

A SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY  
OF  
BARODA CITY



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H. C. MALKANI



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H. C. MALKANI

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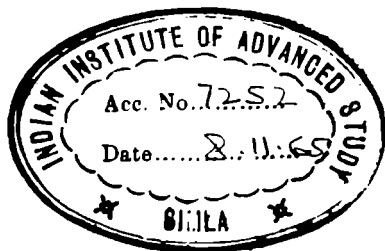
By  
**H. C. MALKANI**  
*Reader in Economics*  
M. S. University of Baroda  
BARODA



1957

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February, 1958.



BARODA

29th January, 1958

FOREWORD

I have great pleasure in writing a foreword to the report of the Socio-Economic Survey of Baroda City conducted by the Economics Department of this University. Collection of basic data about the people is essential to regional as well as National Planning. Shri Malkani undertook economic survey of Baroda City under the auspices of the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission. The results and findings of the Survey are given in the accompanying report. The Report has now been approved of by the Research Programmes Committee for publication. I trust it will serve the purpose for which it was undertaken.

*Hanumanthrao.*

## PREFACE

The work on the Survey on which this report is based began on 17th May 1954 and the main investigation was conducted from July 1954 to March 1955. The Survey was based on a random sample of 10% of the households. It was designed to find out the extent of migration in the city since 1947 and the amount of unemployment prevalent in the various sections of the population. Our Survey has revealed that out of the total population, 85% are residents, 11% migrants and 4% displaced persons, who have come to the City after the Partition in 1947. The percentage of unemployed people is 7.8. Comparatively speaking, unemployment is greater among the displaced persons and residents. This Survey presents a picture of the economic and social conditions of the residents, migrants and displaced persons separately.

I am grateful to Shrimati Hansaben Mehta, Vice-Chancellor and Dr. C. S. Patel, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda for the kind interest they have taken in the work of the Survey. They and the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Shri V. Y. Kantak have given me all possible facilities for carrying out the project. My grateful thanks are also due to Dr. Venibhai Modi, President of the Baroda Municipality and the public of Baroda for kindly extending their co-operation to me in the work of the Survey. Thanks are due to Prof. A. K. Das Gupta who acted as the Reader of this report for the Research Programmes Committee and made some useful suggestions. I take this opportunity of thanking Manager of the University Press, who has spared no pains in bringing out this report.

This study was sponsored by the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission and financed by a grant of Rs. 25,000 from it. Neither the Research Programmes Committee nor the Planning Commission has any responsibility for the conclusions reached or opinions expressed in the report. That responsibility is solely mine. There has been considerable delay in publishing this Report on account of unavoidable circumstances.

Maharaja Sayajirao University  
of Baroda, *Baroda 2*.  
20th December 1957.

H. C. MALKANI

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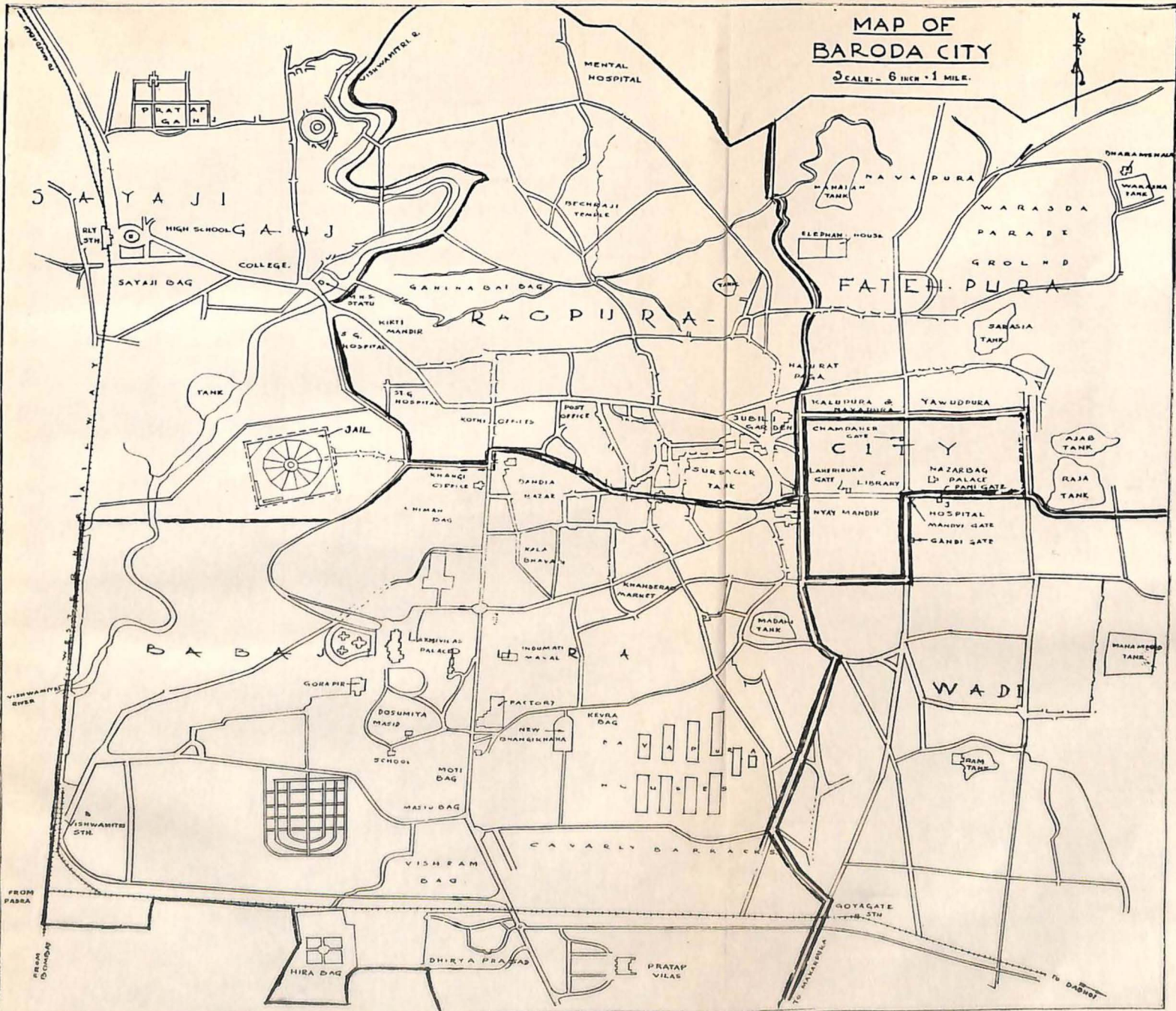
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# MAP OF BARODA CITY

SCALE: - 6 INCH = 1 MILE.



SAYAJI

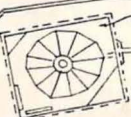
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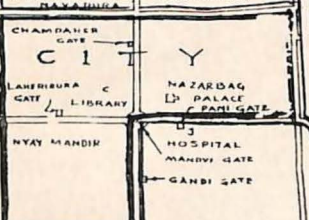
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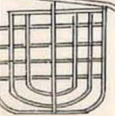


CITY PALACE

BABAJI

INDUMATI MALA

WADI



SCHOOL

CAVARELY BARRACKS

HIRA DAG

DHIRYA PRASAD

PRATAP VILAS

GOTAGATE

RAM TANK

AJAB TANK

RAJA TANK

SARASIA TANK

ELEPHANT HOUSE

HAJIRAT PAGA

YAWUDPURA

CHAMBADEE GATE

LAHERIPURA C GATE

LIBRARY

NAZARDAG

PALACE

PANIGATE

HOSPITAL

MANDVI GATE

GANDI GATE

MADALI TANK

MAHA PRASAD TANK

MENTAL HOSPITAL

BECHRAJI TEMPLE

KIRTI MANDIR

S.G. HOSPITAL

J.S. HOSPITAL

KHANGI OFFICE

DANDIA HAZAR

KELA DHAVAN

SURSAGAR TANK

KEVRA DAG

NEW GHANSHIKHAHA

FACTORY

DOSUMITA MASIP

GORAPUR

LAKHVIJAL DALACEE

VISHWAMITRA RIVER

VISHWAMITRA STN

FROM PABNA

FROM DONGRAY



TO DABHOI

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The city of Baroda is situated in 22°, 17', 59" in North Latitude and in 73°, 15', 8" in East Longitude. A small river, Vishwamitri passes in south western direction through the western part of the city. An important junction on the Western Railway, Baroda is 244½ miles north of Bombay and 61½ miles south-east of Ahmedabad. It is 130' above the sea-level.<sup>1</sup>

Till lately, the city was the capital of the State of Baroda under the Gaekwads. In 1949, the State was merged in Bombay and since then the city is the head-quarters of Baroda District.

The ancient city of Baroda covered only a part of the present city. Probably till the 17th century, the city covered only that portion which now lies within the four gates. Outside the city walls, the country was scattered over with fields, fences, wells and mosques.

During the 17th century, British and Dutch traders established their factories and trading centres in the present cantonment area. This led to the development of this area, which later on became a part of the city.

Though the city was in the possession of the Gaekwads for over two centuries, it was only during the reign of Maharaja Sayajirao III, that the development of the city was seriously taken in hand. As Baroda was the capital of the State and the residence of the royal family, the Maharaja took particular care to see that the city developed on modern lines. With this end in view, he introduced a series of reforms.

In 1877, the public works department was re-organized and a new branch, the city division, was added to it. This new office was allotted separate finances to carry out various programmes of development of the city.

