8	—	7,78,2	—	
Rs.	—	45,39,7	—	29,25,9	—	37,50,2	—	

TABLE 8—(Contd.)

1944-44 April-Sept.			1944-45 October-May			1945-46 June-May		
Imports	Re-exports	Net Imports	Imports	Re-exports	Net Imports	Imports	Re-exports	Net Imports
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
26,3	7,0	19,3	35,6	5,8	29,8	1,51,1	9,3	1,41,8
6,01,7	2,88,4	3,13,3	8,08,7	10,14,6	-	20,02,7	24,40,0	-
9,8	2,0	7,8	8,3	2,4	5,9	44,3	4,0	40,3
65,2	5,6	59,6	-	-	-	61,7	3,5	58,2
1,48,6	8,7	1,39,9	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,66,0	2,69,0	97,0	8,08,7	10,14,6	-	19,41,0	24,35,2	-
65,8	12,0	-	96,6	3,58,8	-	3,26,9	21,8	-
1,39,0	14,6	-	4,90,7	1,71,4	-	9,46,6	2,22,1	-
1	.5	-	14,44,7	-	-	29,48,4	55,5	28,92,9
7,0	4,8	2,2	9,7	12,5	-	42,5	18,2	29,3
56,3	2	56,1	76,4	1,3	75,1	47,2	1,3	45,9
1,14,5	5,9	1,08,6	4,44,3	1,47,3	2,97,0	6,95,1	1,78,2	5,16,9
-	6,0	-	-	3,44,3	-	2,20,9	-	2,20,9
-	2,82,5	-	41,50,6	-	35,28,8	-	18,01,8	-
-	27,24,9	-	76,06,8	-	43,75,8	-	68,84,6	-
19,45,3	-	16,62,8	-	6,21,8	-	53,96,8	-	35,95,0
54,32,8	-	27,07,9	-	32,31,0	-	141,24,3	-	72,39,7

Maharaj decided to develop and locate the wholesale market and trade in *gul* and groundnut in this ward, for which it was also otherwise suitable being in the vicinity of the railway station. His biographer records that when His Highness visited Kagal in 1899 "the merchants of Nipani were invited to an interview with the Maharaja and the discussion turned upon converting Kolhapur into a centre of commerce, for which His Highness promised various concessions to traders who would settle at Shahupuri."† To the merchants thus invited plots of land in Shahupuri were given free for the building of shops, etc. Some tax concessions were also given. As distinguished from the practices and conventions in the Sangli *gul* market, a system of open auctions was adopted at Kolhapur. In Sangli there used to be "covered auctions" i.e. auctions in which bidding was done by means of signs of hands of the bidder and the auctioneer, their hands being covered by a piece of cloth. In the "covered auctions" the offer made or accepted was known only to the two persons concerned and opened out a field for all sorts of mischiefs and malpractices on the part of *adtyas* and commission agents. In Kolhapur the system of open auctions was adopted so as to ensure competition and reduce the opportunities for malpractices.

The market developed steadily thereafter and today it is one of the most important markets of *gul* and groundnut in the Deccan. The credit of this development almost entirely belongs to His Highness Shahu Maharaj. His biographer writes: "The quantity of sugar and jaggery (out of which the first was only inconsiderable) export from Kolhapur Station which means the Shahupuri Market in 1921, the last year of His Highness, was 4,70,224 maunds which was worth approximately Rs. 30,00,000. In 1894-95 the same article as exported was valued at Rs. 6 lakhs."‡

† A. B. Lathhe, op. cit., p. 115.

‡ A. B. Lathhe, op. cit., p. 252.

The market was allowed to go its own way by the Kolhapur Government and no restrictions or controls were imposed by it for regulating the prevailing marketing practices, etc. for a long time. The need for regulating the market in some directions was first stressed by the Trade Inquiry Committee appointed in 1938 by the Kolhapur Government under the chairmanship of Rao Bahadur Dr. P. C. Patil. The committee recommended that the marketing of agricultural produce in the State should be regulated and a periodic inspection of weights and measures instituted. A beginning of the implementation of these recommendations was made in 1941 when the Bombay Weights and Measures Act (1942) was made applicable to Kolhapur State. A Chief Inspector and two Assistant Inspectors were appointed under the Act and regular inspections were instituted as from the year 1942-43. In 1945, the Bombay Agricultural Produce Marketing Act (1939) was made applicable to the Kolhapur *gul* and groundnut market.

Under the provisions of this Act a Marketing Committee consisting of 11 members, comprising 4 representatives of agriculturists, 4 of local traders, 2 of the Kolhapur Municipal Borough and 1 nominated by Government was appointed on 25 October, 1945. The regulation of the Shahupuri market in this manner was bitterly opposed by the merchants there. They would not co-operate with the Marketing Committee. After a series of negotiations between the merchants and the Government representatives a compromise was arrived at on 22 February, 1946. As per the understanding arrived at, the membership of the Marketing Committee was increased to a total of 15 comprising 7 representatives each of agriculturists and merchants and one nominee of the Kolhapur Municipal Borough. During the first year the licence fees were fixed at the following nominal amounts:—Dalal and/or Kharedidar—Re. 1; Cartman—8 annas; Hamal or Coolie—4 annas. Subsequently the Marketing Committee began to function and slowly establish-

ed itself. In the 1946-47 season the Committee began to regulate marketing with some visible effects. At the time when our survey ended (February 1947) regulation was being pushed on vigorously by the Marketing Committee.

Under the provisions of the Kolhapur Agricultural Produce Marketing Act (1945) the Shahupuri *gul* and groundnut market areas were declared as the "Market Yard" and the area within the Kolhapur Municipal Borough limits as the "Market proper". All the functionaries in the market were obliged to take out a licence. From the second year the annual licence fees of various functionaries were fixed. These together with the total number of functionaries of each type in 1946-47 are set out in the following statement.

Functionary	Annual Licence fee. Rs.	Total No.
1. Dalal No. 1.	100/-	340.
2. Dalal No. 2	50/-	
3. Dalal No. 3	25/-	
4. Kharedidar No. 1	100/-	(classification into 3 classes based on total turn-over.)
5. Kharedidar No. 2	50/-	
6. Kharedidar No. 3	25/-	
7. Weighmen.	10/-	
8. Cartmen.	4/-	22
9. Hamals.	2/-	300
10. Motor truck owners.	20/-	6
11. Retailers in Market Yard & Market proper.	2/-	559

The first major change and improvement brought about by the Marketing Committee under the provisions of the Marketing Act (1945) was the creation of a separate class of licensed weighmen or Mapadis. Weighing till then used to be done by the Dalals or their Munims and there was much room for mischief on their part to the detriment of the agriculturists. The Marketing Committee created a separate class of

weighmen, gave them independent status and fixed their charges at annas eight per cart weighed. No licensed weighman was allowed to serve elsewhere. There was a great shortage of weighmen when this change was introduced. As noted above there were only 92 weighmen in 1946-47. To remove this shortage the Marketing Committee started an instruction course for training weighmen and as a result in 1947-48 the total number of licensed weighmen had increased to 126.

Besides this the Marketing Committee prohibited all deductions from sale proceeds on account of Dharmadaya, charity, *soot*, etc. that used to be made before. The *adatyas* or Dalal's commission was fixed at 3 pies per rupee. Weighing charges were fixed at annas eight per cart of *gul* or groundnut and *hamali* or coolie charges at 6 pies for carrying one lump of *gul* or one bag of groundnut. A market cess was imposed at the rate of one and a quarter anna per one *gul* cart and one pie per bag of groundnut. The Dalal or Kharedidar was to collect this cess on behalf of the Committee. He was also to make out three copies of bills of sale of each single transaction stating his commission, weighing charges and *hamali*, give one copy to the producer and another copy to the Marketing Committee. The advances given by Dalals and Kharedidars to producers were to be recorded in pass-books of prescribed forms recommended by the Marketing Committee. These pass-books were to be open to the Marketing Committee for scrutiny. The Marketing Committee appointed a sub-committee to arbitrate in disputes arising between producers and Dalals.

As noted already when our survey was completed the regulation of the Shahupuri market had been just under way but by no means complete. It was not complete even at the time of writing (1950). In what follows we have described the market as it functioned in and before 1945-46. The changes and reforms brought about by the Marketing Committee have been recorded, however, at appropriate places.

3. *Gul*.—The *gul* market was situated in Shahupuri in the vicinity of the railway station. It was located in two straight lanes which had roughly an accommodation for 200 shops. No separate go-down facilities existed except the shops themselves which were often used for storing in case of emergency. In the busy season *gul* lumps were often stocked on the streets opposite the shops.

There were, in 1945-46, 340 Kharēdidars or Pucca Adatyas and Dalals or middlemen. Besides these, there were 91 weighmen and 300 Hamals who worked on piece rates.

The season of marketing of *gul* generally began in October and was over by the end of June. The seasons of other secondary markets like Gadhinglaj, Jayasinghpur, Malkapur in Kolhapur State commenced as late as December or even January. Table 9 gives the monthly arrivals of *gul* in the Kolhapur market in 1943-44, 1944-45 and 1945-46.

The *gul* arrivals in Kolhapur market began to swell in December and reached their peak in January. December, January and February were the months of the highest activity in which more than 70 per cent of the total arrivals reached the market. After February arrivals decreased continuously.

Producers of *gul* brought *gul rawas* or lumps of *gul* in bullock carts to the Shahupuri market either in the evening or early in the morning. They generally went to their own Dalals with whom they had previously established business connections or from whom they had borrowed money. No sooner than the carts arrived the *hamals* unloaded the carts at the shop of the Dalal. The *gul* lumps were then arranged in the shop according to their grades. The auction took place in the afternoon and was put through in an hour or two. The



TABLE 9—MONTHLY ARRIVALS OF GUL AS PERCENTAGES  
OF THE TOTAL ARRIVALS AND THE RULING MONTHLY  
PRICES IN KOLHAPUR DURING 1943-46.

Month	1943—44		1944—45		1945—46	
	Arrivals	Prices per Bengali maund	Arrivals	Prices per Bengali maund	Arrivals	Prices per Bengali maund
Sept.	0.13	—	—	—	—	—
Oct.	1.3	9—8—10	.03	5—3—3	.04	9—2—3
Nov.	6.6	7—11—8	5.5	5—4—7	10.1	10—2—0
Dec.	20.4	7—7—0	23.9	6—8—5	29.4	10—12—1
Jan.	24.9	8—4—3	30.4	8—0—0	33.5	11—3—7
Feb.	17.1	8—1—9	21.5	7—9—10	17.9	12—0—3
Mar.	17.3	7—12—1	13.13	8—14—2	8.3	12—12—9
Apr.	8.1	8—7—11	3.3	8—12—3	.03	—
May	2.5	8—6—2	1.5	8—10—4	—	—
June	.07	9—6—7	.01	9—4—4	—	—
	(100)		(100)		(100)	
Total cart-loads (Actuals)		64,708		76,262		77,837

latter part of the day was devoted to weighing, settlement of accounts, etc.

When the *gul* was shown to a prospective buyer, he took a lump of *gul* at random, tasted it and felt it by hand to appraise its softness. In offering a price for it, the buyer took all these things into consideration.

Kolhapur *gul* was classified into three grades the first grade of *gul* was yellowish-red, hard and sweet to taste. *Gul* of the second grade was also of the same description, but was slightly less sweet and a bit softer. The third grade was blakish-red in colour, soft and sweet but saltish in taste.

The Dalals auctioned the produce at a fixed time in the afternoon when all the prospective buyers were present. During December and January, when the arrivals of *gul* carts amounted to more than 500 every day, all the arrivals were not generally auctioned. After auctioning 10 to 15 per cent of the total arrivals the price of *gul* for that particular day was taken as "settled" and was accepted as such by the whole market. The remaining supplies were sold by direct negotiations with the buyers around those prices. In Kolhapur the unit of price for *gul* was expressed in an *atki* of 128 seers i.e., 256 lbs.

As soon as the price was settled, the produce was weighed in front of the Dalal's shop by his Munim or by the Dalal himself. If the produce was sold on the very day of its arrival the weighing was attended by the producer himself.\* But in case the sale was delayed, the goods were generally left in the care of the Dalal, who attended to their subsequent sale.

\* After the application of Agriculture Produce Act of 1945 the weighing was done by the licenced weighmen appointed by the Marketing Committee. They were paid annas eight per cart weighed.

When a buyer offered a price for *gul*, he offered it on the understanding that the *gul* was of a certain grade. At the time of weighing he reserved the right to reject any number of *gul* lumps if they were not up to the standard and quality he had bargained for. This system of rejection of *gul* was common to all *gul* markets in Bombay State with certain variations. In Baramati, Nira and Gadhinglaj markets only broken lumps of *gul* were allowed to be rejected. In some markets, like Kopargaon and Poona, a limit for rejection per cart was fixed. At Baramati 13 lumps in 100 and at Poona 4 in 23 lumps were allowed to be rejected. In Poona the rejected lumps were bought by the same buyer at one rupee less than the price originally fixed. The system of rejecting without any fixed limit in Kolhapur was detrimental to the interests of the agriculturist.† Generally when the prices went down after the purchase of *gul* by a merchant, he tried to reject as many lumps as possible to minimise his losses.

There were several functionaries who figured in assembling and distributing *gul*. (i) Those who functioned as only middlemen between buyers and sellers were called Dalals or *Kacha Adatyas*. They generally provided short term finance to the *gul* producers at the time of harvesting the sugarcane crop. Their work consisted of selling the produce, weighing, collecting bills, etc. In the Kolhapur market Dalals numbered 122 at the time of our survey. Of these 52 are Marathas, 42 Jains, 27 Lingayats and one Mohammedan. (ii) Those who were commission agents of customers outside Kolhapur city could be described as *pucca Adatyas* or *Kharedidars*. They numbered more than 200 and the majority of them were Gujaratis who had settled in Kolhapur for business. They bought and

† Recently (1948-49) the Marketing Committee had put a limit on such rejections at four lumps and had also laid down that the Marketing Committee would be the final authority to decide whether rejection was at all necessary in any transaction.

sold *gul* on behalf of buyers outside Kolhapur. They had also to attend to weighing, packing, despatching, etc. In the course of our inquiries we found that these Kharedidars were financiers of petty Dalals. They usually deposited a sum with the latter at a rate of interest varying between 8 to 12 per cent per annum. Some Dalals informed us that because of this indebtedness they had at times to sell *gul* to the Kharedidars at rates below the ruling rate in the market. (iii) One sale and purchase society, The Kolhapur Cultivators' Purchase and Sale Society, was functioning in the market at the time of our survey. It had been registered in 1939. "It was founded not by cultivators who had felt the want of one, but by enthusiasts who had not much experience in conducting co-operative institutions and had no ideas as to how a purchase and sale society should be organized and worked. They thought that the methods of ordinary *adatyas* in the Shahupuri Peth would do for a Co-operative Institution also. The *adatyas* lends money to cultivators to induce them to bring their produce to his shop. This society did the same. But owing to the absence of personal touch the Managers were ignorant about the character and financial position of the people they were dealing with. Consequently many a loan was made to quite unreliable persons and accumulations of heavy arrears was the result. The share capital collected was not sufficient and many amounts credited to the share account were merely paper transactions as they were counterbalanced by equivalent loans."§ In 1941 the society was on the verge of failure, but change of management, advice and help from the State Co-operative Department improved matters. The work of the distribution of oil-cake and chemical fertilizers was entrusted to it by Government. At the time of our survey the society had wiped out all previous losses and was functioning well. (iv) *Hamals* or labourers who were engaged for loading and unloading the *gul* carts and for the weighing, packing, despatching, etc., of *gul* worked on

§ Report on Co-operation in Kolhapur, 1945, p. 55-56.

piece rates. It was usual for a shop in the Kolhapur market to recruit a batch of *Hamals* for the season and to get the work for that year done by it.

Table 10 gives the arrivals and exports of *gul* to and from Kolhapur to various destinations during 1934-46.

The main export markets for Kolhapur *gul* were Gujarat and Kathiawar. Both these used to import more than 70 per cent of the total exports of *gul* from Kolhapur in the pre-war period. First grade *gul* usually went to Gujarat and Kathiawar. The other export markets for Kolhapur *gul* were other parts of Bombay Province and Karnatak. Of the total *gul* exported 15 per cent was consumed in other parts of Bombay Province and nearly 10 per cent in Karnatak. The low grade *gul* was generally consumed in Karnatak. The prices of *gul* in October and November, i.e., at the beginning of the season, were comparatively higher than the prices that ruled in subsequent months. This was due to small arrivals of *gul* in the market at that time. In December and January with the increase in *gul* supplies in the market, there was generally a fall in prices. Prices recovered in February when arrivals began to decline.

Other factors like export demand, competitive prices of *gul* in other markets also influenced the trend of prices in the Kolhapur market. Table 11 shows the general tendency in the variations in the monthly prices of *gul* in the Kolhapur market. Many restrictions were imposed on the prices, supply, movement, etc., of *gul* in and after 1943 by the Government of India and at their behest by the Kolhapur Government and the prices for that and subsequent years did not reflect the free play of demand and supply.

4. *Groundnut*.—Kolhapur was an important groundnut market in the Deccan. During World War II, especially since 1943, the prices, movements, etc., of

TABLE 10 (PART I)—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GUL INTO  
AND FROM KOLHAPUR DURING 1934-44.

Year	Imports	Exports	Percent of ex- ports to the total imports	Exports to		
				Cutch	Kathiawar	Baroda Palanpur
1934-35	26,490	18,231	69	4,967	3,331	5,794
1935-36	27,610	18,872	67	5,038	3,451	6,039
1936-37	26,668	18,333	68	5,000	3,333	5,833
1937-38	26,350	18,051	68	4,923	3,282	5,744
1938-39	26,240	18,040	68	4,920	3,280	5,740
1939-40	30,551	21,013	69	5,731	3,820	6,686
1940-41	38,933	27,593	71	7,303	4,865	9,344
1941-42	26,767	18,358	69	5,007	3,336	5,842
1942-43	25,866	16,879	65	4,850	3,234	4,722
1943-44	43,138	9,668	23	2,497	5,154	2,017

TABLE 10 (PART II)—EXPORTS OF GUL FROM KOLHAPUR ACCORDING TO THEIR DESTINATIONS IN 1944-45 AND 1945-46. (IN TONS.)  
(Source—Records of the Shahupuri Merchants' Association.)

Destination	1944-45	1945-46	Destination	1944-45	1945-46
<b>Gujarat &amp; Kathiawar</b>					
Cutch	3,856	4,719	Bombay City	4,902	6,580
Kathiawar	4,837	6,168	Bombay Suburbs	1,194	1,889
Rajputana State	56	654	Poona	1,107	348
Gujarat States	905	173	Satara	846	1,538
Baroda	9,728	4,656	Thana	356	117
			Colaba	3,245	2,101
			Ratnagiri	38	128
			Sholapur	5,392	3,403
<b>Deccan States</b>					
Akalkot	42	64	Dharwar	4,973	3,294
Aundh	—	37	Bijapur	2,337	426
Jath	90	39	Belgaum	—	0.03
Jamakbandi	320	134	Ahamednagar	—	4
Kurundwad Sr.	345	129	Nasik	1,375	6,291
Miraj Sr.	440	366	Kheda	—	0.06
Miraj Jr.	196	4	Ahamedabad	443	1,077
Mudhol	148	53	Surat	—	42
Janjira	320	200	Panch Mahals	—	0.06
Phaltan	—	12	East Khandesh	—	0.50
Sangli	50	0.16	Sind	114	—
Sawantwadi	2	1,794			
Savnur	635	236	Ceylon	220	2,303
Randurg	481	14			

TABLE 11—SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN THE PRICES OF  
GUL IN KOLHAPUR DURING 1917-43.  
(Source—Report on the Possibility of Sugar Industry  
in Kolhapur (unpublished) and information collected  
from the merchants.)

Year	December	January	February
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1917-18	55 to 60	58 to 62	58 to 63
1918-19	55 to 60	55 to 58	54 to 60
1919-20	40 to 50	50 to 53	46 to 52
1920-21	52 to 56	38 to 42	38 to 44
1921-22	42 to 45	35 to 40	37 to 44
1922-23	36 to 40	30 to 35	32 to 37
1923-24	30 to 35	25 to 32	24 to 30
1924-25	34 to 39	30 to 35	30 to 35
1925-26	28 to 34	25 to 30	25 to 30
1926-27	22 to 27	20 to 25	20 to 25
1927-28	23 to 27	19 to 23	20 to 22
1928-29	22 to 26	25 to 28	24 to 27
1929-30	22 to 26	20 to 25	19 to 23
1930-31	16 to 22	13 to 18	13 to 20
1931-32	18 to 20	15 to 18	13 to 17
1932-33	16 to 19	12 to 16	10 to 14
1933-34	11 to 20	11 to 17	9 to 16
1934-35	11 to 19	10 to 18	11 to 16
1935-36	13 to 19	11 to 20	14 to 21
1936-37	11 to 16	10 to 17	10 to 17
1937-38	11 to 16	10 to 17	10 to 17
1938-39	14 to 25	11 to 16	10 to 17
1939-40	9 to 22	19 to 24	20 to 25
1940-41	11 to 25	10 to 15	10 to 19
1941-42	11 to 25	10 to 15	10 to 19
1942-43	45 to 90	45 to 72	32 to 57



groundnut along with other oilseeds were subjected to many war-time restrictions. Because of the restriction on movement of groundnuts between districts their arrivals in the Kolhapur market had declined considerably. So also because of the stoppage of exports of groundnut from Kolhapur the activity of agents of export houses in the Kolhapur market had been cut down very drastically. As a result of this at the time of our survey and 2 or 3 years previous to it, the groundnut market had assumed a purely local character and the main purchasers of groundnut there were the local oil mills. In the following we have described the groundnut market as it functioned before these restrictions were imposed as also the way it functioned at the time of our survey.

In the Kolhapur market the groundnut season began in November, reached its peak either in December or January and then declined and tapered off towards the end of May so much so that the total arrivals during April and May, did not amount to more than 3 per cent of the total. This can be seen from figures of arrivals of groundnut in the Kolhapur market (Table 12).

The assembling of groundnut was done mostly by farmers themselves in Kolhapur. In the course of our investigation we gathered that nearly 80 per cent of the groundnut that came to the Kolhapur market was brought by farmers themselves. Generally loans were given to the farmers by Dalals or commission agents in Shahupuri. The loans were repaid after the harvesting of the crop. It was therefore binding on the cultivators who borrowed thus to sell their crop through the commission agents from whom they had borrowed. In most cases interest was charged at the rate of 10 to 16 per cent, but in a few cases no interest was charged if the produce was sold through the creditor merchants.

Groundnuts were generally brought to the market in carts drawn by a pair of bullocks which contained on

TABLE 12—MONTHLY ARRIVALS OF GROUNDNUT IN  
KOLHAPUR MARKET AS EXPRESSED PERCENTAGES OF THE  
TOTAL ARRIVALS, DURING 1942-45.

(Cart-loads).

(Source—Shahupuri Merchants' Association Records).

Arrivals	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
October	3.9	0.9	0.8
November	57.0	29.3	8.5
December	22.8	29.5	20.9
January	11.7	24.4	36.8
February	2.9	9.3	19.3
March	0.9	3.8	8.7
April	0.1	1.5½	1.2
May	—	0.5	0.6
June	0.2	—	—
	(100)	(100)	(100)
<b>Total (Actuals)</b>	<b>17,441</b>	<b>14,194</b>	<b>9,540</b>

an average, 14 to 16 bags. These carts reached the Shahupuri market either in the evening or early in the morning. The coolies then removed the bags from the carts and deposited them in front of the Dalal's or Adatyas's shop. The Adatyas were those from whom advances had been received on the crop or with whom business relations had been established previously.

There were a number of functionaries in the market; the Adatyas, Kharedidars, weighmen, etc. We have given a brief account of all these functionaries in the section on *gul* trade. The same functionaries also dealt in groundnut and a repetition of the account is not necessary here.

In the Kolhapur market, groundnuts were not displayed in full in the market. The bags were piled one above another and were opened at one corner for the prospective buyer to take out a sample at random. The buyer then examined the nuts, shelled them, examined the kernels for their maturity and moisture content by squeezing or chewing them. All these factors he took into consideration in offering a price for them. In the Kolhapur market, the bid was for so many seers per rupee, (a seer of 80 tolas). At Sangli the bid was of so many rupees per *khandi* of 280 seers of 2 lbs. each.

The Dalal auctioned the produce at some fixed time of the day when all the intending buyers were present. Auction was generally carried out in Kolhapur market in 10 to 15 shops every day and the level of the price for the day was thus determined. The Adatyas then sold the remaining lots by direct negotiations with the purchasers around that level.

When the buyers settled the price, the produce was weighed before the Adatyas's shop. The owners of the produce were generally present when the goods were sold. The weighing was either done by the Adatyas

or his Munim.\* After weighing, the produce was transferred to the buyer's bags. A deduction was made from the whole weight for dirt as agreed upon before. The payment was made by the Adatyas to the producer on the same day after deducting his dues and other charges, etc. though he himself recovered the payment from the buyer after three or four days.

The main buyers of groundnut in the Kolhapur market used to be the following:—(i) Local merchants (ii) Local Oil Mills (iii) Representatives of Bombay Merchants (iv) Indian Export Houses. (v) Foreign Export Houses. The local merchants purchased groundnuts to sell them again to local retail dealers or hawkers. They accounted for a very small proportion of the total groundnuts sold in the market. The Adatyas or commission agents bought groundnuts either on their own account or on behalf of clients. When the Adatyas bought on their own account, they waited for an opportunity to resell them to Bombay merchants or local oil mills at higher prices. Many merchants bought groundnut to decorticate it and to sell the kernels to Bombay firms.

The two oil mills in the city were important consumers of groundnut. Their consumption during 1942-46 was as follows:—

Year	Maunds.	Percent of total arrivals in the market.
1941-42	1,22,137	38
1942-43	1,24,535	44
1943-44	1,30,662	57
1944-45	1,08,000	70
1945-46	90,032	92

The oil mills consumed about 25 to 30 per cent of the total arrivals of groundnuts in the market before

\* At the time of our survey weighing was done by licenced weighmen.

the restrictions on groundnut movements, prices, etc. were imposed. Export of groundnut from Kolhapur was prohibited in 1943 and since then the oil mills had been consuming an increasing proportion of the total arrivals. In effect the oil mills were, at the time of our survey, the main and probably the only big buyers in the Kolhapur market.

There were certain firms in Bombay who sent their own representatives to Kolhapur to stay there during the season. They generally put up with *Adatyas* and made purchases through them on behalf of their principals on commission which varied from 2 to 3 per cent of the total purchases. There were also foreign firms like Raily Brothers or Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Co. and Indian firms like Kilachand Devchand who generally sent their own representatives to the Kolhapur market at the beginning of the season. They bought decorticated groundnut or groundnut kernels for export overseas. Sometimes they appointed commission agents at Kolhapur to work on their behalf and to make purchases for them on commission basis. The *Adatyas* thus appointed were given from time to time "price limits" within which they were to make purchases. Merchants engaged in such purchases informed us that they used to purchase in the pre-war days more than a quarter of the total arrivals of groundnuts in the Kolhapur market.\*

- \* Nuts in shell and kernels intended specially for edible use in the overseas export markets were specially prepared at Kolhapur from bold kernels, produced in Kolhapur State. The Report on the Marketing of Groundnuts in India and Burma (1941) observed in this connection as follows:—"Like nuts in shell, handpicked selected kernels used to be prepared by manual labour but simple locally made machines are now used to do preliminary separation of kernels of different sizes....The kernels are made to many different counts, the two most usual counts for the export trade being 38/40 and 40/42 kernels per ounce. The cost of preparing handpicked selected kernels is estimated to amount to nearly 14 annas per bag of 2½ maunds." (p. 130).

The foreign and indigeneous firms outside Kolhapur, who made purchases there mainly for export overseas, did the business along certain well established conventions. Three of these were important, namely (1) Firm offer (2) Agency Pass and (3) Bombay Pass. Under (1) the export agencies offered to buy specified quantities of groundnuts within certain price limits. Such an offer remained open for twenty-four hours. The (2) and (3) have been described as follows by the Report on the Marketing of Groundnuts in India and Burma (1941). "The prices offered by exporter agencies are based on specified amount of dirt, damaged seeds, etc. and are subject to fixed scales of allowance, but they vary depending on whether the price is offered on "Agency Pass or Port Pass" basis. In the former, the sampling of goods is done at the agency and payment made on the basis of analysis of the sample. In the latter case the seller consigns the goods to the agreed port and the sampling is done when the consignment reaches the port and the payment is made on the basis of the analysis of the sample drawn at the port."†

The prices of groundnut kernels in Kolhapur market generally moved in sympathy with the Bombay prices. However, at times there develop marked disparities between them. This happened because of the increase in local demand from oil mills for crushing when prices of oil rose. Besides this factor the "futures market" at Sangli also affected powerfully the prices in the Shahupuri market.

The prices of groundnut were subject to considerable seasonal fluctuations. Table 13 summarises the seasonal fluctuations in prices of groundnut in shell in the Kolhapur markets during 1942-45.§

† p. 100.

§ Commenting on seasonal variations in prices in the Kolhapur market before 1939 the Report on the Marketing of Groundnuts in India and Burma, observed: "Kolhapur  
(Contd. on page 154

TABLE 13—AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES OF GROUNDNUT  
(in shell) IN KOLHAPUR DURING 1942-45.  
(Source—Shahupuri Merchants' Association Records.)

MONTH	1942-43			1943-44			1944-45		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Oct.	—	—	—	9	8	10	5	3	2
Nov.	—	—	—	7	11	8	5	4	7
Dec.	5	14	9	7	7	0	6	8	5
Jan.	6	8	5	8	4	3	8	0	0
Feb.	7	7	0	8	1	9	7	9	10
Mar.	8	10	4	7	12	1	8	14	2
Apr.	9	6	7	8	7	11	8	12	3
May.	—	—	—	8	6	2	8	10	4
June.	—	—	—	9	6	7	—	—	—

Prices went up continuously in 1942-43 along with those of other commodities in the country during that year under inflationary pressure and no seasonal variations were marked. In 1943, various controls were instituted and inflation was checked to a certain extent. In 1943-45 and 1944-45 groundnut prices at Kolhapur showed seasonal variations. Prices, generally increased from November upto January, then declined slightly and again increased from March upto June.

5. *Retail Trade.*—As in the case of industries in the last chapter we now present information regarding retail trade in Kolhapur city. The aim is to present all the data bearing on retail trade in the past as also to present the data collected by us on that background. As in the case of industries we carried out a survey of a sample of retail shops in the city with the aid of a questionnaire closely resembling the one used in Poona and Sholapur surveys. The junior investigators of the Office of the Socio-Economic Survey carried out the investigation. A 15 to 20 per cent sample, well distributed over the different wards of the city was selected for this survey, from the basic data provided by the census of establishments. Generally speaking the retailers, excepting the small ones, displayed great unwillingness to give informa-

*(Contd. from page 152)*

where Bold variety is largely grown, shows a harvest dip from September to November with a temporary recovery in October. This feature is accounted for not by any rise in the price level in October but by the fact that though the main crop reaches the markets in November, small quantities of fresh nuts are taken to markets in September to meet the early demand for edible nuts. These are immature nuts with a high percentage of moisture and fetch very low price. In October, they improve in moisture content and fetch better prices but in November, the pressure of the crops brings down the prices again. As in the case of Dhulia the prices tend to improve in December and the maximum is reached in January, when the prices are 16 per cent over the annual mean." (p. 104).



tion to our investigators, particularly in regard to turn-over and profits, etc. Our investigators, with only a few exceptions had no access to account books, etc. where they existed. The general tendency of the merchants was to understate the total turnover, as well as the profits. In certain instances, there were flat refusals to supply information on certain points. Fortunately these were not numerous as can be seen in the account that follows where they have been specifically mentioned at the proper places. We tried our best to allay the fears of the merchants but we could only succeed partially. It is interesting to note here that the merchants were expecting the imposition of a sales tax in the near future. They were not worried about the tax as such which they could shift on the consumers but about the maintenance of accounts in prescribed form for inspection by Sales Tax Inspectors. Such accounts were bound to disclose the total volume of turnover in a shop and also indirectly the total earnings or incomes of the shop owners which could not then escape the income tax authorities. Generally the figures of turnover and profits in the following are underestimates. Information on other points is, however, fairly reliable.

6. *Grocers (Kirana)*.—Graham stated that there were 200 "petty dealers" in grocery.\* Dr. Bal Krishna's survey in 1926 recorded 176 grocers shops in the city ("some of them sold cigarettes, *bidis* also") and a total of 167 'employees' were engaged in them. Of these 57 were owned by Marathas, 36 by Jains, 26 each by Lingayats and Mohammedans, 8 by Brahmmins, 6 by Vaishyas and 17 by members of some other castes. Out of 176 shops 167 were pure retailers, 9 doing both wholesale and retail business. The majority of the shops, numbering 119, had been started during 1921-26, 35 during 1910-20, 13 during 1901-10, and 5 during 1886-1900. The remaining 4 were hereditary concerns.†

\* Graham, op. cit., p. 116.

† Dr. Bal Krishna, pp. 4, 29, 55.

According to our census of establishments there were in all 308 shops of grocers in the city and a total of 585 persons were engaged in them. Of these 90 were in C ward, 61 in E ward, 57 in A ward, 54 in D ward and 46 in B ward. In 173 shops no outside worker was engaged; 97 shops engaged between 2 to 3 persons each, 32 between 4 to 7 each, 5 between 7 to 10 each, the remaining one engaging 13. Our sample comprised 75 shops. For convenience of analysis and description they were divided into 3 categories: (1) 64 shops engaged in doing *kirana* business only, (2) 5 shops selling *pan bidi* along with *kirana* and (3) 6 shops selling stationery besides *kirana*.

(1) For convenience of treatment the first group dealing in grocery only was again divided into 5 groups according to the stock on hand. The first group consisted of 23 shops that had a stock on hand worth between Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 each. In the second group 3 shops with a stock worth between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each were included. The 11 shops in the third group had a stock on hand worth between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 each. There were 3 shops in the fourth group with a stock on hand worth between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 5,000 each. The fifth group of 5 shops had each a stock worth more than Rs. 5,000.

(a) Of the 23 shops in the first group, 9 were in E ward, 4 each in A and B wards and 3 each in C and D wards. Of these 9 were owned by Marathas, 6 by Jains, 3 by Lingayats, 2 by Brahmins and one each by a Mohammedan, a Shimpi and a Gujarati. The oldest shop in this group had been started in 1900 and was owned by a Maratha. The business standing of 4 other shops was between 10 and 25 years, of another 4 between 5 and 10 years and of the remaining 14 between 1 and 5 years.

The goods sold in these shops were usually bought from the local wholesale merchants. Only two of

the shops in the sample bought goods directly at Bombay. The goods were bought from wholesalers both on credit and cash basis. If the goods were purchased on credit, the payment had to be made within one month. If this period was exceeded interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum was charged. Of the 23 shops in the sample, 7 bought goods by cash payment and remaining ones on both cash and credit basis.

The annual turnover in 5 shops was between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each, in 9 between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 each, in 6 between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 5,000 each and in 2 Rs. 6,000 each. The annual turnover in the case of the remaining shop, owned by a Maratha, was worth Rs. 18,000.

The initial capital in 3 shops varied between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 each, in 5 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300 each, in 11 between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 each, in 3 between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each and in the remaining one it was more than Rs. 1,000.

In all the shops in the first group a total of 33 persons were engaged. Of these 31 were owners and 2 servants, one each in 2 shops. The monthly salary of one of the servants was Rs. 12. The other servant was provided with free boarding and lodging and was paid Rs. 3 per month. The daily hours of work varied between 8 and 14.

As many as 10 shops had an area of 1 *khan* each, 10 others of 2 *khans* each and 3 of 3 *khans* each. The annual expenditure on account of rent, lighting, etc., ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 50 each in 10 shops, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 each in 6 shops and from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 each in the remaining 7.

In the rainy season demand was slack. Business was brisk in summer.

(b) Of the 3 shops in the second group 2 were in D ward and one in B ward. They were owned by a Lingayat, a Jain and a Brahmin each. The business-standing of all the 3 shops was less than 6 years. The commodities sold in these shops were purchased in the same manner as that in the case of the shops in (a).

The annual turnover of 3 shops was worth Rs. 5,000, Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 12,000 respectively. In all the 3 shops in the group no outside persons were engaged. The hours of work varied between 11 and 13 per day.

The annual expenditure on rent and lighting came to Rs. 68, Rs. 204 and Rs. 384 respectively. All the shops were situated in rented premises occupying an area of between 1 and 3 *khans* each.

(c) Of the 11 shops in the third group 6 were in C ward, 2 in A ward and one each in B, D and E wards. Of these 6 were owned by Jains, 3 by Marathas and one each by a Brahmin and a Vaishya. Two shops having a business standing of 25 years were owned by a Jain and a Brahmin respectively. The business standing of 3 shops was between 10 and 20 years each, of 3 between 5 and 10 years each and of the remaining it was less than 5 years each.

As in the (a) and (b) groups, the goods sold were bought from wholesale dealers in the city. One shop had a go-down with an area of 5 *khans*. Two shops stated that if they paid cash to the wholesalers they were allowed a discount of 5 to 6 per cent.

The annual turnover was worth between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 5,000 each in 4 shops, between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 each in 4 others and between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 each in the remaining.

The yearly expenses on account of rent and lighting in 2 shops varied between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 each, in 7

between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300 each and in the remaining 2 between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 each.

In all the shops in the sample a total of 22 persons were engaged. Of these 14 were owners, 7 servants and one clerk. The clerk was paid a salary of Rs. 28 per month. The monthly salaries of 3 servants ranged from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 and of 2 from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. The remaining one was paid Rs. 7 per month. The hours of work varied between 9 and 14 per day.

Nine shops in this group were started with an initial capital of between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each. The initial capital of the 2 remaining shops was Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 7,000 respectively.

Three shops occupied an area of 1 *khan* each, 4 of 2 *khans* each, 2 of 3 *khans* each and the remaining 2 of 5 and 6 *khans* respectively.

(d) The fourth group consisted of 3 shops of which 2 were situated in E ward and one in D ward. Two of the shops having a business standing of about five years were owned by Brahmins. The remaining shop had been started recently. The annual turnover of the 3 shops was between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 25,000 each and the initial capital was between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 6,000 each.

In all the shops in the sample a total of 10 persons was engaged. Of these 5 were owners and 5 servants. The monthly salaries of these servants ranged from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each. The yearly expenses on account of rent and lighting, etc., were Rs. 900, Rs. 375 and Rs. 268 respectively in the 3 shops. Two of the shops had an area of 2 *khans* each and one of 4 *khans*.

(e) Only 3 shops belonged to the last group. The two oldest shops in this group, having a business standing of between 25 to 46 years each, were owned by

Jains. The third was owned by a Mohammedan and had been started 2 years previous to our survey. The annual turnover in 3 of the shops was worth Rs. 60,000, Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively and the initial capital invested in them had amounted to Rs. 9,000, Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively.

In all the 3 shops, a total of 16 persons were engaged. Out of these 6 were owners, one clerk and 9 servants. The clerk was paid Rs. 37-8-0 per month including a dearness allowance of Rs. 12-8-0. Of the remaining servants, the salaries of 5 ranged from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 each and those of 2 others were Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 respectively. One servant was paid Rs. 5 per month. He was employed for one hour in the morning for dusting and cleaning the shop.