The Municipality was created in 1892 to carry out the maintenance of the city with the financial aid from the Government.

In 1904, the Improvement Committee was appointed to prepare a comprehensive scheme for the development of the city. To carry out the recommendations made by the Improvement Committee, the City Improvement Trust was formed in 1910. It was the work of this body that changed Baroda into its present position.

---

<sup>1</sup> *Gazetteer of the Baroda State, 1923* Vol. II compiled by Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H Desai and A. B. Clarke, Ch. XVII, P. 450.

New localities of Anandpura, Shiyapura, Fatehpura, Babajipura and Raopura were developed and the city was extended. In place of narrow and muddy roads, wide trafficable roads were built. Blind lanes and alleys were opened up. Buildings of great architectural beauty were built to house Government Offices, Schools and Colleges. Arrangements were made for drainage, sanitation, water supply and street-lighting. Parks, gardens and other places of recreation were built in various localities of the city.

Thus the interest taken by the Maharaja Sayajirao in the development of the city developed Baroda into a beautiful city on modern lines. Maharaja Sayajirao is, therefore, rightly regarded as the maker of modern Baroda.

### **Development**

In the field of industry and commerce too, the reign of Maharaja Sayajirao III was a period of striking progress.

In 1890, the 'Kalabhavan' was started with a view to training students in the various branches of industry and technology. Classes were conducted in drawing, carpentry, dyeing and mechanical engineering. Seven years later a study course in weaving was also started. Today, the Kalabhavan is under the University of Baroda as a part of the Faculty of Technology, including Engineering.

With a view to encouraging the employment of private capital in the field of organized industry, the Maharaja's Government started a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill in 1885.

In 1905, the Department of Commerce and Industry was established and three years later (1908), the Bank of Baroda was founded. The Commerce and Industry Department was to conduct an enquiry into applications for loans to start new industries and to report to the Government. The Bank was to finance the new projects under orders from the Government. As further incentive to develop industry, the State advanced loans on low rates of interest to those who needed capital to start new industrial establishments.

In 1914, the Maharaja appointed an Industrial Advisory Committee. This committee, which included, among others, a representative each of the Mill-owners' Association and the Baroda Chamber of Commerce, was to advise the Government on matters of economic development of the State.

As a result of the generous industrial policy of the Government, business-minded public began to take increasing interest in industry. Consequently, many industrial establishments were started in Baroda, prominent among these being Textile, Chemical, Glass, Soap, Engineering and Rubber Works.

Another important step taken in later years to stimulate the industrial development of the city was to launch "The Industrial Area Development

Scheme" in 1945. It was organized by the Trade and Industry Sub-Committee of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee. The purpose of this scheme was to aid the development of an industrial zone outside the Municipal limits of the city. The State gave substantial financial aid for the working of this scheme. Between 1945 and 1949, a few industrialists took advantage of this scheme and two industrial establishments were built in the proposed Industrial Zone. Recently, the Planning Commission has suggested the establishment of industrial estates and one such estate is to be established in Baroda. The objective of the establishment of industrial estates is to provide sites for the development of small-scale industries and for the economic utilisation of materials and equipment.

### Area and Population

The city of Baroda according to census covers an area of 10.9 sq. miles. This is the result of expansion of the city since the 17th century. Upto that time, the city covered only an area of about 1 sq. mile which today lies within the four gates.

As the population of the old city increased, the suburbs immediately surrounding it were developed. By 1881 the city with cantonment covered an area of 6 sq. miles.<sup>1</sup> In 1911, the city covered an area of 8.5 sq. miles. Since then the area has gradually expanded and today it is 10.9 sq. miles.

Year :	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
Sq. Miles :	8.5	11.82 (8.33)	8.25	8.47	10.9

The above figures<sup>2</sup> give us an idea of the rate of growth in the city area during the last four decades. The area of the city in 1921, it would seem, is entered incorrectly as it puts the figure unduly higher than the previous year. The 1921 census report also states, that while the Municipality gave the area of the city as 11.82 (which also included 2.4 sq. miles of cultivable area), the City Improvement Trust gave the figure as 8.33 sq. miles. Looking to the rate of expansion in the following decades, it would seem that 8.33 sq. miles is nearer to the correct figure, and it may be accepted as the area of the city in 1921.

The city is now divided into six wards to facilitate Municipal administration. The names of these wards are given below :—

- 1 City Ward
- 2 Raopura Ward
- 3 Babajipura Ward
- 4 Wadi Ward
- 5 Fatehpura Ward
- 6 Sayajiganj Ward

<sup>1</sup> Baroda Administration Report 1880-1881, p. 47.

<sup>2</sup> Administration Report, Baroda Borough Municipality.



## Population

The first census of the State of Baroda was taken in 1872. Nine years later, a second census was taken synchronously with the rest of India. Since then censuses have been taken every 10 years. A statement of the population of the city, according to the various censuses is given below :—

1872	1,16,274
1881	1,06,512
1891	1,16,420
1901	1,03,790
1911	99,345
1921	94,712
1931	1,12,860
1941	1,53,301
1951	2,11,407

The above statement shows that from 1872-1921 there had been a marked decline in the population of the city except for one decade, 1881-1891, during which the population recorded a slight increase. Between 1901 and 1911, a large number of stragglers who swelled the population figures in the 1901 census, left the city<sup>1</sup>. Reduction in military personnel, and decrease in the jail population are other factors that have contributed to the decrease in the population of the city during this period. The demolition of dilapidated buildings for the purpose of street improvement deprived a good number of people of their houses in the city, during the period 1911-1921.<sup>2</sup> These people left the city to seek residence in the suburbs, thus effecting a decline in the population figures for 1921.

However, since 1921 we see that the trend is one of steady increase. It is striking to note that during a period of 30 years (1921-1951) the population of the city has more than doubled itself. This increase in the population of the city is in keeping with the trend in all-India population figures for cities. Between 1941 and 1951, population of Baroda increased by 38%. There were a number of cities, population of which increased more rapidly during 1941-51,

Tollyganj ( a census city under Greater Calcutta )	154% increase.
Delhi	110% "
New Delhi	106% "
Alleppey	106% "
Rajkot	99% "
Bangalore	92% "
Poona	73% "

<sup>1</sup> Census of India 1921, Vol. XVII, Baroda State. Part I, Report, p. 83.

<sup>2</sup> Census of India 1921, Vol. XVII, Baroda State. Part I, Report, page 87.

Writing about the Bombay State, 1951, the Census Superintendent says,<sup>1</sup> "the bigger the town or city, the greater the rate of subsequent expansion." The population of India has been increasing rapidly since 1921. The urban population has also been increasing rapidly since then but the increase in the urban population has been particularly rapid during the decades 1931-41 and 1941-51. The rate of urbanization as measured by the percentage increase in the proportion of the urban population to the total population, has also speeded up during these two decades.

---

<sup>1</sup> Census of India, 1951, Vol. IV, Part I, page 35.

## CHAPTER II

### BACKGROUND OF THE SURVEY

This chapter deals with a few demographic characteristics of the population of Baroda. Our observations are based on a 10% random sample.

Before presenting and discussing the facts and figures gathered in this survey, it is necessary that we make here a brief statement of the procedure adopted in conducting this study.

Defining the area proposed to be covered, and selecting a proper sampling frame, are of utmost importance in surveys of this kind. The area to be surveyed should be clearly marked out, and the sampling frame selected should be such as would ensure an exhaustive record of the units to be surveyed.

For purposes of this study, the city Municipal area has been selected. In the censuses of the past decades too, the city Municipal area has been treated as a separate unit which makes the comparison of the two results easier.

As regards the sampling frame, choice had to be made between the National Register of citizens and the electoral roll of the Municipality, which was prepared at the close of 1953. As the latter referred to a later date—hardly a year prior to this survey<sup>1</sup>—it was thought that the list of households in the electoral roll would be more exhaustive and upto date. As such, it was selected as the sampling frame.

Out of the total number of 43,050 households<sup>2</sup> in the electoral roll a sample of 4,305 households was drawn, the strength of the sample being 10 per cent.

The data was collected by filling in a questionnaire prepared for the purpose, after interviewing the head of the family, or failing him other members of the family.

The choice of the electoral roll as the sampling frame has imposed certain limitations on our study. As it was prepared for the purpose of enlisting persons who were eligible to vote in the Municipal election, the electoral roll contained only such households as had at least one person eligible to vote according to the requirements<sup>4</sup> laid down in the Bombay Municipal Boroughs' Act 1925.

---

<sup>1</sup> This survey was started in May, 1954 and the electoral roll was finalised in December, 1953.

<sup>2</sup> A household may be defined as "A group of people who lived together and took their food from a common kitchen". Census of India 1951—Vol. I, India, Part I—A Report, p. 48.

<sup>3</sup> See Appendix No. 1.

<sup>4</sup> See Appendix No. 2.

As such, it is possible that a few households might have been excluded, though their number might be negligible.

It may also be mentioned here, that out of the sample of 4,305, only 4,202 households could be surveyed. The others could not be surveyed due to various reasons. A number of households, though their numbers were in the list, were found to be deserted. Some houses were found to have been vacated, while a few others could not be traced. In a few cases, want of co-operation from the residents was also responsible for our inability to collect the data.

### Family

Out of the total number of households surveyed, there are 25 institutional residences such as messes, hotels etc. where several persons who may or may not be related to each other live together. The proportion of natural and joint families in the remaining 4,177 households is as follows :

Types of families		
Natural <sup>1</sup> Families	Joint <sup>2</sup> Families	Total
2,628	1,549	4,177
(62.7%)	(37.3%)	(100%)

The above figures suggest that the proportion of joint families to natural families is considerably higher than what is commonly thought of.

But, if we classify the families again according to the traditional definition<sup>3</sup> of Joint Family, we find that the proportions vary considerably. The classification is given below :

Family Households		
Natural Family	Joint Family	Total
3,112	1,065	4,177
(74.5%)	(25.5%)	(100%)

The size of the households in the city varies from 1 to 27 persons. Table 1 classifies the households according to size.

<sup>1</sup> A Natural family consists of a husband, wife and their children.

<sup>2</sup> Husband, wife and children and any relative permanently staying with them is considered a Joint family.

<sup>3</sup> A joint family is one where people of 3 or more generations live together. If we take this definition, then the number of joint families will be smaller.

TABLE I  
Distribution of households according to size

Size ( Consisting of Persons )	No. of Households	No. of Persons
1	381	381
2	528	1056
3	562	1686
4	676	2704
5	597	2985
6	493	2958
7	298	2086
8	251	2008
9	154	1386
10	87	870
11	56	616
12	32	384
13	27	351
14	23	322
15	11	165
16	6	96
17	2	34
18	3	54
19	6	114
20	3	60
21	1	21
22	2	44
23	—	—
24	—	—
25	1	25
26	1	26
27	1	27
Total ( All sizes )	4,202	20,459

The 1951 Census<sup>1</sup> classifies the families into small, medium, large and very large. The strength of families in these four groups are given below :—

Small	( 3 or less persons )	40.8%
Medium	( 4 to 6 persons )	40.9%
Large	( 7 to 9 persons )	13.0%
Very large	( 10 and above persons )	5.3%

<sup>1</sup> District Census Handbook, 1951, Baroda, p. 79.

To make a comparative study, our table may be consolidated as given below :

Size	No. of Families	No. of Persons	Percentage of families to Total
Small (3 or less)	1471	3123	35.0%
Medium (4-6)	1766	8647	42.0%
Large (7-9)	703	5480	16.8%
Very large (10 and above)	262	3209	6.2%
Total	4,202	20,459	100

From the figures stated above, we find that the families of small size have recorded a decrease of over 5% while in all other groups, there is a slight increase. The families of small size have on the whole, decreased by 12.5% as compared to 1951, while all other groups record an increase, however slight it may be.

The rate of variation may not be considerable; nevertheless, it may be accepted as a pointer towards the trend in the change of families of various sizes. The trend seems to be towards medium-sized families because of certain conveniences of living together. A similar trend has been observed in Poona where the proportion of families of larger size had increased in 1954 as compared to 1937.

#### Age, Sex, Education and Civil Condition

Distribution of the City's population according to age and sex is given in the following statement :—

#### Distribution of persons according to age and sex.

Age-Group	Persons :			Percentage to Total :
	Male :	Female :	Total :	
0-4	1466	1337	2803	13.7
5-9	1434	1287	2721	13.3
10-14	1255	971	2226	10.9
15-24	2091	1813	3904	19.1
25-34	1609	1610	3219	15.7
35-44	1383	1166	2549	12.5
45-54	815	718	1533	7.5
55-64	466	436	902	4.4
65-74	192	233	425	2.1
75 and above	68	109	177	0.8
Total :	10779	9,680	20,459	100

Figures in the above statement show that the sex-ratio in the City is males 10,779 : 9,680 females or 898 females for 1000 males. The 1951 Census gives the sex-ratio as 869 females for 1000 males which is an increase on the figures for 1941 which show 819 females for 1000 males. Thus the trend seems to be towards a higher sex ratio, which is an index of settlement of the population.

The age-groups in the above table may be consolidated as given below to compare with the age-groups in the Census of 1951.

Age :	No. of Persons	Percentage to Total :	'51 Census Percentage
0- 4 ( Children )	2803	13.7	14.4
5-14 ( Boys and Girls )	4947	24.2	22.4
15-34 ( Young Persons )	7123	34.8	38.1
35-54 ( Middle aged Persons )	4082	19.9	18.9
55 and above ( Elderly Persons )	1504	7.4	6.2
Total :	20,459	100.0	100.0

Figures for children and young persons have recorded a decrease, while the other three groups have recorded a slight increase.

Educational qualifications of the persons related with age and sex are classified in Table 2.

According to the figures in Table 2 the percentage<sup>1</sup> of literacy among the City's population is 68. The explanation of higher literacy figures for Baroda is due to existence of compulsory education in Baroda State. Taking the figures separately for males and females we find that 80 out of 100 males and 54 out of 100 females are literate. This compares favourably with the literacy percentage in the '51 Census which is 62 percent for males and 38 percent for females. This improvement may for the most part be attributed to the discrepancy between the literacy figures of the Census and of this Survey with regard to age-group 5-9. According to the present survey, the percentages of literacy in this group are 70 and 60 as compared to the Census percentages of 23 and 17 for males and females respectively. In view of the fact ( already stated above ) that Compulsory Primary education has been in force since a long time before the Census, there is a valid basis to question the reliability of Census percentages. The percentages disclosed in the present survey seem to be much nearer to facts.

The civil condition of the City's population in the households surveyed is classified in Table 3.

#### Civil Condition

According to the figures in Table 3, 45.45 percent of the males and 50 percent of the females ( excluding 0-4 age ) are married. Widowed, divorced and separated males form 4.56 percent while among females these form 14.3 percent.

<sup>1</sup> Percentages are calculated excluding children of 0-4 age group.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages are calculated excluding children of 0-5 age group.

TABLE 2

## Distribution of Persons According to Age, Sex and Education

## EDUCATION

Age Group	Illiterate		Primary		Secondary		Technical		College		Post-graduate		Private		Total		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0-4 (Children)	1466	1337	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1466	1337	2803
5-14 (Boys and Girls)	791	863	1646	1244	241	134	3	—	1	—	—	—	7	17	2689	2258	4947
15-34 (Young Persons)	433	1342	1767	1548	1053	420	116	16	277	82	36	7	18	8	3700	3423	7123
35-54 (Middle aged Persons)	423	1054	1183	745	441	70	46	1	63	7	30	2	12	5	2198	1884	4082
55 and above (Elderly Persons)	147	582	388	183	127	10	19	—	25	1	16	—	4	2	726	778	1504
Total :	3,260	5,178	4,284	3,720	1,862	634	184	17	366	90	82	9	41	32	10,779	9,680	20,459



TABLE 3

## Distribution of Persons According to Age, Sex and Civil Conditions

Age	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Separated		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
0- 4	1466	1337	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1466	1337	2803
5-14	2681	2243	8	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	2689	2258	4947
15-24	1595	693	489	1097	6	10	—	6	1	7	2091	1813	3904
25-34	1227	37	1339	1487	34	71	4	8	5	7	1609	1610	3219
35-44	48	8	1261	1003	71	150	—	—	3	5	1383	1166	2549
45-54	21	5	708	422	86	289	—	—	—	2	815	718	1533
55-64	6	1	351	124	108	311	—	—	1	—	466	436	902
65-74	2	—	115	30	75	203	—	—	—	—	192	233	425
75 and above	—	—	35	6	33	103	—	—	—	—	68	109	177
Total:	6,046	4,324	4,306	4,184	413	1,137	4	14	10	21	10,779	9,680	20,459

Figures in 1951 Census<sup>1</sup> regarding civil condition are almost the same. Among males, 47.8 percent and among females 51.8 percent are married while widowed, divorced and separated form 5.1 percent among the former and 14.8 percent among the latter.

### Mother Tongue

According to their mother-tongue, the persons surveyed may be classified as given below :—

TABLE 4

#### Distribution of Population according to Mother-tongue

Serial No.	Language	No. of Persons	
1	Gujarati	12505 (61.1)	
2	Marathi	4060 (19.8)	
3	Urdu	1882 (9.2)	
4	Sindhi	958 (4.7)	
5	Hindi	759 (3.7)	
6	...	Punjabi	45
7	...	Marwari	51
8	...	Nepali	29
9		Goanese	40
10		Tamil	30
11		Telugu	27
12		Kutchee	26
13		Khandeshi	17
14		Canarese	3
15		Malayalam	12
16	...	English	3
17		Bengali	7
18		Multani	3
19		Konkani	2
	Total	...	20,459

(1.5%)

<sup>1</sup> Calculated from figures given in C-III—Age and Civil Condition, Baroda District Census Handbook, pp. 86-95.

Among the 19 languages recorded in the above table, Gujarati is spoken by over 61 percent of the total population. Next widely spoken language is Marathi with 19.8 percent of the population speaking it. Urdu, Sindhi and Hindi are three other languages spoken by 9.2 percent, 4.7 percent and 3.7 percent respectively. The remaining 1.5 percent of the City's population speak one or the other of the remaining fourteen languages. Some languages are dialects like Khandeshi which is a dialect of Marathi.

The 1951 Census has recorded 29 languages as spoken by the people in the City.<sup>1</sup> Out of these, 62 percent speak Gujarati, 13.5 percent speak Marathi, 8.7 percent speak Urdu, 4.8 percent speak Sindhi and 4.2 speak Hindi. The remaining 6.8 percent of the City's population speak one or the other of the remaining twenty-four languages. Ten languages recorded in the Census have not been recorded in the present survey. It might be that the number of persons speaking these languages is not sufficiently large as to have been included in our sample.