The monthly expenses on account of rent and lighting, etc. amounted to Rs. 996, Rs. 672 and Rs. 30 respectively in the 3 shops. Two shops had a go-down each.

(2) In some of the shops along with kirana, stationery was also sold. Stationery formed 30 to 40 per cent of the total stock in the shops. Our sample consisted of 6 such shops. Of these 3 were in C ward, 2 in A ward and one in D ward. 3 of these belonged to Jains and one each to a Maratha, a Lingayat and a Brahmin. The business standing of 2 shops in the sample was 12 and 6 years respectively. The remaining ones were started some three years before our survey.

The initial capital of three of the shops was between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 3,000 each and that of the remaining three between Rs. 5,000 and 15,000 each. The annual turnover in the case of 2 shops in the sample varied between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 each and in 3 between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 each. It was Rs. 30,000 in the remaining shop which was owned by a Jain.

In all the shops in the sample, a total of 23 persons were engaged. Of these 9 were owners, 7 members of the owners' families, 2 clerks and 5 servants. 2 shops in the sample engaged one clerk each. The salary of one of them was Rs. 65 per month. The other clerk was employed part-time. He came once a week and wrote the accounts for which he was paid Rs. 5 per month. 3 shops employed 5 servants, 2 each in 2 shops and one in the third. Their salaries ranged from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 per month. The expenses on account of rent and lighting, etc. came to between Rs. 100 and Rs. 400 each in case of 4 shops. It was Rs. 430 and Rs. 1,120 respectively in the remaining 2 shops.

(3) *Kirana-pan-bidi* shops.—There were kirana shops in which along with kirana, *pan*, *bidi*, cigarettes, etc. were also sold. Our sample consisted of five such shops and of these two each were in C and D wards and one each in A ward. Three were owned by Marathas and 2 by Jains. Three shops had a business-standing of less than three years and two of more than five years.

The yearly turnover of 4 shops in the sample varied between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 each. It was Rs. 1,300 only in the remaining one. The initial capital in 3 shops was between Rs. 200 and Rs. 750 each and in 2, Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,500 respectively.

The commodities sold in these shops were purchased locally on both cash and credit terms. When goods were bought on credit basis, the payment had to be made within 15 to 20 days. Generally no interest was charged even if the payment was delayed. Generally payments were made within 3 to 4 weeks of the purchases. *Pan*, *bidi*, tobacco, etc. formed 30 per cent of the total stock of commodities sold in these shops.

The total number of persons engaged in all these shops was 10. Of these 7 were owners, one clerk and 2 servants. The clerk was paid Rs. 7 per month for

writing the accounts which he did once a week. The monthly salaries of 2 servants were Rs. 10 and Rs. 25 respectively. The hours of work varied from 10 to 15 per day. The expenses on account of rent and lighting varied from Rs. 48 to Rs. 100 in 3 shops. They were Rs. 174 and Rs. 288 respectively in the remaining 2 shops.

Business was more brisk in summer than in the rainy season. The sales also shot up when there were religious festivals like Divali, Ramzan, Dasara, etc.

7. *Grain and pulse dealers.*—According to Graham there were 104 shops of "Banias" (dealers in grain) and 159 people were engaged in them.\* Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 recorded in all 100 grain and pulse dealers in the city and in them were engaged 71 "employees". Of these 32 shops were owned by Marathas, 24 by Jains, 16 by Lingayats, 10 by Mohammadans, 9 by Brahmins, 3 each by Shimpis and Vaishyas and 3 by the members of some other castes. 81 of the shops were pure retailers. 14 did both wholesale and retail business. Out of 100 shops 70 were situated in rented premises and 30 in their own buildings. The average working hours were 13 per day. 44 of the shops were started during 1921-26, 23 during 1910-20, 7 during 1901-10 and one during 1886-1900. The remaining 25 were hereditary concerns.†

According to our census of establishments there were 52 dealers in grain and pulses and a total of 84 persons were engaged in them. Of these 44 were in C ward, 6 in E ward and one each in A and D wards. There were 15 concerns which employed between 4 to 7 persons each and 17 between 2 to 3 each. 20 concerns were managed by the owners themselves. Our sample

\* Graham, op. cit., pp. 119.

† Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., pp. 4, 29, 34, 43, 47, 51, 53.



consisted of 10 shops. Of these, 9 were in C ward and one in A ward. 5 of these were owned by Marathas, 3 by Lingayats and one by a Jain. The business standing of 6 of the shops in the sample was between 1 and 5 years each, of 2 between 10 and 20 years and of the remaining 20 and 25 years respectively.

At the time of our survey, rigid food controls were in operation and the sale and purchase of foodgrains and their movement was strictly controlled as foodgrains were rationed. Consequently the business of these shops had been restricted in certain directions.

The initial capital investment in case of 8 shops amounted to between Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000 each and in the remaining 2 it was Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 6,000 respectively. The annual turnover of 2 shops was valued at between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 5,000 each and of 6 others at between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 each. The turnover of the remaining 2 shops amounted to Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 18,000 respectively. The stock on hand in two shops in the sample was worth Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 respectively. It was worth between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 in 4 others and more than Rs. 2,000 each in the remaining 3 shops.

Two of the shops in the sample had go-down arrangements. The rent for the go-downs came to Rs. 60 and Rs. 70 per year respectively. The total annual expenses on account of rent and lighting in case of 3 shops were less than Rs. 100 each, in 5 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 each and in the remaining 2 they were Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 respectively.

In all the shops in the sample 26 persons were engaged. Of these 10 were owners, 11 members of owners' families, one clerk and 4 servants. The clerk was paid Rs. 20 per month. Of the 4 servants, the monthly salaries of 3 ranged from Rs. 14 to Rs. 20. The remaining was provided with free lodging and boarding and was paid Rs. 2 per month. The hours of work varied from 7 to 14 per day.

8. *Parched Rice and Grain Sellers.*—Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 recorded 8 parched rice and grain sellers in the city and 8 "employees" were engaged in them. Of these, 5 were Marathas and 3 Jains. The average working hours were 11½ per day. Six shops had been started during 1921-26, one during 1910-20 and the remaining during 1901-10.\*

According to our census of establishments there were 27 parched rice and grain sellers and a total of 49 persons were engaged in them. Of these 10 were in C ward, 9 in B ward, 5 in D ward, 2 in A ward and one in E ward. Our sample consisted of 6 shops, 3 in B ward, 2 in C ward and one in D ward. The owners of five shops were Vaishya by caste and that of the remaining was a Jain. Two of the shops owned by Vaishyas were hereditary concerns. Another had a standing of about 20 years; the business standing of each of the remaining three was less than five years. All the shops in the sample sold parched rice and grain and parched and salted groundnuts. The goods were bought locally from the wholesale merchants on cash payment.

The initial capital in all the shops did not exceed Rs. 125 each. The annual turnover was valued at between Rs. 800 and Rs. 5,000 each in four shops. It was Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 9,000 respectively in the remaining 2. The stock on hand was worth between Rs. 10 and Rs. 60 each in case of 4 shops and it was worth Rs. 900 and Rs. 1,000 respectively in the remaining 2.

In the shops in the sample a total of 18 persons were engaged. Of these 6 were owners, 10 members of owners' families and 2 servants. The monthly salaries of the two servants were Rs. 20 and Rs. 12 respectively. They were also provided with free lodging and boarding. The hours of work varied between

\* Dr. Bal Krishna, *op. cit.*, pp. 6, 30, 44, 48, 52, 56.

10 and 16 per day. The annual expenses on account of rent and lighting, etc. were between Rs 80 and Rs. 150 each in all the shops. Business was slack during the rains.

9. *Dealers in Gold and Silver Ornaments.*—Graham records that there were 20 shops of *shroffs* in the city and in all 150 persons were engaged in them. § Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 revealed that there were 62 *shroffs* or dealers in gold, silver ornaments and jewels and a total of 215 "employees" were engaged in them. Dr. Bal Krishna stated that "some of them were Sowkars, Hundi dealers and money lenders." Of the 62 *shroffs*, 22 were Sonars, 14 Marwaris, 13 Brahmins, 4 Marathas and 3 Shimpis, Jains and Vaishyas each. Two shops only engaged in wholesale business and 48 in retail business only. The remaining shops were both wholesale and retail. 50 shops were proprietary concerns and 12 were partnerships. Out of 62 shops, 3 were started during 1921-26, 29 during 1910-20, 11 during 1901-10 and 13 during 1886-1900. The remaining 6 were hereditary. The average working hours in all the shops were 13 per day. ‡

Our census of establishments recorded in all 108 dealers in gold and silver ornaments and 407 persons were engaged in them. Of these 59 were in C ward, 46 in B ward and 3 in A ward. Fourteen were one man concerns; 48 engaged between 2 and 3 persons each, 35 between 4 and 7 persons each, 9 between 7 and 10 persons each and 2 more than 10 persons each. Our sample consisted of 21 shops. Of these 13 were in C ward, 7 in B ward and 1 in A ward. Six were owned by Marathas, 4 each by Brahmins and Sonars, 2 each by Marwaris and Jains and one each by a Vaishya, a Shimpi and an Otari.

All the shops in the sample dealt in gold, silver ornaments, silver-ware, jewels, etc. They also bought

§ Graham, op. cit., p. 119.

‡ Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., pp. 4, 29, 34, 43, 47, 51, 55.

and sold gold and silver chips. Many shops made gold and silver ornaments either to order or for stocking. Some shop owners were found to be money-lenders advancing money against security of gold and silver ornaments. The business standing of 7 shops in the sample was less than one year each, of 6 between 1 and 10 years each, of 2 between 10 and 22 years each and of the remaining 6 between 30 and 40 years each.

The initial capital investment varied between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 each in case of 8 shops and between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 each in 8 others. The initial capital investment in 2 of the remaining shops was Rs. 20,000 each and it was Rs. 25,000 each in the case of the remaining 2 shops. The first two shops were owned by Jains and of the latter two one was owned by a Marwadi and the other by a Brahmin.

The stock on hand in case of 5 shops was worth between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 each, in 6 between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 each, in 7 between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 each and it was worth Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively in the remaining 2. The value of the yearly gross takings ranged from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 15,000 each in six shops, from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 30,000 each in 7, from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 60,000 each in 5. Of the remaining 3, 2 had an yearly turnover of Rs. 100,000 each and one of Rs. 200,000. In this trade sales on credit basis were very common. As much as 15 to 20 per cent of the total sales were made on credit.

In all the shops in the sample, a total of 62 persons were engaged. Of these 33 were owners, 15 clerks and 14 servants. Of the 15 clerks the monthly salaries of 6 ranged from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 each and of 9 from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 each. They wrote the daily accounts and prepared the profit and loss accounts at the end of the year. Among the 14 servants, there were 2 coolies engaged by 2 shops for an hour or so

every day. They came early in the morning dusted and cleaned the shops and were paid Rs. 2 each per month. The monthly salaries of 8 servants varied from Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 each and of 3 between Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 each. One of the servants was provided with boarding and lodging and was paid Rs. 12-8-0 per month.

One shop in the sample was in the house of the owner and the others were in rented premises. 12 shops had an area of 1 *khan* each, 5 of 2 *khans* each, 3 of 3 *khans* each and the remaining had an area of 4 *khans* each. The annual expenses on account of rent and lighting varied between Rs. 90 and Rs. 200 in 3 shops, between Rs. 200 and Rs. 400 each in 10 shops and between Rs. 400 and Rs. 600 each in the remaining 6.

The brisk season began in February and ended in June. This was the popular marriage season and as much as 50 per cent of the total sales took place during these four months.

Shroffs had an association of their own.

10 *Cloth merchants*.—According to Graham there were 28 cloth shops and a total of 148 persons were engaged in them.\* Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 recorded 80 cloth merchants and 189 'employees' were employed in them. Of these 21 shops belonged to Marwaris, 16 to Brahmins, 14 to Mohammadans, 11 to Jains, 9 to Shimpis, 4 to Marathas, 2 to Lingayats and the remaining 3 to members of other castes. Purely retail business was being done in 73 shops while in 7 both wholesale and retail business was done. 43 shops had been established between 1920 and 1926, 23 between 1910 and 1920, 4 between 1901 and 1910 and 4 others between 1896 and 1900. The remaining shops claimed to be hereditary ones. The average working hours were 12½ per day.†

\* Graham, op. cit., pp. 119.

† Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., pp. 4, 29, 34, 43, 47, 51, 55.

According to our census of establishments there were in all 144 cloth shops and a total of 462 persons were engaged in them. Of these 101 were in C ward, 19 in B ward, 12 in E ward, 9 in A ward and 3 in D ward. 44 shops engaged no outside hands, 58 employed 2 to 3 servants each, twenty-eight 4 to 6 each, ten 7 to 10 each and in the remaining shops the number of servants employed numbered more than 10 each. Our sample comprised 27 shops of which 16 were in C ward, 5 in B ward, 3 in A ward, 2 in D ward and one in E ward. Of these 27 shops in the sample, 10 were owned by Shimpis, 5 by Brahmins, 4 by Gujaratis, 3 by Jains and one each by a Marwari, a Lingayat, a Sonar, a Kshatriya and a Vaishya. Two shops in the sample stated that they had a business standing of 90 and 60 years respectively and both were owned by Jains. Three others had a business standing of more than 40 years. They were owned by a Kshatriya, a Marwari and a Shimpi. The business standing of 4 others was between 25 and 40 years each, of 4 between 15 and 25 years each, of 9 between 5 and 15 years each and of the remaining 5 less than 5 years each.

The shops dealt in all kinds of textiles cotton, woollen and silk. 7 shops in the sample sold blouse pieces only and 2, saris only. Cloth was imported from important textile centres like Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Madras, etc. Blouse pieces were brought from Gadag, Hubli, Alur, etc. and saris from Ichalkaranji, Rendal, Sangli, Tikekarwadi, Sholapur, etc. On the goods imported from outside, the freight, *dharmaday* and similar other charges and the octroi duty at Kolhapur were borne by merchants. The purchases were generally made against cash. In few cases where they were made on personal credit interest at 8 to 12 per cent per annum was charged if the payment was delayed beyond 3 to 4 weeks from the date of purchase..

The initial capital investment in the case of 13

shops varied between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 each, in 5 between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 each, in 3 between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 each and in 4 between Rs. 20,000 and 30,000 each. The remaining two shops had an initial capital investment of approximately Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 100,000 respectively.

The annual turnover in the case of 2 shops was worth between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 each, in 3 between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000 each, in 7 between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 30,000 each, in 4 between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000 each and in 5 between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 100,000 each. In three other shops the annual turnover was valued at roughly Rs. 600,000, Rs. 400,000 and Rs. 300,000 respectively. They were owned by a Marwari, a Bhatiya and a Shimpi respectively. Information on this point was not furnished by the remaining 3 shops in the sample.

The stock on hand was valued at approximately between Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 15,000 each in case of 3 shops, at between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 30,000 each in 6, at between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 each in 2 and in 5 between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 100,000 each. Of the remaining 11 shops 8 had a stock worth between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 each and in 3 less than Rs. 1,000 each.

The shops in the sample engaged a total of 87 persons. Of these 55 were owners, 7 clerks and 45 servants. Two of the clerks were paid Rs. 40 each per month, three others between Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 each. The remaining two clerks, who were apprentices, were paid Rs. 20 and Rs. 6 per month respectively. Of the 45 servants, 2 shops engaged one each, 5 two each, 2 three each, 4 four each and one shop engaged the remaining eleven. The majority of these workers were salesmen. The monthly salaries of 4 ranged from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 each, of 12 from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 each, of 17 from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 each and from Rs. 15

to Rs. 20 each in the case of the remaining 12. The hours of work ranged from 6 to 10 hours per day.

7 shops had an area of one *khan* each, 17 of 2 to 4 *khans* each, 8 of more than 4 *khans* each. The total annual expenses on account of lighting, rent, etc. came to between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each in 7 shops, between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 each in 7, to between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 in 10 and in the remaining 3 to less than Rs. 100.

The rainy season was generally slack; business was brisk in summer.

11. *Stationers and General Merchants.*—Graham recorded 11 shops of "Munares or Boras, vendors of various sundry articles and Kasars" and 11 people were engaged in them.† According to Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926, there were 37 shops of general merchants and stationers in the city. Of these 10 were general merchants, 27 were principally stationers, who sold other articles also. Of the 37 shops, 18 were owned by Mohammedans, 10 by Brahmins, 4 by Marathas, one by a Lingayat and 4 by members of other castes. In all 44 'employees' were engaged in them. The average working hours were 11 per day. 25 shops had been started between 1921 and 1926, 7 during 1910-20, 3 during 1901-10 and the remaining 2 during 1886-1900.§

Our census of establishments recorded 82 stationers and general merchants in the city. A total of 227 persons were engaged by them. Of the total shops 42 were in C ward, 20 in B ward, 12 in D ward, 5 in A ward and 3 in E ward. Between 7 to 10 persons were engaged in 3 shops, between 4 to 7 each in 17, between 2 and 3 each in 41 and in the remaining shops

† Graham, *op. cit.*, p. 119.

§ Dr. Bal Krishna, *op. cit.*, pp. 4, 29, 34, 43, 47, 51, 55.



no outside hand was employed. Our sample consisted of 16 shops. Of these 7 were in C ward, 5 in B ward, 2 in D ward and one each in A and E wards. Of the 16 shops in the sample, 4 each were owned by Brahmins and Marathas, 3 by Kshatriyas, one each by a Lad, a Lingayat, a Bhatiya, a Marwadi and a Jain. One of the shops in the sample had a business standing of fifty years, 5 of 10 to 20 years each, 4 of 5 to 10 years each and 5 of 2 to 5 years each. The remaining one was started sometime during the year preceeding to our survey.

These shops not only dealt in stationery but also in toilet articles, hoisery, toys, bangles, perfumery, canned foodstuffs, etc. The majority of the goods sold in these shops such as toilet articles, pencils, inks, rubber, bangles, perfumes, etc. were bought from wholesale merchants in Bombay or Poona. The payment for these purchases were made in cash. Transactions on personal credit were very rare. Petty stationers bought articles locally from bigger stationers in the city.

Five of the shops in the sample had an initial capital of between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 each, 7 of between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 each and the remaining 4 had between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 each. The annual turnover of 2 shops in the sample was worth Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively. One of these was owned by a Bhatiya and the other by a Jain. The yearly turnover in the case of 3 out of the remaining shops was between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 30,000 each, in 2 between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 each, in 4 between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 each and in the remaining 6 between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 5,000 each. The stock on hand in 2 shops was worth Rs. 40,000 each, in 3 shops between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 each, in 3 between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 each, in 3 between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 5,000 each and in the remaining 5 between Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000 each. Two shops in the sample had go-down arrangements. The stock on hand in

both of these shops was worth Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 12,000 respectively. Their yearly turnovers were large, Rs. 70,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively.

In all the shops in our sample 44 persons were engaged. Of these 21 were owners, one clerk and 22 servants. Two servants were provided with free boarding and lodging and their monthly salaries were Rs. 35 each. The monthly salaries of 6 other servants ranged between Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 each, of 7 between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 each and of the remaining 9 between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 each.

Two shops occupied an area of one *khan* each, 9 of 3 *khans* each, 3 of 3 *khans* each and the remaining of more than six *khans* each. The total yearly expenses on account of rent, lighting, etc. in 2 shops were Rs. 864 and Rs. 924 respectively. In seven others they varied between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 each and in the remaining ones from Rs. 75 and Rs. 200 each.

In summer and winter trade was brisk. The sales shot up particularly in May and June, when schools and colleges opened for the new academic year.

12. *Chemists and Druggists.*—Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 recorded 11 chemists and druggists' shops in the city. Of these 8 belonged to Brahmins, one each to a Jain and a Maratha, the remaining being owned by a member of some other caste. Only one shop engaged an outside hand. The average working hours per shop were 11½ per day. Of the 11 shops 7 had been started between 1921 and 1926, 3 between 1910 and 1920 and the remaining one between 1901 and 1910. Seven shops were purely retail shops, the two remaining did only wholesale business and two did both retail and wholesale business. Nine of the shops were situated in rented premises.\*

\* Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., pp. 5, 29, 35, 44, 48, 52, 56.

Our census of establishments recorded 40 chemists and druggists' shops in the city and a total of 91 persons were engaged in them. Of these 15 were in B ward, 12 in C ward, 8 in A ward and 5 in D ward. Eleven of these shops were included in our sample. Of these, 4 were in B ward, 3 in A ward and 2 each in C and D wards. Of these 9 were owned by Brahmins, one by a Mohammedan and the remaining one by a Gujarati and a Brahmin jointly. One shop in the sample had a business standing of 28 years and was owned by a Brahmin. The business standing of 2 others was 6 to 7 years and that of the remaining 5 was less than 5 years each.

All these shops dealt in chemicals of various kinds, patent medicines, different kinds of drugs, foreign and indigenous. Some shops sold surgical instruments also. U.S.A. and Europe, particularly Germany, were the countries before World War II from which large proportion of drugs and chemicals were imported. A very small proportion of the stock was of drugs manufactured in India. The war had turned the scales in favour of Indian manufactured drugs and chemicals.

The yearly turnover of 2 of the biggest shops in the sample was about Rs. 40,000 each. It was Rs 18,000 in the case of another. The value of the yearly turnover in two other shops was Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 7,000 respectively and in the remaining six shops it was between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,500 each.

The stock on hand in four shops in the sample was worth Rs. 30,000, Rs. 18,000, Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 13,000 respectively. It was worth Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 7,000 respectively in two other shops and was less than Rs. 1,500 in each of the remaining 5.

The initial capital investment was Rs. 20,000 in one shop. In two others it was Rs. 10,000 each. It was Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000 respectively in two, bet-

ween Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,500 in 3 and was less than Rs. 400 each in the remaining three shops. All druggists and chemists in the sample had their shops in rented premises. 3 shops had an area of one *khan* each, 6 of 2 *khans* each and the remaining two of between 4 and 5 *khans* each. The total annual expenditure incurred on rent, lighting, etc. was Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 each in three shops, between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 each in five others and less than Rs. 100 in the remaining two.

The shops in the sample employed a total of 22 persons of whom 12 were owners, 2 managers, 2 clerks and 6 servants. The 2 managers were paid Rs. 35 and Rs. 100 each per month and the two clerks Rs. 60 and Rs. 40 per month respectively. The 6 servants were paid monthly wages ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 each. The hours of work varied between 6 to 10 per day.

All the druggists and chemists had an association of their own. No seasonality in regard to sales was marked.

13. *Dealers in Brass and Copper-ware.*—Graham recorded 10 shops of "Kasars or sellers of pots" in Kolhapur town and a total of 54 persons were engaged in them. § Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 noted 16 "dealers in brass and copper utensils" in the town. Of these 13 were owned by Jains, one by a Maratha and 2 by members of other castes. The "employees" in all shops numbered 19 and their average working hours were 10½ per day. Of the 16 shop 13 were started in the period 1920-26, one between 1910 and 1920 and another between 1901 and 1910. The remaining was a hereditary concern. ‡

Our census of establishments recorded 26 dealers in brass and copper-ware and a total of 57 persons

§ Graham, op. cit., p. 119.

‡ Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., pp. 5, 29, 35, 44, 48, 52, 56.

was engaged in them. Of these 20 were in C ward, 3 in D, 2 in B and one in A ward. Two concerns in the sample engaged between 4 to 6 persons each and 18 between 2 to 3 persons each. In 5 shops no outside hands were engaged. Our sample consisted of 5 shops of which 3 were in C ward, and one each in B and D wards. Four shops belonged to Jain, Kasars and one to a Gujarati.

All the shops in the sample, with the exception of one which had been started five years prior to our survey, had each a business standing of between 15 and 30 years. The initial capital invested came to between Rs. 500 and Rs. 3,000 each in four shops. It was Rs. 15,000 in the remaining.

All the shops in our sample sold all types of brass, copper and aluminium utensils. They were brought from wholesale merchants in Bombay, Nagpur, Poona, Nasik, Sangli, etc. The purchases were both on cash and credit basis. No discount was allowed on cash payments. If the goods were bought on credit the dealers generally had to make the payment in cash within one month of the purchase. If they failed interest at a rate varying from 9 to 12 per cent per annum was charged. Other charges, like Dharmadaya which was one pice per maund, freight charges, etc., were borne by the dealers themselves.

The annual turnover in one shop amounted to Rs. 14,000. It was between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 8,000 each in all the remaining concerns. The stock on hand was worth Rs. 20,000 in one concern. It was valued at Rs. 4,000 each in two other concerns and at about Rs. 700 in the remaining concern.

In all the shops in the sample 18 persons were engaged. Out of these 7 were owners, 6 members of the owners' families, 2 clerks and 3 servants. The monthly salaries of the 2 clerks were Rs. 100 and Rs. 75 respectively. The servants were engaged as

salesmen and they were paid Rs. 25 each per month. Their working hours varied from 4 to 9 per day.

The annual expenses incurred on account of rent, lighting, etc. per shop varied from Rs. 180 and Rs. 380 each. Except one, all shops in the sample were situated in rented premises. One shop in the sample had a go-down. *Amavasya* was generally observed as a holiday.

There was no marked seasonality in this trade.

14. *Timber Merchants*.—Graham mentioned 60 "petty traders" dealing in timber.\* Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 recorded 19 shops of timber merchants 'some of them selling firewood also' and a total of 131 "employees" were engaged in them. 6 shops were owned by Marathas, 4 by Vaishyas, 2 each by Jains and Shimpis, one by a Brahmin and 4 by members of other castes. Out of 19 timber merchants 2 were wholesale dealers, 7 retailers and the other 10 did both retail and wholesale business. The average working hours per day were 11½. Of the 19 shops 12 were started in the period 1920-26, 3 in 1910-20, and 2 in 1901-10 and the remaining 2 were hereditary concerns.†

According to our census of establishments there were 22 timber merchants, excluding fuel and fire wood sellers and a total of 107 persons were engaged in them. 15 of these were in A ward, 4 in C ward and 3 in E ward. Three of these shops engaged more than 10 persons each, one between 7 and 10 each, 10 between 4 and 7 each, 5 between 2 and 3 each and the remaining shop engaged no outside hand. Our sample consisted of 6 shops. Of these, 4 were in A ward and 2 in C ward. Three of them were owned by Brahmins and one each by a Shimpi, a Jain and a Mohammedan.

\* Graham, op. cit., p. 118.

† Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., pp. 5, 29, 35, 44, 48, 52, 56.

All the shops dealt in bamboos, planks, beams, etc. One of the shops in the sample sold firewood also. Teak was imported from Belgaum, Dandeli, Hubli, Alanawal, Miraj, Sangli, etc. Bamboos and wood of inferior kind was bought in the local weekly markets held on Sundays. The transactions were both on cash and credit basis.

One shop in the sample could claim to be in the business for about 15 years and was owned by a Mohammedan. Two other shops, having a business standing of between 9 and 12 years each, were owned by a Brahmin and a Shimpi respectively. The business standing of the remaining shop was less than five years.

One shop in the sample had started with an initial capital of Rs. 72,000. The initial capital in the case of 4 shops varied from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000 each and it was less than Rs. 500 in the remaining shops. The value of the annual turnover in the case of 4 shops varied between Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 15,000 each. It was Rs. 60,000 approximately in one and less than Rs. 800 in the remaining. The stock on hand in 4 shops was valued at between Rs. 500 and Rs. 3,000 each. It was worth Rs. 5,665 and Rs. 50,000 respectively in the remaining two shops.

Three shops in the sample had go-down arrangements. Others stored their goods in the open space adjoining their shops, enclosed on all sides by barbed wire or bamboos. The annual expenditure on account of rent and lighting varied from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 each in five shops and was Rs. 45 each in the remaining shops. The hours of work varied from 8 to 10 per day.

In all the shops in the sample a total of 43 persons were engaged. Of these 9 were owners, 6 clerks and 28 servants. Of the 6 clerks one was engaged temporarily for four months and was paid a lump sum of

F.—12.

Rs. 150. The monthly salaries of the other 5 clerks ranged from Rs. 40 to Rs. 70 each. Out of the 28 servants 4 were engaged on monthly salaries which varied from Rs. 25 to Rs. 45 each. One of the servants was engaged for four months only and was paid a lump sum of Rs. 150. Of the remaining 23 servants 6 were sawyers and were engaged on piece rates. Their average monthly income varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 each. Of the remaining 17 wage workers, 5 were paid Rs. 0-8-0 per day, 7 Rs. 1-8-0 and 5 others Rs. 3 per day.

Business was slack in the rainy season.

15. *Firewood Sellers.*—Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 recorded 31 firewood sellers with 35 'employees'. Of these 18 belonged to Marathas, 4 to Brahmins, 3 to Lingayats, 2 to Jains, 1 to a Mohamadan and 3 to members of other castes. Twenty-four shops did only retailing while the remaining 7 did both wholesale and retail business. The average working hours were 12½ per day. Twenty-six shops had been started between 1921 and 1926 and 5 between 1910 and 1920.\*

There were 132 firewood and charcoal sellers in the city according to our census of establishments and a total of 285 persons were engaged in them. Of these, 39 were in C ward, 28 in B ward, 24 in E ward, 23 in D ward and 18 in A ward. 38 shops were one-man concerns, 81 engaged 2 to 3 persons each, twelve 4 to 7 each and the remaining one 9 persons. Our sample consisted of 29 shops. Of these 7 each were in C and D wards and 6 in E ward, 5 in B ward and 4 in A ward. Of these 15 were owned by Marathas, 4 by Jains, 3 by Brahmins, 2 each by Kumbhars and Mohammedans and one each by a Parit, a Vaishya and a Mahar. One of the shops was owned and run by a co-operative society. Three shops had a business standing of about 25 years and of these two were

\* Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., pp. 4, 43, 47, 51, 55.



owned by Brahmins and one by a Mohammedan. The business standing of five other shops was between 10 and 15 years each, of 5 between 5 and 10 years each and of the remaining 16 it was less than 5 years each.

The shops usually dealt in firewood and charcoal. Much of the firewood came into the city from the neighbouring rural parts of the State like Radhanagari, Dajipur, Panhala, etc. in bullock carts. Firewood generally came in the form of large blocks of wood and the shopkeepers got it split into suitable-sized chips. Coal generally came from Belgaum and also from surrounding parts of Kolhapur State.

The annual turnover in one shop owned by a Jain was about Rs. 25,000. The yearly turnover of two other shops in the sample was between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000 each, of 8 between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 each, of 15 between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 5,000 each and of 3 less than Rs. 2,000 each. The stock on hand in 4 shops was valued at between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 6,000 each, in 10 at between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000 each, in 6 at between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each and in the remaining at less than Rs. 500 each.

The initial capital investment was Rs. 8,000 in one of the shops and Rs. 5,000 each in two others. It varied between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000 each in the case of 11 and was less than Rs. 1,000 each in the remaining 15.

In all the 29 shops in the sample 70 persons were engaged. Of these 30 were owners, 3 members of the owners' families, 3 clerks, 8 servants and 26 labourers. One clerk was paid Rs. 15 per month. His job was to write accounts which he did once a week. The salary of the other clerk was Rs. 35 per month. Information regarding the salary of the remaining clerk was not available. Of the 8 servants, the monthly salary of one was Rs. 12, of three others it was between Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 each. The remaining were

**Hamals**—they were actually not in regular service of the shops, but were attached to the shops and did the work of carrying goods sold to the customers. The 26 labourers, all of whom were engaged on piece rates, were paid Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 for splitting blocks of wood weighing 20 maunds. The monthly earnings of each ranged from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50. The hours of work in the shops varied from 7 to 13 per day.

The yearly expenses on account of rent, lighting, etc. varied between Rs. 250 and Rs. 350 each in 2 shops, between Rs. 100 and Rs. 250 each in 14 and between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 each in 8 and less than Rs. 50 each in the remaining 5. Out of 29 shops in the sample 24 were situated in rented premises.

Trade was brisk between June and December when no firewood came into the city from neighbouring rural parts due to the rains. Summer was slightly dull because of the tendency of the customers to buy firewood directly in the weekly market.

16. *Dealers in new and second hand Iron and Steel Goods.*—Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 mentioned 7 dealers in iron and steel goods. Of these 5 were owned by Mohammedans and 2 by members of other castes. The "employees" employed in all the shops numbered 3 and their average working hours were 12½ per day. Of the 7 shops one was started during 1901-10 and 6 during 1921-26.\*

According to our census of establishments there were 43 dealers in new and second-hand iron and steel goods and 85 persons were engaged in them. Of these 35 were in C ward, 3 in D ward, 2 each in E and A wards and 1 in B ward. 21 of the shops did not engage any outside worker, 16 engaged 2 to 3 servants each and the remaining six 4 to 7 each. Our sample consisted of 11 shops. Of these 3 were dealers in new

\* Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., pp. 6, 15, 18, 52.

iron and steel goods. They dealt in iron sheets, iron bars, beams, joints, wires, locks, paints, varnishes, screws, nails, etc. The other 8 shops were dealers in second-hand iron and steel goods. They bought goods either in Kolhapur city or in adjoining villages. One of the shops in the sample did business on commission basis and charged one anna per rupee as commission for goods sold through it.

Of the 11 shops in the sample 8 were in C ward, 2 in D ward and one in A ward. Of these 5 were owned by Bohoris and Maners, 2 each by Marathas and Brahmins and one each by a Jain and a Kshatriya. The 2 shops in the sample having a business standing of between 25 and 30 years each were owned by a Mohammedan and a Kshatriya respectively. The remaining shops had a business standing of less than 5 years.

The initial capital investment varied between Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,000 each in case of 6 shops and between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000 each in 3 others. In the case of the remaining 2 shops it was Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 6,000 respectively. The stock on hand was worth between Rs. 200 and Rs. 600 in 5 shops and between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000 in 4 others. It was Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively in the remaining 2 shops. The annual turnover in the case of two shops ranged from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000 each, in 5 from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000 each and in 2 from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 6,000 each. The annual turnover in the case of another shop was about Rs. 12,000. One shop in the sample did not give information on this point.

A total of 18 persons were engaged in all the shops in the sample. Of these 13 were owners, 2 members of the owners' families and 3 servants. One of the servants was paid Rs. 15 per month with free boarding and lodging. The monthly salaries of the other two were Rs. 32 and Rs. 22 respectively.

The monthly expenses on account of rent and lighting in the case of 5 shops varied between Rs. 50 and Rs. 150 each and in 4 between Rs. 150 and Rs. 300 each. It was Rs. 480 in another shop. Information on this point was not furnished by the remaining shop.

The hours of work were between 8 and 11 hours daily. In this trade the rainy season was reported to be dull. In March, April and May trade was brisk.

17. *Bicycles and Their Accessories.*— Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 recorded 14 shops of cycle dealers and repairers in the town and a total of 16 "employees" were engaged in them. Of these 6 were owned by Marathas, 4 by Mohammedans, 2 by Shimpis, one by a Brahmin and the remaining by a member of some other caste. The average working hours in all shops were 12½ hours per day. 13 of these shops were situated in rented premises. Out of 14 shops 12 had been started during 1920-26 and 2 during 1910-20.†

Our census of establishments recorded 134 bicycle shops in the city and a total of 229 persons were engaged in them. Of these 54 were in C ward, 29 in E ward and 25 in D ward, 14 in B ward and 12 in A ward. In 61 shops no outside help was engaged, 70 shops engaged between 2 and 3 persons each and 3 between 4 and 7 each. Our sample consisted of 26 shops. Of these 9 were in C ward, 7 in D ward, 4 in E ward and 3 each in A and B wards. In the sample 19 shops belonged to Marathas, 3 to Brahmins, 2 to Mohammedans and one each to a Sangar and a Jain. Two shops in the sample were of 27 and 22 years business standing respectively. The former was owned by a Mohammedan, the latter by a Sangar. Five other shops had a business standing of between 10 and 15 years each, 6 of between 5 and 10 years each and the remaining 13 of less than 5 years each.

† Dr. Bal Krishna, *op. cit.*, pp. 5, 29, 35, 44, 48, 52, 56.

The initial capital investment in 10 shops varied between Rs. 50 and Rs. 500 each, in 10 between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each, in 5 between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 each and in the remaining it was Rs. 2,500.

Five shops in the sample bought and sold new as well as old bicycles. 16 shops hired out bicycles, repaired them and sold their accessories and parts. Ten others were only repairing shops. The main business of all the shops in the sample was the repair of bicycles and hiring them out at fixed rates per hour. The cycles hired out in this manner were after a time sold away if they fetched a reasonable price. As a second line 5 shop keepers kept gas lamps to hire them out for marriage processions, public functions, etc. All the shops except 6 bought goods locally. Discount was allowed on cash payment. Six shops in the sample ordered goods from Bombay, Poona, Sangli, etc.

The yearly turnover in 14 shops was worth Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 each, in 8 between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 each, in 3 between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 each and it was Rs. 20,000 in the remaining shop. The stock on hand in 15 shops was worth between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 each, in 7 between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000 each and in 2 it was worth Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 7,900 respectively. The remaining 2 shops did not furnish information on this point.

The shops in the sample engaged a total of 50 persons. Of these 35 were owners, 2 clerks and 13 servants. The salaries of 8 servants ranged from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 each, of 3 from Rs. 16 to Rs. 19 each; of the remaining 2 they were Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 respectively. The hours of work varied between 9 and 13 hours per day.

The annual expenses on account of rent, lighting, etc. varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 each in 13 shops, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 each in 4, from Rs. 250 to

Rs. 350 each in 6 and from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 each in the remaining 3. 18 shops occupied an area of between 1 and 2 *khans* each and the remaining 8 of between 3 and 6 *khans* each.

The summer was the busy season in this trade.

18. *Watch Repairers and Dealers.*—Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 recorded 15 watch repairers' and dealers' shops in the town. Of these 11 were owned by Brahmins, 2 each by Mohammedans and Marathas. In all 9 "employees" were employed in the shops and their average working hours were 9 per day. Nine of the shops had been started during 1920-26, 3 during 1910-20, 2 during 1901-1910 and the remaining one during 1886-1900.† There were 32 watch repairers' and dealers' shops in the city at the time of our census of establishments and 62 persons were engaged in them. Of these 14 were in C ward, 10 in D ward, 4 in A ward and 2 each in B and E wards. 23 shops were one-man concerns. Six shops employed 2 to 3 persons each and 3 others 7 to 10 persons each. Seven shops were included in our sample. Four of these were owned by Brahmins, 2 by Mohammedans and one by a Sutar. Three of these shops were in business for between 20 and 35 years. 3 shops had a business standing of about 10 years each and the remaining one had been started a year previous to our survey.

All the shops in the sample did, in the main, the work of repairing. Three shops sold watches also. These were bought from wholesale merchants either at Bombay, Goa, Poona or Calcutta. A discount of 25 to 35 per cent on the catalogue prices was allowed. If the watches were bought on credit, interest at the rate of 6½ per cent per annum was charged. The necessary accessories and parts of watches were also bought from merchants at Bombay and Calcutta generally against cash payments. The equipment of the

† Dr. Bal Krishna, *op. cit.*, pp. 5, 29, 35, 44, 52, 56.

shops mainly consisted of a few pieces of furniture, one or two cupboards and all the necessary instruments required for repairing watches.

The annual gross takings in 4 shops were between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each. In the remaining shops the yearly turnover came to Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 6,000 respectively and both of these were owned by Brahmins. Information on this point was not furnished by the remaining shopkeeper in the sample. The stock on hand was worth between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 each in the case of 4 shops. It was valued at Rs. 1,500, Rs. 1,700, and Rs. 5,000 respectively in the remaining 3 shops.

In the shops in the sample a total of 11 persons was employed. Of these 7 were owners and 4 servants. The monthly salaries of 2 servants were Rs. 35 each and of 2 others Rs. 15 and Rs. 8 respectively. The total annual expenses inclusive of rent and lighting charges ranged from Rs. 30 to Rs. 150 each in 4 shops and from Rs. 150 to Rs. 225 each in 3 others. The hours of work varied between 8 and 11½ hours per day.

There was no marked seasonality in this business.

19. *Tailoring Shops*.—According to Graham, there were 38 tailors' establishments in Kolhapur town and a total of 167 persons were engaged in them. § Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 recorded 152 tailoring shops and 182 "employees" were engaged in them. Of these 71 were owned by Shimpis, 39 by Marathas, 16 by Mohammedans, 9 by Kshatriyas, 6 by Brahmins, 3 by Lingayats, 2 each by Vaishyas, Kumbhars and Rajputs and one each by a butcher, a Bhoi and a Christian. 150 shops were one-man concerns and 2 were being run on partnership basis. The average working hours per day were 12. As

\* Graham, Op. Cit., p. 117.

many as 134 shops had their premises in rented buildings. Of the 152 tailoring shops 4 were traditional concerns, 8 had been started between 1886 and 1900, 3 between 1901 and 1910, 25 between 1910 and 1920 and all the remaining had been established between 1921 and 1926.†

According to our census of establishments, there were 411 tailoring shops and a total of 772 persons were engaged in them. Of these 149 were in C ward, 84 in B, 67 in D, 66 in A and 45 in E ward. There was one shop in the sample employing more than 10 persons. In 7 the number varied between 7 and 10 each and in 36 between 4 and 6 each. The number of persons employed varied between 2 and 3 each in 132 concerns while the remaining 232 shops were one-man concerns. Our sample consisted of 79 shops. Of these 27 were in C ward, 15 each in A and B wards, 14 in D ward and 8 in E ward. Of these 43 were owned by Shimpis, 25 by Marathas, 6 by Mohammedans and one each by a Gujarati, a Jain, a Bhoi, a Vaishya and a Burud. The two oldest shops in the sample had a business standing of approximately 36 years, 5 of between 20 and 30 years each, 27 of between 10 and 20 years each, 21 of between 5 and 10 years each and the remaining 4 of less than 5 years each.

The equipment of these shops usually consisted of one or two sewing machines, pairs of scissors, thread, wooden board, tape and other tools required for tailoring and ironing. One of the shops in the sample sold ready made clothes also. There was one sewing machine each in 50 firms, two machines each in 17 and 3 each in 7. The remaining firms possessed four or more sewing machines each.

Charges for stitching and tailoring were the main source of earnings of these shops. The annual takings in case of 3 shops were about Rs. 3,000 each. They

† Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., pp. 4, 28, 34, 43, 51, 55.



varied between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 each in 5 others, between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 each in 8 and between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each in 55. In the remaining 8 shops yearly takings amounted to less than Rs. 500 each.

The value of stock consisting of tables, chairs, sewing machines, etc., in 14 concerns was worth between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each, between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 each in 23, between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300 each in 37 and less than Rs. 100 each in the case of the remaining 5 concerns.

Of the 79 shops in the sample 10 were started with an initial capital of more than Rs. 400 each. In 31 concerns the initial capital invested was between Rs. 250 and Rs. 400 each and in 33 others between Rs. 100 and Rs. 250 each. In the remaining 3 concerns the initial investment came to less than Rs. 100 each. Two shops did not give information on this point.

In all the shops in the sample a total of 146 persons were engaged. Of these 97 were owners, 15 time-rate workers and 34 piece rate workers. The piece-raters were generally paid half the amount charged to the customers, i.e., 8 to 10 annas in a rupee. Their monthly income varied between Rs. 30 and Rs. 45 each according to the capacity and ability of each worker. There were 9 outsiders engaged on monthly payments which varied between Rs. 15 and Rs. 45 each. 4 were boys below 12 who were paid between Rs. 8 and 15 each per month. The number of apprentices was two and they got Rs. 10 each per month. The hours of work varied from 9 to 13 per day.

69 shops were situated in rented premises. The area occupied by 45 shops was one *khan* each, that by 27,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 *khans* each. In the case of 6 it was more than 3 *khans* each while the remaining one had an area of one half *khan*.

The total annual expenses on account of rent and lighting varied between Rs. 150 and Rs. 200 each in 10 shops, between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 each in 24, between Rs. 50 and Rs. ~~100~~ each in 25 and in the remaining 20 the expenses amounted to less than Rs. 50 each per year.

Every tailoring shop was required to pay Rs. 3 per year as a tax to the Kolhapur Municipal Borough. At the time of our survey (because of the war time restrictions) there was a shortage of sewing thread among other things. An Association of all tailoring shops had been recently started. A fixed quota of sewing thread was allotted to them by the Kolhapur Government. The Association rationed it to each shop. The complaint was that the rationed amount was not enough for their needs and very often they had to buy sewing thread in the black market.

The busy season was reported to be from November to May.

20. *Restaurants.*—Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 recorded 126 "tea shops" in the city and a total of 121 "employees" were engaged in them. Of these 71 were owned by Marathas, 27 by Brahmins, 9 by Lingayats, 2 by Vaishyas and the remaining one by a Shimpi. 112 shops were in rented premises. The year of establishment of 106 shops was between 1920 and 1926, of 11 between 1910 and 1920, of 2 between 1901 and 1910 and of one between 1886 and 1900. The remaining was a hereditary concern. The average working hours were 14 per day.\*

According to our census of establishments there were 188 restaurants in the city and a total of 774 persons were engaged in them. Of these 23 were in A ward, 26 in B, 66 in C, 25 in D and the remaining 48 in E ward. In 18 no outside hands were engaged; in 85 there were between 2 and 3 servants each, in 6 between 4 and 6 each, in 16 between 7 and 10 each and

\*\* Dr. Bal Krishna, *op. cit.*, pp. 4, 28, 34, 43, 51, 55.

in 7 more than 10 each. Our sample consisted of 36 restaurants of which 4 were in A ward, 5 in B ward, 7 in D ward and 10 each in C and E wards. Of these 21 were owned by Marathas, 8 by Brahmins, 5 by Udapis and one each by a Shimpi and a Vaishya. Almost all the big restaurants were owned by Udapis.

Of the 36 restaurants in the sample two had business standing of 52 and 45 years respectively and were owned by Brahmins. Another had been in this business for more than 38 years. The business standing of 5 other restaurants was between 20 and 30 years each, of 7 between 10 and 20 years each and of 3 between 5 and 10 years each. The remaining 18 had a business standing of less than 5 years each.

These restaurants generally supplied beverages, like tea, coffee, cocoa and in some cases cold drinks and also eatables. The equipment chiefly consisted of tables, chairs, crokery, utensils, mirrors for decoration, radio, or gramophone, etc. Most of them sold cigarettes also.

The yearly gross takings in 2 restaurants in our sample approximated to Rs. 40,000 each, in 3 they were between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 30,000 each, in 4 between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000 each, in 7 between Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000 each and in 10 between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 6,000 each. In the remaining 10 restaurants the annual gross takings were less than Rs. 1,000 each.

The value of the stock on hand which consisted of only eatables served in the restaurants was between Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 each, in 10 between Rs. 10 and Rs. 30 each, in 20 between Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 each, in 3 between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 each in 2 and more than Rs. 200 each in the remaining ones.

The initial capital investment in 16 restaurants ranged from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 each, in 12 from Rs. 500 to

Rs. 1,000 each, in 3 from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 each, in 2 from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 each and more than Rs. 4,000 each in the remaining restaurants.

A total of 206 persons were engaged in the 36 restaurants in the sample. Of these 45 were owners, 37 members of the owners' families, 2 were managers, 2 clerks, 103 servants and 17 boys. The two managers were paid Rs. 50 and Rs. 40 per month respectively and the 2 part-time clerks Rs. 8 and Rs. 16 per month respectively. Of the 103 workers 58 were provided with free boarding and lodging. The monthly salaries of 32 of these varied between Rs. 4 and Rs. 10 each of 14 between Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 each, of 7 between Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 each, of 3 between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 each, and of 2 between Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 each. Of the 45 servants who were not provided with lodging and boarding, 36 were paid monthly salaries of Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 each, 7 of between Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 each and 2 of between Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 each. Of the 17 boys employed the monthly salaries in case of 7 ranged from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 each and in the case of the remaining 10 from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 each. The working hours per day were between 8 and 17.

16 restaurants occupied an area of the one *khan* each, 13 of 3 to 4 *khans* each, 4 of 5 to 6 *khans* each and the remaining 3 had an area of 10, 12 and 16 *khans* respectively. The annual expenses including rent, lighting charges, etc. were between Rs. 600 and Rs. 1,000 each in 3, between Rs. 300 and Rs. 600 each in 13, between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300 each in another 13 and in the remaining 7 they were less than Rs. 100 each.

Recently an Association of all restaurant owners had been formed. They got all their grievances, like shortage of coal, sugar, etc. redressed through it.

No seasonality was marked in this business.

21. *Lodging and Boarding Houses.*—Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 recorded 21 "Hotels and Restaurants where meals were served" in the city and a total of 57 "employees" were engaged in them. Of these 9 were owned by Brahmins, 5 by Marathas, 3 by Lingayats and one each by a Jain, a Shimpi, a Sonar and a Mohammedan. 17 had been started during 1921-26 and 4 between 1901 and 1910. 19 were situated in rented premises. The average working hours were 11 per day. §

According to our census of establishments there were in all 53 boarding and lodging houses in the town and a total of 289 persons were engaged in them. Of these 33 were in C ward, 9 in D ward, 7 in E ward and 2 each in A and B wards. There were more than 10 persons engaged in 3, 7 to 10 each in 18, 4 to 7 each in 17 and 2 to 3 each in 13. The remaining two were managed by the owners alone. Our sample consisted of 12 of these lodging and boarding houses. Of these 6 were in C ward, 3 in D ward, 2 in E ward and one in B ward. Of these 6 were owned by Marathas, 3 by Brahmins and one each by a Koshti (weaver), a Jain and an Udapi. 6 concerns in the sample provided meals only while others provided lodging in addition. One concern in the sample had a business standing of 38 years and was owned by a Brahmin. The business standing of 6 others was between 15 to 20 years each, of 3 between 2 to 3 years each and that of the remaining 2 was less than 2 years each.

The customers were of 2 types, regular and casual boarders. In 6 concerns in the sample, the lodging charges were Re. 1 per head per day. For permanent lodgers the charges were between Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 per month. The number of regular lodgers in all concerns, except in one, was between 5 and 10 each. In one concern the number was 50. The charges for regular members inclusive of boarding and lodging ranged from Rs. 55 to Rs. 65 per month per head. The owners

§ Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., pp. 5, 29, 35, 44, 52, 55.

of 7 concerns stated that they each got on an average 30 to 35 casual boarders every day. The meal charges varied from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3 per day for casual members. The daily lodging charges varied from 12 annas to Rs. 2-8-0.

The annual gross takings in 2 concerns were Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively. Of these one was owned by a Brahmin and another by a Maratha. They varied between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000 each in 4 others, between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000 each in 3, between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 each in 2 and were Rs. 500 in the remaining one.

The intitial capital investment in six concerns was between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 each and in 3 between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,200 each. It was Rs. 2,000 in one and Rs. 3,000 each in the remaining 2.

In all the 12 concerns in the sample a total of 65 persons were engaged. Of these 12 were owners, 6 members of the owners' families, one manager, one clerk, 43 servants and 2 boys. The monthly salary of the clerk was Rs. 3. He came once a week and wrote the accounts. One concern had a manager who looked after the concern and was paid Rs. 20, per month. Of the 43 servants 26 were provided with free lodging and boarding. Of these, the salaries of 7 ranged from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each per month and of 19 from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 each per month. 17 servants were engaged on monthly payments without free boarding and lodging. Of these, the salaries of 2 were Rs. 40 each per month. The monthly salaries of 3 others ranged from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each and of 12 from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 each. Two boys were engaged on Rs. 10 and Rs 6 respectively per month and were provided with free boarding and lodging. The average working hours per day varied from 4½ to 17.

5 concerns occupied an area of between 2 to 3 *khans* each, 3 of between 6 to 8 *khans* each and 2 of between

10 to 12 *khans* each. In the remaining two concerns the area occupied was 30 and 15 *khans* respectively.

The total annual expenses on account of rent, lighting, etc. came to less than Rs. 300 each in 3 concerns, between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 each in 6 others and more than Rs. 500 each in the remaining ones.

No marked seasonality was observed in this trade.

22. *Pan, Bidi and Tobacco Shops*.—Graham mentioned that there were 21 shops of "Tamboles or sellers of betel leaves" and 63 persons were engaged in them. § Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 recorded 82 dealers in *pan*, *bidi* and tobacco in the town and a total of 138 "employees" were employed in them. Of these 32 were owned by Marathas, 28 by Mohammedans, 6 by Jains, 5 by Lingayats, 4 by Vaishyas, 2 by Brahmins and 5 by members of other castes. The average working hours were 14 per day. 72 shops were in rented premises. Of the 82 shops, 65 were started during 1920-26, 15 during 1910-20 and one each during 1900-10 and 1886-1900. †

According to our census of establishments there were 126 shops dealing in *pan*, *bidi*, tobacco, etc. in the city and a total of 270 persons were engaged in them. Of these 62 were in C ward, 23 in E ward, 18 in D ward, 14 in B ward and 9 in A ward. Out of 126 shops 61 engaged no outside help, 54 engaged between 2 to 3 servants each, 8 between 4 to 7 each, one between 7 to 10 each and the remaining 2 more than 10 each. Our sample consisted of 25 shops. Of these 12 were in C ward, 5 in E ward, 3 each in B and D wards and 2 in A ward. Of these 16 were owned by Marathas, 6 by Mohammedans, 2 by Lingayats and the remaining one by a Vaishya.

§ Graham, op. cit., p. 119.

† Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., pp. 4, 28, 34, 43, 47, 51, 55.

Most of these shops were petty concerns. They sold *pan*, *bidis*, cigarettes, cheap cigars, sweets, candles, matches, etc. The goods sold were almost all purchased locally. The purchases were generally made in many cases from day to day or at the interval of 3 to 4 days. Five shop-keepers in the sample engaged servants to make *bidis* for sale in their own shops.

The stock on hand in 4 shops was worth between Rs. 5 and Rs. 20 each, in 4 others between Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 each, in 7 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 each and between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each in 3. The stock on hand was valued at Rs. 1,500 in the case of the remaining shop.

The annual turnover in 4 of the shops varied between Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,000 each, in 9 between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 each, in 3 between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 each, in 5 between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000 each and between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000 each in 3. The yearly turnover in the remaining shop was worth Rs. 24,000.

There were 4 shops in the sample in which the initial capital investment was less than Rs. 100 each. In 13 other shops it was between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 each, in 6 between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 each and between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,200 each in the remaining 2.

In the 25 shops in our sample a total of 64 persons was engaged. Of these 27 were owners, 10 members of the owners' families and 27 servants. Of the 27 servants, 26 were engaged by 5 shops in the sample and chiefly for making *bidis*. They were paid on piece rate basis. The rate of payment ranged from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-2-0 per 1000 *bidis*. The output of workers varied from 500 to 1000 *bidis* per day. The monthly average earnings of workers were between Rs. 35 to Rs. 40. The hours of work varied from 11 to 18 per day.

Of the 25 shops in the sample, 2 shops occupied an



area of  $1/4$  *khan* each, 10 of  $1/2$  *khan* each, 11 of 1 *khan* each and 2 of more than 2 *khans* each. The annual expenses on account of rent, lighting, etc. varied from Rs. 20 and Rs. 80 each in case of 5 shops, between Rs. 80 and Rs. 200 each in 16 and between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 each in 3. In the remaining shop they amounted to Rs. 700. Every shop had to pay a licence fee of Rs. 2-4-0 per year to the Kolhapur Municipal Borough.

The rainy season was the duller season when less than 25 per cent of the total business was done. Business was generally brisk on Saturdays and Sundays.

23. *Vegetable Shops*.—Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 recorded 17 fruit and vegetable shops in the town and a total of 15 "employees" were engaged in them. Of these 16 were owned by Mohammedans and one by a Brahmin. The average hours of work were  $11\frac{1}{2}$ . 7 shops had been started between 1921 and 1926, 8 between 1910 and 1920 and the remaining 2 between 1901 and 1910.\*

At the time of our census of establishments there were 68 vegetable and fruit shops, including those in the Ferris Market. In all the shops a total of 115 persons were engaged. Of these 41 were in C ward, mostly in the Ferris Market, 12 in D ward, 9 in B ward and 3 each in A and E wards. 3 shops engaged between 7 and 10 persons each, 25 between 2 and 3 each and the remaining 40 did not employ any outside help. 13 shops were included in our sample, 8 from C ward, 2 each from B and D wards and one from E ward. Of these 6 were owned by Mohammedans (Bagwans), 5 by Marathas and 2 by Malis. One of the shops in the sample was in the business for about 55 years and was owned by a Mohammedan. Another shop having a business standing of about 30 years was owned by a Mali. The business standing of 4 others was between 5 and 15 years each, of 5 between

\* Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., pp. 5, 29, 35, 44, 48, 52, and 56.

1 and 5 years each and of the remaining ones, less than one year each.

All the shops in the sample sold vegetables, fruits, etc. They generally bought all their requirements from the villagers who come to the city every day to sell their vegetables. Often few wholesale merchants purchased all the vegetables and retailed them to petty vegetable sellers. Fruits were imported from Raibag, Panhala, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Miraj, Karad, Satara, Poona and Belgaum. The transactions were generally on cash basis. If the sellers bought fruits on credit, they had to make payment within a week. If this period was exceeded interest at the rate of 9 to 12 per cent was charged. The shop keepers had also to pay octroi duty of one anna per bag or box of fruit at Kolhapur. 4 shops in the sample had no regular shops as such. The homes of the owners served the purpose of shops. Most of the vegetable shops were petty shops—usually “one-man” concerns.

The annual turnover of 3 shops was between Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 9,000 each, of 2 between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 6,000 each, of 4 between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 4,000 each, of 2 between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each and of the remaining 2 less than Rs. 400 each.

The value of the stock on hand in 7 shops varied between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300 each. In one of the remaining shops in the sample the stock on hand was worth Rs. 40 and in the remaining 5 less than Rs. 5 each.

Out of 13 shops in the sample only 3 shops employed servants, 2 shops 2 each and one shop, one. The monthly salaries of these servants varied between Rs. 40 and Rs. 20.

The total annual expenses on account of rent, lighting, etc. ranged from Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 each in 3

shops and from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 in the remaining ones. All, except one, were located in rented premises.

The business was slack in the rainy season and brisk in summer.

24. *Book Sellers and Stationers.*—Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 recorded 12 book sellers' and stationers' shops in the city and a total of 13 "employees" were employed in them. Of these 3 shops had news paper agencies also. 10 shops were owned by Brahmins and 2 by Marathas. The hours of work on an average were 11 per day. Of the 12 shops 7 had been started between 1921 and 1926, 4 between 1910 and 1920 and one between 1901 and 1910.\*

Our census of establishments recorded 16 shops of book sellers and stationers. Of these 90 were in C ward, 3 in B ward, 2 in D ward and one in A ward. 7 were one man shops, 5 engaged between 2 and 3 persons each, 3 between 4 and 7 persons' each and one engaged 13 persons. Our sample consisted of 4 shops. Of these 2 were in C ward, one each in B and D wards. One each of the shops was owned by a Brahmin and a Jain. One shop was run in partnership by five partners. Another shop was conducted by a co-operative store. The oldest shop which was in the business for more than 20 years was owned by a Brahmin. The business standing of other 2 shops was 7 and 15 years respectively. The remaining one had been started a year previous to our survey.

All the shops in the sample sold text books for schools and colleges and also pencils, rubbers, papers, exercise books, etc. Some shops dealt in other types of books of general interest both in Marathi and English. The books were ordered from Bombay, Poona, Calcutta, Lahore, etc. The purchases were made on cash basis. One shop in the sample bought books on

\* Dr. Bal Krishna, *op. cit.*, pp. 5, 29, 35, 48, 52, 56.

both cash and credit basis. A discount of 25 to 35 per cent was allowed to book sellers on catalogue prices by publishers.

The initial capital investment in 2 shops was Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively and in 2 it was Rs. 5,000 each. The total annual sales of 3 shops ranged from Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 15,000 each. It was Rs. 50,000 in the remaining shop. The stock in hand in 3 of the shops was worth between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 11,000 each. The stock on hand was valued at Rs. 35,000 in the remaining shop.

In all the shops in the sample, a total of 12 persons were engaged, of whom 7 were owners, 2 members of owners' families and 3 servants. One shop alone engaged the 3 servants. The monthly salaries of the 3 servants were Rs. 12, Rs. 21 and Rs. 31 respectively. They were salesmen. The expenses on account of rent and lighting amounted to between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 each in the case of 3 shops. They were Rs. 576 in the remaining shop.

The sales were generally steady all the year round. However, the sales mounted up in June and July when the schools and colleges opened for the new academic year.

25. *Aerated water.*—Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 recorded 29 establishments of "manufacturers and sellers of aerated water". Of these 26 were owned by Marathas, 2 by Brahmins and 1 by a Shimpi. A total of 31 "employees" were engaged in them and their average working hours were  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per day. Out of the 29 shops, 20 were started during 1921-26, 5 during 1910-20, 3 during 1901-10 and the remaining one between 1881 and 1900. §

At the time of our census of establishments, there were in all 58 shops of this kind in the city and a total

§ Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., pp. 4, 28, 34, 47, 51, 55.

of 121 persons were engaged in them. Of these 29 were in C ward, 10 each in B and E wards, 8 in D ward and one in A ward. Of the 58 shops 4 engaged between 4 and 7 servants each, 36 between 2 and 3 each while the remaining 18 did not engage any outside workers. Our sample consisted of 11 shops. Of these 5 were in C ward and 2 each in B, D and E wards. Of these 9 were owned by Marathas and 2 by Brahmins. Three shops in the sample had a business standing of between 10 and 15 years each, 4 of between 5 and 10 years each and the remaining 4 of between 1 and 5 years each.

All the shops in the sample prepared and sold cold drinks. Previously they also used to serve ice-cream. But the manufacture and sale of ice-cream had been prohibited by Government regulation at the time of our survey due to the emergencies of the war situation. Consequently at the time of our survey no ice-cream was served in any of the shops. The equipment generally consisted of tables and chairs, soda fountains, scents, bottles, glasses, etc. The cost of the total equipment (including decoration costs, etc.) in 4 shops was between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 each and in 3 between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each. It was Rs. 3,500 in another shop. 3 shops in the sample could not state the cost of their equipment.

In 5 of the shops in the sample the initial capital investment was between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 each, in 3 between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each and between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 each in the remaining 3. The annual turnover in 5 shops varied between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,000 each, in 3 between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 4,000 each and between Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 10,000 each in the remaining 3.

In all the shops in the sample, a total of 29 persons were engaged and of these 11 were owners, 4 members of the owners' families and 14 servants. Of the 14 servants the monthly salaries of 7 ranged from Rs. 10

to Rs. 15 each and of the other 7 from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each. They were generally servers. The hours of work varied between 9 and 15½ per day.

The summer was the busy season and winter was a dull one in this trade.

26. *Dealers in Sweetmeats.*—Graham mentioned 3 shops dealing in sweetmeats and 4 persons were engaged in them.\* Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 recorded 18 confectionery establishments and 12 "employees" were engaged in them. Of these 10 were owned by Marathas, 2 each by Shimpis and Vaishyas, one each by a Jain and a Brahmin and 2 by members of other castes. The average working hours were 14½ per day. 13 shops were situated in rented premises. Out of 18 confectionaries, 7 were started during 1920-26, 4 during 1910-20 and 2 during 1886-1900. The remaining 5 were hereditary.†

According to our census of establishments there were 30 establishments of dealers in sweetmeats and a total of 70 persons were engaged in them. Of these 11 each were in B and C wards, 5 in E ward, 2 in D ward and one in A ward. One of the shops employed between 7 and 10 persons each, 4 between 4 and 7 each and 14 between 2 and 3 each. The remaining 11 shops did not engage any outside worker. Our sample consisted of 8 shops. Of these 3 were in C ward, 2 each in E and B and 1 in D ward. Three of the shops in the sample were owned by Marathas, 2 by Jains and one each by a Lingayat, a Khatri and a Shimpi. Out of the 8 shops in the sample 6 had a business standing of less than 3 years each, 2 of between 3 and 5 years each and the remaining one of more than eight years.

All the shops in the sample sold *pedhas*, *revadi*, *barphi* and other sweetmeats. Due to shortage of

\* Graham, op. cit., p. 119.

† Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., pp. 5, 29, 35, 48, 52, 56.

sugar all the kinds of sweetmeats were not prepared at the time of our survey. Two shops in the sample brought sweetmeats from Bombay. Other shops bought most of their requirements locally.

The initial capital investment was between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300 each in 4 shops and in the remaining 4 it was between Rs. 400 and Rs. 800 each. The stock on hand was worth between Rs. 25 and Rs. 240 each in 5 shops. It was worth between Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 3,500 each in the case of the remaining 3. The yearly turnover in 5 shops varied between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,500 each. In the remaining 3 it was stated to be Rs. 6,000, Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively.

In all the shops in the sample 19 persons were engaged. Of these 11 were owners and 6 were servants. Only 4 shops engaged servants, 2 shops 2 each and 2 others one each. The monthly salary of 2 servants was Rs 14 each with free boarding and lodging. Two other servants were employed on Rs. 20 each per month and the remaining 2 on Rs. 10 each per month. The hours of work varied between 12 and 14 per day.

All the shops were petty concerns occupying an area of 1 to 2 *khans* each.

The rainy season was the slack season. The sales shot up at the time of Diwali and such other festivals.

27. *Barbers' shops*.—There were in Kolhapur town 150 barbers according to Graham.† Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 recorded 48 barbers' shops and a total of 22 "employees" were engaged in them. Of the 48 barbers' shops, 46 had been established during 1921-26 and 2 during 1910-20.‡

According to our census of establishments there were 165 barbers' shops in the city and a total of 170

† Graham, op. cit., p. 116.

‡ Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., pp. 4, 28, 34, 47, 52, 55.

persons were engaged in them. Almost all the shops styled themselves as 'hair cutting saloons'. Of these 57 were located in C ward, 41 in D ward, 30 in B ward, 20 in E ward and 17 in A ward. Out of the 165 shops 105 engaged no outside hands, 53 engaged between 2 and 3 servants each, 6 between 4 and 7 each and the remaining one between 7 and 10. Our sample consisted of 31 shops of which 12 were in C ward, 8 in D ward, 5 in B ward and 3 each in A and B wards. Of these 26 were owned by Barbers and 5 by Marathas. Of the 31 shops in the sample 9 shops had a business standing of between 15 to 20 years each, 8 of between 10 to 15 years each and 5 of between 5 to 10 years each. The business standing of the remaining 6 shops was less than 6 years each.

The equipment in these shops mainly consisted of a few pieces of furniture, several sets of the necessary instruments like razors, machines, brushes, combs, etc. and toilet requisites, etc. The owners and the members of the owners' families themselves did all the work and no outside workers were engaged except in 6 shops in the sample.

In all the shops in the sample a total of 51 persons were engaged. Of these 33 were owners, 5 members of the owners' families or their relatives and 13 hired workers. Of the latter 12 were engaged on piece rate basis, i.e. they were paid half the amount charged to the customers served by them. A worker got on an average Rs. 300 per year. In one shop in ward D a barber was employed on a fixed salary of Rs. 22 per month. The hours of work varied between 8 to 15 per day.

The yearly gross takings in 7 shops came to between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 each, in 15 to between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each and in 8 to between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500 each. It was Rs. 5,000 in the case of the remaining shop.



The total cost of instruments, etc. in the shops was between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 each in 14, between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 each in 5 and Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each in 5 others. The remaining 7 shops in the sample did not furnish information on this point.

The initial capital investment in 6 shops was between Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 each, in 5 between Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 each and in 14 between Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 each. In the remaining 6 it was less than Rs. 100 each.

All the shops were situated in rented premises. 12 shops occupied an area of 1 *khan* each, 17 of two *khans* each and 2 of 3 *khans* each. The annual expenditure on account of rent, lighting, etc. in 14 shops varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 each, in 10 others from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 each and in 5 from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 each. In the remaining 2 shops they came to Rs. 564 and Rs. 432 respectively.

No marked seasonality was observed in this trade.

28. *Mutton shops*.—Graham did not mention mutton shops but stated that there were 26 shops of "butchers and liquor vendors" and that a total of 67 persons were engaged in them. § Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 recorded 23 mutton shops in the town and in them were engaged 49 "employees". Of these 16 were owned by Butchers and 7 by Mohammedans. The average working hours per shop were 14 per day. Out of 23 shops 5 had been started in the period 1886-1900, 7 during 1901-10, 6 during 1910-20 and the remaining 5 during 1921-26.\*

At the time of our census of establishments there were 43 mutton shops and a total of 95 persons were engaged in them. Of these 31 were in C ward, 6 in D ward and 2 each in A, B and E wards. Our sample

§ Graham, op. cit., p. 119.

\* Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., pp. 4, 28, 34, 52, 55.

consisted of 8 shops of which 6 were in C ward and one each in B and D wards. 4 shops were owned by Mohammedans and 4 by Marathas. One shop in the sample was started 2 years previous to our survey. The business standing of the remaining 7 shops was between 10 and 15 years each.

The initial capital in the case of 4 mutton shops was between Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 each and in 2 Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 respectively. The initial capital investment in the case of the remaining 2 shops was Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively.

All the shops in the sample sold mutton, fish, etc. Sheep were bought in the weekly market on Sundays. They were generally killed by persons of the butcher caste who were paid one anna per animal killed.

The yearly turnover varied from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 each in the case of 6 shops. It was Rs. 36,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively in the remaining 2 shops, one owned by a Maratha and another by a Mohammedan.

In all the shops 28 persons were engaged. Of these 8 were owners, 4 members of the owners' families and 16 servants. Of the 16 servants engaged one was a boy who was paid Rs. 15 per month. 3 servants were provided with free lodging and boarding and were paid Rs. 45, Rs. 45 and Rs. 80 per month respectively. The monthly salaries of 5 other servants ranged from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 each and of 6 from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 each. One servant was employed on the daily wages of Rs. 0-10-6. Almost all servants were salesmen.

The expenses on account of rent, lighting, etc. came to between Rs. 125 and Rs. 250 each in 4 shops and to between Rs. 300 and Rs. 400 each in 3 other shops. They amounted to Rs. 630 in the remaining shop.

The rainy season was considered to be the slack season.

29. *Laundries.*—Graham recorded 175 washermen in Kolhapur town.\*\* Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 recorded 25 establishments of Dhobis or washermen and 31 "employees" were engaged in them. The report stated "only those washermen who have got their shops are counted, others plying their occupation at home are not included." All the establishments were owned by Dhobis or Parits, the traditional washerman caste. The working hours on an average were 12½ per day. 18 establishments were situated in rented premises. Eighteen shops had been started between 1921 and 1926, one between 1910 and 1920 and another between 1886 and 1900. The remaining 5 were described as hereditary concerns.†

Our census of establishments recorded in all 128 laundries in the city and a total of 269 people were engaged in them. Of these 52 were in C ward, 24 in D ward, 21 in B ward, 19 in E ward and 12 in A ward. Our sample consisted of 25 laundries, of which 10 were in C ward, 4 each in B, D and E wards and 3 in A ward. Two laundries in the sample were owned by Marathas and the remaining ones belonged to Parits. One of the laundries, owned by a Parit, claimed to be in the business for about 40 years, 7 had a business standing of between 5 and 10 years each and the remaining of less than 5 years each.

Washing of woolen, silk and cotton clothes was undertaken by the laundries. Dry cleaning was also done. The requirements of a laundry shop were one or more cupboards, one or more wooden tables, ironing equipment and washing materials like washing soda, indigo, coal, soap, etc. Washing soda, soap, indigo, coal, etc were purchased locally.

Four laundries had made an initial investment of Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 each, 5 of Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 each and the remaining 16 of Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 each. The

\*\* Graham, op. cit., p. 116.

† Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., pp. 4, 28, 34, 43, 47, 50, 55.

total takings in a year in 2 laundries amounted to Rs. 2,000 each, in 6 between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 each, in 15 between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each and in the remaining 2 they were Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 respectively.

The total number of persons engaged in all the laundries in the sample was 50. In almost all concerns members of the family did all the work of washing. In only one concern two outside persons were employed. They were engaged as washermen to wash clothes. One of them was paid Rs. 30 per month and the other Rs. 5 per month with free boarding and lodging. The hours of work varied between 9 to 13 per day.

The total expenses per month in connection with rent, lighting, soap, etc. varied between Rs. 5 and Rs. 15 each in case of 10 shops, between Rs. 30 and Rs. 50 each in 2 and between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 each in 13. Nineteen laundries were situated in rented premises. 13 laundries had an area of one *khan* each and 11 of 2 *khans* each. The remaining one had an area of 4 *khans*.

Every laundry owner had to pay annually a tax of one rupee to the Kolhapur Municipal Borough. No marked seasonality was observed in this trade.

30. *Glass Bangles*.—Dr. Bal Krishna's survey of 1926 recorded 18 sellers of glass bangles and the number of "employees" in them was 5. Of these 14 shops were owned by Mohammedāns, 2 by Jains, one by a Brahmin and one by a member of some other caste. Two shops did wholesale and 16 retail business. Eleven shops were situated in rented premises. The average working hours were 13½ per day. Two shops had been established between 1901 and 1910, 4 between 1910 and 1920 and 8 between 1921 and 1926. The four remaining shops were described as hereditary. §

§ Dr. Bal Krishna, op. cit., pp. 5, 29, 35, 44, 48, 52, 55.

According to our census of establishments there were 21 shops dealing in glass bangles and a total of 52 persons were engaged in them. Of these 15 were in D ward and 6 in B ward. Among these 18 were one man concerns and 3 shops engaged between 2 and 3 persons each. Our sample consisted of 5 shops of which 4 were in D ward, and one in B ward. Of these 3 were owned by Mohammedans and 2 by Jains. Two shops were in the business for 5 to 10 years each. The business standing of the other two was 40 and 30 years respectively. The former was owned by a Jain and the latter by a Mohammedan. One shop did not furnish information on this point. All the shops in the sample sold various kinds of glass bangles. The purchases were almost all made locally on cash payment.

All the shops in the sample were started with an initial capital investment varying from Rs. 40 to Rs. 200 each. The stock on hand was worth between Rs. 20 and Rs. 100 each in 3 shops. It was valued at Rs. 370 and Rs. 400 respectively in the remaining 2. The annual turnover in case of 4 shops amounted to between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 and it was Rs. 1,500 in the remaining one. The expenses on account of rent, lighting, etc. came to between Rs. 40 and Rs. 200 each in all the shops in the sample.

In all the shops five persons were engaged and they all were owners. The hours of work varied between 7 and 12 per day.

The business in this trade was brisk around Diwali and Dasara and also during the marriage season.

31. *Hawkers*.—Graham recorded 600 'itinerant traders' in the town in 1854.‡

Our census of establishments was not expected to

‡ Graham, op. cit., p. 118.

cover business that had no fixed abode and no hawkers were enumerated in it. For conducting an inquiry into this interesting line of business, we tried to carry out a separate census of hawkers in the second week of September, 1946. We sent continuously for a week our junior investigators to different places in the city such as motor stands, cinemas, parks, etc. where hawkers were most likely to be found carrying on their business and enumerated them. We enumerated in all 140 hawkers a detailed classification of which is given in Table 14. But the hawkers were considerably underenumerated as we come to learn later on. This could not be avoided because the hawkers were continuously on the move and it was very difficult to cover all of them. For a detailed inquiry, however, we had to have some definite information from which to draw a sample and we used the information collected by the junior investigators for this purpose.

There were only few peculiarities found in the itinerent trade that need attention. There were certain types of itinerent traders such as Joshis, Kasars or Maniyars, who were traditionally in the same business for generations. All those who bartered brass and copper vessels for old clothes were mostly Joshis while those who sold glass bangles were either Kasars or Maniyars. Even to this date, this caste predominance in their trades had remained in tact.

The itinerent traders in general could be classified into two types. Those who carried goods for sale as head loads and others who carried them on four wheeled push-carts. Fruit sellers, sweetmeat sellers belonged to the latter class.

(1) *Sellers of copper, brass and glass vessels.*—According to our census of hawkers there were in all 32 hawkers of this type in the city. Almost all were Joshis by caste. Majority of them lived in Joshi Galli in D ward. A few were found in E ward also.

## TRADE

TABLE 14—CLASSIFICATION OF HAWKERS BY TYPES AND WARDS.

Types of Hawkers	Wards						Address not found	Total	Selected for Survey
	A	B	C	D	E	H			
1) Sweetmeat Sellers	1		6	6		1	33	47	7
2) Fruit Sellers			6	4				10	4
3) Farched Rice Sellers		5	1	1				7	4
4) Stationery Sellers			2	2				4	2
5) Brass and Copper Sellers				30		2		32	10
6) Jar Sellers				3				3	1
7) Bangle Sellers		5	13	7				24	8
8) Vegetable Sellers				3				3	1
9) Khan Sellers				2				2	1
10) Quack Doctors				1				1	1
11) Amsul Sellers				1				1	1
12) Cap Sellers				1				1	1
13) Hosiery Sellers				1				1	1
14) Tobacco-pipe Sellers				1				1	1
15) Tea Sellers							3	3	
Total	1	11	27	63	3	35	140	41	

Our sample consisted of 10 such hawkers. One of the hawkers in the sample was in this trade for more than 15 years, 3 for between 8 to 10 years and the remaining ones for between 4 and 8 years.

Their trade stock consisted of all types of copper and brass vessels, vessels of china clay, etc. They moved about in the city throughout the day. The stock each one carried was generally worth between Rs. 20 and Rs. 40. The goods were bought from local merchants once or twice a week on cash payment. The initial capital for this trade was very meagre ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 only. Two of the hawkers in our sample stated that they had borrowed the initial capital of Rs. 50 at 9 per cent.

These traders accepted old clothes in exchange for brass and copper vessels. After mending, cleaning and washing, they were generally sold in the weekly bazaar held on each Sunday in the city. It was stated by them that this was more profitable to them than to accept payment in money. The daily turnover per trader as stated by them came nearly to Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 and the profit they earned was generally 4 annas in a rupee worth of goods sold.

(2) *Bangle Sellers*.—The predominance of two castes was marked in this trade—Kasars and Maniyars. During recent years this type of hawker was fast disappearing in cities. The bangle sellers had been replaced recently by specialised retail bangle shops. Kasars—Jain bangle sellers—had almost disappeared from this trade and had taken to some other occupations. The majority of the bangle sellers at the time of our survey were found to be Maniyars, a sub-caste of the Mohammedans.

The 8 bangle sellers in our sample were all Maniyars. Four of them stated that they were not the residents of the city but came there for business



seasonally. The three others stated that they generally went to adjoining villages for attending the weekly markets or village fairs.