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<sup>1</sup> District Census Handbook; Baroda 1951. Social and Cultural Table, pp. 103-114.

## CHAPTER III

### MIGRATION

The city of Baroda has always had a substantial number of immigrants in its population. A look at the figures of immigration returned in the Censuses of the past five decades would convince us of the above statement :—

#### Figures of immigration recorded in the five Censuses upto 1931

Census Year	Total Population of City	No. of Immigrants
1891 <sup>1</sup>	116,420	31,439 ( 27.0 )
1901 <sup>1</sup>	103,790	24,430 ( 23.5 )
1911 <sup>1</sup>	99,345	26,187 ( 24.3 )
1921 <sup>1</sup>	94,712	24,441 ( 25.8 )
1931 <sup>2</sup>	112,860	43,228 ( 38.3 )

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total population of the City.

Figures of immigration in the city for 1941 and 1951 are not available. The Census Reports of these two years, which are the authentic sources of information, do not contain these figures. The 1941 Census does not give any figures regarding immigration, while the 1951 Census gives only the figures of displaced persons, who form only a small part of the immigrants in the City.

Information regarding immigration into the City from 1941-1954 has been collected in the present survey. Before we discuss that data, let us take a closer look at the above table. Though the figures are incomplete due to the absence of 1941 figures of immigration, it might help us as a back-ground against which we can discuss our data.

The statement given above bears out the fact that the number of immigrants in the City's population has been considerable in the years presented in the table. It is striking to note that by 1931 the number of immigrants had increased to 38.3 percent of the City's population. Between 1921 and 1931, the population recorded an increase of 19.1 percent, while the number of immigrants recorded a

<sup>1</sup> Census of India, 1921, Vol. XVII, Baroda State, Part I, Report, p. 86.

<sup>2</sup> Census of India, 1931, Vol. XIX, Baroda State, Part I, Report, p. 79.

rise of 76.8 percent. This shows that the contribution of immigrants to the increase in the City's population during the decade 1921-31 has been considerable. It appears that this increase has been caused mostly due to the wider definition of the term 'immigrant'<sup>1</sup> that was adopted in 1931 Census. The extent of the increase brought about by the adoption of the new definition may further be apparent when we consider the number of immigrants who arrived in the city in each decade represented in the above table.

Decade :	No. of Immigrants (Estimated Figures)	Increase in Population
1891-1901	4,165 <sup>1*</sup>	12,630
1901-1911	11,880 <sup>1*</sup>	4,445
1911-1921	8,380 <sup>1*</sup>	4,033
1921-1931	19,389 <sup>2*</sup>	18,148

We have seen in Chapter I that the City's population was on the decline upto 1921. The upward trend in population started in the following decade during which an increase of 18,148 persons was recorded. The number of immigrants, who arrived in the city in this decade (1921-1931) was 19,389.<sup>1</sup> These immigrants may be distributed according to their places of migration as given below :—<sup>1</sup>

From other parts of the State ( <i>i.e.</i> Baroda State)	—5,528 ( 28.5% of the total )
From Gujarat and Kathiawad	—6,740 ( 34.6% of the total )
From other parts of India	—6,846 ( 34.7% of the total )
Rest	275 ( 2.2% of the total )
Total	19,389 ( 100.0% of the total )

The above statement shows that over 28 percent of the immigrants in the decade 1921-1931 have come from within the State. This source of immigration ( areas within the State ) was not counted in the previous Censuses, due to the different definition adopted for the term 'immigrant'. This explains, for the most part, the sudden increase in the figures of immigration recorded for the city in the Census of 1931, when places within the State were included as a source of immigration for the first time.

<sup>1</sup> Persons who were enumerated in the city and whose birth places were *outside the city* were immigrants according to 1931 Census. Persons who were enumerated in the city and whose birth places were *outside the state*, were immigrants according to the Census upto 1921.

<sup>1\*</sup> Census of India, 1921, Vol. XVII, Baroda State; Part I, Report, p. 86.

<sup>2\*</sup> Census of India, 1931, Vol. XIX, Baroda State; Part I, Report, p. 79.

<sup>1</sup> During the one decade between 1921 and 1931, the City's resident population recorded a decline of 1,241; from 94,712 in 1921 to 93,471 in 1931.

“Gujarat and Kathiawad”, and ‘other parts of India’ had been the source of immigration of 34.6 percent and 34.7 percent of the immigrants in the city during 1921-1931. These two sources taken together, account for over 69 percent of the city’s immigrant population. As the Census Reports do not state the causes of migration and the reasons which influenced the migrants to come to Baroda, we can not go into the ‘push’ and ‘pull’ factors that influenced these immigrants. However, it may be stated that the city held out less attraction to people from within the State than to those from ‘Gujarat and Kathiawad’ and “other parts of India”.

Against this background now we shall discuss the figures of immigration for the period 1941-1954. The data regarding displaced persons is treated separately; as such here we discuss immigrants other than displaced persons.

The total number of immigrants in the households surveyed, excluding displaced persons is 2,191. This number represents only those persons who came to Baroda City on or after 1941 upto 1954. Other members of the household who are born here or who were in Baroda before 1941 are not included in this number as they are not considered as immigrants for the purpose of our survey.

The total population of the households surveyed is 20,459 and the total number of immigrants is 2,191, which shows that 11 percent of the City’s population is immigrant.

Table 5 classifies the immigrants according to the places from where they migrated and the years in which they arrived in Baroda City.

Figures in Table 5 suggest that the great majority of immigrants came to the City from within the State, taking together both rural and urban areas. Of the total, 77.1 percent of the immigrants have come from Bombay State, while ‘other states within India’ account for 20.4 percent of the immigrants.

Regarding the extent of rural and urban migration, the figures in the above table state that 59.2 percent of the migrants are from urban areas while 40.8 percent are from rural areas. Studying the above table yearwise, we find that the variation between the number of rural-urban migration has been fluctuating throughout. The years 1941, 1942, 1945, 1948 and 1952 have recorded more immigrants from rural areas, while during the other years migration was more from urban areas.

The year 1944 has recorded substantially higher number of immigrants than any other year during the War period. 1950 records immigration to the extent of 12.3% but here a large number of the people surveyed seem to have been transferred to Baroda on account of the merger of the Baroda State as a majority of the migrants have recorded “office transfer” as the cause of migration. This may be explained with the help of Table No. 6 which relates the years of migration with causes of migration.

TABLE 5

## Migrants Classified According to Years and Places of Migration

Years of Migration	R U R A L					Total	U R B A N					Total	Grand Total
	Same District	Other District within same State	Dist within State	Other within India	State outside India		Other District within same State	Dist within State	Other within India	State outside India			
1941	7	30		4	—	41 (1.9)	5	6	5	—	16 (0.7)	57 (2.6)	
1942	17	31		3	—	51 (2.3)	—	30	9	4	43 (2.0)	94 (4.3)	
1943	—	26		14	—	40 (1.8)	3	38	4	5	50 (2.3)	90 (4.1)	
1944	38	38		23	—	99 (4.5)	31	53	35	2	121 (5.5)	220 (10.0)	
1945	27	18		6	—	51 (2.3)	2	25	15	—	42 (1.9)	93 (4.2)	
1946	18	21		17	—	56 (2.6)	10	52	19	5	86 (3.9)	142 (6.5)	
1947	29	32		11	2	74 (3.4)	25	54	29	22	130 (5.9)	204 (9.3)	
1948	33	40		34	2	109 (5.0)	9	40	25	—	74 (3.4)	183 (8.4)	
1949	15	18		15	—	48 (2.2)	19	56	20	9	104 (4.8)	152 (7.0)	

TABLE 5 (Contd.)

## Migrants Classified According to Years and Places of Migration

Years of Migration	U					R					Total	Grand Total
	Same District	Other District within same State	Other State within India	State within India	Outside India	Same District	Other District within same State	Other State within India	State within India	Outside India		
1950	54	29	—	—	3	86 (3.9)	30	132	23	—	185 (8.4)	271 (12.3)
1951	13	36	—	7	—	56 (2.6)	15	83	33	—	131 (6.0)	187 (8.6)
1952	25	45	—	24	—	94 (4.3)	10	50	26	2	88 (4.0)	182 (8.3)
1953	36	20	—	4	—	60 (2.7)	9	88	6	—	103 (4.7)	163 (7.4)
1954	11	10	—	8	—	29 (1.3)	9	89	26	—	124 (5.7)	153 (7.0)
Total	323 (14.7)	394 (18.0)	—	170 (7.8)	7 (0.3)	894 (40.8)	177 (8.1)	796 (36.3)	275 (12.6)	49 (2.2)	1,297 (59.2)	2,191 (100)

( Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Grand Total )



TABLE 6

## Migrants classified according to years and causes of migration

Years of Migration	Not enough land to cultivate	Meagre Income	Un-employment or under-employment	No prospects in original place	Dislike of employment or employer	Lack of educational facilities	Lack of civic amenities	Prospects of getting a job in city	Chances of rising in life	Office transfer	Marriage	Others	Total
1941	5	19	—	5	—	7	3	10	6	—	—	2	57 (2.6)
1942	3	16	6	13	—	4	2	17	12	13	3	5	94 (4.3)
1943	4	19	—	3	—	17	—	9	26	11	1	—	90 (4.1)
1944	26	57	11	25	2	30	2	30	16	17	4	—	220 (10.0)
1945	6	32	9	13	—	4	2	15	4	6	2	—	93 (4.2)
1946	3	23	4	18	2	26	1	17	18	17	2	11	142 (6.5)
1947	10	40	—	13	4	40	2	27	37	23	7	1	204 (9.3)
1948	6	39	11	9	3	28	2	35	23	22	5	—	183 (8.4)
1949	11	21	6	12	—	26	—	21	16	25	12	2	152 (7.0)
1950	6	43	6	41	—	23	5	29	29	69	11	9	271 (12.3)
1951	9	24	12	18	—	17	—	27	27	50	3	—	187 (8.6)
1952	23	10	1	14	—	28	7	15	27	53	2	2	182 (8.3)
1953	12	12	1	12	—	39	—	18	7	55	7	—	163 (7.4)
1954	6	21	3	11	—	26	6	17	11	47	5	—	153 (7.0)
Total	130 (5.9)	376 (17.1)	70 (3.2)	207 (9.5)	11 (0.5)	315 (14.4)	32 (1.5)	287 (13.1)	259 (11.8)	408 (18.6)	64 (2.9)	32 (1.5)	2191 (100.0)

( Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total ).

Coming to the year 1944, we find that of the 220 migrants who came in that year, the majority have come due to economic causes. Taking together the numbers under causes 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9 we find that 75% of the immigrants in 1944 have migrated due to economic causes.

From table 5 we find that 72.7 of the immigrants in 1944 came from places now within Bombay State, taking together both urban and rural areas. Table No. 7 which relates reasons of migration with years of migration may help to explain further the increase in 1944 figures.

According to the figures in Table 7 we find that 56.8% of the immigrants in 1944 have selected Baroda due to economic reasons (Reasons 1 and 5). From table (6) we have already seen that 75 percent of the immigrants in 1944 have left their places due to economic causes, while those who selected the city due to economic reasons form only 56.8 percent. This is due to the fact that 46 persons have given the reason for their selecting the city as 'short distance from original place of residence' which is basically an economic reason. If we add this figure (46) also to the total of reasons 1 and 5, the percentage of those who selected the city due to economic reasons, comes to more than 77 percent.

From the facts given above, it may be presumed that the increase in the number of migrants in the year 1944 had been caused primarily due to economic factors which adversely affected these migrants, the vast majority of whom came from areas which now constitute Bombay State.

Table No. 8A relates causes of migration with places of migration.

Due to 'meagre income', 17.1 percent of the total have migrated, out of which 9.2 percent is from rural areas. Lack of educational facilities has caused 14.4 percent of the migration, with rural and urban areas contributing almost equal numbers. Taking together the causes in Columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9, we find that 29.4 percent of the total number of migrants have come from rural areas due to economic causes while, 31.2 percent have come from urban areas due to the same cause. From this, it would appear that the extent of the influence of economic factors on these migrants has almost been the same despite the fact that they came from two different areas.

Table 8B relates the causes with places of migration and gives the percentages to the totals of rural and urban areas separately.

Table 8B helps us to study what percentage of the total migration from rural areas has been caused due to the different causes. In the same way, we get separate figures for urban areas also.

The total number of migrants from rural areas is 894—i.e. 40.8 percent of the total migrants. Of this 22.6 percent have migrated due to 'meagre income'. As this is the largest single cause of migration, it may be considered that for people

TABLE 7

## Migrants classified according to years of migration and reasons for selecting Baroda City

Years of Migration	Hope of getting employment	Office transfer	Education of self or children	Short distance from original place of residence	To carry on business trade or profession	Having friends or relations in the city	Marriage	Health	Others	Total
1941	27	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	2	57 (2.6)
1942	40	13	3	16	11	5	3	1	2	94 (4.3)
1943	38	11	13	1	15	8	1	—	3	90 (4.1)
1944	88	17	21	46	37	5	5	1	—	220 (10.0)
1945	38	6	8	19	20	—	2	—	—	93 (4.2)
1946	47	17	26	13	20	11	3	—	5	142 (6.5)
1947	94	20	31	23	20	7	6	3	—	204 (9.3)
1948	59	22	35	26	30	5	6	—	—	183 (8.4)
1949	55	25	33	14	12	6	7	—	—	152 (7.0)

TABLE 7 (Contd.)

## Migrants classified according to years of migration and reasons for selecting Baroda City

Years of Migration	Hope of getting employment	Office transfer	Education of self or children	Short distance from original place of residence	To carry on business trade or profession	Having friends or relations in the city	Marriage	Health	Others	Total
1950	72	69	32	41	41	1	10	5	—	271 (12.3)
1951	57	50	14	26	28	4	4	—	4	187 (8.6)
1952	49	53	24	20	25	5	6	—	—	182 (8.3)
1953	34	55	19	27	14	8	6	—	—	163 (7.4)
1954	46	47	24	8	13	4	5	6	—	153 (7.0)
Total	744 (34.0)	405 (18.5)	297 (13.6)	294 (13.4)	286 (13.0)	69 (3.1)	64 (2.9)	16 (0.7)	16 (.7)	2,191 (100)

(Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total)

TABLE 8A

## Migrants classified according to the causes and places of migration

Causes of Migration	R U R A L					U R B A N					Grand Total
	Same District	Other district within the same State	Other State within India	Outside India	Total	Same District	Other district within the same State	Other State within India	Outside India	Total	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Not enough land to cultivate	29	25	32	3	89 (4.0)	10	16	15	—	41 (1.9)	130 (5.9)
2 Meagre Income	78	75	47	2	202 (9.2)	32	79	63	—	174 (7.9)	376 (17.1)
3 Unemployment or under-employment	15	14	10	—	39 (1.8)	2	18	6	5	31 (1.4)	70 (3.2)
4 No prospects in original place	12	52	21	—	85 (3.9)	32	52	34	4	122 (5.6)	207 (9.5)
5 Dislike of employment or employer	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	—	11 (0.5)	11 (0.5)
6 Lack of Educational facilities	87	47	20	2	156 (7.1)	24	99	22	14	159 (7.3)	315 (14.4)
7 Lack of civic amenities	10	2	8	—	20 (1.0)	—	9	3	—	12 (0.5)	32 (1.5)
8 Prospects of getting a job in the city	32	85	12	—	129 (5.9)	21	98	33	6	158 (7.2)	287 (13.1)

TABLE 8A ( Contd. )

## Migrants classified according to the causes and places of migration

Causes Migration	R U R A L					U R B A N					Grand Total
	Same District	Other district within the same State	Other State within India	Outside India	Total	Same District	Other district within the same State	Other State within India	Outside India	Total	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9 Chances of rising in life	30	56	15	—	101 (4.6)	22	101	31	4	158 (7.2)	259 (11.8)
10 Office transfer	19	28	—	—	47 (2.1)	28	291	42	—	361 (16.5)	408 (18.6)
11 Marriage	10	9	5	—	24 (1.1)	2	26	11	1	40 (1.8)	64 (2.9)
12 Others	1	1	—	—	2 (0.1)	3	5	7	15	30 (1.4)	32 (1.5)
Total	323 (14.7)	394 (18.0)	170 (7.8)	7 (0.3)	894 (40.8)	177 (8.1)	796 (36.3)	275 (12.6)	49 (2.2)	1297 (59.2)	2191 (100.0)

( Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the grand total ).

TABLE 8B

## Migrants classified according to causes and places of migration

Causes of Migration	R	U	R	A	L	U	R	B	A	N
	Same District	Other district within the same State	Other State within India	Outside India	Total	Same district	Other district within the same State	Other State within India	Outside India	Total
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Not enough land to cultivate	29	25	32	3	89 (10.0)	10	16	15	—	41 (3.1)
2 Meagre Income	78	75	47	2	202 (22.6)	32	79	63	—	174 (13.4)
3 Unemployment or under-employment	15	14	10	—	39 (4.4)	2	18	6	5	31 (2.4)
4 No prospects in original place	12	52	21	—	85 (9.5)	32	52	34	4	122 (9.4)
5 Dislike of employment or employer	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	—	11 (0.9)
6 Lack of educational facilities	87	47	20	2	156 (17.4)	24	99	22	14	159 (12.3)
7 Lack of civic amenities	10	2	8	—	20 (2.2)	—	9	3	—	12 (0.9)
8 Prospects of getting a job in city	32	85	12	—	129 (14.4)	21	98	33	6	158 (12.2)

TABLE 8B ( Contd. )

## Migrants classified according to the causes and places of migration.

Causes of Migration	R	U	R	A	L	Total	U	R	B	A	N	Total
	Same District	Other district within the same State	Other State within India	Outside India	Same District		Other district within the same State	Other State within India	Outside India			
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
9 Chances of re-rising in life	30	56	15	—	101 (11.3)	22	101	31	4	158 (12.2)		
10 Office transfer	19	28	—	—	47 (5.3)	28	291	42	—	361 (27.8)		
11 Marriage	10	9	5	—	24 (2.7)	2	26	11	1	40 (3.1)		
12 Others	1	1	—	—	2 (0.2)	3	5	7	15	30 (2.3)		
Total	323 (36.1)	394 (44.1)	170 (19.0)	7 (0.8)	894 (100.0)	177 (13.6)	796 (61.4)	275 (21.2)	49 (3.8)	1297 (100.0)		

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the totals (urban and rural separate)



from rural areas this has been the most predominant influence. As regards urban migration, of the total of 1,297 migrants, 13.4 percent have migrated due to meagre income, while the largest single cause of migration 'office transfer' has been responsible for the migration of 361 persons. Next important cause of migration for the people from rural areas is 'lack of educational facilities', which has caused 17.4 percent of the migrants to leave their places. Against this, 12.3 percent of the migrants from urban areas have migrated due to the lack of educational facilities. Taking together the figures against causes 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9, we find that 72.2 percent of the migrants from rural areas have migrated due to economic causes, while 52.7 percent of the migrants from urban areas have migrated due to this cause. Taking together the figures against causes 5, 6, 7 and 11, we find that 22.3 percent of the rural migration and 27.3 percent of the urban migration has been caused due to 'social causes'.