Three of the bangle sellers in our sample possessed goods worth Rs. 100 each and 3 of Rs. 75 each and the remaining two, of Rs. 60 and Rs. 20 respectively. Majority of the hawkers replenished their stock by buying from local wholesale glass bangle merchants on cash payment. Only one of the hawkers in our sample could get goods on credit for one month or so. The daily turnover of these hawkers was estimated at between Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 each.

(3) *Sweetmeat sellers.*—There were 47 sweetmeat sellers of which 7 were included in our sample. Out of these 3 were Marathas and the remaining comprised a Rajput, a Lingayat, a Gujarati and a Punjabi.

Everyone of them had a push cart of his own which cost them between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150. The stock they carried consisted of eatables like *shev*, *chivda*, *chirmure*, etc. and a few other varieties of sweetmeats. Three of them had stock worth between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 each and the remaining of more than Rs. 50 each. *Shev*, *chivda*, sweetmeats, etc. were prepared at home by the traders generally twice a week. The raw materials like *dal*, ghee, sugar, etc. were purchased locally.

Hawkers of this type generally did not move from place to place. Their usual places of doing business were Motor Stands, Public Parks or Cinema Theatres. The daily turnover of a trader was stated to be between Rs. 5 and Rs. 15.

The brisk season in this trade was between October and May. The rainy season was dull.

The sweetmeat hawkers were required to pay a wheel tax of Rs. 1-8-0 per push cart and annas eight as licence fee per year to the Kolhapur Municipal Borough. Besides this, lighting charges came to between Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 per month.

(4) *Fruit Hawkers.*—Most of the fruit hawkers were Muslims. Our sample consisted of three Mohammedan and one Maratha fruit hawker. All had an open fruit cart each in which they carried and displayed fruits. Cinema Theatres, Public Parks, Motor Stands were the places at which these hawkers sold their goods. The fruits they carried differed from season to season.

They generally bought their stock on credit from the fruit dealers at the Ferris Market every day. The total fruits they had with them were generally worth between Rs. 20 and Rs. 40 each. The daily turnover was stated to be between Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 each.

The cost of a push cart was roughly estimated at between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100. The lighting charges came to Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a month. Besides this they had to pay Rs. 1-8-0 as wheel tax to the Kolhapur Municipal Borough.

(5) *Stationery and Hosiery Hawkers.*—There were 4 hawkers of hosiery and stationery of which two were included in our sample. One was a Maratha and other a Mohammedan. Both had a cart which cost Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 before 1939. One carried out his business usually at Gangawesh Motor Stand and the other at the Ferris Market. Each possessed goods worth between Rs. 300 and Rs. 400. The initial capital they had invested was between Rs. 200 and Rs. 250. The goods were purchased from local dealers on credit and the accounts were squared up once a year usually in Diwali. The daily turnover of each came to between Rs. 8 and Rs. 10.

They had to pay a wheel tax of Rs. 1-8-0 annually. The lighting charges amounted to Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per month. One of the hawkers had to pay Rs. 3 per month for housing his cart.

September to May were the most busy months for this class of hawkers.

(6) *Roasted Rice Sellers.*—We selected 4 out of 7 roasted rice sellers. Two of them were Vaishya Vanis, the remaining two being a Maratha and a Jain. Three of them carried their goods as head loads. One had a cart hired at the rate of six annas per day. Roasted rice and *dal* were locally bought every day. They usually moved about in the city after 5 p.m. As usual the places they visited for business were Public Parks, Cinema Theatres, etc. The daily sales were estimated to be between Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 each. The brisk season was from January to October.

32. *Weekly Bazaar.*—Graham recorded that “the principal bazar which is, however, indifferently supplied, and bears the appellation of Goozeree, is situated in the centre of the fort, running east and west, and contains the shops of principal bankers, cloth merchants and jewellers; and besides the Goozeree, daily bazars, well supplied with the produce of country, are held in different parts of the city. Beyond the walls of the fortified town there are six peths each bearing the name of the day on which the weekly market is held.”\*

At the time of Graham, it appears from the above, a bazaar was held in different wards of the town on different days of the week. Graham further records in this connexion as follows: “Daily Bazars—No. of shops 628; amount of supplies sold Rs. 669-4-0.”† He did not specify the day on which the bazaar

\* Graham, op. cit., p. 114.

† Ibid, p. 119.

TABLE 15 (PART I)—A STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF GRAINS BROUGHT FOR SALE IN THE DAILY BAZAARS OF KOLHAPUR AND THE QUANTITY SOLD, ETC., IN 1852. (Source—Statistical Report on the Principality of Kolhapur, Graham, 1854.)

Particulars	Brought for sale from the District				Sold from the Stock in the Town				Total				
	Exposed for Sale		Sold		Exposed for Sale		Sold		Exposed for Sale		Sold		
	No. of Goneses	Value in Cash	No. of Shops	Amount of Daily Sales	No. of Goneses	Value in Cash	No. of Shops	Amount of Daily Sales	No. of Shops	Amount of Daily Sales	No. of Goneses	Value in Cash	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1 Jowaree (Holcus Sorghum)	30	75-0-0	25	60-0-0	40	50-0-0	12	25-0-0	50	125-0-0	37	85-0-0	
2 Naglee (Cynosurus Corocanus)	4	8-0-0	4	8-0-0	2	4-0-0	2	4-0-0	6	12-0-0	6	12-0-0	
3 Pulse or toor	—	—	—	—	5	15-0-0	10	8-0-0	5	15-0-0	10	8-0-0	
4 Rice, cleaned	10	40-0-0	20	25-0-0	5	20-0-0	10	15-0-0	15	60-0-0	30	40-0-0	
5 Wheat	10	30-0-0	10	20-0-0	..	..	..	..	10	30-0-0	10	20-0-0	
6 Gram	5	15-0-0	5	10-0-0	..	..	..	..	10	30-0-0	9	15-0-0	
7 Bajree (Holcus spicatus)	4	10-0-0	5	8-0-0	2	5-0-0	2	2-0-0	6	15-0-0	7	10-0-0	
8 Pulse or Gram	10	25-0-0	10	8-0-0	4	12-0-0	10	5-0-0	4	12-0-0	10	5-0-0	
9 Salt	5	20-0-0	5	8-0-0	5	12-0-0	5	5-0-0	15	37-0-0	15	13-0-0	
10 Coccanut	1	2-8-0	4	2-0-0	2	8-0-0	2	2-0-0	7	28-0-0	7	10-0-0	
11 Oorid (Phaseolus radiatus)	1	3-0-0	2	0-8-0	..	..	..	..	3	5-0-0	8	4-8-0	
12 Moog (a sort of kidneybean)	1	3-0-0	2	0-8-0	..	..	..	..	1	3-0-0	2	0-8-0	
13 Musoor (a sort of pulse or lentil)	—	—	..	..	1	3-0-0	4	0-8-0	1	3-0-0	4	0-8-0	

TABLE 15 (PART I) — (Contd.)

Particulars	Brought for sale from the District				Sold from the Stock in the Town				Total							
	Exposed for Sale		Sold		Exposed for Sale		Sold		Exposed for Sale		Sold					
	No. of Gonnees	Rs. a. p.	Value in Cash	No. of Shops	Amount of Daily Sales	Rs. a. p.	No. of Gonnees	Value in Cash	No. of Shops	Amount of Daily Sales	Rs. a. p.	No. of Gonnees	Value in Cash	No. of Shops	Amount of Daily Sales	Rs. a. p.
14 Watancy (peas)	1	2-0-0	..	8	1-0-0	1	2-0-0	4	1-0-0	2	4-0-0	12	4-0-0	4	2-0-0	2-0-0
15 Castor seed	1	3-0-0	..	4	0-8-0	..	..	..	..	1	3-0-0	4	3-0-0	1	0-8-0	0-8-0
16 Coriander seed	1	4-0-0	..	1	3-0-0	..	..	..	..	1	4-0-0	1	4-0-0	1	3-0-0	3-0-0
17 Mustard seed	..	2-0-0	..	1	2-0-0	..	..	..	..	..	2-0-0	1	2-0-0	1	2-0-0	2-0-0
18 Methia	1	4-0-0	..	3	2-0-0	..	..	..	..	..	4-0-0	2	4-0-0	2	2-0-0	2-0-0
19 Goor or Jagree	..	..	..	..	..	..	18-0-0	10	7-0-0	2	18-0-0	10	18-0-0	10	7-0-0	7-0-0
20 Paotay	1	3-8-0	..	2	1-0-0	..	..	..	..	1	3-8-0	2	3-8-0	2	1-0-0	1-0-0
21 Sawa	1	1-8-0	..	2	1-8-0	..	..	..	..	1	1-8-0	2	1-8-0	2	1-8-0	1-8-0
22 Sundry articles used in curry-stuff, sold by retail	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	15-0-0	..	..	30	..	30	15-0-0	15-0-0
<b>Total</b>	86	247-8-0	..	110	160-8-0	55	166-8-0	109	97-0-0	141	414-0-0	319	414-0-0	319	257-8-0	257-8-0

TABLE 15 (PART II)—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NAMES AND QUANTITY OF DIFFERENT ARTICLES BROUGHT FOR SALE IN THE DAILY BAZAARS OF KOLHAPUR, AND THE QUANTITY SOLD ETC. IN 1852.

Particulars	Brought for sale from the Districts			Goods sold from the Stock in the Town			Total					
	Exposed for Sale		Sold	Exposed for Sale		Sold	Exposed for Sale		Sold			
	No. of loads	Value in Rs. a. p.	No. of Shops	Amount of Daily sales	No. of loads	Value in Rs. a. p.	No. of shops	Amount of Daily Sales	No. of shops	Value in Rs. a. p.	Amount of Daily Sales	
1 Fruits and Vegetables	50	10-0-0	50	6-0-0	55	9-0-0	55	6-0-0	105	19-0-0	105	12-0-0
2 Shoes and Sandles	1	5-0-0	10	2-0-0	3	10-0-0	25	4-0-0	4	15-0-0	35	6-0-0
3 Mutton and Fowls	2	4-0-0	10	3-0-0	10	8-0-0	25	23-0-0	12	12-0-0	35	25-0-0
4 Coarse and Country Turbans	—	—	—	—	2	15-0-0	10	5-0-0	2	15-0-0	10	5-0-0
5 Salted Fish	—	—	—	—	1	1-8-0	1	0-8-0	1	1-8-0	1	0-8-0
6 Bamboo work, baskets, etc.	—	—	—	—	10	6-0-0	20	5-0-0	10	6-0-0	20	5-0-0
7 Country cloth of various sorts	5	50-0-0	10	25-0-0	30	150-0-0	30	75-0-0	35	200-0-0	40	100-0-0
8 Copper & brass utensils	—	—	—	—	1	25-0-0	10	5-0-0	1	25-0-0	10	5-0-0
9 Exchange of Company & Panalee Copper Currency	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	50-0-0	—	—	40	50-0-0
10 Blankets & Sungury	—	—	—	—	1	9-0-0	5	8-0-0	1	9-0-0	5	8-0-0
11 Thread, bundles	15	30-0-0	10	30-0-0	35	120-0-0	30	120-0-0	50	150-0-0	40	150-0-0
12 Numdas	—	—	—	—	1	2-8-0	2	2-8-0	1	2-8-0	2	2-8-0
13 Betel leaves & Tobacco	1	1-8-0	2	0-8-0	1	2-8-0	6	1-0-0	2	4-0-0	8	1-8-0

TABLE 15 (PART II) — (Contd.)

Particulars	Brought for sale from the Districts			Goods sold from the Stock in the Town			Total					
	Exposed for Sale		Sold	Exposed for Sale		Sold	Exposed for Sale		Total			
	No. of loads	Value of Cash		No. of shops	Amount of Daily sale		No. of loads	Value in Cash		No. of shops	Amount of Daily sale	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
14 Glass Bangles	1	—	—	—	5	40-0-0	6	1-8-0	6	40-0-0	6	1-8-0
15 Rings made of Kings Metal	1	—	—	—	1	6-0-0	5	1-0-0	5	6-0-0	5	1-0-0
16 Haberdashery	1	50-0-0	4	2-0-0	1	50-0-0	4	1-0-0	4	100-0-0	8	3-0-0
17 Perfumery	1	—	—	—	1	2-0-0	5	1-0-0	5	2-0-0	5	1-0-0
18 Oil	1	—	—	—	10	5-0-0	4	4-0-0	4	5-0-0	4	4-0-0
19 Earthen Pots	1	—	—	—	1	2-0-0	2	0-8-0	2	2-0-0	2	0-8-0
20 Fish	1	—	—	—	1	2-0-0	2	0-8-0	2	2-0-0	2	0-8-0
21 Cows, buffaloes, bullocks, horses, etc.	1	—	—	—	1	50-0-0	10	25-0-0	10	50-0-0	10	25-0-0
22 Iron articles such as lamps, ladles, etc.	1	—	—	—	1	2-0-0	4	1-0-0	4	2-0-0	4	1-0-0
23 Wooden articles	1	—	—	—	1	1-0-0	1	0-8-0	1	1-0-0	1	0-8-0
24 Stone ware	1	—	—	—	1	1-0-0	1	0-4-0	1	1-0-0	1	0-4-0
25 Baskets made of Karwees, etc.	1	—	—	—	1	1-0-0	2	0-8-0	2	1-0-0	2	0-8-0
Total	75	150-8-0	96	68-8-0	168	523-8-0	313	343-4-0	243	674-0-0	409	411-12-0

was held and to which the above information related. Graham, however, has appended a detailed statement containing the names and quantity of different articles brought for sale in the daily bazaars of Kolhapur and the quantity sold, etc. This is reproduced in Table 15. The information contained in the statement could not have been collected without an actual count. The statement is obviously a combined one for all the daily markets held during a week.

The Gazetteer did not refer to daily bazaars as being held in the town but only referred to a bazaar that was held once a week.‡ It would appear that the daily bazaars held in different parts of the town noted by Graham in 1854 had, in the course of the next 30 years, disappeared gradually as the perennial shopping area in the town developed and came only to be held on every Sunday.§ The Gazetteer noted further that the weekly market was a collecting and distributing centre. "At Kolhapur grain, cloth, earthen wares, baskets and cattle largely come from neighbouring places. Most of these articles find their way to Nipani in Belgaum and Chiplun and Rajapur in Ratnagiri".\* Prof. Modak noted in 1895 that a large weekly market was held in the place (i.e. in Kolhapur) every Sunday which was attended by more than 5000 people from outside.†

At the time of our survey the weekly market was held on Sunday at the following places: (1) Laxmi-

‡ Gazetteer, p. 204.

§ This development is by no means peculiar to Kolhapur. A similar development took place in Poona and other towns in Maharashtra. As towns grow the daily shifting bazaars settle down for more permanent business and instead of a daily bazaar a permanent bazaar or market develops with perennial shops doing business on all days and at fixed places. The history of the development of towns in Europe also showed similar trends.

\* Ibid, p. 204.

† Prof. Modak, op. cit., p. 112.



puri area (2) Varuntirth area (3) Shukrawar Peth near Panchaganga river and (4) Kapiltirth area. By the Laxmipuri area no compact area was indicated. It comprised many different areas of different wards. It included the Station Road, Laxmipuri grain market, Hattimahal Road, Bindu Chowk, etc. Grain and vegetables were mainly sold in the market held in this area as well as that held at Kapiltirth. The market held near Varuntirth tank was confined to timber and firewood mainly. The cattle market was held in Shukrawar Peth near the Panchaganga river where an open space had been specially provided for it by the Municipal Borough.

In order to ascertain the number of sellers attending the weekly market, the place of their origin, the type and the value of the commodities brought for sale, etc. a detailed census of the weekly market was necessary. The census of a week or a month would not have served the purpose because no seasonal variations either in the type of commodities or in attendance of sellers could have been then recorded. Hence we selected four typical months in the year 1946 which would roughly represent all the seasons. They were January, April, July and October. We carried out a census of all weekly bazaars, totaling 16, held during these months. To carry out this census we engaged in all 25 to 30 investigators who were mainly recruited from primary teachers in the city. They were paid one pice per questionnaire filled in. The whole weekly market area was divided up into parts and a specific part was entrusted to each investigator who was asked to visit it early in the morning before 7 a.m. A printed questionnaire containing the following questions was supplied to the investigators: (i) place (ii) shop—from the city or outside (iii) shop owner—(a) caste (b) sub-caste (c) place of origin (iv) his attendance at the weekly market, seasonal, permanent or casual (v) goods—(a) type of goods (b) value of goods (vi) selling price. The danger of double enumeration was large because sellers often moved from place to

place in order to dispose of their goods quickly and at better prices. For example, in the Laxmipuri area vegetables were sold quickly and at a good price whereas butter would be sold quickly and would fetch a comparatively better price at the Varuntirth market. So sellers having both butter and vegetables would sell vegetables in Laxmipuri market and then would move to Varuntirth market to sell their butter or *vice versa*. We took all possible precautions against this and in many cases the sellers themselves told the investigators that they had been enumerated previously. On the whole, therefore, double counting in our census was reduced to a very small magnitude.

There was also the danger of the investigators scamping the work. In order to check this, the junior investigators of the Survey Office were posted in the different markets to supervise and check the investigators off hand in their work. No investigator was allotted permanently a part or place for his work. This enabled us to check the results of all investigators who worked for the same part in different weeks of the same month. If any discrepancy was marked in any week, an explanation was called for from the investigator concerned. In this manner censuses in all the four areas were carried out on sixteen Sundays during the various months given above. A total of 41,031 questionnaires was filled in.

If we were thus able to eliminate to a very considerable extent over-enumeration through double counting and under enumeration through scamping of work by investigators by the various steps described above we could not avoid a certain under-enumeration of sellers in the weekly market. This was because of the almost continuous arrivals and departures of sellers on the bazaar day. Our census was taken only once between 7 a.m. and 12 p.m. simultaneously in all the four markets. The sellers who departed after disposing off their goods before our enumerator reached a spot as well as those who arrived there after he had

proceeded further in his beat were not naturally enumerated. With the resources and men at the command of the Office of the Socio-Economic Survey, we were not in a position to organize a round-the-clock census in which, for avoiding double counting, a very elaborate system of passes, etc. would have had to be devised. The census carried out by us was thus characterised by a certain degree of under-enumeration. There was no means of estimating the degree of this under enumeration. With this possible qualification the censuses was as thorough as could be desired. And as all censuses were carried out in a uniform manner the results of all of them, it might be reasonably presumed, are subject to the same degree of under enumeration on account of this fact.

The census was taken on the following dates :—

January 1946:—13th, 20th, 27th, and 3rd February.

April 1946:—7th, 14th, 21st and 28th

July 1946:—7th, 14th 21st and 28th.

October 1946:—6th, 13th, 20th and 27th.

The census was carried out smoothly on all the above dates except on 6th October 1946. On that day the Municipality tried to enforce certain rules it had made demarcating the streets and areas that should be occupied by sellers coming to the weekly market. The Municipal servants on 6th October, 1946 tried to enforce these demarcations by disallowing sellers to occupy certain areas or streets outside the marked lines. This created confusion among the sellers and they began to wander here and there and shift their position constantly. As a result we could not carry out a satisfactory census on that day. The count on that day was far from thorough. In the following, therefore, the average for October has been derived from the results of the censuses on the remaining 3 Sundays in that month.

TABLE 16—ATTENDANCE OF SELLERS AT DIFFERENT CENTRES OF THE WEEKLY MARKET IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY AND OCTOBER (1946).

Month	Date	Laxmipuri Market	Kapilbirth Market	Cattle Market	Varuntirth Market	Total
January 1946	13-1-1946	1,825	485	788	227	3,325
	20-1-1946	1,918	650	601	390	3,499
	27-1-1946	1,992	461	816	242	3,511
	3-2-1946	1,630	522	566	334	3,052
	Total	7,365	2,118	2,771	1,133	13,387
April 1946	7-4-1946	1,219	377	568	198	2,362
	14-4-1946	1,523	343	402	309	2,577
	21-4-1946	1,573	441	543	129	2,686
	28-4-1946	1,418	409	651	358	2,736
	Total	5,733	1,570	2,164	894	10,361

TABLE 16—(Contd.)

Month	Date	Laxmipuri Market	Kapilirth Market	Cattle Market	Varunirth Market	Total
July 1946	7-7-1946	1,206	254	337	26	1,823
	14-7-1946	1,365	438	300	49	2,152
	21-7-1946	1,304	442	226	45	2,017
	28-7-1946	683	318	226	10	1,237
	Total	4,558	1,452	1,089	130	7,229
October 1946	6-10-1946	499	384	474	167	1,524
	13-10-1946	1,292	361	435	259	2,347
	20-10-1946	1,324	500	698	161	2,683
	27-10-1946	1,618	589	942	351	3,500
	Total	4,733	1,834	2,549	938	10,054
	Grand Total	22,389	6,974	8,573	3,095	41,031

We now proceed to present the results of the survey in a series of tables. Table 16 gives the total attendance of sellers in the 4 different markets in the city on all the 16 Sundays on which the census was carried out. The table gives a general picture of the weekly market at different centres in the city during the year. The total attendance at the weekly market was highest in January and lowest in July. In July the rainy season was in full swing and the rural population was engaged in sowing, etc. operations and the conditions of land communications in rural areas were also not favourable for movement. As a result the attendance fell in that month to the extent of more than 40 per cent over the peak levels in January. The variations in total attendance affected also the different market centres in the city differently. Considering the total attendance on all the 16 Sundays on which a census was carried out it appears that 55 per cent of the sellers were found in the Laxmipuri market, 17 per cent in Kapiltirth, 20 per cent in the cattle market and more than 7 per cent in the timber and wood market at Varuntirth. Broadly similar proportions of sellers were maintained in January and April. In July the proportion of sellers in Laxmipuri market increased to 63 per cent of the total and in October it fell down to 50 per cent. The fluctuations were not very marked in the Kapiltirth market. The proportion of attendants at the cattle market fell during July but increased and reached the peak in October. The proportion of sellers in the timber and fire wood market fell to almost insignificance in July though it was generally steady in all the other 3 months. This was to be expected because tree felling could not be carried on during the rainy season, nor could timber and fire wood be easily transported to the city at that time.

Table 17 sets out the total number of sellers in the weekly markets in different months classified according to the commodities they sold. The commodities have been classified for this purpose into convenient groups.

The table brings out clearly the specialisation of each of the markets held in different parts of the city. Kapiltirth was mainly a vegetable and fruit market but the Laxmipuri market dealt in these as well as in *kirana* and *bhusar*. Of the total fruit and vegetable sellers 58 per cent were enumerated in the Laxmipuri market area and 28 per cent in Kapiltirth. The Varuntirth market was the timber and fire wood market. Four-fifths of the total sellers of timber, wood and fire-wood were enumerated in this area. The cattle market, held on an open piece of ground in Shukrawar Peth on the bank of the Panchaganga river specifically allotted for the purpose by the Municipality, was of course, specifically designated as such and three-fourths of the total sellers of cattle were enumerated there. From the point of view of commodities sold, taking all the 16 weeks together, 21 per cent of the sellers sold *kirana* and *bhusar*, 25 per cent fruits and vegetables, 14 per cent cattle, 7 per cent each old clothes and eatables and about 5 per cent each milk, timber and fire wood.

The following short statement gives the percentage of sellers of various groups of commodities in different months.

Month.	Fruits & Vegetables	Kirana & Bhusar.	Timber & Fire-wood.	Cattle.
January	35	33	35	25
April	22	25	27	25
July	19	22	9	19
October	24	20	29	31
Total	100	100	100	100

It brings out the seasonal variations in the number of sellers of different groups of commodities. The largest proportion of sellers of fruit and vegetables, *kirana* and *bhusar* and timber and fire-wood came to the weekly market in January. The attendance of

TABLE 17—COMMODITY-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF SELLERS

	January 1946						April 1946					
	Laxmipuri	Kapiltirth	Cattle Market	Wood Market	Total		Laxmipuri	Kapiltirth	Cattle Market	Wood Market	Total	
<b>Group 1. Dealers in toilet requisites</b>	151	2	..	...	153		99	2	...	..	101	
<b>Group 2. Vegetables</b>												
1 Gram (Green)	94	..	..	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2 Onions	332	62	36	..	430	382	65	55	..	..	502	
3 Brown Hemp	..	...	..	..	...	64	..	..	..	..	64	
4 Coriander	108	..	...	...	108	68	...	...	...	...	68	
5 Tomato	58	19	1	..	78	10	1	..	...	...	11	
6 Gawar	91	..	..	..	91	16	...	..	..	..	16	
7 Garlic	111	22	2	..	135	36	11	3	..	..	50	
8 Potato	4	...	...	...	4	30	..	..	...	...	30	
9 Radish & Carrots	156	..	...	...	156	8	...	...	...	...	8	
10 Cabbages	44	..	..	..	44	34	..	..	...	...	34	
11 Chillies	86	19	..	..	105	21	1	1	..	..	23	
12 Lemons	11	..	..	..	11	3	..	..	..	..	3	
13 Cucumbers	39	..	...	...	39	132	..	..	..	..	132	
14 Snake gourds	..	..	...	...	..	2	..	..	...	...	2	
15 Lady's Fingers	3	...	..	..	3	26	..	...	..	..	26	
16 Miscellaneous	1,021	704	351	4	2,080	644	558	303	..	..	1,505	
	2,158	826	390	43,378		1,476	636	362	...	...	2,474	



## IN THE WEEKLY MARKETS HELD IN DIFFERENT MONTHS.

July 1946					October 1946					Total				
Laxmipuri	Kapilbirih	Cattle Market	Wood Market	Total	Laxmipuri	Kapilbirih	Cattle Market	Wood Market	Total	Laxmipuri	Kapilbirih	Cattle Market	Wood Market	Total
72	9	..	..	81	170	8	..	..	178	492	21	..	..	513
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	..	94
118	26	10	..	154	136	53	19	..	208	968	206	120	..	1394
13	..	..	..	13	4	..	..	..	4	81	..	..	..	81
114	..	..	..	114	10	..	..	..	10	300	..	..	..	300
10	5	..	..	15	94	64	12	..	170	172	89	13	..	274
52	..	..	..	52	33	..	..	..	33	192	..	..	..	192
5	9	2	..	16	108	36	2	..	146	260	78	9	..	347
13	..	..	..	13	38	..	..	..	38	85	..	..	..	85
37	..	..	..	37	53	..	..	..	53	254	..	..	..	254
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	78
277	61	9	..	347	181	75	18	..	274	565	156	28	..	749
15	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	1	30	..	..	..	30
13	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	..	2	186	..	..	..	186
123	..	..	..	123	35	..	..	..	35	160	..	..	..	160
49	..	..	..	49	61	..	..	..	61	139	..	..	..	139
311	555	209	..	1075	486	565	266	..	1317	2,462	2,382	1,129	4	5,977
1,150	656	230	—	2036	1,342	793	317	—	2352	6,026	2,911	1,399	4	10,240

TABLE 17—(Contd.)

	January 1946					April 1946				
	Laxmipuri	Kapiltirth	Cattle Market	Wood Market	Total	Laxmipuri	Kapiltirth	Cattle Market	Wood Market	Total
<b>Group 3 : Kirana</b>										
1 Coriander Seeds	98	—	—	—	98	251	—	—	—	251
2 Tamarind	5	—	—	—	5	17	—	—	—	17
3 Coconut	13	2	—	—	15	12	3	—	—	15
4 Gul	301	130	—	—	331	70	34	—	—	104
5 Salt	35	—	—	—	35	56	—	—	—	56
6 Chillies	890	173	67	—	1,130	615	135	28	—	778
7 Betel Nuts	23	—	—	—	23	28	—	—	—	28
8 Miscellaneous	25	95	29	—	149	1	44	12	—	57
	1,289	400	96	—	1,785	1,050	316	40	—	1,306
<b>Group 4 : Milk &amp; Milk Products</b>										
1 Milk	—	32	3	—	35	—	10	12	—	22
2 Curds	—	214	40	—	254	—	107	75	—	182
3 Butter	132	119	39	—	290	64	26	10	—	100
4 Ghee	—	10	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	1
5 Miscellaneous	2	154	47	—	203	—	26	7	—	33
	134	529	139	—	792	64	170	104	—	338
<b>Group 5 : Eatables &amp; Sweetmeats</b>										
1 Fruits	350	42	33	—	325	364	180	103	—	647
2 Sweetmeats	93	—	68	—	161	55	—	14	—	69
3 Sugarcane	110	18	—	—	128	7	1	—	—	8
4 Ears of Maize	17	—	—	—	17	36	—	—	—	36
5 Groundnut	187	42	21	—	250	85	5	8	—	98
6 Betel leaves	41	—	—	—	41	66	—	—	—	66
	698	102	122	—	922	613	186	125	—	924

TABLE 17—(Contd.)

July 1946					October 1946					Total				
Laxmipuri	Kapiltirth	Cattle Market	Wood Market	Total	Laxmipuri	Kapiltirth	Cattle Market	Wood Market	Total	Laxmipuri	Kapiltirth	Cattle Market	Wood Market	Total
173	—	—	—	173	51	—	—	—	51	573	—	—	—	573
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	23
15	1	—	—	16	8	2	—	—	10	48	8	—	—	56
64	40	—	—	104	15	11	—	—	26	350	315	—	—	565
25	—	—	—	25	17	—	—	—	17	133	—	—	—	133
399	46	16	—	461	416	80	54	—	550	2,320	434	165	—	2,919
25	—	—	—	25	20	—	—	—	20	95	—	—	—	95
—	55	29	—	84	12	32	10	—	54	38	226	80	—	344
702	142	45	—	889	539	125	64	—	728	3,580	883	245	—	4,708
—	—	17	—	17	—	98	24	—	122	—	140	56	—	196
—	298	54	—	352	—	239	114	—	353	—	858	283	—	1,141
13	5	7	—	25	13	4	22	—	39	222	154	78	—	454
—	12	—	—	12	—	18	—	—	18	—	41	—	—	41
2	—	1	—	3	1	22	30	—	53	5	202	85	—	293
15	315	79	—	409	14	381	190	—	585	227	1,395	502	—	2,124
207	38	37	—	282	178	86	61	—	325	799	346	134	—	1,279
20	—	16	—	36	52	—	8	—	60	220	—	106	—	326
—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	5	118	23	—	—	141
109	—	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	—	162	—	—	—	162
127	1	4	—	132	154	49	31	—	234	553	97	64	—	714
89	—	—	—	89	87	—	—	—	87	283	—	—	—	283
552	39	57	—	648	472	139	100	—	711	2,135	466	304	—	2,905

TABLE 17—(Contd.)

	January 1946					April 1946				
	Laxmipuri	Kapiltirth	Cattle Market	Wood Market	Total	Laxmipuri	Kapiltirth	Cattle Market	Wood Market	Total
<b>Group 6: Bhusar</b>										
1 Pulses	289	—	—	—	289	20	—	—	—	20
3 Miscellaneous	8	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	2
	297	—	—	—	297	22	—	—	—	22
<b>Group 7: Shoes, Chapples, etc.</b>	149	—	—	—	149	181	—	—	—	181
<b>Group 8: Wooden Accessories like. Cradles, Pats, etc.</b>	65	—	—	—	65	23	—	—	—	23
<b>Group 9: Cloth &amp; Yarn</b>										
1 Blouse pieces	40	—	—	—	40	26	—	—	—	26
2 Woollen Yarn	443	—	—	—	443	268	—	—	—	268
3 Woollen Blankets	86	—	—	—	86	65	—	—	—	65
4 Dhoties & Saris	42	—	—	—	42	24	—	—	—	24
5 Caps	40	—	—	—	40	40	—	—	—	40
6 Old Clothes	182	—	—	—	182	131	—	—	—	131
7 Readymade Clothes	125	1	—	—	126	101	—	—	—	101
8 Miscellaneous	43	1	—	—	44	66	4	—	—	70
	1,001	2	—	—	1,003	721	4	—	—	725
<b>Group 10: Earthen ware</b>	120	45	8	—	173	134	19	11	—	164

TABLE 17—(Contd.)

July 1946						October 1946						Total								
Laxmipuri	Kapilbirth	Cattle	Market	Wood	Market	Total	Laxmipuri	Kapilbirth	Cattle	Market	Wood	Market	Total	Laxmipuri	Kapilbirth	Cattle	Market	Wood	Market	Total
82	—	—	—	—	—	82	44	—	—	—	—	—	44	435	—	—	—	—	—	435
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
82	—	—	—	—	—	82	45	—	—	—	—	—	45	446	—	—	—	—	—	446
50	—	—	—	—	—	50	99	—	—	—	—	—	99	479	—	—	—	—	—	479
40	—	—	—	—	—	40	33	—	—	—	—	—	33	161	—	—	—	—	—	161
13	—	—	—	—	—	13	27	—	—	—	—	—	27	106	—	—	—	—	—	106
280	—	—	—	—	—	280	32	—	—	—	—	—	32	1,023	—	—	—	—	—	1,023
91	—	—	—	—	—	91	83	—	—	—	—	—	83	325	—	—	—	—	—	325
24	—	—	—	—	—	24	53	—	—	—	—	—	53	143	—	—	—	—	—	143
18	—	—	—	—	—	18	39	—	—	—	—	—	39	137	—	—	—	—	—	137
119	—	—	—	—	—	119	65	—	—	—	—	—	65	497	—	—	—	—	—	497
106	—	—	—	—	—	106	108	1	—	—	—	—	109	440	2	—	—	—	—	442
46	2	—	—	—	—	48	108	5	—	—	—	—	113	263	12	—	—	—	—	275
697	2	—	—	—	—	699	515	6	—	—	—	—	521	2,934	14	—	—	—	—	2,948
70	2	—	—	—	—	72	136	18	3	—	—	—	157	460	84	22	—	—	—	566

TABLE 17—(Contd.)

	January 1946					April 1946				
	Laxmipuri	Kapiltirth	Cattle Market	Wood Market	Total	Laxmipuri	Kapiltirth	Cattle Market	Wood Market	Total
<b>Group 11: Bamboo works &amp; Baskets</b>										
1 Sweepstakes	137	5	—	—	142	118	8	—	—	126
2 Baskets	43	—	—	—	43	24	—	—	—	24
3 Carpets woven out of Bamboos	30	—	—	—	30	22	—	—	—	22
4 Miscellaneous	7	2	—	15	24	36	4	—	4	44
	217	7	—	15	239	200	12	—	4	216
<b>Group 12: Tobacco</b>	43	—	—	—	43	34	—	—	—	34
<b>Group 13: Poultry</b>	286	—	6	—	292	223	—	2	—	225
<b>Group 14: Hardware</b>	18	—	—	—	18	29	—	—	—	29
<b>Group 15: Stationery</b>	121	3	—	—	124	98	12	—	—	110
<b>Group 16: Fodder for animals</b>										
1 Rice bran	—	38	—	—	38	—	176	—	—	176
2 Miscellaneous	375	124	—	—	499	514	73	—	—	587
	375	162	—	—	537	514	249	—	—	763

TABLE 17—(Contd.)

July 1946						October 1946						Total								
Laxmipuri	Kapiltirth	Cattle	Market	Wood	Market	Total	Laxmipuri	Kapiltirth	Cattle	Market	Wood	Market	Total	Laxmipuri	Kapiltirth	Cattle	Market	Wood	Market	Total
65	14	—	—	—	—	79	58	17	—	—	—	—	75	378	44	—	—	—	—	422
12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	—	—	79
23	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	75
42	6	—	—	—	—	48	44	3	—	—	—	—	47	129	15	—	—	19	—	163
112	20	—	—	—	—	162	102	20	—	—	—	—	122	661	59	—	—	19	—	739
21	—	—	—	—	—	21	27	—	—	—	—	—	27	105	—	—	—	—	—	105
132	—	3	—	—	—	125	152	—	7	—	—	—	159	783	—	13	—	—	—	801
38	—	—	—	—	—	38	36	2	—	—	—	—	38	121	2	—	—	—	—	123
72	9	2	—	—	—	83	70	13	—	—	—	—	83	361	37	2	—	—	—	400
—	127	—	—	—	—	127	—	169	—	—	—	—	169	—	510	—	—	—	—	510
553	66	—	—	—	—	619	719	135	—	—	—	—	854	2161	398	—	—	—	—	2,559
553	193	—	—	—	—	746	719	304	—	—	—	—	1,023	2,161	908	—	—	—	—	3,069

	January 1946					April 1949				
	Laxmipuri	Kapiltirth	Cattle Market	Wood Market	Total	Laxmipuri	Kapiltirth	Cattle Market	Wood Market	Total
<b>Group 17. Animals</b>										
1 Bullocks	-	-	1,188	-	1,188	-	-	944	-	944
2 She-buffalow	-	-	223	-	223	-	-	134	-	134
3 He-buffaloes	-	-	329	-	329	-	-	118	-	118
4 Buffalo she-caves	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	5	-	5
5 Buffalo He-caves	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	6	-	6
6 She-Lamb & Goats	175	-	-	-	175	212	-	-	-	212
7 Miscellaneous	-	-	59	-	59	-	-	67	-	67
	175	-	1,707	-	1,882	212	-	1,274	-	1,486
<b>Group 18. Other requisites for animals like coir, mhorki, etc</b>	-	-	235	-	235	-	-	166	-	166
<b>Group 19. Timber</b>										
1 Teak beams	-	-	-	62	62	-	-	-	69	69
2 Miscellaneous	-	-	-	65	65	-	-	-	62	62
	-	-	-	127	127	-	-	-	131	131
<b>Group 20. Firewood</b>	25	-	17	740	782	-	-	-	567	567
<b>Group 21. Dung Cakes &amp; Charcoal</b>	-	-	4	14	18	-	-	7	1	8
<b>Group 22. Roofing Materials</b>	-	-	-	155	155	-	-	-	54	54
<b>Group 23. Grass</b>	-	-	-	35	35	-	-	-	12	12
<b>Group 24. Miscellaneous</b>	43	40	57	43	183	40	64	73	135	302
<b>Grand Total</b>	7,365	2,118	2,771	1,133	13,387	5,733	1,570	2,164	894	10,361



July 1946						October 1946						Total								
Laxmipuri	Kapilirth	Cattle	Market	Wood	Market	Total	Laxmipuri	Kapilirth	Cattle	Market	Wood	Market	Total	Laxmipuri	Kapilirth	Cattle	Market	Wood	Market	Total
-	-	233	-	-	-	233	-	-	1065	-	-	-	1065	-	-	3420	-	-	-	3,420
-	-	178	-	-	-	178	-	-	418	-	-	-	418	-	-	953	-	-	-	953
-	-	65	-	-	-	65	-	-	172	-	-	-	172	-	-	584	-	-	-	584
-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	20	-	-	-	20
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	13	-	-	-	13
16	-	-	-	-	-	161	147	-	-	-	-	-	147	695	-	-	-	-	-	695
-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	28	-	-	-	28	-	-	168	-	-	-	168
161	-	488	-	-	-	649	147	-	1689	-	-	-	1836	695	-	5158	-	-	-	5,853
-	-	37	-	-	-	37	-	-	107	-	-	-	107	-	-	545	-	-	-	545
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	-	132
-	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	-	21	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	163	-	163
-	-	-	-	16	-	16	-	-	-	21	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	395	-	395
-	-	2	25	-	-	27	-	-	9	567	-	-	576	35	-	28	1896	-	-	1,949
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	19	15	-	-	34
-	-	-	64	-	-	64	-	-	-	310	-	-	310	-	-	-	583	-	-	583
-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	53	-	-	53
19	65	145	20	-	-	349	215	25	56	39	-	-	335	317	194	331	327	-	-	1,069
4,558	1,452	1,089	130	-	-	7,229	4,733	1,834	2,549	938	-	-	10,054	22,389	6,974	8,573	3,095	-	-	41,031

seilers was highest in the cattle market in October. Data later adduced regarding cattle sales in the weekly market show that the peak sales during the year in the cattle market took place in April. This is rather inconsistent with the above finding of peak attendance of sellers in October except under the hypothesis that though the sellers were more numerous in October they brought per head a smaller number of cattle to sell than those that came to the weekly market in April and January. We have no data to check this hypothesis. But no satisfactory explanation can be offered for this obvious discrepancy.

The tables that follow have been prepared from a 5 per cent random sample of questionnaires. Every twentieth questionnaire from among the whole lot was included in the sample. We resorted to this method because more detailed tabulations could be attempted and the results compactly presented without in any way detracting from the variety and amplitude of the information collected. A total of 2,062 questionnaires constituted the sample.

Table 18 gives a classification of sellers according to the Peta, from which they came to the weekly market. Slightly more than a quarter of the sellers in the weekly market were from the city itself. This need not cause surprise. The table given by Graham which has been presented earlier also gives separately goods sold from stocks in the city. The shopkeepers in the city often found it good business to display their goods at places where the weekly market was held because the sellers who came to the market to dispose of their goods were also buyers and the shopkeepers from the city who displayed their wares in the weekly market got custom from those who came to the market from without the city. About another quarter of the total sellers were drawn from Karvir Peta, i.e., an administrative subdivision surrounding Kolhapur city with a circumference of about 10-12 miles. Between 12 and 14 per cent each of the sellers came from Hatkanangale and

TABLE 18—SELLERS IN THE WEEKLY MARKET CLASSIFIED BY THE PLACE OF THEIR ORIGIN.

REGION	Total Sellers	Percentage ratio to the total
Kolhapur City	536	25.99
Peta Karwir	502	24.35
„ Hatakanangale	286	13.87
„ Panhala	256	12.44
Radhanagari, Bhudargad and Gadabinglaj Petas	87	4.22
Other Petas	57	2.76
Jahagir Bavada	97	4.70
Jahagirs Ichalkaranji and Kagar (Jr. and Sr.)	96	4.66
Other Jahagirs	62	3.00
British Territory	83	4.05
TOTAL	2,062	100.00

Panhala Petas to the north and north-west respectively of Karvir Peta. Excluding the sellers from the city nearly two-thirds of the remaining sellers came to the city for the weekly market from areas that were not more than 30-40 miles away from the city. The other Petas and Jahagirs contributed about 20 per cent of the total sellers and the remaining 4 per cent were drawn from British territory. The heavy representation of the north and north-west as compared to all the other Petas could perhaps be attributed to the existence of better and ampler all-weather communications in these areas. The railway line from Miraj to Kolhapur passed through Hatkanangale Peta.

Along with the place of origin of the sellers coming to the weekly market it is also necessary to examine the different types of goods supplied by the different regions. Table 19 gives the classification of sellers by the area of origin and the goods they brought for sale to the weekly market. Except in a few lines the major part of the supplies, judging from the number of sellers in the weekly market, came from the stocks in the city and from the villages in the Karvir Peta. This was specially so in regard to poultry, eatables and sweetmeats, *bhusar*, stationery, leather, woodwork, earthen-ware, tobacco and hardware. Nearly half the sellers of fruits and vegetables to the weekly market were from the city and Karvir Peta. About 17 per cent came from Panhala Peta and a further 15 per cent from Hatkanangale Peta, the two adjoining Petas to the north and north-west of the city. About half the sellers of milk products like butter, curds, etc., came from the Karvir Peta and about one-fifth from Panhala Peta. Hatkanangale Peta sent the largest group of sellers of *kirana*, somewhat less than the combined contribution of the city and Karvir Peta. Similarly more than one-third of the total sellers of bamboo-work came from Hatkanangale Peta. Cattle-sellers came from all the parts, Karvir Peta contributing the largest share, and Pan-

TABLE 19—CLASSIFICATION OF SELLERS IN THE WEEKLY MARKET BY THE TYPE OF GOODS BROUGHT BY THEM FOR SALE AND THE PLACE OF THEIR ORIGIN.

Group	Leafy Vegetables	Fruits & Other	Vegetables	Mill Products	Katambas & Sweetmeats	Hens & Eggs	Cattle	Fodder for animals	Grasses	Kirana	Bhusar	Tabacco	Wood	Firewood	Cloth, thread etc.	Stationery	Leather Goods	Wood work	Bamboo work	Pottery	Hardware	Miscellaneous	Total	
Kolhapur City	15	79	5	62	16	29	78	—	38	22	6	—	—	—	73	34	13	8	10	25	9	14	536	
Peta Karavir	40	111	57	36	6	89	53	6	32	5	1	4	6	6	30	1	1	2	3	10	—	9	502	
Peta Hatakaran-gale	14	63	4	18	4	51	12	1	62	4	—	—	1	1	20	1	3	—	13	—	—	15	286	
Peta Panhala	21	67	23	9	4	44	23	15	14	1	—	—	6	23	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	256	
Petas Radhena-gari, Bhudargad & Gadabinglaj	3	16	5	3	4	17	16	6	4	—	—	—	2	3	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	87
Other Petas	2	19	—	1	—	8	—	2	7	—	—	—	1	16	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	57
Jabagir Bavada	7	15	1	2	1	7	—	17	1	—	—	1	1	37	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	97
Jahagirs: Ichalkaraoji, Kagal (Jr & Sr.)	6	18	5	3	1	18	5	—	15	2	—	—	—	4	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	96
Other Jahagirs	5	9	12	5	2	9	7	1	3	—	—	—	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	62
British Territory	2	11	1	6	—	18	5	2	11	1	—	—	—	6	5	2	2	1	4	—	1	5	83	
	115	398	113	145	38	290	199	50	187	35	8	17	100	158	40	21	11	36	35	10	56	2,062		

haia and Hatkanangale Petas contributing the next largest. Wood and fire wood sellers and grass sellers came largely from Panhala Peta and Bavada Jagir. Other animal feeds came from city stock and from Karvir Peta and also from Panhala Peta, Petas south of Kolhapur city and Hatkanangale Peta.

In Table 20 are set out the number of sellers in the sample classified by the nature of their attendance at the weekly market. The information in this regard had been collected in the questionnaire under 3 heads. (a) The regularity of attendance. (b) Character of attendance. (c) The past period over which the seller was attending the weekly market. The last needs no explanation but a word is necessary about the other two. Under (a) we sought information as to whether a seller attended the weekly bazaar at Kolhapur through out the year, i.e., on all the Sundays during an year, as a regular routine; under (b) the seller was asked to state whether he attended the weekly market during certain seasons only or in all seasons.

Nearly 37 per cent of the sellers attended the weekly bazaar regularly through out the year as a routine. More than 42 per cent of the sellers came to the bazaar only during certain seasons while 21 per cent came only on particular occasions like Diwali, Dasara, etc. Nearly half of the sellers had been attending the bazaar for the 5 years preceding our survey. The percentage of those attending for a larger number of years went on declining as the years increased. Only about 9 per cent of the sellers were found to be attending the bazaar, regularly or irregularly, seasonally or perennially for a period exceeding 15 years.

Table 21 presents the classification of sellers in the sample by communities and by the commodities sold by them. The Marathas of course form the largest single group among the sellers accounting for 58 per cent of them. They were, however, not the largest single group among the sellers of stationery, leather goods, cloth,

TABLE 20—CLASSIFICATION OF SELLERS IN THE WEEKLY MARKET. BY THE NATURE OF THEIR ATTENDANCE.

Class	Number	Percentage
(a)		
Regular	764	37.00
Irregular	1,361	61.20
Not Given	37	1.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,062</b>	<b>100.00</b>
(b)		
Sellers coming during the whole year	708	34.34
Sellers coming on particular occasions like Diwali, Dasara, etc.	433	21.00
Sellers coming during certain seasons only	877	43.53
Not Given	44	2.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,062</b>	<b>100.00</b>
(c)		
Sellers attending for last 5 years	1,036	50.24
Sellers attending for last 10 years	547	26.53
Sellers attending for last 15 years	257	12.50
Sellers attending for more than 15 years	176	8.50
Not Given	46	2.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,062</b>	<b>100.00</b>

TABLE 21—SELLERS IN THE WEEKLY MARKET CLASSIFIED BY CASTES AND THE TYPES OF COMMODITIES SOLD BY THEM.

Caste	Commodities Sold														Total	Percentage				
	Fruits & other Vegetables	Kirana	Milk Products	Rastables and Sweetmeats	Bhusar	Stationery	Leather goods	Wood work	Cloth, Yarn, etc.	Earthenware	Bamboo work	Tobacco	Poultry	Dealers in Iron Copper, Tin, etc.			Fodder for Animals	Cattle	Wood	Miscellaneous
Marethas	381	75	104	78	18	5	—	8	18	9	4	4	22	3	182	195	87	14	1207	58.54
Harijans	16	48	—	11	2	—	20	—	5	—	20	—	6	1	27	51	15	31	253	12.37
Other Hindus	20	10	4	11	5	15	1	3	121	24	5	—	5	—	20	16	2	1	263	12.75
Lingayats	22	10	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	6	8	4	—	66	3.20
Jains	31	20	1	11	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	7	6	—	—	85	4.12
Muslims	41	24	2	29	1	19	—	—	12	1	1	1	3	5	9	11	9	8	176	8.54
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	0.15
Not given	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	9	0.43
Total	513	187	113	145	35	40	21	11	158	35	36	8	38	10	251	290	117	54	2,062	100.00
%	24.88	9.07	5.48	7.03	1.70	1.94	1.02	0.53	7.66	1.70	1.75	0.39	1.84	0.48	12.17	14.06	5.67	2.62	99.99	



yarn, etc., bamboo work, pottery, iron, copper and tin, etc., and miscellaneous commodities. In stationery sellers the Mohammedans were the most numerous group closely followed by Other Hindus. Sellers of leather goods were mostly Chambhars. In cloth, yarn, etc., the Other Hindus were predominant. Sellers of pottery came mostly from the traditional potter caste of Kumbhars included among Other Hindus. A large majority of the sellers of miscellaneous articles were Harijans. The table can also be studied from the point of view of individual communities and their representation in the sellers of various groups of commodities. The Harijans were concentrated among sellers of *Kirana*, leather goods, bamboo work, cattle, fodder and miscellaneous articles. More than 45 per cent of the total Other Hindu sellers were found in cloth, yarn, etc. Smaller concentrations were to be found in pottery, fruits and vegetables, cattle and fodder. Significantly large groups of Lingayats were met with among sellers of fruits and vegetables, *Kirana*, cattle and fodder. Selling of fruits and vegetables, *Kirana* and *Bhusar* and sweetmeats and eatables absorbed more than 50 per cent of the Jain sellers. Concentrations of Mohammedans were to be found among sellers of fruits and vegetables, *Kirana*, eatables and sweetmeats, stationery, cloth and yarn and cattle.

Table 22 sets out the value of commodities brought for sale in the weekly bazaars in different months classified according to the markets in different parts of the city. This has been calculated from the information recorded in the questionnaires under the two following heads: (1) total quantity of goods brought to the market, (2) the price or rate at which they were expected to be sold. The value as calculated here does not represent actual turnover as the prices are not those actually realized but 'expected' and the goods are not the goods 'sold' but all those 'brought' to the market. But in the absence of any other information about the turnover in the weekly market, these values in the above table give a broad idea of the mag-

nitade of the total sales and turnover. In estimating actual turnover from these figures allowance has to be made for 'actual' prices realised being lower or higher than 'expected' prices entered in the questionnaires and also for unsold goods out of the total brought to the market. But if a reduction of the figures in the table is indicated on this score, its increase is indicated by the general underenumeration of sellers in the weekly markets commented upon earlier.

The information regarding sales in the cattle market obtained by us from Municipal Records were not, however, affected by both these considerations. The records were of actual transactions and these had been recorded throughout the day. The total turnover in the cattle market on the 16 Sundays surveyed, as per the Municipal records, came to about Rs. 3 lakhs. In Table 22 at the expected prices without making an allowance for unsold cattle, the total turnover in the cattle market on the 16 Sundays surveyed came to Rs. 92,815 for the 5 per cent sample or the total turnover for the whole amounted to about Rs. 18 lakhs. This was roughly 6 times that of the actual turnover. It is not possible to say confidently that the same reduction factor would apply to the turnover in other markets. Making certain assumptions the average turnover in weekly market might be roughly estimated at between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 60,000.

In regard to the weekly cattle market we were able to collect information about the actual transactions that took place there. This was possible because the Kolhapur Municipal Borough levied a tax of 4 annas on every sale that took place in the cattle market on the bazaar day. The Municipality maintained a small office in the cattle market for the collection of this tax. The Municipal records of sales also contained information regarding the type of animal sold, its age, the price, etc. We copied out the information from the Municipal records in respect of the 16 Sundays on which we surveyed the weekly bazaars. This information is presented

TABLE 22—VALUE OF COMMODITIES BROUGHT FOR SALE IN THE 16 WEEKLY  
BAZAARS SURVEYED.

Month	Laxmipuri & Kapilirth Markets	Cattle & Market	Timber & Fuel Market	Total	Average per week (Rupees)
January	10,076	28,418	1,599	40,093	200,465
April	7,365	21,917	1,479	30,661	153,305
July	5,773	6,412	408	12,593	62,965
October	6,155	33,328	1,927	41,310	206,550
Estimate for not given	92	1,740	—	1,832	—
Total	29,361	91,815	5,313	126,489	155,821

in tables that follow. But before proceeding to the tables it would be convenient to indicate briefly the method of effecting sales in the cattle market. The sales were in most cases arranged through commission agents locally called *Hedes*. Their commission varied between Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 per sale. It was collected generally from the seller and at times from the buyer or even from both at times. Sales effected without the help of *Hedes* were very few.

The following statement shows the total number of sales recorded of different kinds of cattle on the 16 Sundays on which the market was surveyed.

	Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Total.
Builocks	421	429	140	290	1,280
She-Buffaloes	257	161	118	224	760
He-Buffaloes	160	176	62	109	507
Calves	50	178	5	34	267
Buffalo-calves	10	16	9	16	51
Horses	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	898	960	335	673	2,866

Of a total of 2,866 animals sold 45 per cent were bullocks, 26 per cent she-buffaloes and 17 per cent he-buffaloes. Among young stock, calves sold were more than 5 times those of buffalo-calves sold. Only one horse was sold in the cattle market in that period. Sales of cows were conspicuously absent in this record and no explanation can be offered for this occurrence. The largest number of sales took place in April and the lowest in July, the former being a little less than 3 times the latter. From July the sales steadily mounted and reached the peak in April. Bullocks and he-buffaloes were in great demand before the *Kharif* agricultural season began in June. Sellers were also anxious to sell, as fodder supplies were generally scarce during summer. As a result their sales rose in January and April. In July on the other hand, all available bullocks and he-buffaloes were required for agricultural operations, thus reducing the num-

ber of those available for sale in the weekly market. The sales of she-buffaloes followed a rather different pattern. Sales increased from July but reached their peak in January and then began to decline. She-buffaloes were mainly used as dairy animals and the demand for them thus differed from that for draught cattle like bullocks and he-buffaloes. But whether this together with the calving season of buffaloes was sufficient to explain the pattern of sales described above was hard to say.

The data available have been further analysed in respect of the two major groups of cattle sold, namely, bullocks and buffaloes. Table 23 gives the classification of bullocks sold according to their age and the prices at which they were sold. Table 24 presents similar data in respect of buffaloes. Information regarding age of animals sold as recorded in the Municipal records was that given by the seller and subject to the same qualifications as generally all age statistics, of even human populations, are in India. The bullocks sold were of the ages between 3 and 12 (only 1 bullock more than 12 years of age having been recorded as sold). The seller was apt to overstate the age of younger animals and understate that of older ones for securing a price advantage. This is corroborated by the fact that 72 per cent of the total bullocks sold were reported to be 6, 7 or 8 years old and of these those aged 8 years outnumbered those of 6 and 7 years put together.

This lumping in age returns is mainly due to the tendency noted above. More than half the bullocks sold were sold at prices ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100. About 24 per cent were sold at prices between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 each, 18 per cent at between Rs. 50 and Rs. 75 each and 11 per cent at between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100 each. Slightly more than 5 per cent of the bullocks sold were sold at prices above Rs. 250 per animal. Three bullocks sold at the highest prices in the table ranging from Rs. 350 to Rs. 425 were all report-



TABLE 24--CLASSIFICATION OF SHE-BUFFALOES SOLD IN THE WEEKLY MARKET BY THEIR AGE AND PRICE.

Value in Rs.	Age in years	Total
1	1	2
2	2	14
3	3	49
4	4	122
5	5	140
6	6	287
7	7	69
8	8	59
9	9	14
10	10	4
11	11	
12 & above	12	
	13	
	14	
	15	
	16	
	17	
	18	
	19	
	20	
	21	
	22	
	23	
	24	
	25	
	26	
	27	
	28	
	29	
	30	
	31	
	32	
	33	
	34	
	35	
	36	
	37	
	38	
	39	
	40	
	41	
	42	
	43	
	44	
	45	
	46	
	47	
	48	
	49	
	50	
	51	
	52	
	53	
	54	
	55	
	56	
	57	
	58	
	59	
	60	
	61	
	62	
	63	
	64	
	65	
	66	
	67	
	68	
	69	
	70	
	71	
	72	
	73	
	74	
	75	
	76	
	77	
	78	
	79	
	80	
	81	
	82	
	83	
	84	
	85	
	86	
	87	
	88	
	89	
	90	
	91	
	92	
	93	
	94	
	95	
	96	
	97	
	98	
	99	
	100	
	101	
	102	
	103	
	104	
	105	
	106	
	107	
	108	
	109	
	110	
	111	
	112	
	113	
	114	
	115	
	116	
	117	
	118	
	119	
	120	
	121	
	122	
	123	
	124	
	125	
	126	
	127	
	128	
	129	
	130	
	131	
	132	
	133	
	134	
	135	
	136	
	137	
	138	
	139	
	140	
	141	
	142	
	143	
	144	
	145	
	146	
	147	
	148	
	149	
	150	
	151	
	152	
	153	
	154	
	155	
	156	
	157	
	158	
	159	
	160	
	161	
	162	
	163	
	164	
	165	
	166	
	167	
	168	
	169	
	170	
	171	
	172	
	173	
	174	
	175	
	176	
	177	
	178	
	179	
	180	
	181	
	182	
	183	
	184	
	185	
	186	
	187	
	188	
	189	
	190	
	191	
	192	
	193	
	194	
	195	
	196	
	197	
	198	
	199	
	200	
	201	
	202	
	203	
	204	
	205	
	206	
	207	
	208	
	209	
	210	
	211	
	212	
	213	
	214	
	215	
	216	
	217	
	218	
	219	
	220	
	221	
	222	
	223	
	224	
	225	
	226	
	227	
	228	
	229	
	230	
	231	
	232	
	233	
	234	
	235	
	236	
	237	
	238	
	239	
	240	
	241	
	242	
	243	
	244	
	245	
	246	
	247	
	248	
	249	
	250	
	251	
	252	
	253	
	254	
	255	
	256	
	257	
	258	
	259	
	260	
	261	
	262	
	263	
	264	
	265	
	266	
	267	
	268	
	269	
	270	
	271	
	272	
	273	
	274	
	275	
	276	
	277	
	278	
	279	
	280	
	281	
	282	
	283	
	284	
	285	
	286	
	287	
	288	
	289	
	290	
	291	
	292	
	293	
	294	
	295	
	296	
	297	
	298	
	299	
	300	
	301	
	302	
	303	
	304	
	305	
	306	
	307	
	308	
	309	
	310	
	311	
	312	
	313	
	314	
	315	
	316	
	317	
	318	
	319	
	320	
	321	
	322	
	323	
	324	
	325	
	326	
	327	
	328	
	329	
	330	
	331	
	332	
	333	
	334	
	335	
	336	
	337	
	338	
	339	
	340	
	341	
	342	
	343	
	344	
	345	
	346	
	347	
	348	
	349	
	350	
	351	
	352	
	353	
	354	
	355	
	356	
	357	
	358	
	359	
	360	
	361	
	362	
	363	
	364	
	365	
	366	
	367	
	368	
	369	
	370	
	371	
	372	
	373	
	374	
	375	
	376	
	377	
	378	
	379	
	380	
	381	
	382	
	383	
	384	
	385	
	386	
	387	
	388	
	389	
	390	
	391	
	392	
	393	
	394	
	395	
	396	
	397	
	398	
	399	
	400	
	401	
	402	
	403	
	404	
	405	
	406	
	407	
	408	
	409	
	410	
	411	
	412	
	413	
	414	
	415	
	416	
	417	
	418	
	419	
	420	
	421	
	422	
	423	
	424	
	425	
	426	
	427	
	428	
	429	
	430	
	431	
	432	
	433	
	434	
	435	
	436	
	437	
	438	
	439	
	440	
	441	
	442	
	443	
	444	
	445	
	446	
	447	
	448	
	449	
	450	
	451	
	452	
	453	
	454	
	455	
	456	
	457	
	458	
	459	
	460	
	461	
	462	
	463	
	464	
	465	
	466	
	467	
	468	
	469	
	470	
	471	

ed to be 6 years old.

As in the case of bullocks 75 per cent of the total she-buffaloes sold were of ages between 7 and 10 years. (both years inclusive). Though the lumping of age returns was spread over 5 years as against 3 years in the case of bullocks, the heaviest concentration was still in ages 6, 7 and 8 with those of 8 years outnumbering those of 6 and 7 years put together. The reasons for this are not different from those indicated earlier. Two thirds of the total buffaloes sold were sold at prices ranging between Rs. 25 and Rs. 150 each. Two-thirds of the total buffaloes sold were sold at prices between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 per animal, 15 per cent were sold at prices between Rs. 50 and Rs. 75 each and about 13 per cent at between Rs. 75 and Rs. 150 each. Eight buffaloes were recorded to have been sold at prices between Rs. 700 and Rs. 750 each. Such high prices were received for buffaloes of Northern Indian breeds whose daily yield of milk was reported to be anything between 25 and 40 lbs. each. These were usually purchased by professional milkmen.



## CHAPTER V.

### OTHER TRADES, TRANSPORT, FINANCE

1. *Building Trades.*—Control and restrictions over the building activity during the war was very slack in Kolhapur. Moreover the extensive programme of road widening, etc. undertaken by the Municipal Borough was underway throughout the period from 1943 onwards. Building activity, therefore, was not very much curtailed during the war. This can be seen from Table 25 which summarises the data regarding permissions given by the Municipality for construction of new buildings during 1941-45. Though 1942 was an exceptional year, the pace of construction was maintained throughout the period 1941-45 with a fall in 1944. The other important fact that emerges from the table is that a large number of new buildings were being built in E ward, as compared to the other wards. It was quite natural as the ward contained much open space. We give below a descriptive account of the building trades in Kolhapur city.

*Contractors.*—At the time of our survey, as per the list supplied by Kolhapur Municipal Borough, there were 116 building contractors who were on the approved list. The total number of contractors in the city could not have been much in excess of this. The term 'contractor' was loosely used and indicated not only an agency which organised the supply of labour and material, but also executed the work according to plan. Tendency to get the work done by a contractor engaged on supervision or contract basis was only a recent development in Kolhapur. Until a few years previous to our survey the usual practice was for the owners to supervise and direct the work of building and not to entrust it to contractors. The owners directly employed masons, carpenters, labourers, etc.

TABLE 25—THE NUMBER OF PERMISSIONS GRANTED BY THE KOLHAPUR MUNICIPALITY FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BUILDINGS DURING 1941-45.

Year	Ward A	Ward B	Ward C	Ward D	Ward E	Total
1941	49	51	73	31	41	245
1942	55	57	62	32	157	363
1943	43	32	45	25	120	265
1944	25	25	44	28	78	200
1945	50	41	48	49	60	248
	323	206	272	165	456	1,321

on daily wages. Only petty contracts were negotiated and given by them for the supply of wood, stone, bricks, lime, tiles, etc.

At the time of our survey contractors were generally found in charge of the construction of buildings and repair works at all its stages. Often big contractors employed sub-contractors for petty works like building a brick wall, blasting rock, excavation, etc. But for all practical purposes he alone was held responsible for all the work done or not done.

There was no homogeneity in this class either with respect to technical training or economic status. In this line at one extreme were found big contracting firms with a full complement of technicians or highly skilled engineers undertaking fairly big constructional work while at the other were petty contractors who were practically without any technical training undertaking small repair works costing a few thousand rupees. Out of 18 questionnaires of building contractors filled in by us, we found that only 3 contractors undertook construction work costing more than Rs. 1,00,000 annually. Of the remaining, 4 contractors annually undertook construction work costing between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000, 4 others of between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000, 4 more of between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 and the remaining of between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 5,000. The last two types of contractors could be described as "petty contractors" who mostly did repairs, etc.

The permanent staff of the big contractors generally consisted of cashiers, clerks, Mukadams, Mestries, etc. The clerical staff was employed to keep regular accounts of the materials purchased and used and to keep the muster rolls of labour employed and make payments, etc. Mukadams and Mestries were helping hands to the contractor in supervision and execution. The monthly salary of a cashier or a clerk ranged from Rs. 30 to Rs. 75 and that of a

Mukadam from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40. Only 7 contractors in our sample engaged this kind of permanent staff. The other staff required was recruited according to the nature and requirements of the works undertaken. In the case of a prosperous big contractor a large part of the labour employed by him was continuously maintained by him on different works and they were paid daily or fortnightly wages. The contractors did not possess all tools except those that were required by ordinary labourers. These consisted of shovels, picks, buckets, etc. The carpenters and masons brought their own tools.

*Purchase of Materials.*—As regards the purchase of raw materials used for the construction work, it was found that the majority of the contractors bought it locally. Three contractors in our sample stated that they directly imported wood, tiles, etc. from outside. Building materials like stone and bricks were purchased locally either directly from the quarry owners or through sub-contractors; mortar, steel and wood were purchased from local hardware and timber merchants.

The following were the approximate rates of building materials at the time of our survey.

Stone	—	Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per brass.
Wood	—	Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 per cubic foot.
Mortar	—	Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per brass.
Bricks	—	Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per 1000 bricks.

The transport of materials like stone, etc., was done by a separate community who regarded it as their traditional occupation. They were called Gadi Waddars and they carted the stone to the place of construction. Very few contractors kept bullock carts or motor lorries of their own for transport. Only 3 contractors in our sample owned motor lorries which were used for transport of materials.

We now go on to describe the general structure of the building industry by dealing briefly in turn with different types of technicians and labour employed in it.

*Engineers.*— In Kolhapur qualified engineers were hardly ever consulted or employed for preparing plans and detailed specifications of works unless it was expected to cost several thousand rupees. The Municipal building bye-laws until 1944, did not lay down the qualifications of those who prepared the plans or estimates or of those who supervised the building works. The work was done by non-qualified sub-overseers, overseers or draftsmen who charged lump sums for it. These sums worked out at about 1 to 3 per cent of the total cost of the work estimated. For supervising also they charged lump sums but at times also accepted monthly emoluments. In 1944 the Municipal Borough laid down that building plans and estimates must be drawn up by approved and licenced engineers or architects. Only recently 2 or 3 professional architects' offices had been opened at Kolhapur.

*Mistries.*—This term is very difficult to define. Mistries were generally artisans specialised in their own branch and possessing a lot of experience in their vocation. They were employed in each branch of work like masonry, carpentry, etc. to supervise and direct the work done by labourers. There was, as we found, very little difference between a Mistri and a skilled worker except in regard to wages. A Mistri in the carpentry department was paid between Rs. 4 and Rs. 4-8-0 per day. Very few contractors engaged Mistries permanently on monthly salaries.

*Masons.*— This group usually consists of two types of workers, stone masons and brick masons. In Kolhapur, however, there was no separate class of brick layers. The stone masons also worked as bricklayers. A mason was also expected to do stone dressing and mixing of materials for plastering, etc. In Kolhapur there was no separate class of plasterers

also. The following were the rates of daily wages prevalent in 1939 and 1946.

	1946	1939
Brick laying	} Rs 3 to Rs. 3-8-0	Rs. 1-4-0
Stone Mason		to Rs. 1-8-0.
Stone dressing		
Fine dressed work		
Plastering		
Flooring (Ordinary)		
Glazed tiles or marble or polished flooring,	} Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8-0	Rs. 2-0-0
Sanitary masons.		to Rs. 2-12-0
Special mouldings,		

The work of painting, white washing, etc. was done by a separate class of workers who worked on piece-rates or daily wages. Their rates of daily wages in 1946 were as follows :—

1st Class Painter—Rs. 3 to Rs. 5.

2nd Class Painter—Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

*Carpenters.*— This class of workers included joiners and furniture makers as also those employed on the frame work of buildings, etc. They were employed on daily wages which ranged between Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 at the time of our survey. Reinforced concrete work had only recently made its appearance in Kolhapur and it was being increasingly preferred. This was expected to reduce somewhat the demand for wood-work in building construction and thus to lead to some fall in the demand for the services of carpenters.

*Unskilled Labour.*—A large number of unskilled labourers were required and employed in the building industry. These did all sorts of works and acted as assistants to skilled artisans. Both males and females worked as unskilled labourers. The aver-

age daily wage paid to male labourers before World War II was between six and eight annas and to female labourers between three and four annas per head. In 1946 these rates had increased to between Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-0-0 for males and between Re. 1-0-0 and Rs. 1-4-0 for females.

For earth work and stone quarrying Vaddar gangs who specialised in that sort of work were invariably employed. They worked on piece rates or entered into contracts for executing specific jobs.

2. *Milk*.—According to the Cattle Census carried out at the end of 1945, there were 2,694 milch cattle in the city. Of these 2,290 were she-buffaloes and 404 cows. The information relating to the yield of milk of cattle included in our sample of milk business in the city indicated that the average yield of milk per buffalo was slightly more than 3 seers and per cow about 2 seers per day. The production of milk per day from milch cattle in the city could therefore be placed somewhere about 8000 seers.

The other source of supply of milk to the city was the villages surrounding it. To collect information regarding the daily imports of milk into the city from outside we posted our investigators at all the octroi stations of the city from 26th June to 30th June, 1946 and collected the information every day. The following statement gives the average quantity of milk imported daily into the town through different octroi stations.

Average Quantity of Milk imported daily into Kolhapur city through different octroi stations. (From 24th to 30th June, 1946).

Name of the Octroi Station.	Quantity of Milk (in seers)
Station Naka	632
Shahu Mill Naka	241

The Engine Shed Naka	114
Ambabai Naka	38
Station Goods Naka	58
Vashi Naka	109
Takala Naka	302
Museum Naka	276
Padmala Naka	208
Race Course Naka	795
Shivaji Bridge Naka	1950
Park Naka	41
Camp Naka	32
Shiroli Naka	870
Rankala Naka	1062
Uttareshwar Naka	288
Sadar Bazaar Naka	124

---

TOTAL 7,140

---

In Table 26 is summarised the information regarding the villages, etc., from which milk was imported into Kolhapur. Some idea of the relative importance of outside sources of supply of milk to the city can be derived from the table. Nearly 90 villages supplied milk to the city. About 50 villages in the Karvir Peta (in which Kolhapur city is situated) accounted for 72 per cent of the total milk imported into the city from outside. Next to this came Hatkanangale Peta in which there were more than 15 villages supplying milk, accounting for 16 per cent of the total imported milk.

As much as 45 per cent of the total imported milk was brought in lots of 1 to 5 seers, 35 per cent in lots of 5 to 10 seers, 10 per cent in the lots of 10 to 20 seers, and the remaining was brought in lots exceeding 25 seers each.

In Kolhapur there were practically no dairies worth the name and the supply and distribution of milk was in the hands of petty traders.



TABLE 26—IMPORTS OF MILK INTO KOLHAPUR CITY (DURING THE WEEK 24-30 JUNE, 1946)  
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE VILLAGES FROM WHICH THEY CAME AND THE MODE OF  
TRANSPORT.

Place	Distance from Kolhapur (in miles)	By Rail	By Buses	By Cycle	By Bullock-Cart	By Head Load	Total	Percentage to the Total	Daily Average
<b>(A) Karavir Peta</b>									
(1) Kalambe	3	—	—	—	—	1,196	1,196	—	—
(2) Fanchgaon	3	—	—	—	—	1,240	1,240	—	—
(3) Shinganapur	3	—	—	—	—	3,177	3,177	—	—
(4) Padali-khurd	3	—	—	57	—	1,383	1,440	—	—
(5) Khupire	6	—	—	470	—	1,245	1,715	—	—
(6) Varange	6	—	—	7	—	1,123	1,130	—	—
(7) Padali-budruk	6	—	—	144	180	993	1,137	—	—
(8) Kerli	6	—	—	551	—	562	1,293	—	—
(9) Chikhali	3	—	—	36	—	3,510	3,546	—	—
(10) Vadange	3	—	—	1,061	—	2,292	3,353	—	—
(11) Bawada	3	—	—	1,105	—	1,458	2,564	—	—
Others	—	434	—	7,947	—	6,102	14,484	—	—
<b>Total (A)</b>	—	434	—	11,379	180	24,281	36,275	73.7	5,182.3

TABLE 26—(Contd.)

Place	Distance from Kolhapur (in miles)	By Rail	By Buses	By Cycle	By Bullock-Cart	By Head Load	Total	Percentage to the Total	Daily Average
<b>(B) Panhala Peta</b>									
(1) Pohale	6	—	—	170	—	447	617	—	—
(2) Forle	9	—	—	—	—	255	255	—	—
(3) Kushire	6	—	—	136	13	44	193	—	—
Others	—	—	—	155	—	—	155	—	—
<b>Total (B)</b>	—	—	—	461	13	746	1,220	2.45	178.3
<b>(C) Shiroli Peta</b>									
(1) Jaysingpur	—	1,365	—	—	—	—	1,365	—	—
(2) Umalwad	—	244	—	—	—	—	244	—	—
(3) Chipri	—	169	—	—	—	—	169	—	—
<b>Total (C)</b>	—	1,778	—	—	—	—	1,778	3.56	254

TABLE 26—(Contd.)

Place	Distance from Kolhapur (in miles)	By Rail	By Buses	By Cycle	By Bullock-Cart	By Head Load	Total	Percentage to the Total age	Daily Average
<b>(D) Hatkanangale</b>									
<b>Peta</b>									
(1) Shirol	12	—	—	2,513	—	80	2,593	—	—
(2) Herle	9	—	—	1,053	—	—	1,053	—	—
(3) Rukadi	9	1,919	—	—	—	—	1,919	—	—
(4) Halondi	—	—	—	873	—	—	873	—	—
Others	1	987	333	317	—	1	1,638	—	—
Total (D)	—	2,906	333	4,757	—	81	8,077	16.192	1,152.9
<b>(E) Kagal Jahagir (Sr.)</b>									
(1) Rui	13	197	—	—	—	—	197	—	—
(2) Mangaon	12	338	—	78	—	—	416	—	—
Others	—	—	—	55	—	—	55	—	—
Total (E)	—	535	—	133	—	—	668	1.33	95.4

TABLE 26—(Contd.)

Place	Distance from Kolhapur (in miles)	By Rail	By Buses	By Cycle	By Bullock-Cart	By Head Load	Total	Per cent. Daily tags to Average the Total age
<b>(F) HimatBehadur Jahagir</b>								
(1) Nigawe	15	—	—	85	166	501	752	—
Total (F)	—	—	—	85	166	501	752	1.50
<b>(G) Sarlashakar Jahagir</b>								
(1) Koge	6	—	—	100	—	724	824	—
(2) Kothali	12	160	—	—	—	—	160	—
Others	—	13	—	—	—	—	13	—
Total (G)	—	173	—	100	—	724	997	2.00
								182.8

TABLE 26—(Contd.)

Place	Distance from Kolhapur (in miles)	By Rail	By Buses	By Cycle	By Bullock-Cart	By Head Load	Total	Percentage to the Total	Daily Average
<b>(H) Raibag Mahal</b>									
(1) Chinchali	51	26	—	—	—	—	26	—	—
Total (H)	—	26	—	—	—	—	26	.052	3.7
<b>(I) Outside Kolhapur State</b>									
(1) Nipani	—	—	25	—	—	—	25	—	—
(2) Kognoli	—	—	65	—	—	—	65	—	—
Total (I)	—	—	90	—	—	—	90	.180	12.9
Grand Total	—	5,852	423	16,915	359	26,335	49,884	100	7,12.62
/of the Grand Total	—	11.69	.848	33.90	.71	52.79	—	—	—
People Engaged in the trade daily	—	25-30	2-3	80-85	1-2	640-645	725-750	—	—

Head loads, shoulder slings, bicycles, buses and railways were generally used for bringing milk from villages. Milk was generally brought in head loads because the majority of the villages were at a distance of between 2 to 6 miles from the city. Nearly, 3,200 seers of milk per day or nearly 53 per cent of the total imported milk was brought to Kolhapur in head loads. The other means used for transport of milk were bicycles and railways. The milk brought on bicycles, numbering 80 to 85, accounted for roughly 34 per cent of the daily imported milk. The recourse to railways was only taken by those retailers who collected milk from the villages situated 12 to 16 miles and more from the city. Motor buses were not used to any great extent for the transport of milk.

On the basis of information of the total imported milk collected by us and the total amount of milk yielded by total number of milch cattle in the city, we could arrive at the approximate estimate of the total daily supply of milk to the town of Kolhapur. As per our calculation about 15,000 seers of milk was available for daily consumption in the city. Of this 53 per cent was produced in the city and the remaining was imported from outside. The *per capita* daily consumption of fluid milk worked out at 4.4 ozs. This was found to be higher than that for Poona (3.2 ozs.) in 1936-37.\*

We now proceed to give information regarding the milk business in Kolhapur city. According to the list of licenced milk producers or sellers furnished to us by the Rationing Department of the Kolhapur Government, there were in all 567 licenced milk producers in the city in 1945. Of these 234 were in A ward, 107 in B ward, 91 in D ward, 68 in E ward and 67 in C ward. Our sample consisted of 73 of these, 20 each in A and B wards, 15 in D ward, 10 in C ward and 8 in E ward. Of the total milk producers in our sample 69 were Marathas, 3 Lingayats and one Mohammedan. The

\* Poona: A Socio—Economic Survey, Part I, Economic, D. R. Gadgil, 1945, p. 207.

business standing of 9 was between 1 and 5 years each, of 47 between 5 and 10 years each and that of the remaining 3 between 15 to 30 years each. As many as 14 milk producers stated that it was their hereditary business. The capital with which the milk producers started their business was less than Rs. 100 in the majority of cases. As many as 55 milk producers had an initial capital that was between Rs. 40 and Rs. 100, 10 of between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 each and 7 of between Rs. 200 and Rs. 400 each. Only one producer in our sample had made an initial capital investment of Rs. 600.