It is interesting to note that lack of civic amenities has caused 2.2 percent of the migration from rural areas and 0.9 percent of the migration from urban areas. This would seem to suggest that the lack of civic amenities exerted the least influence on these migrants to leave their places. As we have seen already, economic causes have been the most potent influence on those migrants to leave their places and to select Baroda city as their place of residence.

We shall now consolidate the causes and reasons of migration as stated in the tables given in previous pages, and attempt to classify the push factors and pull factors that influenced these migrants in leaving their original places of residence and in coming to Baroda City.

The push factors (causes of migration) may be consolidated as given below :—

- Push factors : (1) Economic (Total of Causes 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9)  
 (2) Social (Total of Causes 5, 6, 7, and 11)  
 (3) Occupational (Cause 10)  
 (4) Others (Cause 12)

Accordingly, a statement of Push Factors may be made as given below :—

#### Push Factors

Economic :	Social :	Occupational :	Others :	Total :
1,329 (60.6)	422 (19.3)	408 (18.6)	32 (1.5)	2,191 (100.0)

Pull Factors may be consolidated as given below :—

- (1) Economic (Total of Reasons 1, 4 & 5)  
 (2) Social (Total of Reasons 3, 6 & 7)  
 (3) Occupational (Reason 2)  
 (4) Others (Total of Reasons 8 and 9)

Accordingly, a statement of the Pull Factors may be made as given below :—

### Pull Factors

Economic :	Social :	Occupational : <sup>1</sup>	Others :	Total :
1,324	430	405	32	2,191
(60.4)	(19.6)	(18.5)	(1.5)	(100.0)

From the above, it is clear that factors that pushed these migrants out of their original places of residence, and the factors that pulled them into Baroda City were equally strong.

Now we shall look into the data regarding the condition of life of these immigrants during their stay in the City.

Out of the 732<sup>2</sup> families of migrants in the City, 225 (30.7 per cent) own property in their native places. Economic status of these migrants in relation to property is stated in Table 9.

TABLE 9  
Migrants classified according to Economic Status  
(Property owned in native places)

Approximate Value :	Land :	House :	Land and House :	Others :	Total :
Upto Rs. 500	1	17	3	—	21 ( 9.3)
Rs. 501- 1000	7	11	—	—	18 ( 8.0)
Rs. 1001- 2000	4	19	4	1	28 (12.4)
Rs. 2001- 3000	2	4	1	1	8 ( 3.6)
Rs. 3001- 4000	—	7	5	—	12 ( 5.3)
Rs. 4001- 6000	4	22	12	—	38 (16.9)
Rs. 6001-10000	8	25	12	—	45 (20.0)
Rs. 10001-15000	3	5	10	—	18 ( 8.0)
Rs. 15001-20000	—	2	8	—	10 ( 4.4)
Rs. 20001-25000	1	3	8	—	12 ( 5.4)
Rs. 25001 and above	—	—	15	—	15 ( 6.7)
<b>Total :</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>225</b>

( Figures in brackets indicate percentages to total )

<sup>1</sup> Office transfer. In Pull Factors 3 persons have selected Baroda for the education of their children and they got themselves transferred to Baroda. As such the compelling reason for selecting Baroda was not office transfer.

<sup>2</sup> In this 72 families have migrant as well as resident members.

Figures in Table 9 show that 13.3 percent of those who own property, have got land, 51.1 percent have got a house, and 34.7 percent own both. The largest number of property owners (20 percent) own either land or house or both, whose approximate value ranges between Rs. 6,001 and Rs. 10,000.

A statement of the previous and present occupations, employment status and economic status would help us to study the change in the economic condition of these migrants as a result of their stay in the City. Table 10 states the previous and present occupations in relation to the causes of migration.

Before migration, 609 persons were engaged in the following occupations :—

- 0 Managerial, administrative and executive occupations.
- 1 Professional, technical and related ( non-technical ) occupations.
- 2 Subordinate, administrative and executive occupations.
- 3 Ministerial occupations.
- 4 Sales and related occupations.
- 5-6 Subordinate, technical occupations.
- 7 Service occupations.

At present, 802 persons are engaged in these occupations. Taking these occupations separately, we find that numbers under occupations 0, 4 and 5-6 have recorded a decrease in percentage, while the numbers under occupations 1, 2 and 3 have recorded an increase. The number under service occupations has remained unchanged in percentage, while there is a slight increase in the number under the disreputable occupations in column 8. It is to be noted that the increase in number under occupation 2 (Subordinate, administrative and executive occupations) is striking. There has been a decrease in the number of those employed in subordinate technical occupations which category represents persons engaged in the following type of occupations :—

- 1 Agriculture and Forestry Occupation
- 2 Hunting, Grazing and Fishing
- 3 Food, intoxicants, beverages and oil processing
- 4 Textile making occupations
- 5 Garment and related textile and leather products making occupations
- 6 Woodwork, wicker works and related occupations
- 7 Construction and related occupations
- 8 Engineering and related occupations
- 9 Electrical and related occupations
- 10 Transport operating occupations
- 11 Communication operating occupation
- 12 Printing, book-binding and related occupations

TABLE 10

## Migrants classified according to causes of migration and previous and present occupation

		PREVIOUS OCCUPATION*									
Causes of Migration		Managerial Administrative & Executive Occupations (Non-Technical)	Professional Technical & Related Occupations (Superior)	Subordinate Administrative & Executive Occupations	Ministerial Occupation	Sales and Related Occupations (Subordinate)	Subordinate Technical Occupations	Service Occupation	Disreputable Occupations	Beggars	Total
1	Not enough land to cultivate	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	59 (9.7)
2	Meagre Income	—	3	2	1	20	82	20	1	—	129 (21.2)
3	Unemployment or under-employment	—	1	6	1	—	16	1	—	—	25 (4.1)
4	No prospects in original place	1	4	—	3	16	33	6	3	—	66 (10.8)
5	Dislike of employment or employer (Not congenial)	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	5 (0.8)
6	Lack of educational facilities	1	8	6	5	6	6	—	—	—	32 (5.3)
7	Lack of civic amenities & entertainments	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5 (0.8)
8	Prospects of getting a job in the city	—	4	4	2	13	61	8	—	—	92 (15.1)
9	Chances of rising in life	2	14	6	3	20	27	2	—	—	74 (12.2)

TABLE 10 (Contd.)  
Migrants classified according to causes of Migration and previous and present occupation  
P R E V I O U S O C C U P A T I O N\*

Causes of Migration	P R E V I O U S O C C U P A T I O N*								Total
	Managerial Administrative & Executive Occupations (Non-Technical)	Professional, Technical & Related Occupations (Superior)	Subordinate Administrative & Executive Occupations	Ministerial Occupation	Sales and Related Occupations (Subordinate)	Subordinate Technical Occupations	Service Occupation	Disreputable Occupations	
10 Office transfer	17	27	27	22	—	12	—	—	105 (17.2)
11 Marriage	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2 (0.3)
12 Other causes	—	—	2	—	1	3	1	8	15 (2.5)
Total	21 (3.5)	65 (10.7)	56 (9.2)	37 (6.1)	77 (12.6)	303 (49.7)	38 (6.2)	12 (2.0)	609 (100.0)

32

\* Six (6) Prisoners are not included in this Table.

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total.

TABLE 10 (Contd.)

## Migrants classified according to causes of Migration and previous and present occupation

## P R E S E N T    O C C U P A T I O N @

Causes of Migration	Managerial Administrative & Executive Occupations (Non-Technical)	Professional, Technical & Related Occupations (Superior)	Subordinate Administrative & Executive Occupations	Ministerial Occupation	Sales and Related Occupations (Subordinate)	Subordinate Technical Occupations	Service Occupation	Disreputable Occupations	Beggars	Total
1 Not enough land to cultivate	—	—	9	1	7	50	6	—	—	73 (9.1)
2 Meagre Income	1	7	11	7	21	89	18	1	—	155 (19.3)
3 Unemployment or under-employment	1	4	5	1	—	16	2	—	—	29 (3.3)
4 No prospects in original place	2	4	11	6	24	36	2	5	—	90 (11.2)
5 Dislike of employment or employer (Not congenial)	—	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	6 (0.8)
6 Lack of educational facilities	1	15	10	17	5	16	—	—	—	64 (8.0)
7 Lack of civic amenities & entertainments	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	6 (0.8)

TABLE 10 (Contd.)  
Migrants classified according to causes of Migration and previous and present occupation

		P R E S E N T O C C U P A T I O N @									
Causes of Migration		Managerial Administrative & Executive Occupations (Non-Technical)	Professional, Technical & Related Occupations (Superior)	Subordinate Administrative & Executive Occupations	Ministerial Occupation	Sales and Related Occupations (Subordinate)	Subordinate Technical Occupations	Service Occupation	Disreputable Occupations	Beggars	Total
8	Prospects of getting a job in the city	1	11	38	25	10	56	12	—	—	153 (19.1)
9	Chances of rising in life	—	17	12	5	27	28	8	—	—	97 (12.1)
10	Office transfer	14	30	29	26	—	8	—	—	—	107 (13.3)
11	Marriage	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (0.1)
12	Other causes	4	1	—	—	1	2	2	10	1	21 (2.6)
<i>Total</i>		24 (3.0)	93 (11.6)	127 (15.8)	90 (11.2)	97 (12.1)	304 (38.0)	50 (6.2)	16 (2.0)	1 (0.1)	802 (100.0)

@ Twelve (12) Pensioners are not included in this Table.