There were only 7 producers in the sample who engaged outside help. All the others were family concerns. The servants were generally provided with free boarding and lodging and their pay varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 per month. Generally the work of looking after the cattle sheds was in a majority of cases done by the owner and his family members.

The total number of animals in our sample was 399. Of these 274 were she-buffaloes, 27 cows, 74 calves and 24 other animals. Of the milch cattle numbering 301, 99 animals were found to be fully or partially dry. We found that 12 of the milk producers had one milch cattle each, 49 had 2 to 5 milch cattle each and 12 had 10 to 16 milch cattle each.

The average daily production of milk in 36 concerns came to between 1 and 5 seers each, in 19 between 5 to 10 seers each, in 10 between 10 to 20 seers each and more than 20 seers each in the remaining 8 concerns. The average total daily output of milk in all the concerns in our sample amounted to 660 seers. Of these 85 seers or nearly 13 per cent retained for home consumption and the remaining was sold.

The milk was either sold to casual customers or distributed on daily rounds to the permanent customers. The latter accounted for 366 seers or 54 per cent of the

total production. The rest was sold to casual customers by retail. The sale of milk to permanent customers was generally at the rate of 3 seers per rupee. The prevailing retail rate at the time of our inquiry ranged from Re. 1 to annas twelve per seer. In the city of Kolhapur, at the time of our investigation, the milk prices were controlled by the Kolhapur Government at 6 annas a seer. The notification, however, remained a dead letter and there was extensive black marketing in milk, the actual prices ranging from 12 annas to one rupee per seer. In the pre-war days milk used to be sold during the rainy and winter seasons at about 8 seers per rupee.

The monthly receipts of 29 concerns in our sample varied from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 each, of 29 from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 each, of 5 from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 each and in the remaining 10 they were more than Rs. 300 each. These figures were found to be under estimates, because they were calculated according to the controlled price at which milk was expected to be sold. Actually the milk was being sold at very much higher rates as remarked previously.

The largest item of expenditure was feeding of cattle. The daily requirements of cattle were fodder, concentrates such as oilcake, etc., corn, pulses, etc. The cost of fodder and hay per buffalo varied from annas 12 to Rs. 1-8-0 per day. At the time of our inquiry, fodder was rationed by the Government, the ration being 40 lbs. per day per animal. The corn, pulses, etc., were bought in weekly markets. Oilcake was also rationed and was sold at approved Government shops and local oil mills. In the rainy season, the cattle were fed on green grass.

3. *Motor Bus Transport.*—At the time of our survey, there were in all 24 motor-bus associations and unions in Kolhapur city, and between them, they operated a total of 165 passenger buses. The following statement shows the different routes on which the



passenger buses operated from Kolhapur in 1948-49 and the number of buses on them and the daily trips made by them.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PASSENGER BUSES  
PLYING FROM KOLHPUR TO DISTANT PLACES  
(1948-49)

FROM KOLHAPUR TO:—

NORTH:—		<i>Buses</i>	<i>Daily Trips.</i>
	Poona	12	6
	Satara	7	7
	Karad	5	5
	Islampur	3	3
	Kodoli	4	8
	Jyotiba	1	1
	Bhadawale	2	4
NORTH-WEST:—	Malkapur	11	11
	Panhala	3	6
	Vishalgad	1	1
NORTH-EAST:—	Sangli	4	4
	Miraj	1	1
	N. Wadi	4	4
	Waliwade	1	3
		177	200
WEST:—	Ratnagiri	14	7
	Bavda	6	6
	Bhogaon	2	2
SOUTH-WEST:—	Dajipur	16	16
	Radhanagari	3	3
	Patgaon	2	2
	Gargoti	9	7
	Kadgaon	2	2
SOUTH:—	Ajra	7	7
	Kapashi	5	5
	Murgud	4	4
	Sarawade	1	1
	Warwade	1	1

	Mahagaon	1	1
	Khochi	1	2
	Vadgaon	5	10
<b>SOUTH-EAST:—</b>	Belgaum	3	3
	Gadhinglaj	8	8
	Sankeshwar	2	2
	Halkarni	2	2
	Nipani	5	10
	Khadaklot	1	1
<b>EAST:—</b>	Raibag	1	1
	Ichalkaranji	2	3
	Datwad	2	2
	Kurundwad	1	1
	Sangaon	3	4
	Rendal	6	12

We collected information from 11 of the associations and unions of bus services in Kolhapur city. These 11 unions and associations had in all 130 passenger buses that plied on different routes, some exclusively in Kolhapur State and some running through State and British territory. Of the 13 buses, 106 were Chevrolets, 16 Fords and the remaining were of various other makes. 33 Chevrolets and 15 Fords were newly purchased. The remaining 82 were old cars, their models belonging to any of the years between 1933 and 1942.

The cost of the 33 Chevrolets newly purchased was stated to be nearly Rs. 2,24,400 and of the 15 Fords, Rs. 94,000. The cost of body building for all the 48 cars had amounted to Rs. 83,000. Along with these cars, certain other accessories had to be purchased e.g. extra wheels with tyres and tubes, horns, sets of repair tools, pumps, jacks, etc. These cost something between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 per car.

Almost all the associations were registered limited liability concerns. All the associations in the sample,

except two, stated that capital required to float the companies was either collected from the partners or the share holders. Only 2 stated that they had borrowed capital to the extent of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 80,000 respectively from banks at 9 per cent per annum.

The personnel required to run the bus associations consisted of drivers, cleaners, clerks, checkers, agents, managers, etc. There were in the concerns in our sample in all 133 drivers, 134 cleaners, 5 managing directors, 15 managers and 191 cashiers, checkers, agents etc. The salaries of the drivers varied from association to association. As many as 65 drivers got between Rs 30 and Rs. 50 per month and 68 between Rs. 50 and Rs. 70 per month. The daily allowances (which were paid in addition to the salaries) varied from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 per day when on duty. The same was the case with the cleaners. Of the 134 cleaners, 79 received between Rs. 15 and Rs. 30 and the remaining 55 between Rs. 30 and Rs. 45 as monthly salaries. Their daily allowances, when on duty, varied from annas 12 to Rs. 1-8-0 per day.

The clerical staff consisted of checkers, agents, cashiers and clerks. Checkers were appointed to check off-hand the number of passengers in a car to prevent the drivers and cleaners from making illicit gains. The cashier looked after the cash received and kept the accounts. The monthly salaries of the clerical staff ranged from Rs. 35 to Rs. 120 each.

The managers of the concerns in our sample looked after the upkeep of the cars, regulated and inspected all work. The monthly salaries of managers varied between Rs. 75 and Rs. 150. In the absence of the manager, the managing director was generally found to be in charge of this work. Their pay in almost all cases exceeded Rs. 150 per month.

The passengers were generally canvassed by the agents, who were either paid a commission on tickets

sold by them or monthly salaries. As many as 4 associations in our sample stated that they had each employed a paid agent on monthly salary. The others had engaged agents on commission basis which varied from half an anna to one anna per rupee. Every passenger was allowed to carry a luggage not exceeding 15 lbs. In some cases it was found that the passenger cars did carry goods. The buses that plied between Kolhapur and Poona generally carried bundles of betel leaves, along with passengers.

Every association was required to run its buses on certain routes allotted to it by the Regional Transport Controlling Authority of the State and that of British India. The fares per mile were fixed by Government authorities concerned under the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act. However, in many cases, the associations in our sample stated, they were required to charge lower fares because of keen competition.

There were some items of expenditure which were incurred daily. One such important item was petrol. During the war due to scarcity and rationing of petrol, coal gas plants had been fitted to a large number of motor buses. It was stated that per one bag of coal of 40 seers costing Rs. 4-8-0 a motor bus could run nearly 20 to 25 miles. Lubricating oil which cost Rs. 5-0-0 per gallon was also required frequently. Once or twice a year, overhauling was necessary which cost anything between Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 per car. It was stated that as most of the roads on which the buses ran were in very bad condition the expenditure due to wear and tear increased by nearly 25 per cent. Generally tyres and tubes were worn out after a run of between 6,000 and 8,000 miles. Accidental bursts of tyres of course had to be also reckoned with. The cost incurred on tyres and tubes amounted to roughly between Rs. 600 and Rs. 750 per year per car. Besides this, every car had to pay taxes as noted below:—

## M. V. tax per quarter per bus of

20 seats ..	Rs. 96-0-0.
22 seats ..	Rs. 104-8-0.
27 seats ..	Rs. 125-8-0

The cars plying on routes crossing the State boundary had to pay these taxes both in Kolhapur State and in British India.

Government authorities every year inspected buses and passed them as fit after a detailed examination of each car. At the time of the inspection generally the following expenditure per car was incurred.

Passing fee	Rs. 5/—.
Painting	Rs. 60/— to Rs. 75/—.
Sundry Repairs	Rs. 50/— to Rs. 75/—.
Secret Distributional Expenses	Rs. 25/— to Rs. 50/—.

There was no union as yet formed of the drivers or cleaners. However, there was a union of the motor bus owners. It had provincial bodies with separate executives and a general committee.

*Goods Transport.*—There were at the time of our survey 118 Ford, 92 Chevrolet and 21 cars of other makes, exclusively engaged in the transport of goods, in Kolhapur city. They were in great demand during the war because of the shortage of railway wagons. The rates charged by them were many times higher than the railway rates. For example to carry one lump of *gul* of 32 seers from Kolhapur to Bombay the railway charged some annas but the motor buses charged anything between Rs. 2 and Rs. 3. Rates for other goods were also very high as compared with those charged by the railways.

Every motor truck was allowed to carry a load of 12,500 lbs. at a time but overloading was not uncommon.

The goods transported were canvassed by agents who were paid a commission varying from  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna to 1 anna per rupee. Information on other points was similar to that noted above for passenger buses.

We were not able to collect any further detailed information about these in spite of persistent efforts on our part mainly because of the unwillingness of goods transport operators in Kolhapur to supply any further information to us.

4. *Bullock Carts*.—According to the Police Records, there were in Kolhapur city, at the time of our survey, 220 carts drawn by a pair of bullocks each and 27 drawn by one bullock each.\* Except for 12 bullock carts, almost all carts were owned and drawn by the owners themselves.

Our survey indicated that there were roughly 7 to 8 places in the city, usually near the various markets, where generally the bullock carts were parked. Among the important places of parking were the places adjoining the Railway Station goods yards, near the wholesale groundnut and *gul* market in Shahupuri, Laxmipuri market and near Gangavesh Motor Stand.

At the Gangavesh Motor Stand one-bullock carts were prominent. They were often used by passengers who came there by motor buses from Konkan to carry their luggage to the Railway Station. They were also used as vehicles of passenger traffic on such occasions as the Jotiba or Prayag fairs which were held annually at places 4 to 6 miles away from the city. The charges for a one way trip to Jotiba and Prayag were Rs. 6

\* This excludes the carts owned by Vaddars and drawn by buffalos which were exclusively used for the carrying of stones, sand, etc. As the cart owners lived outside the city limits these carts were not registered. Their charges for carrying stones from adjoining quarries to the city roughly ranged from annas 12 to Rs. 1-8-0 per trip.

and Rs. 4 respectively. The bullock carts at the railway station and Laxmipuri stands did the work of transporting goods to and from the railway station. The carts drawn by a pair of bullocks carried roughly 16 bags of groundnut or 28 lumps of *gul* or 8 bags of grain.

The expenses incurred per pair of bullocks per day amounted to roughly Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. Only in the summer when fodder was in short supply were the bullocks given some oilcake. Besides this, the other annual charges like shoeing of bullocks, overhauling and repairing of the cart, etc. came roughly to Rs. 40 per year. A cart owner had to pay a wheel tax of Rs. 5 and a passing or licence fee of Rs. 2-4-0 every year. We give below a rough estimate, as gathered from our questionnaires, of the annual expenditure of one cart drawn by a pair of bullocks :—

Feeding charges of two bullocks.	Rs. 1,180-0-0
Shoeing.	Rs. 60-0-0
Charges for fitting iron tyres to wheels.	Rs. 10-0-0
Repairing of axle, etc.	Rs. 25-0-0
Other charges in connection with oiling, etc.	Rs. 10-0-0
Taxes and other charges.	Rs. 8-0-0
	<hr/>
	Rs. 1,293-0-0
	<hr/>

The daily gross takings per cart drawn by two bullocks came roughly to not less than Rs. 5 on an average for the whole year. In the busy season from November to April, the daily gross takings were often more than Rs. 10 per cart. Allowing one and half months for contingencies like sickness, breakdown, etc. the gross takings would come roughly to Rs. 1,600 per year. The cost of a cart ranged from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 while that of a pair of bullocks from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 at the time of our survey.

5. *Tongas*.—Tonga was the chief vehicle of passenger traffic in Kolhapur city. At the time of our survey there were in all 125 tongas in the city. Of these, according to the Traffic Inspector's classification 99 belonged to Class I and 26 to Class II. The following statement sets out the information regarding the owners, drivers and the number of tongas each owner possessed.

TONGA-OWNERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MODE  
OF OPERATION, NUMBER OF TONGAS OWNED, ETC.

No. of Tongas owned.	1st Class	2nd Class	Self Driven	Driven by Drivers only	Total No. of Tongas	Total No. of owners
1. Tonga	63	19	21	61	82	82
2. Tongas	24	4	2	26	28	14
3. Tongas	8	1	2	7	9	3
4. Tongas	4	2	—	6	6	1
<hr/>						
TOTAL :	99	26	25	100	125	100

Out of 82 owners who owned one tonga each 21 did the driving themselves and 61 employed the services of paid tonga drivers. Only two out of 14 tonga owners who possessed two tongas each acted as drivers while others got the work done by employed drivers. Of the 3 owners who possessed 3 tongas each, 2 acted as drivers. The man who possessed 6 tongas did not do the work of driving and got it done by paid drivers. Out of 125 tongas therefore, only 25 were driven by the owners themselves.

The system of double shift by employing a larger number of horses, found in other big cities like Poona, was not in vogue in Kolhapur. Tongas were not hired out for the payment of a fixed sum per day. The tonga owners in Kolhapur employed tonga drivers on a fixed wage which was generally one rupee per day.



The owner had to feed and stable the horses, house the tonga and keep it in repair. In the detailed information gathered by us in regard to a sample of 19 tonga owners, it was found that 5 owners had stables in their own houses. Others had rented them.

The expenditure per horse for feeding was estimated approximately at Rs. 4 per day or Rs. 120 per month. The shoeing charges came to about Rs. 3-8-0 per month. and the charges for the services of the man kept for looking after the horse, etc. amounted to between Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 per month. Apart from these items of expenditure there were other yearly recurring items of expenditure that owners had to bear. Every year harnesses, cushions, rubber tyres, etc. had to be replaced. The cost of harness per tonga was between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100. Replacement of solid rubber tyres cost roughly from Rs. 60 to Rs. 75. Tongas had also to be provided every year with new cushions, waterproof screens and the drivers had to be given new dresses. The cost incurred in this connection varied roughly from Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 per year per tonga. Besides this, expenditure in connection with passing, licence fee, numbering plate, Municipal vehicle tax, etc. amounted to about Rs. 12-13 per year. In addition to all these items of expenditure enumerated above, there were what may be termed "secret distribution expenses" that every tonga owner had to bear. They came to about Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per year.

The daily gross takings per tonga as stated in the questionnaire, i.e. Rs. 6, was definitely an underestimate. Information gathered by us from other sources showed that every owner got on an average not less than Rs. 10 per day.

We give below a rough estimate of annual expenditure per tonga :—

Feeding	Rs. 1,440-0-0
Servant charges	Rs. 360-0-0

Shoeing charges	Rs.	42-0-0
Lighting, etc.	Rs.	48-0-0
Repairs, tyres, cushions, etc.	Rs.	215-0-0
Passing, Number-Plate.	Rs.	13-0-0
Municipal tax, etc. sundry expenses.	Rs.	10-0-0
Driver's wages for 10½ months.	Rs.	315-0-0
Rent (Stable).	Rs.	24-0-0
Total:—		Rs. 2,467-0-0

The gross takings per tonga, allowing for an idle period of 1½ months per year when the tonga did not ply because of breakdown, sickness, etc. calculated at the rate of Rs. 10 per day, would come to about Rs. 3,200.

The prices of a horse ranged between Rs. 300 to Rs. 700 at the time of the survey. They varied according to the type and breed of the animal. The cost of the tonga was between Rs. 250 and Rs. 300.

The inspection for fitness of tongas as vehicles of passenger traffic and their classification into first and second classes was done by police authorities once a year. The schedule of fares were also fixed by them, though in most cases the actual fares were fixed by higgling between the tonga driver and the customer.

6. *Carting Agents or Hundekaris.*— Carting Agents, known as Hundekaris, were the most important agency in handling goods to and from the Kolhapur railway station. They generally acted as the transport agents of local merchants and traders. At the time of our survey there were 10 carting agents and 9 of these were included in our sample for detailed investigation. Of these, one each was from B, C and D wards and 6 from C ward. Of the Hundekaris included in our sample, 3 were Brahmmins, 2 Marathas, 3 Jains and the remaining a Mohammedan.

The services performed by the carting agents were limited, in the sense that they did not handle goods brought into or taken out of the city by roads. Packing and unpacking was also not their concern. The Hundekari was a sort of specialised transport agent who looked after the transport of goods to and from the railway station. The local merchants or traders had to resort to carting agents for many reasons. If the consignee did not remove the goods from the railway goods-yard within a stipulated time, he was required to pay demurrage. The exact time of arrival of consignments was usually uncertain and the merchants had to pay demurrage, at times for no fault on their part. It was also very inconvenient for a busy trader to visit the railway goods-yard every day. Once, however, a carting agent was appointed almost all the responsibility in connection with the consignment was shifted on to him. For his business the Hundekari had to go to the railway goods-yard every day and could keep an eye on arrivals of consignments, etc., as a matter of routine. The services performed by the carting agents included the booking of goods, their loading and unloading, paying railway charges on behalf of the customers as also paying octroi duty (which were recovered later from the customers), securing wagons for customers, etc. If the goods suffered any damage after the Hundekari had taken possession of them from the railway authorities and before he had delivered them to the customer, he made good the loss or damage.

The business standing of 3 Hundekaris in our sample was between 3 to 10 years each, of 2 between 10 to 20 years each and of the remaining 4 between 25 to 35 years each. Five of them had started with an initial capital varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 each. The initial capital in the case of the remaining 4 ranged from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,400 each. Only one of them stated that he started his business with borrowed capital.

The carting agents generally had two types of clientele, contracted and casual. Of the carting agents session of it from the railway authorities and before in the sample 5 had a contracted clientele of 12 to 15 mercants each and 3 of 20 to 40 merchants each. One of the carting agents claimed to be working permanently for 60 traders. The casual customers varied between 8 to 12 each in cases of 8 Hundekaris and in the case of the remaining one they numbered nearly 40.

The rate charged by a Hundekari for his services at Kolhapur was 3 to 4 annas per load. But this rate was only applicable to merchants and traders with whom the Hundekari had entered into permanent or semi-permanent contracts. The rate for casual customers was 8 annas per load. One of the carting agents in our sample derived most of his earnings from casual customers only who numbered nearly 40 on an average. Four Hundekaris in our sample transported every year between 1,000 to 5,000 cart-loads of goods, 3 between 5,000 to 15,000 cart-loads and the remaining 2 more than one lakh cart-loads.

The bullock cart was the main vehicle used by the Hundekaris. All the Hundekaris, except two generally hired carts; two had their own bullock carts, one having three and the other having two. They also hired 8 to 25 bullock carts each in addition if need arose. The remaining 7 carting agents hired usually 2 to 4 carts each and more if required. The carts, usually drawn by two bullocks, were generally capable of carrying about 15 to 20 maunds per trip. Their charges per trip ranged from annas 8 to Rs. 2 according to the distance over which the goods had to be carried.

The yearly gross earnings of 3 Hundekaris in our sample were estimated at between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 each, of 4 between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 15,000 each and of the remaining 2 exceeded Rs. 100,000 each. Accounts with merchants were settled every month al-

though working balances up to Rs. 200 remained every year with the permanent customers of a Hundekari.

The total number of employees employed by the carting agents in our sample was 15. Of these 9 were clerks and 6 markers. The clerks were required to look after the consignments, their transportation to their respective destinations and keeping of accounts. The markers were engaged for putting on names, signs, etc. on each load to be sent out from Kolhapur. Three Hundekaris employed clerks, one employing 7 and 2 employing one each. The monthly salaries of the 7 clerks were Rs. 40 each and of the remaining two, who were part-time employees, Rs. 8 and Rs. 25 respectively. The monthly salaries of markers ranged from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 each in the case of 5, while the salary was Rs. 15 in the case of the remaining one. Each Hundekari engaged a gang of Hamals for the work of loading and unloading goods at the railway goods-yard. They were paid 4 annas for loading or unloading a cart for permanent customers and 8 to 12 annas per cart for casual customers.

7. *Finance*.—Graham does not refer to indigenuous banking houses in Kolhapur town but records that "Throughout the Kolhapur State there are only twenty banking houses. The capital employed in any individual house does not exceed Rs. 50,000. . . . There is only one house possessing any extensive agency, and capable to giving Hoondees to the amount of Rs. 5,000. From the remainder, Hoondees to the amount of Rs. 1,000 can be obtained, but only to Poona, Belgaum, and Hyderabad in the Deccan. The rate of interest . . . varies from 9 to 12 per cent."\* Graham further remarks: "The Kolhapur bankers have not kept pace with their more enterprising brethren elsewhere, and their dealings have been hitherto confined to usurious transactions within the boundaries of the Kolhapur State. Some late trifling speculation in cotton, however, would lead to the hope that they are gradually be-

\* Graham, *op. cit.*, pp. 272-73.

COMBINED STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF EIGHT JOINT STOCK BANKS IN KOLHAPUR CITY IN 1945-46.

1. Paid up Capital	Rs. 10,19,000.	
2. Reserve Funds	Rs. 4,73,000.	
Total		Rs. 14,92,000.
3. Deposits :—		
(a) Current Bank a/c	Rs. 1,48,54,000	
(b) Fixed Deposit a/c	Rs. 46,88,000	
(c) Savings Bank a/c	Rs. 73,16,000	
		Rs. 2,68,58,000.
4. Cash		Rs. 53,65,000.
5. Investments		Rs. 83,99,000.
% of 3 plus 4 to 5		26.06%.
6. Loans and Advances		Rs. 1,30,55,000.
7. Profit and Loss		Rs. 4,15,000.
8. Total Working Capital		Rs. 3,02,10,000.
% of 6 to 8.		43.2%.

The total working capital of all the 8 joint-stock banks in the city came to about Rs. 3 crores. The deposits amounted to Rs. 2.7 crores. The advances were estimated to be nearly Rs. 1.3 crores. The ratio between working capital and the advances was 43 per cent while that of total deposits to investment was 26 per cent.

Loans were generally given either against promissory notes, or against the mortgage of property like gold and silver ornaments or produce such as groundnut, *gul*, etc. The rate of interest for the clear personal advances varied from 6 per cent to 9 per cent per annum whereas against the mortgage of gold or silver or agricultural produce, it varied from 4 to 6 per cent. Advances against gold or silver ornaments were to the extent of nearly 75 to 80 per cent of their market value, and against goods like *gul* or groundnut, 50 to 70 per cent of their market value.

The detailed information collected by us from three of the above banks showed that out of Rs. 46 lakhs of total advances made by them, 14 per cent had been made against personal security, 34 per cent against the mortgage of landed property, 30 per cent against gold and silver and 17 per cent against other kinds of goods pledged.

*Co-operative Banks.*—There were 8 Co-operative banks in Kolhapur city, including the Kolhapur Central Co-operative Bank. We collected information from all these. Out of the 7 Co-operative banks, besides the Central Co-operative Bank, 4 had been working for the members of particular communities and their membership was open to members of those communities only. Communalism had thus penetrated the co-operative field also and was not altogether a welcome development. The Committee on Co-operation in Kolhapur, under the chairmanship of the late Mr. B. V. Jadhav observed in this connection that "In big cities such communal societies will not be harmful and may be allowed." But the Committee thought that registration of more communal societies should be discouraged; that no such communal society should be registered in any part of the State outside Kolhapur city.† This is a rather lukewarm recommendation from a committee which expressed earlier in their report a disapproval of communalism penetrating the field of co-operation.

Before going on to examine the working of co-operative banks in the city it is necessary to describe the working of the Central financing agency and its development.

"The first co-operative society of the Kolhapur State was registered in 1913. It was then called the Kolhapur Urban Co-operative Society. Its present name is the Kolhapur Urban Co-operative Bank. It gave

† *Report of the Committee on Co-operation in Kolhapur, Chairman Mr. B. V. Jadhav, 1945, p. 25.*

financial help to the unlimited liability societies that came in its wake. It is lending about Rs. 1,20,000 even now. The Kolhapur Central Co-operative Bank was registered in 1939 and it provides finance to all societies. The Registrar had to allow the Maratha Co-operative Bank and the Risala Co-operative Credit Society to lend to other societies. Darbar also placed Rs. 1,50,000 at the disposal of the Registrar for the same purpose."

"This haphazard lending by a number of agencies had disadvantages. The interest income of each of these lenders was moderate and none of them could employ inspectorial staff to see how the societies were doing and how the loans got by individual members were utilised. This *laissez faire* policy led to various abuses. Crop loans as a rule ought to be granted on condition of repayment in full soon after the harvest. But the practice of repaying the loans in three annual instalments was adopted, with the result that much more amount was borrowed than was actually required for genuine agricultural operations. The debtor society and individual borrowers had to borrow three times the amount actually needed by them. The temptation for spending on non-productive objects was there and this was sure to result in overdues. The urgent need of a Central Financing Agency was noticed by this Committee and it submitted to the Government a scheme which was approved by the Council of Regency in G.R.E.D. No. 827 of 23-3-1944. The Kolhapur Central Co-operative Bank then adopted new byelaws and commenced working."‡

The Kolhapur Central Co-operative Bank was thus recognised as the central financing agency for co-operative societies and the Government permitted it to raise a loan of Rs. 1 lakh in the first instance.§ At the time of our survey, the bank was of the mixed type but according to the recommendations of the Committee on

‡ Ibid, paragraphs 35, 36.

§ Administration Report of Kolhapur State for 1943-44, p. 60.



Co-operation steps were being taken with the aim of having all its share holders from co-operative societies.

In 1945-46 the membership of the bank consisted of 337 persons and 151 societies. The total paid up capital was Rs. 71,009 and the working capital amounted to Rs. 11,70,025-15-6. The total loans made by the bank came to Rs. 5,13,191-7-9. Of this Rs. 1,84,509-5-10 had been advanced to Societies and Rs. 1,84,904 to individuals. Of the total deposits of Rs. 9,62,441-6-6, Rs. 5,30,486-4-11 were in current accounts, Rs. 1,69,029-1-7 in saving accounts and the remaining were held as fixed deposits. The Board of Directors of the bank had decided unanimously to fix permanently the dividend of the bank at 5 per cent from 1945-46.

We reproduce below, for the year 1945-46 a statement received from the Public Relations Officer, Kolhapur which summarises the working and aggregate financial position of the other Co-operative banks in Kolhapur City in the year 1945-46.

AGGREGATE FINANCIAL POSITION OF 7 CO-OPERATIVE BANKS IN KOLHAPUR CITY IN 1945-46.

1. Membership.			
Individual			11,011
Societies			14
Total			11,025
2. Loans due at the end of the year from Members		Rs. 16,48,044	
Societies			68,167
3. Of which over dues by individuals			98,268
by Societies		Rs. 9,752	
4. % of overdues by individuals			5.9%
by Societies		Rs. 14.3%	
5. Borrowed Capital from :—		Rs.	
(a) Members			9,14,487
(b) Non Members			6,52,691
(c) Banks and Societies			5,11,587
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,78,765</b>

6. Owned Capital :—	Rs.	
(a) Share Capital		3,07,592
(b) Reserve Fund		1,35,564
(c) Other Funds		1,31,865
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,75,021</b>
7. Working Capital		26,53,786
8. % of owned Capital to Working Capital		21.7%
9. Cost of Management		43,459
10. % of cost to Working Capital		1.5%
11. Profits		54,523
12. Usual rate of dividend		6¼
13. Most usual rate of interest on:—		
(a) Borrowing		3 to 5%
(b) Lending		6¼%

## STATEMENT

The additional information collected by us regarding these banks showed that the total number of depositors was 3,836. Of the total deposits 27 per cent were current, 42 per cent saving and 30 per cent fixed deposits for various terms. Classified and detailed information regarding loans aggregating to Rs. 13,75,666 advanced by the 7 Co-operative banks was furnished to us. This revealed that 65 per cent of the loans had been advanced against personal security, 11 per cent against security of agricultural land, about 8 per cent against grain, 6 per cent each against gold and silver and collateral and 3 per cent against houses.

*Co-operative Credit Societies.*—At the time of our survey there were 23 such societies functioning in the city. Some of these operated on a very small scale. According to the information relating to 20 of these societies supplied to us by the Public Relations Officer, Kolhapur State, the total paid up capital in 1945-46 was Rs. 68,038 and the working capital was Rs. 5,77,393. The total loans and deposits held amounted to Rs. 3,46,311. Total membership was

4795 and the loans due from members at the end of 1945-46 were Rs. 3,33,875 and of this Rs. 34,031 or about 10 per cent were overdue.

Besides the information supplied to us by the Kolhapur Government we collected detailed information, as far as we could, from 18 of the 23 societies in the city with the aid of a questionnaire. Of these 12 were limited liability and 6 unlimited liability Societies. Six of them had been started sometime after 1940 and before our survey, 2 each during 1935-40 and 1930-35, 6 during 1925-30, one in 1917 and the remaining in 1915. The total number of depositors in them were 2122.

In 5 of the Societies current, saving and fixed deposit accounts were maintained. In two others only current and fixed deposit accounts were maintained. In 7 others only fixed deposits were accepted and in 3 of them it was compulsory for every member to keep some fixed amount, often a fixed percentage of monthly salary, every month in fixed deposit. In one of these, voluntary fixed deposits besides the compulsory ones were accepted. In the other four this was voluntary. The remaining 4 Societies reported that they had accepted no deposits. They were operating on a very small scale. The total fixed deposits in the 18 Societies were Rs. 197,185, saving deposits Rs. 35,884 and current deposits Rs. 21,015. They had advanced a total of Rs. 263,500 as loans to their members. Most of it, nearly 90 per cent was against the security of the debtors' houses. The remaining had been advanced against the personal security of the debtor.

A detailed classification of loans advanced according to the purpose for which they were advanced was supplied to us by 6 Societies only. The loans advanced by them totalled Rs. 95,826. Of this Rs. 38,986 or 51 per cent had been borrowed for repayment of old debt, Rs. 22,024 or 23 per cent for productive purposes such

as expansion of business, buying of cattle, etc., Rs. 9,498 or 10 per cent for social and religious purposes like marriage, ceremonies, etc. Rs. 8,347 had been borrowed for building and repairing of houses and Rs. 6,971 for consumption purposes, i.e. to balance the ordinary family budget.

*Bhisi*.—*Bhisi* was a peculiar type of institution very popular and numerous in Kolhapur. At the time of our survey there were 40 *bhisi* in Kolhapur city. It was an institution organized somewhat on the lines of a co-operative bank mostly managed and developed by uneducated persons. The *Report of the Committee on Co-operation in Kolhapur* provides the most authoritative exposition and description of this institution and its working.

“The second kind of indigenous co-operation is popularly known as a *Bhisi*. Any number of people come together and appoint a *panchayat* or committee to conduct a society called a *Bhisi*. Every member undertakes to practise thrift and to contribute a certain amount at a fixed interval. Some *bhisi* collect subscriptions every day, some every week or every month. Deposits are also taken from members or non-members and the amount thus collected is lent to needy members at a moderate rate of interest. On the expiry of pre-determined term from two to five years all the loans with interest are recovered. After paying expenses of management and deposits with interest, the balance is distributed among members in proportion to their subscriptions. Whenever the *panchayat* finds that a borrower defaults, all the members of the body go to induce him to pay and if they find him still recalcitrant other members of the *bhisi* join them and sit before the debtor's door, (This is popularly known as *Dharane*) till he pays.”

“There are more than 40 *bhisi* in Kolhapur and the villages round about have also started many. The chief object is the practice of thrift and it has succeed-

ed remarkably. A celebrated *bhisi* in the city at one time distributed among the members a sum of Rs. 60,000. The Manager induced them to float a banking company and it is now one of the best managed banks in the city of Kolhapur."

"Small retail shop-keepers contribute daily to these *bhisis* and at the end of the month draw the amount wanted for paying rent, wages to servants or bills of the wholesalers. Banking habit is thus taught to those who were formerly extravagant and improvident."

"The Kolhapur *bhisi* is sometimes misunderstood and some take them for *nidhis* or *chit*-funds of Madras. While the latter are not co-operative in spirit or working, Kolhapur *bhisis* are run on co-operative principles and are doing a lot of good to their members whose financial position is being gradually improved."\*

8. *Organizations in Trade and Industry*.—In this section we present information regarding the associations of traders and artisans that were functioning in Kolhapur city at the time of our survey. There were in all 5 such associations, 4 of merchants and traders and one of artisans and petty *karkhandars*.

The 4 merchants associations were the following:— (1) Shahupuri Merchants' Association, (2) Kirana and Bhusar Merchants' Association, (3) Saraf Association. (4) Cloth Merchants' Association. The association of artisans was a union of workshops called "The Kolhapur Mechanical Engineering Workshops' Union." We give below information about each of these associations.

(i) *Shahupuri Merchants' Association*.—This was registered in 1927 and had been working since. The

\* Ibid, p. 45-46.

aims and objects of the Association are to promote the growth of cordial relations between merchants in the Shahupuri Market, to encourage enterprise in new lines, to ventilate the common grievances of traders in Shahupuri and to make representations to Government for their redress, to collect useful statistics regarding the trade in Shahupuri, etc.

The total membership in 1946-47 was 353. Most of the merchants in Shahupuri were members of the Association. A merchant with a shop or office in Shahupuri was required to pay Rs. 15 as annual subscription; agents of firms outside Kolhapur operating in the Shahupuri market were required to pay an annual subscription of Rs. 25. For institutions the annual subscription was Rs. 50. An entrance fee of Rs. 10 was charged to every member at the time of enrolment. A managing committee of 11 members was elected in the annual general meeting of the Association. The rules and the regulations framed by the Association and approved by the general meeting of the members were enforced by the Managing Committee. For settling disputes among members a Panch Court was constituted of 5 members from among a panel of 20. The arbitration procedure was as defined by the Indian Arbitration Act and the Civil Procedure Code. The Association had worked satisfactorily during the 20 years of its existence.

(ii) *Kirana Bhusar Merchants' Association.*—This was established in 1937 but registered in 1945. It was confined to wholesale and retail merchants of grains and groceries, concentrates, cattle feed, etc. The aim of the Association was to promote the growth of cordial relations between the traders in the business, to settle disputes among them, to make representations to Government for the redress of common complaints and grievances, etc. In 1945-46 the total membership was 349. The annual subscription per member was Rs. 3. An entrance fee of Re. 1 was charged to every member. The general body of the Association elected every year

a Managing Committee of 11 members. The rules and regulations framed by the Association were enforced by this Committee which also arbitrated in disputes.

(iii) *Saraf Association*.—This was started in 1933 and registered in that year. The aim of the Association was to promote good relations between persons in the trade and between *Sarafs* and other traders in the city, to collect statistics, to make representations to Government for redressing common grievances, etc. The membership was confined to *Sarafs* operating in Kolhapur city. Firms or companies of *Sarafs* were required to pay an annual subscription of Rs. 6. Individual *Sarafs* in the city were required to pay only Re. 1 as annual subscription. In 1944-45 the total membership was 146, covering about 80 per cent of the people in the line. The General Body of the Association elected every year an Executive Committee of 15 including the president, vice-president and the secretary. The rules framed by the Association were enforced by the Executive Committee and its sub-committees. Arbitration boards were appointed occasionally for settling disputes arising between *Sarafs* but no permanent board of that character existed.

(iv) *Cloth Merchants' Association*.—This Association of Cloth Merchants in Kolhapur city was established and registered in 1933 with the aim of developing co-operation among cloth merchants, settling disputes and making concerted efforts to remove common grievances. The entrance fee was fixed at Re. 1 and the annual subscription at Rs. 6, to be paid in 12 monthly instalments of annas eight each. The total membership at the beginning was 78 and had increased to 194 at the time of our survey in 1945-46. The General Body of all the members of the Association elected every year a Managing Committee comprising the President, 2 Vice-presidents, one Treasurer, 2 Honorary Secretaries and 14 other members. The Managing Committee acted as arbitrator in disputes. An appeal over the decision of the Managing Committ-

ee lay with an extra-ordinary meeting of the General Body. The appeal was to be filed within a fortnight of the decision of the Managing Committe. All the members of the Association were required to keep their shops closed on Amavasya day every month. Certain exceptions were permitted. Any member acting in contravention of this rule was required to pay a fine of Rs. 51 to the Association.

(v) *The Kolhapur Mechanical Engineering Workshops' Union.*—This Union had been established on 14 April 1944 and at the time of our survey was still in the formative stage. The constitution, etc., of the Union had yet to be framed. In starting the Union the aim was to promote co-operation between workshops and workers in the same line. The total membership amounted to 93 at the time of our survey and that accounted for about 90 per cent of the mechanical workshops in the city.



## CHAPTER VI

### LABOUR

1. *Introductory.*—The labour employed in trade and industry in Kolhapur city has been referred to and described both quantitatively and qualitatively at numerous places in the preceding pages and we do not intend to reproduce the information here. The information given so far has, however, to be supplemented by information in regard to casual labour and labour organizations in the city which have not been covered so far. This is presented below.

2. *Casual Labour.*—There were two classes of casual labourers in Kolhapur city: (i) consisting of labourers habitually engaged by specific trades, perennial or seasonal, in a particular locality (ii) the other comprised a more casual type of labourers who offered their services for different types of work at different places. The two classes of labourers differed from one another in many respects such as earnings, duration and character of employment, etc. But one characteristic common to both, was that the majority of them were temporary immigrant labourers from the surrounding rural area. They usually came to Kolhapur city in October when the *Kharip* crops were harvested in the country-side and went back to their villages at the time of the next sowings in June of the following year. The two classes of labourers are separately treated below. (1) The first type of labourers were generally found at 3 places in the city, namely (a) the Shahupuri groundnut and *gul* market (b) Laxmipuri grain market and (c) the *kivana-bhusar* market located at the Merewether Market.

(a) It was not necessary to take a count of labourers working in this market as the Marketing

Committee had made it compulsory for all labourers working here to take out licences. In the 1945-46 season licenced labourers working in this market, according to the records of the Marketing Committee, were 300. Most of them came from adjoining villages. At the beginning of the annual season in October they generally formed themselves into groups or gangs and appointed a leader for each group for the season. The number in each group varied from 5 to 15 persons. The leader of the group contacted merchants in the market and attached his group to a shop or shops for the season. The earnings of each group were pooled together and distributed equally among themselves at the end of the season. The accounts of their earnings were generally kept by the shopkeepers to whose shops the gangs became attached. The shopkeepers paid the amount that was due to the labour gangs at the end of the season.

The main work they did was to carry the produce of the merchant, *gul* or groundnut, from the bullock carts on the road to the shops, to arrange it, to pack it in gunny bags in case of *gul*, to reload it in bullock carts after sale, etc. The charges for all these items were fixed. For carrying 24 lumps (rawas) of *gul* from the cart to the shop they used to be paid 12 annas. Packing and stitching charges were Rs. 1-2-0 for 24 lumps of *gul*. Eight annas was the charge for carrying 16 bags of groundnut from the cart to the shop. The Marketing Committee had fixed these rates for carrying the produce. Weighing had been entrusted to a separate class of licenced weighmen.

The average earnings of each labourer during the season varied from group to group. They depended on the work they got from the different shops they were attached to. The gross earnings varied from Rs. 200 to Rs. 600 per labourer during a season.

(b and c) *Labourers at Laxmipuri and Merewether Markets.*—Labourers working at both these places

were attached to different shops and they had work all round the year. Their total number was in the neighbourhood of 200, though we were not able to check this by an actual count. But the estimate was not wide of the mark so far as can be judged from other information in our possession. Though the workers were attached to particular shops they enjoyed no monopoly of work regarding those shops. If an attached labourer was absent on duty any casual labourer available was engaged by the shopkeepers. It was also noted that the labourers in both these places did not form themselves into groups but were attached to shops in individual capacities. Their work consisted of carrying goods received by the shopkeepers from carts to the shops and also to carry goods sold to customers from the shop to the customers's house or shop or anywhere he wanted. For each full bag carried from a cart to the shop and *vice versa* they were paid one-half anna each way. For the goods carried for customers the rates depended on the distance over which they were to be carried and the actual rates were settled by higgling.

(2) *Unattached Casual Labour.*—Unattached casual labourers were generally found at Gangawesh Motor Stand, Laxmipuri Motor Stand, Ferris and Merewether (also called Farsi) Markets. There were no labour stands as such in Kolhapur as in Poona. These labourers did only certain types of work such as carrying the passengers' luggage or carrying things like firewood, grain, etc. from shops to customers' homes. There were no female workers in this group.

As the available information about unattached casual labour was very meagre we decided to take a count of this kind of labourers at the 3 places where they sought employment. Accordingly we carried out a count of these labourers at the three centres on 15th December, 1946, and again on 24 December, 1946. The work was entrusted to the 4 junior investigators.

At both the counts the total number of workers was found to vary between 90 and 100. We believe that only a few casual labourers could have been omitted from our count. The count was taken at a time when most of the labourers from outside could be expected to have arrived in the city. At the second count we got a questionnaire filled in for every labourer enumerated. The information sought was the age, sex, caste, place of origin of the labourer and whether he worked seasonally, how long he had been in this line, his income during last month, etc. In all 92 questionnaires were filled in. The information gathered is set out below.

*Gangawesh Motor Stand.*—The number of labourers seeking employment at Gangawesh Motor Stand was 26 according to our count. Of these 22 were Marathas and the remaining were a Vaddar, a Koshti, a Mahar and a Mohammedan. The majority of the labourers—as many as 17—came from adjoining villages. Except one, all of them were about 25 years of age. The statements regarding age were of course only approximate. Seventeen of them were found doing this sort of work for more than 10 years. Three of the labourers possessed hand-carts. Their income varied from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 per month.

*Laxmipuri Stand.*—There were 25 labourers enumerated in our count. Of these 19 were Marathas, 2 Mohammedans and the remaining consisted of a Mang, a Mahar, a Chambhar and a Lingayat. Of these 21 were migrants from outside who worked in the city for 9-10 months every year. The others were residents of the city. Seven of them had hand-carts. Five of the labourers were found to be children below 15 years of age, the others about 20-25 years old. Six labourers had taken to this work during the last 2 years, 7 were doing the work for between 3 and 6 years, 6 between 8 and 10 years and 4 between 15 and 20 years. One of the remaining two was in this line for 30 years and another for 40 years.

Their earnings ranged from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per month.

*Ferris Market.*—The total number of labourers counted at this place was 32. 21 of these were Marathas, 6 Mahars, 2 Mohammedans and the remaining consisted of a Shimpi, a Kumbhar, a Dhangar and a Lingayat. Of these 18 were outsiders coming from adjoining villages. There were 4 children below 14 years of age. Their work chiefly consisted of carrying grain, groceries, etc. to customers' homes.

Outside the Ferris Market, 8 labourers were enumerated of which 5 had hand-carts. Seven of these were Marathas and one Mohammedan. The earning of these labourers were estimated to be somewhere between Rs. 15 and Rs. 40 per month.

3. *Labour Organizations.*—Till 1940, no labour organization was allowed to come into existence in Kolhapur. When in that year, after the death of the ruler, administration was taken over by the Regency Council under the supervision of the Political Agent, conditions changed and all activities in Kolhapur State livened up. One of the results was the growing consciousness among the labourers and the establishment of different trade unions. During this period India witnessed a rapid rise in prices and the need to organize and to get their wages increased became keener among workers. In 1947-48 there were 10 labour unions in Kolhapur city. In Table 27, information, kindly supplied by the Director of Commerce and Industry, Kolhapur State, is presented.

As is obvious the unions had been established only recently and were still in their infancy. One or two had successfully conducted a strike each during their short existence. We collected information about most of the unions but there was no significant information besides that supplied by the Director of Commerce and Industries which is presented in Table 27.

TABLE 27—STATEMENT SHOWING THE MEMBERSHIP, INCOME, EXPENDITURE, ETC. OF  
LABOUR UNIONS IN KOLHAPUR CITY IN 1947-48.  
(Source—Director of Commerce and Industry, Kolhapur State.)

Name of the Union and the date of establishment	Members at the time of Registration	Members in 1947-48	Income (1947-48)	Expenditure	Balance as on 31-3-1948
1 Bidi Kamgar Union (11-12-1944) Red Flag	332	109	Rs. 141-11-6	Rs. 134-13-0	Rs. 29-10-1
2 Press Kamgar Union (28-3-1945)	90	54	Rs. 183-8-0	Rs. 76-11-0	Rs. 647-0-0
3 Mechanical Workers Union (1-6-1945) (Red Flag)	92 (registration cancelled on (5-1-1948)	—	—	—	—
4 Kolhapur Motor Kam- gar Union (5-10-1945)	300	499	Rs. 4,677-5-0	Rs. 4,677-5-0	—
5 Rashtriya Bidi Kamgar Sangh (30-10-1945)	120	403	Rs. 485-13-0	Rs. 290-12-0	Rs. 255-8-9
6 Shahu Mill Kamgar Sangh (9-11-1945)	500	927	Rs. 716-4-3	Rs. 670-10-0	Rs. 373-8-0
7 Electric Supply Kam- gar Sangh (23-3-1946)	21	44	Rs. 308-0-0	Rs. 320-1-0	Rs. 252-7-9
8 Teli Girani Kamgar Sangh (Workers in Oil Mills)	190 (registration cancelled on (1-8-1948)	—	—	—	—
9 Municipal Kamgar Sangh (9-12-1946)	699	235	Rs. 874-12-0	Rs. 744-2-0	Rs. 200-10-0
10 Rashtriya Mechanical Workers Union (3-11-1947)	110 (registration cancelled on (16-9-1948)	—	—	—	—

## CHAPTER VII

### WORKING CLASS FAMILY BUDGETS

#### I. *Introductory.*

The inquiry into the family budgets of working class families in Kolhapur city, the results of which are presented in this chapter originated in letter No. GP-30 (i)—B of 45 dated 21st September 1945 from the P.W. and Development Minister in which the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics was requested to conduct inquiries and gather data for the construction of the Working Class Cost of Living Index Number for the city of Kolhapur as a part of the Socio-Economic Survey of Kolhapur city which the Institute was then conducting. A grant of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned by the Regency Council under G.R.D.D. No. 880 of 28th June 1946 for meeting the expenditure incurred for conducting the necessary inquiries. The Institute agreed to conduct the inquiry and to present a report on the construction of the cost of living index for Kolhapur city. The results of the inquiry are presented below.

1. *Method, Procedure and Sample.*—The first steps in the planning of the family budget inquiry were to decide upon the size of the sample, the universe from which the sample was to be selected, the period over which the inquiry was to be conducted and the agency that was to be employed to collect the data. The family budget inquiry in Kolhapur was planned along with the comprehensive social and economic survey of the city. From the census of establishments, carried out as a preliminary to the latter, we were in possession of information regarding the number of labourers employed in important trades and industrial establishments in the city. The information showed

that the large groups of worker in the city were those that worked in the Shahu Weaving and Spinning Mill, in the Kolhapur Municipal Borough, in goldsmith-shops; other large groups were those of Hamals, Gumastas, Waddars, etc. We could accordingly fix a proportion from each of these as per their relative strengths for inclusion in our sample. We came to the conclusion that a sample of 350 working class families would be quite adequate and representative, and within our competence and resources. It was, however necessary to ensure that the number of family budgets collected for the whole period of inquiry should not fall below this figure. We, therefore began with a sample of 470 families. Many of these dropped out at successive stages of the inquiry and finally we were able to collect 362 budgets for the whole period. Table 28 shows the number of families covered at each enumeration.

For choosing the sample or, rather fixing upon individual workers constituting the sample, it was necessary to have detailed names and addresses of the workers concerned. Fortunately most of the groups of worker chosen for inclusion in the inquiry were unionised. From these unions we could secure lists of names and addresses of workers in each group. The lists were of course far from satisfactory. We found that there were many inaccurate addresses which hampered our work to an appreciable degree. But they could, in the absence of any thing better, serve as the basis for choosing our sample. From the general data in our possession, we had worked out before-hand the number of families that was to be chosen from each group of workers. We had now to choose the required member of families from each group of workers from the lists supplied to us by the unions. These were picked out with the use of Fisher's random numbers. A large number of families than that necessary for the sample in each group was chosen. Whenever a family originally picked out had to be dropped for one reason or another it was substituted by



TABLE 28—NUMBER OF FAMILIES COVERED AT EACH SUCCESSIVE ENUMERATION.

	Total No. in Lists	Randomly Selected	1-4-46	7-7-46	10-10-46	26-12-46
1 Municipal Workers	490	60	60	55	55	53
2 Leather Workers (Cham-bhars)	160	30	30	29	29	29
3 Weavers	136	30	30	29	27	23
4 Gumastas	148	30	29	28	38	23
5 Hamals	283	50	47	26*	23	34
6 Bidi Workers	158	45	39	32	30	29
7 Press Workers	173	35	30	29	29	27
8 Workers in Goldsmith Shops	102	34	30	29	26	25
9 Mechanical Workers	94	26	17	17	16	16
10 Motor Drivers & Cleaners	154	40	40	38	38	35
11 Shahu Mill Workers	212	60	59	59	58	52
12 Waddars	86	30	30	30	29	26
Total	2,196	470	441	401	388	362

\* Drop due to seasonal efflux.

another family. The families that had been picked out in excess of our requirements came handy for such substitution. In a few cases this rule could not be observed.

We decided on careful consideration of the problem involved that the family budget inquiry would be meaningless and inadequate if it did not reflect the average expenditure during a year. Family expenditure varied according to seasons, frequency of holidays, religious festivals, etc. and if our inquiry pertained to any one season or any one part of the year it was bound to give an incomplete and inadequate picture of family expenditure. The heroic way to avoid this would have been to conduct an inquiry covering a whole year. This was, however, both inconvenient and beyond our means. Many other practical considerations were also against such a procedure. We, therefore, decided to solve this difficulty by making use of the sample method in regard to the period also. We decided to cover four months of four weeks each, each month separated by an interval of 2 months in-between. The months chosen were April, July, October, January. Of these one was in the rainy season, one in winter and one in summer. The important Divali festival, an occasion for greater expenditure, occurred in the remaining month. The workers' families hardly kept any records of expenditure, etc. and their memories were apt to be very short. We, therefore, decided to collect information regarding family expenditure every week during these months. Table 29 gives the actual dates on which the survey was started in each of the selected months and the beginning and ending dates of each of the weeks. Week was defined as from Thursday to Thursday as that was the definition adopted by Rationing Authorities of the city.

The questionnaire had to be carefully worked out. In order to make it as satisfactory as possible, we tentatively drew up a list of items of expenditure and

TABLE 29—THE BEGINNING DATES OF THE INQUIRY IN EACH OF THE SELECTED MONTHS  
AND THE BEGINNING AND ENDING DATES OF EACH WEEK IN THEM.

	April 1946	July 1946	October 1946	January 1947
1st week	1-4-46 to 7-4-46	7-7-46 to 13-7-46	10-10-46 to 16-10-46	26-12-46 to 1-1-47
2nd week	8-4-46 to 14-4-46	14-7-46 to 20-7-46	17-10-46 to 23-10-46	2-1-47 to 8-1-47
3rd week	15-4-46 to 21-4-46	21-7-46 to 27-7-46	24-10-46 to 30-10-46	9-1-47 to 15-1-47
4th week	22-4-46 to 28-4-46	28-7-46 to 3-8-46	31-10-46 to 6-11-46	16-1-47 to 22-1-47

had it set up in type. Before the actual survey was launched we carried out a pilot survey of the expenditure of about 50 working class families for two weeks with the aid of these semi-finally printed questionnaires. We asked the enumerators to note in every case separately if they came across any expenditure incurred on items not included in our original list. From the information so gathered a few interesting gaps in our original list were discovered such as bangles, *kat*\* etc. These were included at appropriate places in the original list. Another item for which our original schedule did not provide was in respect of expenditure on the fodder, etc. of domestic cattle in some workers' households. The pilot inquiry revealed this item in quite a few families. Provision was accordingly made for it in the questionnaires that were finally printed for the inquiry.

The enumerators were chosen from the primary teachers in the city. Each was paid 4 annas per week per questionnaire. Total expenditure incurred on this account came to Rs. 1,600. In all 20 enumerators were chosen so that the questionnaires could be distributed in a manner in which there was no temptation to scamp work. At a preliminary meeting of the enumerators the questionnaire was explained to them in great detail. Reference has already been made to the pilot survey. All the enumerators were asked to work on this as a sort of training in method. After the pilot survey, at another meeting of the enumerators the mistakes that they had committed in filling up the schedules, all their difficulties, etc., were discussed and dealt with. Table 30 shows the number of enumerators during each month and the average number of families covered by each during that month.

The success of the inquiry depended to a considerable extent upon the co-operation of the workers whose budgets were being investigated into. For ensuring this co-operation a preliminary meeting of the leaders of trade unions and other labour leaders in the city

\* *ᱠᱟᱜᱟᱵ*.

TABLE 30—NUMBER OF ENUMERATORS IN EACH SURVEY MONTH AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILIES COVERED BY EACH.

	April 1946	July 1946	October 1946	January 1947
Total No. of Enumerators	20	17	15	14
Total No. family budget schedules filled in	441	401	388	362
Average No. of family budget schedules filled in by each enumerator	22.0	23.5	25.8	25.8

was called and addressed by Mr. Sovani. The details, the procedure, the utility, etc. of the scheme were explained to them in great detail and all their queries and some misunderstandings regarding the survey were discussed and explained. They were requested then to give co-operation and also to ask the workers to do so. A joint statement of all the labour leaders requesting the workers to co-operate with the enumerators in the conduct of the survey was issued the next day. This considerably facilitated our work. There were a few cases where co-operation was flatly refused. In such cases of course, substitution of families was effected as per method described earlier.

The enumerators were asked in every case to check their entries with regard to expenditure on food and cloth by varifying them from the family ration cards. This was followed almost in every case. It should be noticed that our enumerators were able to record even some blackmarket transactions which were separately noted in each case. It is incidentally an invaluable index of the confidence that our enumerators inspired in working class families that were being surveyed and the degree of co-operation that they could secure from them.

Other information regarding the family, earners, income, etc. of these families was collected by means of another questionnaire that that was being also used in the extensive survey of families in the city. These questionnaires were filled in by the junior investigators in the Office of the Socio Economic Survey of Kolhapur City. During each month of the inquiry the daily programme for every enumerator was drawn up. A specific number of families were to be covered by each enumerator on each particular day in a week and questionnaires of those families only were issued to the enumerator in the morning on that day. He was required to return the schedules in the evening, or with the previous permission of the authorities in charge, the next morning. This was necessary to ensure that the ques-

tionnaires did not remain in the possession of the enumerators for more than the necessary period, so that idle curiosity should not be given a chance of making an attempt at doctoring the data. The schedules were thoroughly checked as soon as they were delivered in the Office of the Socio-Economic Survey in the presence of the enumerator and wrong or suspicious or vague entries were pointed out and explanations sought. In a number of cases when explanations were not satisfactory, the enumerators were asked to go to the families again and get the questionable entries corrected.

The data gathered are to our best knowledge thoroughly reliable. Every attempt was made from the beginning to eliminate faulty entries, etc. The difficulty of the task was immense because the persons from whom the data were to be collected were ignorant, often illiterate and at times even vaxatious. On the whole we succeeded in gathering data that were correct in all broad essentials though not accurate in each single particular in all cases.

This is the most appropriate place to record that the information, gathered by means of the family schedules regarding working class families, in regard to their "incomes" proved to be defective. In almost all cases incomes in these schedules were considerably understated. It will be seen from data presented later that the total annual expenditure of families in almost all cases far exceeded total annual income. The gap between them was only meagerly filled by the indebtedness reported. The possibility of the total expenditures being exaggerated was remote because data regarding expenditure were gathered weekly and over a period of nearly one year and was recorded in considerable detail. More over such important expenditure items as food, cloth, etc. were recorded from the entries on the ration cards of families. The internal consistency of the expenditure data also reinforced the conclusion that the expenditure data were fairly ac-

curately recorded and that their inflation, if at all, could be only slight.

We, therefore, proceeded to check the income data. It was possible in the case of the Shahu Mill workers and the Municipal workers in our sample, to get figures from the employing agency regarding the total payment made to them during 1st April 1946 to 31st March 1947. These were duly obtained by the Director of Industries and Commerce, Kolhapur, for us from the manager of the Shahu Mill and the Municipal authorities. In Table 31 a comparative statement of total annual income of the worker and his family as reported in the family schedule and the total annual payment made to the worker in the same family as furnished by his employer is presented. The number of workers about whom the latter type of information was available is also indicated. The families have been classified by income.

The data speak for themselves and no comments are necessary. Only a few remarks regarding the possible reasons for this material understatement of incomes might be made. It has been the experience of several investigators that, at times, family budget inquiries are confused as preliminaries to the determination of minimum wages, though nothing of the kind may be intended by their sponsors, and results in the understatement of incomes in inquiry schedules. Such a thing might have happened in Kolhapur because at the preliminary conference of labour leaders referred to earlier, questions about the connexion between the family budget inquiry and the fixation of the minimum wages were asked by labour leaders. Mr. Sovani had explained in considerable detail that the family budget inquiry was being conducted for the construction of the cost of living index only. That the "cost of living" was quite different from the "minimum wage" and that these should not be confused. The labour leaders appeared to be satisfied with this explanation at the time but possibly they were not convinced.



TABLE 31—TOTAL EARNED INCOME OF THE WORKERS' FAMILY AND THE TOTAL EARNED INCOME (AVERAGE) OF THE WORKER AS PER HIS EMPLOYERS' STATEMENT.

Income Group Rs.	Shahu Mill Workers				Municipal Servants			
	Cases	Total Earned Income of the workers family (average)	Total Earned Income of the worker (average)		Cases	Total Earned Income of the workers family (average)	Total Earned Income of the worker (average)	
			As per his own statement	As per Employer's statement			As per his own statement	As per Employer's statement
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
176-300	5	275.00	275.00	408.44	5	265.00	262.00	450.00
301-400	6	374.00	354.17	488.75	6	363.17	305.83	509.67
401-500	11	465.91	334.55	500.69	2	455.50	249.00	439.00
501-600	5	573.40	366.00	462.03	6	564.67	269.50	483.00
601-700	3	630.00	350.00	447.51	7	651.14	370.14	502.66
701-800	1	798.00	350.00	390.35	3	754.00	271.33	470.67
801-900	7	857.00	374.29	447.76	3	851.67	280.00	514.67
901-1000	2	980.50	337.50	484.12	6	946.33	321.00	489.67
1001-1250	2	1150.00	475.00	607.28	2	1115.00	330.00	494.00
1251-1500	2	1375.00	290.00	395.57	-	-	-	-
1501-2000	-	-	-	-	1	1715.00	360.00	524.00
2001-2406	-	-	-	-	1	2406.00	350.00	524.00
Not Given	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	44	-	-	-	43	-	-	-

Their confusion, however, need not be attributed to any motive. The concepts of the cost of living, the standard of living, the minimum wage, etc. are so intricate and difficult to grasp that the failure to distinguish between them is common even among workers in very advanced countries, like the U.S.A.\* This confusion might have led to considerable understatement of incomes in family schedules. A tendency to inflate expenditure must logically accompany this but for reasons already given the degree of this could not be considered to be material.

It was possible to get the accurate incomes of Shahu Mill workers and Municipal workers from their employers. This was not, however, possible in the case of other groups of workers. In classifying the families by income, therefore, the family incomes as returned in the family schedules were used for the sake of uniformity. In the following income everywhere, unless otherwise stated, is that reported in the family schedules.

## II. INCOME.

2. *Community.*—In Table 32 the 362 families in our sample have been classified by religions and caste.

More than half the families in the sample were Marathas. About one-seventh were Harijans. Families belonging to the Christian and Jain communities as well as those belonging to the Karu castes were present in the sample only in small numbers.

3. *Migration.*—Families are classified by their place of origin in Table 33.

\* Report of the Presidents' Committee on the Cost of Living  
William Davis (Chairman), U.S.A. 1944.

TABLE 32—CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS' FAMILIES  
BY RELIGION AND CASTE.

Income Group Rs.	Hindus										Mohammedans	Christians	Jains
	Total	Advanced	Marathas	Karu Castes	Naru Castes	Harijans	Other Harijans	Kaikadi	Other Hindus	Total Hindus			
176- 300	32	-	13	5	-	4	1	1	3	27	4	-	1
301- 400	46	1	22	5	1	7	2	3	1	42	3	-	1
401- 500	59	5	37	2	1	5	-	4	-	54	4	-	1
501- 600	42	-	17	6	-	7	2	4	1	37	4	-	1
601- 700	36	2	11	3	-	5	5	2	3	31	4	-	1
701- 800	31	-	14	2	1	6	1	2	-	26	4	1	-
801- 900	34	4	14	2	-	9	1	2	-	32	2	-	-
901-1000	23	2	7	1	-	5	5	2	-	22	-	-	1
1001-1250	22	3	5	2	-	3	2	2	1	18	2	-	2
1251-1500	17	1	9	2	-	2	1	-	2	17	-	-	-
1501-2000	12	-	6	1	-	-	1	2	1	11	1	-	-
2001-2406	5	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	5	-	-	-
Not Given	3	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>

TABLE 33—WORKERS' FAMILIES CLASSIFIED BY THEIR PLACE OF ORIGIN AND THE PERIOD OF THEIR STAY IN KOLHAPUR CITY.

Income Group in Rs.	Kolhapur City		From Kolhapur State		Ratnagiri District		Satara District		Karnatak		Others-Period of stay		Total	
	2 Generations	1 Generation	10-20 years	-10 years	10-20 years	-10 years	10-20 years	-10 years	10-20 years	-10 years	10-20 years	-10 years		Not Given
176-300	15	8	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	
301-400	23	5	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	
401-500	27	9	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	
501-600	28	7	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	
601-700	17	5	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	
701-800	23	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	
801-900	21	3	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	
901-1000	16	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	
1001-1250	13	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	
1251-1500	11	1	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	
1501-2000	8	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	
2001-2400	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Not gives	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Total	204	55	38	37	1	2	—	4	5	—	2	6	—	362

Nearly 72 per cent of the families in the sample were of local origin.. They had been residents of the city for one or two generations. About 21 per cent had migrated to Kolhapur city from other parts of Kolhapur State territory. The remaining few had come from the districts of Ratnagiri, Satara and the Southern Karnatak districts.

4. *Age, Sex, Literacy.*—Table 34 presents data regarding the age, sex and literacy of the heads of families in the sample classified by income.

In 40 families the head was a female. Most of them were above 25 years of age. Almost all were illiterate. They were completely absent in the higher income groups. Of the remaining heads of families, who were all males, nearly 62 per cent were to be found in the age groups between 21 and 35 years. Of the total heads of families in these age groups more than 55 per cent were literate.

5. *Earners Class.*—In Table 35 information regarding the earner class of families classified by income is set out.

Families with one adult male earner were the most numerous being 40 per cent of the total. More than two-thirds of them were in the three lowest income groups. Families with two male earners formed the second largest group in the sample. More than half of these were in the income groups between Rs. 601 and Rs. 1,000. Next in importance were families with one male and one female earner. They were insignificant or completely absent in income groups above Rs. 701-800. Nearly 10 per cent of the total families in the sample had 3 male earners each. Two-third of such families were in income groups above Rs. 1,000.

6. *Relations.*—Table 36 sets out information regarding the relationship of the other members, classi-











TABLE 35—THE EARNER STATUS OF WORKERS' FAMILIES CLASSIFIED BY INCOME.

Income Groups Rs.	Earner Status												Total	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Not given		
176—300	8	1	—	20	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	32
301—400	3	—	1	32	4	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	46
401—500	1	—	—	44	5	2	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	59
501—600	—	—	—	18	12	1	1	8	1	2	—	—	—	43
601—700	—	—	—	8	12	1	—	10	4	—	1	—	—	36
701—800	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	11	3	4	—	—	—	31
801—900	—	—	—	7	—	1	1	15	7	2	1	—	—	34
901—1000	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	8	6	4	1	—	—	23
1001—1250	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	7	2	6	3	—	—	22
1251—1500	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	4	8	1	—	—	17
1501—2000	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	8	1	—	—	12
2001—2406	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	8	1	—	—	12
Not Given	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	5
Total	13	1	1	145	43	6	1	76	30	36	9	1	1	363

fied into earners and non-earners, to the heads of families.

More than half of the male earners other than heads of families in our sample were the sons of the latter and another 30 per cent, brothers. In only 16 families the head was a non-earner. A little less than half of the non-earners were sons and daughters of the heads of families and a further one-fifth their wives. Nearly 22 per cent of the non-earners were more distantly related to heads of families in the sample.

7. *Marital Status.*—Table 37 sets out the information regarding the marital status of earners and non-earners classified by age in sample families.

About 65 per cent of the male earners and all the female earners were married. More than two-thirds of the unmarried earners were less than 20 years of age. Among male earners there were only a few widowers. Nearly half of the female earners were widows, more than 70 per cent of them being more than 36 years of age. Most of the male non-earners were below 15 years of age and were unmarried. Of the female non-earners only 43 per cent were unmarried and an equal percentage married. The unmarried females were concentrated in age groups below 15 years. About four-fifths of the married female non-earners were to be found in the age groups between 15 and 40 years. A little less than three-fourths of the non-earning widows were older than 45 years.

8. *Size of the family.*—Table 38 shows the number of persons in families classified by income.

Families of five persons were the most numerous in the sample, closely followed by those with 4 persons, and at a greater distance, those with 6 persons. About 50 per cent of the families in the sample were to be found in these three categories. The last column

TABLE 36—RELATIONSHIP OF OTHER EARNERS AND NON-EARNERS IN THE WORKERS' FAMILIES TO THE HEAD OF THOSE FAMILIES.

## EARNERS

Age group in years	MALES							FEMALES							Total	
	Head	Husband	Father	Brother	Son	Others	Total	Head	Wife	Mother	Sister	Daughter	Others	Total		
0-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6-10	—	—	—	3	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
11-15	1	—	—	6	23	—	30	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	31
16-20	16	—	—	23	72	5	116	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	118
21-25	35	—	—	28	30	12	105	1	5	—	—	2	1	9	—	114
26-30	53	—	—	13	13	5	84	2	5	1	2	2	1	23	—	107
31-35	57	—	—	5	7	5	74	4	6	—	1	—	2	13	—	87
36-40	47	—	—	4	—	—	51	5	9	4	—	—	—	18	—	69
41-45	38	—	—	—	—	1	39	3	5	—	—	1	3	12	—	51
46-50	28	—	1	1	—	3	33	6	3	5	—	—	2	16	—	49
51-55	23	—	1	—	—	—	24	2	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	28
56-60	14	—	—	—	—	1	15	3	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	19
61-65	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
66-70	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
71-75	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
76-80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81-85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
86-90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91-95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
96-100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	317		2	83	147	32	581	26	46	12	4	6	10	104		685

TABLE 36—Contd.

NON-EARNERS														
MALES							FEMALES						Total	
Head	Husband	Father	Brother	Son	Others	Total	Head	Wife	Mother	Sister	Daughter	Others		Total
—	—	—	1	109	40	150	—	—	—	—	96	31	127	277
—	—	—	11	104	23	138	—	—	—	5	103	17	125	263
—	—	—	12	57	14	83	—	12	—	11	74	38	135	318
—	—	—	5	24	3	32	—	36	—	2	6	52	96	128
—	—	—	1	3	—	4	—	51	—	1	4	18	74	78
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	44	—	3	—	10	57	58
—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	29	2	2	1	3	37	39
1	1	—	1	2	—	5	—	33	9	3	—	6	51	56
—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	12	9	1	1	—	23	24
4	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	10	18	1	—	4	33	38
1	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	11	1	—	—	12	15
4	—	3	1	—	—	8	1	2	12	1	—	5	21	29
1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	1	—	2	8	9
2	—	2	—	—	—	4	1	—	10	—	—	3	14	18
—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	—	2	9	10
1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	2	5	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	2	9	35	301	80	441	2	230	85	32	285	193	827	1,268

TABLE 37—MARITAL STATUS OF EARNERS AND NON-

EARNERS												
Age group in years	MALES				FEMALES				TOTAL			
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Total	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Total	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Total
-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-10	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
11-15	30	-	-	30	-	1	-	1	30	1	-	31
16-20	93	23	-	116	-	2	-	2	93	25	-	118
21-25	35	69	1	105	-	7	2	9	35	76	3	114
26-30	14	69	1	84	-	18	5	23	14	87	6	107
31-35	4	67	3	74	-	7	6	13	4	74	9	87
36-40	-	49	2	51	-	10	8	18	-	59	10	69
41-45	-	36	3	39	-	5	7	12	-	41	10	51
46-50	1	30	2	33	-	4	12	16	1	34	14	49
51-55	-	19	5	24	-	1	3	4	-	20	8	28
56-60	-	10	5	15	-	-	4	4	-	10	9	19
61-65	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2
66-70	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
71-75	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2
76-80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	182	376	23	581	-	55	49	104	182	431	72	685

## EARNERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE, IN WORKERS' FAMILIES.

NON EARNERS											
MALES				FEMALES				Total			
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Total	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Total	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Total
150	-	-	150	127	-	-	127	277	-	-	277
138	-	-	138	125	-	-	125	263	-	-	263
83	-	-	83	93	42	-	135	176	42	-	218
30	3	-	33	13	82	1	96	43	84	1	128
4	-	-	4	-	69	5	74	4	69	5	78
1	-	-	1	-	53	4	57	1	53	4	58
1	1	-	2	-	33	4	37	1	34	4	39
2	2	1	5	-	41	10	51	2	43	11	56
-	1	-	1	-	15	8	23	-	16	8	24
-	5	-	5	-	14	19	33	-	19	19	38
-	3	-	3	-	2	10	12	-	5	10	15
-	4	4	8	1	1	19	21	1	5	23	29
-	1	-	1	-	2	6	8	-	3	6	9
-	2	2	4	-	1	13	14	-	3	15	18
-	1	-	1	-	-	9	9	-	1	9	10
-	2	1	3	-	-	5	5	-	2	6	8
409	24	8	441	359	355	113	827	768	379	121	1,268

TABLE 38—WORKERS' FAMILIES CLASSIFIED BY INCOME AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THEM.

Income Group Rs.	Number of Persons										Average persons per family	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and above		Total
176-300	4	9	8	6	3	1	-	1	-	-	32	3.1
301-400	5	7	4	9	6	9	5	1	-	-	46	4.2
401-500	3	6	8	18	12	4	6	1	1	-	59	4.0
501-600	-	4	3	10	12	9	2	1	1	-	42	4.9
601-700	-	3	5	4	12	6	1	4	1	-	36	5.3
761-800	-	1	5	6	5	5	4	2	1	2	31	5.6
801-900	-	-	1	2	8	5	4	6	4	3	34	6.9
901-1000	-	2	-	2	6	1	4	4	2	1	23	6.4
1001-1250	-	-	1	4	4	1	3	4	1	2	22	6.9
1251-1500	-	-	-	1	2	2	4	3	3	1	17	7.5
1501-2000	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	2	-	-	12	7.9
2001-2406	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	5	9.4
Not Given	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	-
Total	12	31	36	62	73	46	36	30	13	10	13	362



TABLE 39—ACTUAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF EARNERS IN WORKERS' FAMILIES CLASSIFIED BY INCOME.

Income Group. Rs.	Number of Earners						Total families	Average dependents per family	Average earners per family
	1	2	3	4	5	6			
176 -300	28	4	-	-	-	-	32	2.0	1.125
301 -400	33	11	3	-	-	-	46	2.9	1.326
401 -500	44	13	2	-	-	-	59	2.7	1.29
501 -600	18	20	4	-	-	-	42	3.2	1.666
601 -700	8	23	4	2	-	-	36	3.3	2.0
701 -800	7	13	11	-	-	-	31	3.5	2.12
801 -900	7	15	9	3	1	-	34	4.6	2.26
901-1000	3	8	10	2	-	-	23	3.9	2.47
1001-1250	2	8	7	4	-	1	22	4.4	2.50
1251-1500	2	2	6	7	-	-	17	4.5	3.0
1501-2000	1	2	6	3	-	-	12	4.9	3.0
2001-2406	1	1	2	-	1	-	5	6.4	3.0
Not given	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Total	155	121	63	20	2	1	362	-	-

in the table which gives the average number of persons per family in each of the income groups succinctly summarises the data presented by this table. Broadly speaking, the average number of persons per family varied directly with income. Income *per capita* in the different income groups, therefore, could not be expected to be very dissimilar.

9. *Earners and Dependents.*—Table 39 sets out data regarding the average number of earners and dependents in families classified by income.

The average number of earners and dependents per family varied directly with the total income of the family. In other words family incomes were larger not because of higher incomes *per capita*, but because of the presence in them of more than one earner. The higher total income was largely the result of pooling of more than one earners' incomes. Upto the income group Rs. 401-500 families with one earner were predominant. From this income group to the income group Rs. 801-900 families with two earners were most numerous, those with three earners being present in significant numbers. In the next two income groups nearly half the families had 3 or more earners each. In the next two income groups nearly half the families had 3 or more earners each. In the still higher income groups such families accounted for more than 70 per cent of the total in the group.

10. *Type of family.*—Table 40 gives the distribution of families among different types and income groups.

Families with females as heads are few and, as might be expected, they are confined to the lower income groups. The composite type of family—husband, wife and married children with their families—was the most numerous in the sample and nearly 40 per cent of the total families were in this category. Nearly

TABLE 40—WORKERS' FAMILIES CLASSIFIED BY INCOME AND FAMILY TYPE.\*

Income Group Rs.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Not given	Total
176-300	1	16	4	3	-	1	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	32
301-400	4	27	-	8	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	46
401-500	3	29	3	18	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	59
501-600	-	20	-	15	-	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	42
601-700	-	19	1	11	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
701-800	-	11	2	11	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	31
801-900	-	7	6	15	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
901-1000	-	7	4	6	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
1001-1250	-	3	6	7	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
1251-1500	-	2	3	10	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
1501-2000	-	4	3	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
2001-2406	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Not given	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Total	8	146	31	113	7	11	12	14	4	7	1	7	1	1	362

\* See Footnote on p. 328.

three-fourths of the total families of this type were to be found in income groups below Rs. 801-900. The next largest group of families were of the composite type but were much larger than those described earlier being constituted of husband or wife and married children with families together with the parents of the husband and/or his brothers and sisters with their families. About 31 per cent of the families in the sample were of this type. About 62 per cent of this type of families in the sample were to be found in the income groups between Rs. 401 and Rs. 900. There were only 8 unimember families and they were confined to the lowest income groups.

11. *Unearned Income.*—Table 41 presents data regarding the unearned incomes of families classified by total income.

Nearly 78 per cent of the families in the sample had no unearned incomes. In the case of the remaining it was derived in most cases from land or houses owned by them, in the form of rent, etc. The proportion of families with unearned incomes generally, though not continuously, increased from the lower to higher income groups. In the case of nearly half the families

Explanation of columns in Table 40.

(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 41—UNEARNED INCOMES OF WORKERS' FAMILIES CLASSIFIED BY TOTAL INCOME.

Income Group Rs.	No. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs.													Total	
	U. I.	- 25	- 50	- 75	- 100	- 150	- 200	- 250	- 300	- 350	- 400	- 500	- 600		Over 600
176— 300	30	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
301— 400	42	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
401— 500	48	2	4	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
501— 600	33	3	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
601— 700	29	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	36
701— 800	21	3	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
801— 900	23	1	3	1	1	1	1	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	34
901— 1000	17	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
1001— 1250	17	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	23
1251— 1500	10	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	17
1501— 2000	8	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
2001— 2405	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Not given	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	283	15	25	6	7	8	4	2	5	-	1	2	1	3	362

with unearned incomes it was Rs. 50 or less per family. Another 25 per cent of such families had unearned incomes amounting to between Rs. 50 and Rs. 150.

12. *Composition of family Income.*—Table 42 sets out data regarding the composition of family income according to sources.

The figures merely confirm what has been observed so far. The contribution of the adult male head of the family to the total family income was the larger, the lower the total income. In the lowest income group his earnings constituted more than 90 per cent of the total earned incomes. This percentage declined steadily in the higher income groups. It dropped to 75 per cent in the income group Rs. 501-600 and to about 50 per cent in the income group Rs. 1001-1250. In the still higher income groups the contribution of other adult male earners became progressively larger than that of the adult male head. The contribution of the adult male earners to the total family income was about 22 per cent in the income group Rs. 601-700 and it increased to 44 per cent in the income group Rs. 1001-1250. Unearned income did not form an important part of the total family income except in the higher income groups. The contribution of non-adult earners was negligible along with that from any subsidiary occupations of the family members.

13. *Income per adult equivalent.*—Table 43 gives the income per adult equivalent in families classified by income. For conversion into adult equivalents the following conversion ratios were used.

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Co-efficient.</i> (Consumption Unit)	
Adult male (over 14 years).	..	1.0
Adult female (over 14 years).	..	0.875
Child 5 to 14 years.	..	0.625
Child below 5 years.	..	0.375

TABLE 42—COMPOSITION, ACCORDING TO SOURCES, OF INCOMES OF WORKERS' FAMILIES CLASSIFIED BY INCOME.