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total.

- 13 Miscellaneous production process and related occupations
- 14 Domestic, personal and related services occupations
- 15 Health services occupations.

While the number under subordinate technical occupations, has recorded a decrease of 11.7 percent, the numbers under occupations 1, 2 and 3 have increased by 0.9 percent, 6.6 percent and 5.1 percent respectively. The number under occupation 4 (Sales and related occupations) has slightly decreased. These facts may be accepted as a pointer to the trend in the occupational change of the migrants. The trend is to change occupations of the type, subordinate-technical for usually better-paid occupations like managerial, administrative, professional and executive occupations. Though the percentage of decrease in the numbers under subordinate technical occupations accounts for only a little over 50 percent of the increase recorded in the occupations 1, 2 and 3, it permits the assumption that the tendency of the occupational change lies in this direction. Looking to the economic effects of such a tendency, we may state, that the migrants are changing for the better, as, usually, the occupations under 1, 2 and 3 are by nature superior and carry higher remuneration than subordinate technical occupations.

Previous and present employment status of these migrants are given in Table No. 11.

The figures in Table 11 support the statement that the economic condition of these migrants has improved after migration. While there were 2 employers prior to migration now there are 5. The number of employees have increased from 344 in the previous to 594 in the present employment status. Self-employed persons have decreased by about 3 percent, while non-earning dependants have decreased by 9.15%.

The latter fact indicates that 9.1% of the non-earning dependants have either become employers or employees, thus bettering the economic status of the family as well as of the individual. The decrease in the number of self-employed persons has been marked since 1944, which has been kept up till 1949. With the exception of 1950, this trend in the decrease in the number of self-employed persons has been kept up. It appears that certain small-scale concerns owned by persons styled as self-employed had to be closed down due to certain economic reasons and these persons took up employment as employees, which is significant especially since 1944. The number of employees in the migrant population in our survey has been increasing year after year. In order to bring out this clearly, we give below the relevant figures relating to the employment status of the migrants.



Year of Arrival :	Previous Employees :	Present Employees :
1941	7	24
1942	14	30
1943	14	17
1944	15	57
1945	13	26
1946	31	55
1947	26	63
1948	29	49
1949	27	50
1950	50	60
1951	34	48
1952	34	49
1953	21	37
1954	35	41

There is an unmistakable trend of people leaving occupations where they were self-employed and taking up employment in order to safeguard their economic position.

The economic status of the migrants may give further facts regarding the change in their economic condition. Table No. 12 states the previous and present economic status of the migrants.

The figures in the Table 12 suggest that while the number of earners have increased by 9.8 percent, both earning dependants and non-earning dependants have decreased by 0.7 percent and 9.1 percent respectively. The difference in numbers between previous and present non-earning dependants (9.1 percent), and previous and present earners (9.8 percent) show that 9.1 percent of the non-earning dependants have either become earners or earning dependants. This again shows that the number of economically active persons among the migrants has increased, which normally should result in their improved economic condition.

From the tables on employment status and economic status, we found that the number of earners among the migrants has increased and consequently their economic condition has improved. Now let us see how long these migrants had to wait, after coming into the City, to get their first employment. Table 13 relates the educational qualifications of these migrants with their previous occupations and the period of time they had to wait before they got their first job in the city.

The figures in Table 13 state that over 91 percent of the migrants got their first employment within a month of their arrival in the city. According to education, 96 percent of the illiterate migrants got their jobs within a month. Over 85 percent of those educated upto primary standard and 95 percent of those who have studied upto secondary standard got their jobs within a month of their arrival in the city. Thus it is seen that after immigration, employment was not a problem to the great majority of the immigrants. Nor it is found that illiteracy or low educational standards have come in the way of the majority of these immigrants in finding employment in the City.

TABLE II

## Distribution of Migrants according to employment status ( Previous and Present )

Year of Migration	Employment Status										Total
	Employer		Employee		Self-employed		Non-earning dependants		Pensioners		
	Previous	Present	Previous	Present	Previous	Present	Previous	Present	Previous	Present	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1941	—	—	6	23	9	10	41	23	1	1	57
1942	—	—	14	29	21	17	59	47	—	1	94
1943	—	—	13	15	6	13	70	60	1	2	90
1944	1	4	15	56	37	29	167	130	—	1	220
1945	—	—	13	26	13	10	67	57	—	—	93
1946	—	—	30	54	28	20	83	67	1	1	142
1947	—	—	25	62	25	8	153	133	1	1	204
1948	—	—	29	49	23	18	131	116	—	—	183
1949	—	1	27	49	19	11	106	90	—	1	152
1950	1	—	50	60	20	26	200	185	—	—	271
1951	—	—	33	46	22	15	131	124	1	2	187
1952	—	—	33	48	20	10	128	123	1	1	182
1953	—	—	21	36	11	8	131	118	—	1	163
1954	—	—	35	41	9	8	109	104	—	—	153
Total	2 (0.1)	5 (0.2)	344 (15.7)	594 (27.1)	263 (12.0)	203 (9.3)	1576 (71.9)	1377 (62.8)	6 (0.3)	12 (0.6)	2191 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total.

TABLE 12

## Distribution of Migrants according to Economic Status ( Previous and Present )

Years of Migration	Economic Status								Total Number of persons
	Earners		Earning dependants		Non-earning dependants		Total earnings		
	Previous	Present	Previous	Present	Previous	Present	Previous	Present	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1941	15	33	1	1	41	23	16	34	57
1942	31	47	4	—	59	47	35	47	94
1943	19	30	1	—	70	60	20	30	90
1944	49	89	4	1	167	130	53	90	220
1945	23	36	3	—	67	57	26	36	93
1946	53	74	6	1	83	67	59	75	142
1947	49	63	2	8	153	133	51	71	204
1948	45	64	7	3	131	116	52	67	183
1949	45	61	1	1	106	90	46	62	152
1950	67	81	4	5	200	185	71	86	271
1951	53	62	3	1	131	124	56	63	187
1952	50	59	4	—	128	123	54	59	182
1953	31	44	1	1	131	118	32	45	163
1954	42	46	2	3	109	104	44	49	153
Total	572 (26.2%)	789 (36.0%)	43 (1.9%)	25 (1.2%)	1576 (71.9%)	1377 (62.8%)	615 (28.1%)	814 (37.2%)	2191 (100.0%)

Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to the total.

(1) The total is of Earners (Column 1) and Earning Dependents (Column 2).

TABLE 13

Migrants classified according to educational qualifications, previous occupation, and period of waiting for the first employment after migration to Baroda

Education	Waiting Period in Years																												
	0					1					2					3					4								
	Managerial, Administrative & Executive Occupations (Non-Technical)					Professional, Technical and related occupations (Superior)					Subordinate administrative and executive occupations					Ministerial Occupations					Sales and related occupations (Subordinate)								
	At once*	0-1 year	1-2 years	Total	At once	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	At once	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	At once	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	At once	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	6
Primary	4	-	-	4	12	-	-	1	-	13	35	-	-	-	-	35	3	-	-	-	-	3	31	4	-	3	-	-	38
Secondary	4	-	-	4	17	-	-	-	-	17	7	2	-	-	-	9	26	-	-	-	-	26	25	2	-	-	-	-	2
Technical	3	-	-	3	17	1	-	-	-	18	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
College	6	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	8	7	-	-	-	-	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Post-graduate	4	-	-	4	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	21	-	-	21	63	1	-	1	-	65	53	2	-	1	56	37	-	-	-	-	37	67	7	-	3	-	-	77	
	(3.5)			(3.5)	(10.3)	(0.2)		(0.2)		(10.7)	(8.7)	(0.3)		(0.2)	(9.2)	(6.2)					(6.2)	(11.0)	(1.1)		(0.4)			(12.5)	

\* One month or less

(Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total).

TABLE 13 (Contd.)

Migrants classified according to educational qualifications, previous occupation, and period of waiting for the first employment after migration to Baroda

	5-6						7					8					Total		Percentages					
	Subordinate technical occupations						Service Occupations					Disreputable occupations												
	At once	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	At once	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	At once	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	At once	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Illiterate	94	2	1	-	-	97	8	-	-	-	-	8	11	-	-	-	-	11	120	3	1	-	1	125
																			(19.7)	(0.4)	(0.2)	-	(0.2)	(20.5)
Primary	140	23	4	1	-	168	17	2	4	-	-	23	1	-	-	-	-	1	243	29	8	5	-	285
																			(40.0)	(4.7)	(1.3)	(0.8)	-	(46.8)
Secondary	30	2	-	-	-	32	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	6	-	-	-	120
																			(18.7)	(1.0)	-	-	-	(19.7)
Technical	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	2	-	-	-	23
College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	30
Post-graduate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	17
Private	5	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	9
Total	269	28	5	1	-	303	32	2	4	-	-	38	12	-	-	-	-	12	554	40	9	5	1	609
	(44.2)	(4.5)	(0.8)	(0.2)	-	(49.7)	(5.2)	(0.3)	(0.7)	-	-	(6.2)	(2.0)	-	-	-	-	(2.0)	(91.1)	(6.4)	(1.5)	(0.8)	(0.2)	(100.0)

From the table on employment status, we have seen that after immigration the number of employees among the immigrants has considerably increased. It is worthwhile to know the period of time within which the employment status of the migrants has reached its present position. Table 14 relates the years of migration with previous and present occupations.