Income Group Rs.	Income Earned by (Averages)							Number of Families
	Adult Male Head 1	Adult Female Head 2	Total (1+2)	Adult Males and Others	Adult females	Children	Subsidiary Income	
176-300	178.16	62.53	240.69	7.81	9.98	5.91	—	32
301-400	299.43	15.65	315.08	32.96	17.96	5.22	—	46
401-500	373.66	6.78	380.44	30.10	22.90	8.75	7.12	59
501-600	396.50	18.45	414.95	77.26	58.81	4.57	—	42
601-700	363.50	16.67	380.17	143.14	83.86	17.22	6.94	36
701-800	403.48	21.45	424.93	225.10	81.03	8.06	1.61	31
801-900	442.00	7.94	449.94	271.74	53.74	21.21	—	34
901-1000	471.00	13.04	484.04	369.91	82.61	8.70	—	22
1001-1150	507.68	16.36	524.04	498.59	67.05	6.55	4.55	22
1251-1500	412.71	48.82	461.53	663.71	39.71	14.82	20.59	17
1501-2000	721.42	—	721.42	885.00	22.92	—	33.33	12
2001-2406	761.40	—	761.40	1023.80	70.00	—	—	5
Net Given	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total	390.75	19.28	410.03	207.96	47.30	9.26	4.37	362





In nearly 70 per cent of the families the income per adult equivalent was between Rs. 121 and Rs. 300. Even in these the income per adult equivalent of half the families was between Rs. 121 and Rs. 180. In about 9 per cent of the families it was between Rs. 300 and Rs. 600.

The average income per adult equivalent for each of the income groups increased generally from lower to higher income groups though the increase was not continuous and in some cases there were even decreases. Yet while income per adult equivalent in the highest income group was only slightly greater than 3 times that in the lowest income group the average total income per family in the highest income was about 9 times that in the lowest income group.

In the case of more than half the families in the sample, falling in the income groups between Rs. 501 and 1,250, the income per adult equivalent varied between Rs. 160 and Rs. 187. A sharp rise in income per adult equivalent was noticeable in the three highest income groups where it increased from Rs. 217 to Rs. 320.

### *III Expenditure.*

14. *Income and Expenditure of the family.*—Information regarding the expenditure on various items of the families classified by income, is set out in Table 44.

The largest item in the expenditure schedule was of course "food" absorbing on an average 55 per cent of the total expenditure. The proportion of total expenditure devoted to "food" did not show any correlation as between it and the total income of the family. This was not surprising in view of the fact that the income per adult equivalent as between the various income groups did not differ very materially. The income

elasticity of food expenditure therefore could not be expected to manifest itself in any marked manner in the data presented in the table. Under "food" the largest item was that of cereals accounting for about 30 per cent of the total expenditure on "food". The main cereals consumed were rice and wheat. The former accounted for about half of the expenditure on cereals while expenditure on wheat came to about one-third of the total. That on jowar was about 18 per cent. Of the total expenditure on food nearly 11 per cent was on "readymade eatables and drinks" like tea, coffee, aerated waters, sweets, parched rice, grams and groundnuts and other eatables available in hotels; also about 11 per cent on "milk and milk products", slightly more than 9 per cent was on 'oilseeds and oils' such as groundnut, kopra, groundnut oil, vanaspati (hydrogenated oil), etc., almost an equal percentage on non-vegetarian items of diet like fish, mutton, eggs, etc., more than 8 per cent on vegetables, more than 6 per cent on sugar and *gul* and about 6 per cent on pulses. Under "milk and milk products" milk was the most important item accounting for about 2/3rds of the total expenditure on that group. Under 'oil seeds and oils' groundnut oil accounted for more than 50 per cent of the total expenditure on that group, copra and coconut accounting for 17.5 per cent and 15 per cent respectively. Among the non-vegetarian items mutton was the most commonly consumed article and nearly 87 per cent of the total expenditure in this group was on it. Under the pulses, tur dal and gram dal were the most important, accounting for 47.5 and 25 per cent of the total expenditure on the group.

The second largest group of the items of expenditure was the one classed as "Miscellaneous" in our schedules. This was a heterogeneous group comprising expenditure on addictions like tobacco, snuff, liquor, etc., on toilet articles like hair oil, bangles, face powder, etc., entertainments, travelling, education and correspondence, etc., subscriptions to trade unions, etc. debt repayment and interest charges, etc. The details

TABLE 44—EXPENDITURE ON DIFFERENT ITEMS OF WORKERS' FAMILIES CLASSIFIED BY INCOME.

	Income Group Rs.	No. of families	Cereals	Pulses	Oilseeds	Sugar, Gul	Milk & milk Products	Fish & Meat
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	176- 300	32	51.40	9.96	17.74	11.12	19.73	15.25
	Percentage		16.90	3.28	5.83	3.66	6.49	5.01
2	301- 400	46	64.13	12.38	18.56	12.51	19.69	17.84
	Percentage		18.32	3.54	5.30	3.57	5.63	5.10
3	401- 500	59	63.71	13.23	21.55	13.80	23.08	18.04
	Percentage		16.20	3.36	5.48	3.51	5.87	4.59
4	501- 600	42	72.91	13.18	21.01	15.58	22.33	23.24
	Percentage		18.73	3.38	5.39	4.00	5.74	5.97
5	601- 700	36	75.74	14.73	20.00	15.36	25.23	21.99
	Percentage		18.33	3.57	4.84	3.72	6.11	5.32
6	701- 800	31	75.80	15.46	23.84	16.08	30.22	28.06
	Percentage		16.17	3.30	5.09	3.43	6.45	5.99
7	801- 900	34	93.10	17.24	29.41	20.75	37.14	27.02
	Percentage		16.32	3.02	5.16	3.64	6.51	4.74
8	901-1000	23	94.50	17.68	25.20	17.60	24.89	29.61
	Percentage		17.91	3.35	4.78	3.34	4.72	5.61
9	1001-1250	22	87.97	18.27	32.28	21.08	39.50	38.17
	Percentage		14.65	3.04	5.38	3.51	6.58	4.69
10	1251-1500	17	104.05	18.80	30.87	21.06	34.35	28.96
	Percentage		17.29	3.12	5.13	3.50	5.71	4.81
11	1501-2000	12	114.82	25.88	39.17	22.53	54.10	40.17
	Percentage		14.08	3.17	4.80	2.76	6.63	4.93
12	2001-2406	5	143.22	24.91	34.58	29.53	38.53	47.87
	Percentage		21.02	3.66	5.08	4.33	5.66	7.03
13	Not Given	3	109.68	17.97	31.01	17.39	17.61	26.32
	Percentage		24.26	3.97	4.65	3.85	3.90	5.82
14	Total	362	77.23	15.02	23.62	16.17	27.25	23.54
	Percentage		17.01	3.31	5.20	3.56	6.00	5.19

TABLE 44—Contd.

Spices	Vegetables	Prepared Food	Total Food	Fuel, light, etc.	Clothing	Rent	House hold Requisites
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12.39	15.37	19.33	172.29	39.27	22.85	9.35	3.32
4.07	5.05	6.36	56.65	12.91	7.51	3.07	1.09
14.63	16.71	20.43	196.89	43.28	27.31	9.86	1.53
4.18	4.77	5.84	56.25	12.37	7.80	2.82	0.44
16.57	19.56	24.75	214.29	45.31	43.49	10.55	3.20
4.21	4.97	6.29	54.48	11.52	11.06	2.68	0.81
17.37	19.71	22.91	228.26	49.01	37.87	10.10	3.28
4.50	5.07	5.88	58.60	12.58	9.72	2.59	0.84
16.34	20.20	24.10	233.68	45.91	38.96	8.39	1.44
3.95	4.89	5.83	56.56	11.11	9.43	2.03	0.35
18.54	22.08	33.75	263.83	59.10	56.78	7.96	4.83
3.96	4.71	7.20	56.30	12.61	12.12	1.70	1.03
22.40	24.95	30.83	302.85	61.83	65.42	11.21	6.73
3.93	4.37	5.40	53.09	10.84	11.47	1.96	1.18
19.70	23.56	37.15	289.90	53.11	42.87	10.88	3.77
3.73	4.47	7.05	54.96	10.07	8.13	2.06	0.52
25.46	29.16	35.37	317.27	60.87	57.24	16.14	6.74
4.24	4.86	5.89	52.84	10.14	9.53	2.69	1.12
18.94	26.84	35.50	319.37	72.94	58.00	10.15	2.85
3.15	4.46	5.90	53.07	12.12	9.64	1.69	0.47
32.48	42.25	58.37	429.77	68.73	111.93	5.96	9.02
3.98	5.18	7.16	52.69	8.43	13.72	0.73	1.11
29.37	22.20	35.85	406.07	56.91	49.45	14.30	2.06
4.31	3.26	5.26	59.61	8.35	7.26	2.10	0.30
14.73	15.61	18.10	258.40	55.71	36.26	9.67	2.25
3.26	3.45	4.00	57.16	12.32	8.02	2.14	0.50
18.28	21.57	27.93	250.62	51.50	45.47	10.15	3.64
4.03	4.75	6.15	55.20	11.35	10.02	2.24	0.80

TABLE 44—Contd.

## MISCELLANEOUS

	Additions	Toilet, etc.	Entertain- ments	Travel, etc.	Education Postage News Papers	Doctor, Medicine, etc
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	12.29	21.83	3.96	8.06	1.51	4.03
	4.04	7.18	1.30	12.65	0.50	1.33
2	14.31	21.40	3.09	5.40	0.75	5.77
	4.79	6.11	0.37	1.54	0.21	1.65
3	17.71	20.42	2.92	3.44	1.64	4.92
	4.50	5.19	0.78	0.87	0.42	1.25
4	13.17	18.53	3.38	3.38	1.86	4.62
	3.37	4.76	0.98	0.87	0.48	1.19
5	19.64	21.29	3.69	3.49	4.17	11.95
	4.75	5.16	0.83	0.84	1.01	2.89
6	21.71	24.51	4.80	6.63	6.87	7.08
	4.63	5.23	1.04	1.41	0.19	1.51
7	28.10	30.20	4.14	7.20	4.44	10.28
	4.93	5.29	0.73	1.26	0.78	1.80
8	35.02	30.89	5.77	9.28	3.60	5.46
	6.63	5.86	1.09	1.76	0.68	1.04
9	27.69	41.55	6.37	16.13	2.76	15.70
	4.61	6.92	1.04	2.69	0.46	2.61
10	24.27	33.67	5.40	6.88	3.86	18.65
	4.03	5.60	0.90	1.14	0.64	3.10
11	31.07	40.58	10.38	30.01	3.38	23.40
	3.81	4.98	1.27	3.68	0.41	2.87
12	32.78	26.67	2.51	17.60	6.16	13.00
	4.81	3.91	0.37	2.58	0.90	1.91
13	33.38	18.78	1.40	0.67	0.35	1.52
	7.37	4.15	0.31	0.15	0.08	0.34
14	20.58	25.12	4.23	7.08	2.40	8.33
	4.53	5.53	0.93	1.56	0.53	1.84

TABLE 44—*Contd.*

I T E M S					Total Rs.
Subscrip- tions, Presents, etc.	Livestock expendi- ture	Money sent home, etc.	Debt. Int- erest, etc.	Total of Miscellane- ous items.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4.44	—	0.39	0.52	57.03	304.11
1.46	—	0.13	0.17	18.76	100.00
1.30	5.21	1.26	12.78	71.25	350.01
0.37	1.49	0.36	3.65	20.35	100.00
2.26	13.04	0.11	10.01	76.52	393.35
0.57	3.32	0.03	2.54	19.45	100.00
1.02	—	5.11	9.59	61.08	389.50
0.26	—	1.31	2.46	15.68	100.00
3.01	0.78	0.59	16.18	84.78	413.16
0.73	0.19	0.14	3.92	20.52	100.00
3.45	0.90	—	6.12	76.15	468.65
0.74	0.19	—	1.31	16.25	100.00
7.15	12.64	1.03	20.19	125.37	570.47
1.25	2.22	0.18	3.54	21.98	100.00
5.22	8.64	—	24.10	127.98	527.52
0.99	1.64	—	4.57	24.26	100.00
16.44	6.57	1.61	7.50	142.22	600.48
2.74	1.09	0.27	1.25	23.68	100.00
2.20	14.32	13.65	16.15	139.05	601.77
0.37	2.38	2.27	2.68	23.11	100.00
3.52	43.84	—	4.00	190.18	815.59
0.43	5.38	—	0.49	23.32	100.00
1.56	45.70	—	6.55	152.53	681.32
0.23	6.72	—	0.96	23.39	100.00
0.71	—	—	33.00	89.81	452.10
0.16	—	—	7.30	19.86	100.00
3.89	7.83	1.70	11.69	92.85	453.92
0.86	1.72	0.37	2.58	20.45	100.00

TABLE 45—RENTS PAID BY WORKERS' FAMILIES CLASSIFIED BY INCOME.

Income Group	Rs.	Owners	Free	Rs. -1	Rs. -2	Rs. -3	Rs. -4	Rs. 5-7.5	Rs. 7.5-10	Rs. 10-12.5	Not Given	Total
176-300	8	2	1	7	8	3	3	3	1	1	1	32
301-400	19	3	1	7	9	5	3	5	1	1	1	46
401-500	19	3	1	8	15	3	5	8	1	1	1	59
501-600	19	2	1	6	3	6	3	7	1	1	1	42
601-700	12	6	1	5	6	2	2	5	1	1	1	36
701-800	19	1	1	5	7	6	2	1	1	1	1	31
801-900	19	2	1	2	3	3	2	5	1	1	1	34
901-1000	10	5	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	23
1001-1250	10	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	22
1251-1500	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	17
1501-2000	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
2001-2406	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Not Given	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
Total	157	28	3	38	54	26	45	5	5	1	362	

of expenditure on these various items are presented in the table. In this group the expenditure on additions and toilet was by far the most important, each on an average accounting for about 4 to 5 per cent of the total expenditure. In the two highest income groups expenditure on the up-keep of domestic cattle accounted for more than 5 per cent of the total expenditure. On the whole the expenditure on entertainments and education and correspondence was insignificant. Expenditure on medical treatment was generally about 1.5 per cent of the total expenditure but was particularly high, 2.5 to 3.10 per cent of the total expenditure in the income groups between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 2000. Expenditure under debt charges and debt redemption was markedly uneven between the various income groups.

“Fuel and Lighting” and “Clothing and Footwear” are the next important groups, both almost of equal importance in the expenditure schedule, each accounting for 10 to 12 per cent of the total expenditure. The proportion of the total expenditure, accounted for by “fuel and lighting” varied between 11 and 12 per cent in the first ten income groups and was slightly more than 8 per cent in the two highest income groups. Of the total expenditure on this group 75 per cent was on wood, 12.5 per cent on cattle dung cakes, 5.5 per cent on kerosene and 3.5 per cent on charcoal and matches. There were marked variations in the proportion of total expenditure claimed by “Clothing” between the income groups. It was markedly low in the income groups between Rs. 901 and Rs. 1500 as also in the income group Rs. 2001-2406.

Of the total expenditure on ‘Clothing and Footwear’ nearly 44 per cent was on womens’ clothing, about 25 per cent on mens’, about 6 per cent each on those of boys and girls, 6 per cent on tailoring charges, more than 5 per cent on items such as coverlets, etc. and 5.5 per cent on footwear. In womens’ clothing nearly four fifths of the total was spent on *lugadis* or *saris*. In mens’



clothing nearly a third of the total expenditure was on shirting and a fourth on dhoties. In footwear nearly half of the expenditure was on "chappals".

Expenditure on rent indicates in the case of families living in their own houses expenditure on repairs to the houses, taxes paid, etc. Information regarding rent is presented in greater detail below. Expenditure under this group, on an average, accounted for 2.24 per cent of the total expenditure.

Less than 1 per cent of the total family expenditure was on account of "household requisites" like furniture, etc. The proportion of expenditure on this item out of the total varied unevenly between the various income groups.

15. *Rent*.—Table 45 sets out information regarding the rents paid by families classified by income.

Nearly 44 per cent of 157 families in the sample lived in their own houses. The proportion of families living in their own houses generally increased from lower to higher income groups. Besides these 28 families lived in free quarters, not necessarily provided by the employers of earners in them, and did not pay rent. Thus for all practical purposes nearly half the families in the sample did not pay any rent. Of the remaining, 20 per cent paid a monthly rent between Re. 1 to Rs. 2 each, 30 per cent between Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 each, 24 per cent between Rs. 5 and Rs. 7-8-0 each.

16. *Living Area*.—Table 46 sets out information regarding the area per rupee of rent paid and the area per person in families classified by income.

In nearly 70 per cent of the families paying rent the rate of rent appeared to be 25 to 75 sq. feet per rupee. A *khan* is usually 50 sq. feet and rent per *khan* would work out at between As. 0-8-0 and Rs. 1-8-0.

TABLE 46—AREA PER RUPEE RENT AND AREA PER PERSON

Income Group Rs.	Area per rupee rent (square feet)								Total
	Owner	Free	— 25	— 50	— 75	— 100	— 150	Over — 150&	
176- 300	8	2	—	8	7	4	2	1	33
301- 400	19	3	4	12	6	1	1	—	46
401- 500	18	3	2	15	14	4	2	1	59
501- 600	19	2	1	10	3	1	3	3	42
601- 700	11	6	1	6	6	4	2	—	36
701- 800	19	1	2	3	4	1	—	1	31
801- 900	19	2	—	6	3	2	1	1	34
901-1000	10	5	—	1	3	2	1	1	23
1001-1250	10	2	—	4	2	1	3	—	22
1251-1500	9	1	—	5	1	1	—	—	17
1501-2000	9	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	12
2001-2406	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Not Given	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>362</b>

## IN WORKERS' FAMILIES CLASSIFIED BY INCOME.

Area per person (Square feet)														Above 250			
Sq. ft.	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	150	200	250	Single	Family	Total	Not Given
—	1	4	2	4	3	3	4	1	3	5	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
—	6	11	3	7	5	1	7	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	5	10	7	10	6	4	5	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3	6	5	7	5	3	1	4	1	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
—	6	7	5	3	9	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	1	8	1	6	1	2	1	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	1	1	—
—	8	5	5	6	1	2	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	2	5	2	1	1	3	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
—	3	4	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	4	3	1	1	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	1	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2	39	63	43	48	36	21	28	20	18	26	9	4	1	3	4	1	

TABLE 47—NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND EDUCANDS IN WORKERS' FAMILIES CLASSIFIED BY INCOME.

Income Group Rs.	Number of children per family							Total	Families having child educands					
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6		7 or more	Not given	0	1	2	3 or above
176-300	14	13	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	32	29	2	—	1
301-400	12	7	11	10	5	1	—	—	—	46	32	13	—	1
401-500	13	15	11	13	5	2	—	—	—	59	44	11	3	1
501-600	5	11	11	10	4	1	1	—	—	42	25	11	6	—
601-700	5	7	7	10	4	1	1	1	—	36	24	10	1	1
701-800	8	7	5	4	3	2	1	1	—	31	19	8	4	—
801-900	3	7	7	6	4	5	1	—	—	34	16	13	4	1
901-1000	5	5	3	3	6	1	—	—	—	23	12	6	5	—
1001-1250	7	2	5	4	2	2	—	—	—	22	16	5	—	1
1251-1500	1	6	4	5	1	1	—	—	—	17	10	6	1	—
1501-2000	1	2	4	3	1	—	—	2	—	12	9	—	3	—
1001-2405	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	5	4	—	1	—
Not Given	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	2	1	—	—
Total	74	82	171	71	35	16	5	7	1	362	242	86	28	6

The area *per capita* in nearly 54 per cent of the total families was less than 50 sq. feet. The remaining families were not unevenly distributed in the various ranges of living area *per capita*. There was no direct correlation between family income and *per capita* living area.

17. *Children and Educands*.—Table 47 gives the number of children and educands in families classified by income.

In nearly 65 per cent of the families there were no educands. The proportion of such families did not vary directly with the total family income.

In less than 20 per cent of the families there were no children. In about 23 per cent families there was only one child per family, in 20 per cent 2 children per family and in another 20 per cent families, 3 children per family. The number of children per family did not vary directly with family income.

18. *Indebtedness*.—Table 48 sets out information regarding the indebtedness of families classified by income.

Of the total families in the sample 170 were in debt. Neither the average indebtedness per family nor the average indebtedness per debted family varied directly or indirectly with the total income of the family.



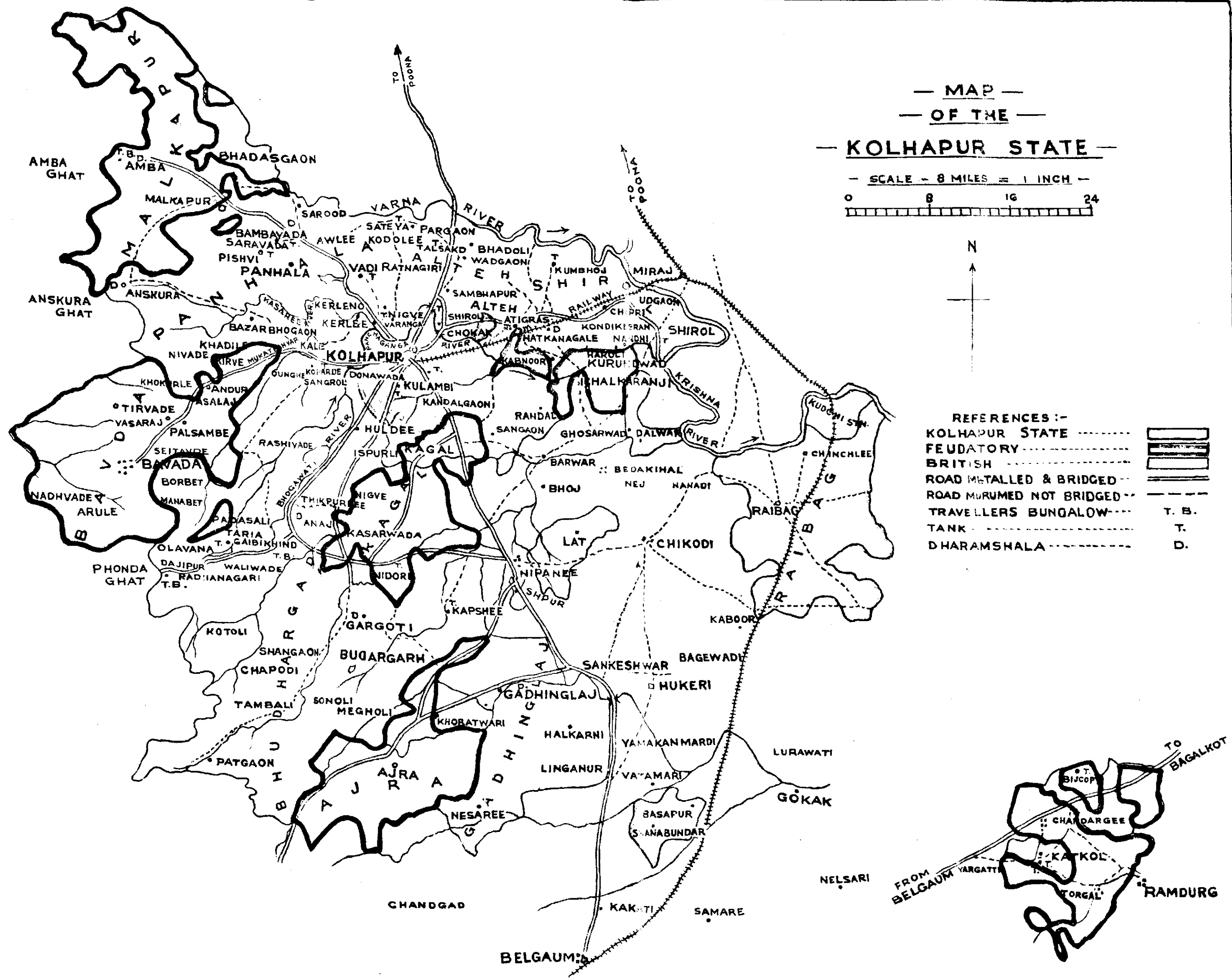
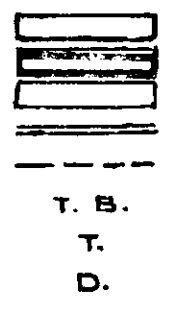


— MAP —  
— OF THE —  
**— KOLHAPUR STATE —**

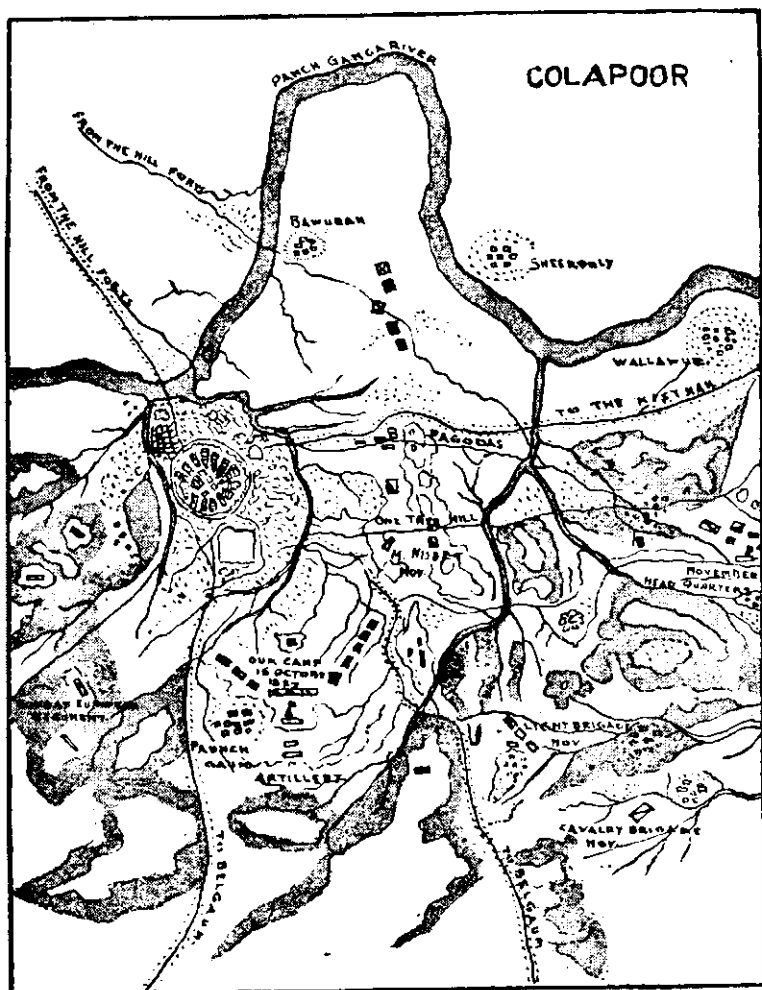
— SCALE — 8 MILES = 1 INCH —  
0 8 16 24



- REFERENCES :-**
- KOLHAPUR STATE -----
  - FEUDATORY -----
  - BRITISH -----
  - ROAD METALLED & BRIDGED -----
  - ROAD MURUMED NOT BRIDGED -----
  - TRAVELLERS BUNGALOW -----
  - TANK -----
  - DHARAMSHALA -----

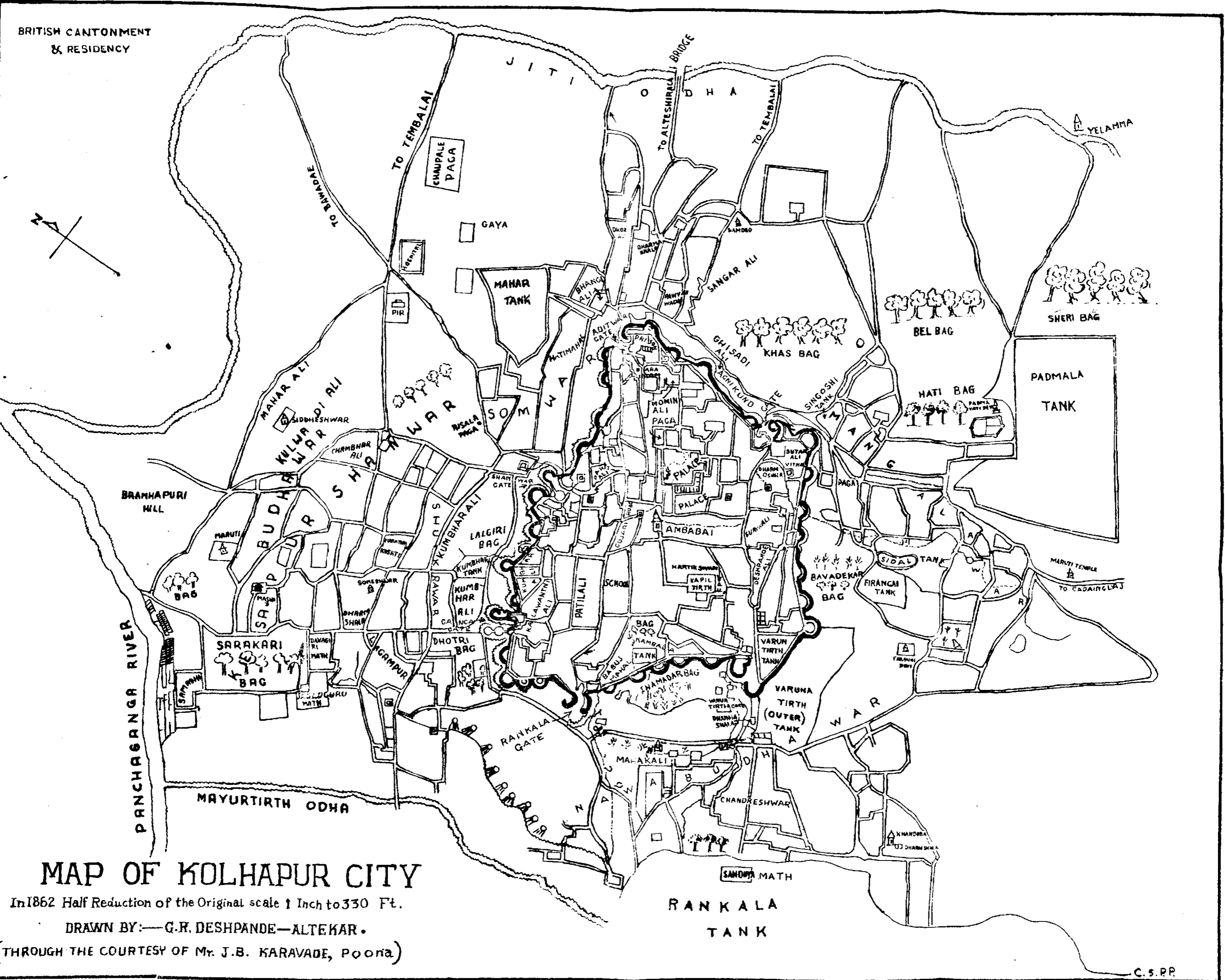






Kolhapur Town in 1828  
Map drawn by Col. Welsh.

BRITISH CANTONMENT  
& RESIDENCY



# MAP OF KOLHAPUR CITY

In 1862 Half Reduction of the Original scale 1 Inch to 330 Ft.

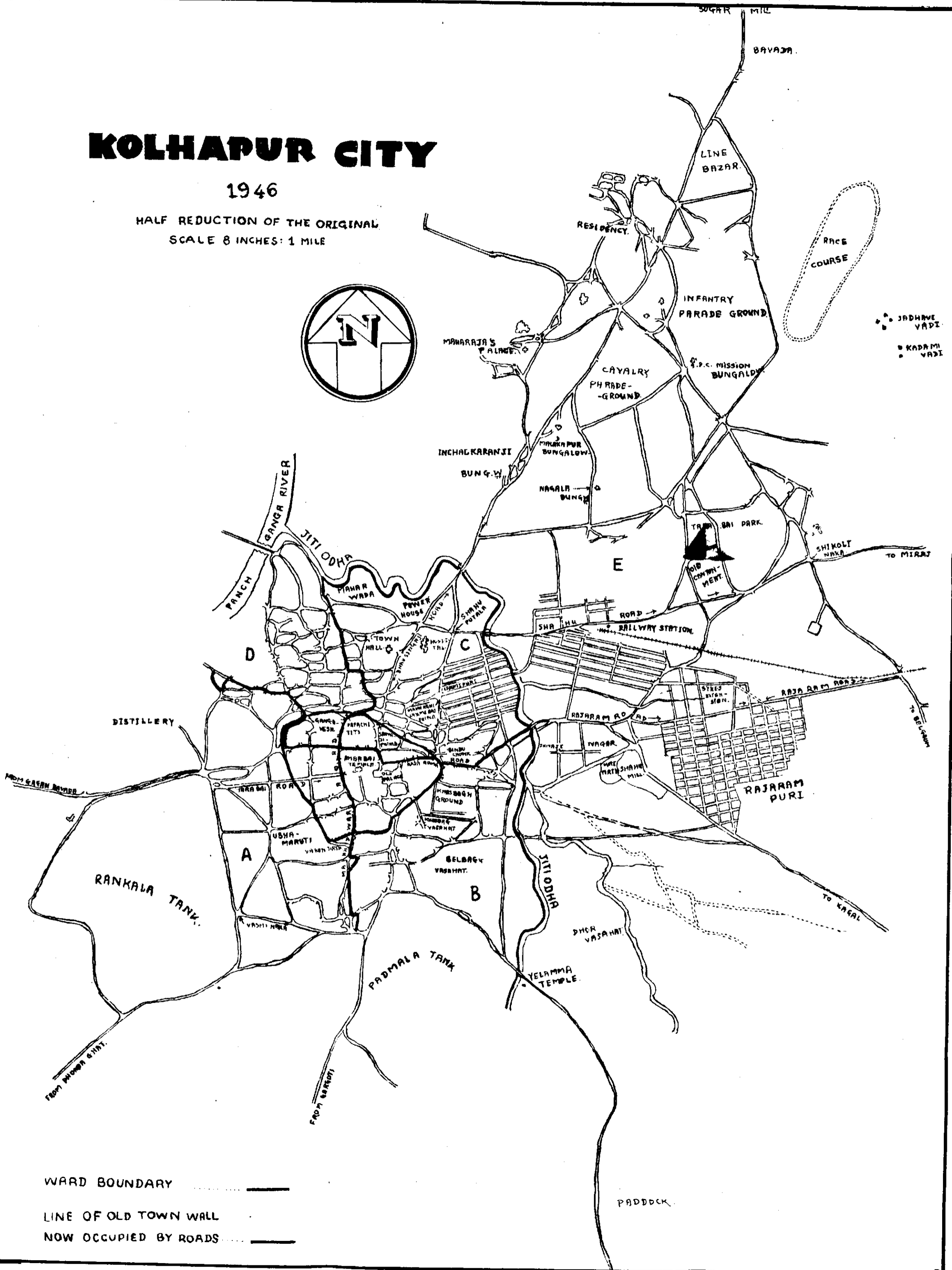
DRAWN BY:—G.R. DESHPANDE—ALTEKAR.

(THROUGH THE COURTESY OF Mr. J.B. KARVADE, POONA)

# KOLHAPUR CITY

1946

HALF REDUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL  
SCALE 8 INCHES: 1 MILE



WARD BOUNDARY

LINE OF OLD TOWN WALL

NOW OCCUPIED BY ROADS

## **Publications of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona 4**

- No. 1:—The Salaries of Public Officials in India. By D. R. Gadgil, 1931. (Out of print).
- No. 2:—Imperial Preference for India. (The Ottawa Agreement Examined). By D. R. Gadgil, 1932. (Out of print).
- No. 3:—A Survey of the Marketing of Fruit in Poona. By D. R. Gadgil and V. R. Gadgil, 1933. (Out of print).
- No. 4:—A Survey of Motor Bus Transportation in Six Districts of the Bombay Presidency. By D. R. Gadgil and L. V. Gogate, 1935. (Out of print).
- No. 5:—Urban Handicrafts of the Bombay Deccan. By N. M. Joshi, M.A., 1936. (Out of print).
- No. 6:—Legislative Protection and Relief of Agriculturist Debtors in India. By K. G. Shivaswami, 1939. (Out of print).
- No. 7:—A Survey of Farm Business in Wai Taluka. By D. R. Gadgil and V. R. Gadgil, 1940. (Out of print).
- No. 8:—The Population Problem in India.—A Regional Approach. By N. V. Sovani, 1942. (Out of print).
- No. 9:—Regulations of Wages and Other Problems of Industrial Labour in India. By D. R. Gadgil, (Reprint, 1945). Price Rs. 5 or 10s.
- No. 10:—War and India Economic Policy. By D. R. Gadgil and N. V. Sovani, 1944. (Out of print).
- No. 11:—The Aborigines—"So-called"—and Their Future. By G. S. Ghurye. Professor and Head of the Department of Sociology, University of Bombay, 1943. (Out of print).
- No. 12:—Poona—A Socio-Economic Survey, Part 1: Economic. By D. R. Gadgil, Assisted by the Staff of the Institute. Royal 8vo. Pp. 300, 1945. Price Rs. 15. or 30s.
- No. 13:—Federating India. By D. R. Gadgil, Demy 8vo. Pp. 117, 1945. Price Rs. 6. or 12s.
- No. 14:—The Socio-Economic Survey of Weaving Communities in Sholapur. By R. G. Kakade, Demy 8vo. Pp. 221, 1947. Price Rs. 10 or 20s.
- No. 15:—The Federal Problem in India. By D. R. Gadgil, Demy 8vo. Pp. 203, 1947. Price Rs. 8 or 16s.

- No. 16:—Bombay Finance—1921-1946. By T. M. Joshi, Demy 8vo. Pp. 220, 1947. Price Rs. 7-8-0 or 15s.
- No. 17:—Economic Effects of Irrigation (Report of a survey of the Direct and Indirect Benefits of the Godavari and Pravara Canals). By D. R. Gadgil, Demy 8vo. Pp. 184. Price Rs. 8 or 16s.
- No. 18:—The Social Survey of Kolhapur City: Part I: Population and Fertility. By N. V. Sovani, Assisted by the Staff of the Institute. Demy Pp. 86, 1948. Price Rs. 4 or 8s.
- No. 19:—Some Observations on the Draft Constitution. By D. R. Gadgil. Demy Pp. 112, 1948. Price Rs. 3 or 4s. 6d.
- No. 20:—Reports of the Commodity Prices Board. Edited by N. V. Sovani, 1948. Royal 8vo. XX+236. Price Rs. 10 or 15s.
- No. 21:—Post-War Inflation in India—A Survey. By N. V. Sovani, 1949. Royal, 8vo. Pp. 100. Price Rs. 5 or 7s. 6d.
- No. 22:—Planning of Post-War Economic Development in India. By N. V. Sovani, 1951. Demy Pp. 106. Price Rs. 3-8-0 or 5s.

## **R. R. Kale Memorial Lectures**

- 1938—The Social Process. By Dr. G. S. Ghurye, Professor of Sociology, Bombay University. Price As. 8.
- 1939—Federation Versus Freedom. By Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., M.L.A., J.P., Bar-at-Law. Price Re. 1.
- 1941—The Problem of Aborigines in India. By A. V. Thakkar, L.C.E., Price Re. 1.
- 1942—A Plea for Planning in Co-operation. By Vaikunth L. Metha, B.A., Price As. 12. (Out of print).
- 1943—The Formation of Federations. By S. G. Vaze. Price Rs. 1-8-0.
- 1948—Central Banking in India: A Retrospect. By Sir Chintaman D. Deshmukh, Price Rs. 1-8-0.
- 1949—Public Administration in Democracy. By D. G. Karve, Price Rs. 2 or 3s.
- 1950—Policy of Protection in India. By H. L. Dey. Price Re. 1 or 1s. 6d.
- 1951—Competitive and Co-operative Trends in Federation. By Prof. M. Venkatrangaiya. Price Rs. 1-8-0 or 3s.
-