The difference in the numbers in columns 10 and 20 ( Table 14 ) shows the increase in the number of employed persons during the period between 1944 and 1954. This may be further explained as follows: Among the migrants who arrived in the City in 1941, there were 15 persons who had been employed previously while at present, after a period of 13 years, there are 33 persons employed, which is an increase of 18 persons. In the same way of those, who came in the City in 1954, 44 persons had been employed previously, while at present, after a lapse of four months, there are 49 persons in employment, the increase being 5. Below we give a statement relating the extent of increase in employment with the period of stay in the City.

Period of stay in City:	No. of Persons employed :		Increase :	Percentage of increase :
	Previous :	Present :		
13 years				
1941-1954	15	33	18	12.0
12				
1942-1954	35	46	11	31.4
11				
1943-1954	19	28	9	47.3
10				
1944-1954	53	89	36	67.9
9				
1945-1954	26	36	10	38.5
8				
1946-1954	58	74	16	27.6
7				
1947-1954	50	70	20	40.0
6				
1948-1954	52	67	15	28.8
5				
1949-1954	46	61	15	32.6
4				
1950-1954	71	86	15	22.6
3				
1951-1954	55	61	6	10.9
2				
1952-1954	53	58	5	9.4
1				
1953-1954	32	44	12	37.5
1				
1954	44	49	5	11.4
Total :	609	802	193	31.70

TABLE 14

Migrants classified according to years of arrival in Baroda, and their previous and present occupations

Years of Arrival in City	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION								Total
	Managerial, Administrative & Executive Occupations (non-Technical)	Professional, Technical and Related Occupations (Superior)	Subordinate Administrative and Executive Occupations	Ministerial Occupations	Sales and Related Occupations (Subordinate)	Subordinate Technical Occupations	Service Occupation	Disreputable Occupation	
1941	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	15 (2.5)
1942	1	5	2	1	6	19	1	—	35 (5.8)
1943	2	3	3	—	3	7	1	—	19 (3.1)
1944	—	2	1	—	9	30	4	1	53 (8.7)
1945	—	5	2	—	4	12	3	—	26 (4.3)
1946	1	5	2	3	6	33	6	2	58 (9.5)
1947	1	3	2	2	6	34	1	1	50 (8.2)
1948	—	4	8	1	10	22	7	—	52 (8.5)
1949	1	6	3	3	5	22	5	1	46 (7.5)
1950	6	9	7	10	9	27	3	—	71 (11.7)
1951	1	3	9	3	7	29	2	1	55 (9.0)
1952	3	4	6	6	3	24	1	6	53 (8.7)
1953	2	4	3	4	4	13	2	—	32 (5.3)
1954	3	6	2	4	5	17	1	—	44 (7.2)
Total	21 (3.5)	65 (10.7)	56 (9.2)	37 (6.1)	77 (12.6)	303 (49.7)	38 (6.2)	12 (2.0)	609 (100.0)

Six (6) Pensioners are not included in this Table.

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total.

TABLE 14 (Contd.)

## Migrants classified according to years of arrival in Baroda, and their previous and present occupations

Year of Arrival in City	PRESENT OCCUPATION									Total
	Managerial, Administrative & Executive Occupations (non-Technical)	Professional, Technical and Related Occupations (Superior)	Subordinate Administrative and Executive Occupations	Ministerial Occupations	Sales and Related Occupations (Subordinate)	Subordinate Technical Occupations	Service Occupation	Disreputable Occupation	Beggars	
1941	1	3	3	5	3	16	2	—	—	33 (4.1)
1942	—	4	3	2	9	20	3	5	—	46 (5.8)
1943	1	5	7	1	1	11	1	1	—	28 (3.5)
1944	—	10	10	5	17	40	6	1	—	89 (11.1)
1945	—	10	3	3	6	11	3	—	—	36 (4.5)
1946	2	6	17	8	7	31	1	2	—	74 (9.2)
1947	3	4	12	13	14	19	4	1	—	70 (8.7)
1948	1	6	9	10	6	29	4	—	—	67 (8.4)
1949	1	8	8	6	5	27	4	2	—	61 (7.6)
1950	4	10	12	9	11	32	7	—	1	86 (10.7)
1951	2	4	13	6	6	25	4	1	—	61 (7.6)
1952	4	7	17	7	4	16	1	2	—	58 (7.2)
1953	2	7	5	11	2	9	8	—	—	44 (5.5)
1954	3	9	8	7	3	16	2	1	—	49 (6.1)
Total	24 (3.0)	93 (11.6)	127 (15.8)	90 (11.2)	97 (12.1)	304 (38.0)	50 (6.2)	16 (2.0)	1 (0.1)	802 (100.0)

Twelve (12) Pensioners are not included in this Table.



The above table shows that among the migrants who came to the City in 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944 there has been a striking increase in the number of employed persons by the year 1954. Among those who arrived in the city in 1945, 1947, 1949 and 1953 also the increase in the number of employed persons is considerable. Considering the comparatively shorter duration of stay in the City, the increase in the number of employed persons among the migrants who arrived in the City in 1953 is quite considerable. This is due to the fact that a good number of those who migrated in 1953 had no previous occupation but were of employable age and got employment in the city within two years of their arrival.

Now we shall look into the means of livelihood and income-pattern of these migrants. Table 15 classifies the different sources of income, the number of persons who earn ( or in the absence of earners the number of persons who secure the means of livelihood ) and the number of families depending on the income.

Occupations in industries form the source of income for the largest number of earners ( 88.6 percent ), who support 87.3 percent of the migrant families. Out of the 886 persons who secure the means of livelihood for the 732 families, 801 persons ( 90.4 percent ) are economically active, while 85 persons ( 9.6 percent ) are not economically active. Subtracting those who are not economically active from 886, we get 801 earners for 732 families, which gives an average of 1.1 earner per family.

The number of persons employed in the different occupations in industries may again be classified as given in Table 16.

The figures in Table 16 state that 785 persons ( 35.9 percent ) of the City's migrant population are engaged in the following occupations and industries :

*Occupations :*

- 0 Managerial, administrative and executive occupations.
- 1 Professional, technical and related occupations.
- 2 Subordinate administrative and executive occupations.
- 3 Ministerial occupations.
- 4 Sales and related occupations
- 5-6 Subordinate technical occupations.
- 7 Service occupations.

*Industries :*

- 0 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.
- 1 Mining and quarrying.
- 2-3 Manufacturing.
- 4 Construction.
- 5 Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services.
- 6 Distributive services

TABLE 15

## Migrant earners classified according to sources of income and monthly income

Source of Income	Monthly Income in Rupees										Total		
	1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	501-1,000	Above 1,000	Refusal	Unspecified	No. of Earners	No. of Families
1 Occupations in industries	103	253	249	76	44	29	16	9	5	1	—	785 (88.6)	639 (87.3)
2 Pension	2	3	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	12 (1.4)	12 (8.0)
3 Disreputable occupations	—	2	9	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	16 (1.8)	8
4 Begging	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 (0.1)	1
5 Savings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11 (1.2)	11
6 Remittance <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	61 (6.9)	61
Total	105	258	261	79	45	32	17	9	5	2	73	886	732

( Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total )

<sup>1</sup> Details given in Table 13

TABLE 16  
**Migrant earners according to industry, occupation and income-group**  
**(Excluding pensioners, prostitutes and beggars)**

Industry	0 Agriculture Livestock, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting Monthly Income Group in Rupees						2-3 Manufacturing Income Group						4 Construction Income Group											
	Rs. 1-40	Rs. 41-75	Rs. 76-125	Rs. 126-175	Rs. 176-250	Rs. 251-350	Total	Rs. 1-40	Rs. 41-75	Rs. 76-125	Rs. 126-175	Rs. 176-250	Rs. 251-350	Total	Rs. 1-40	Rs. 41-75	Rs. 76-125	Rs. 126-175	Rs. 176-250	Rs. 251-350	Total			
0 Managerial, Administrative and Executive Occupation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	5	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1 Professional, Technical and Related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	2	1	6	2	11		
2 Subordinate Administrative and Executive	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	5	3	3	1	-	-	15	-	-	2	-	-	-	2		
3 Ministerial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	4	-	-	-	17	-	1	3	-	-	-	4			
4 Sales and Related Occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	1	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
5-6 Subordinate Technical Occupations	8	4	3	1	3	1	20	29	99	99	7	1	-	1	-	-	236	4	1	1	-	-	-	6
7 Service Occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	8	4	3	1	3	3	22	32	109	118	19	7	6	2	2	1	296	4	2	8	1	7	2	24
							(2.8)										(37.7)							(3.0)

*Note:—Industry 2, (Mining and Quarrying) is not listed in the above table, as no person employed in this Industry has been recorded in the Survey.*

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total.

TABLE 16 (Contd.)  
**Migrant earners according to industry, occupation and income-group**  
**( Excluding pensioners, prostitutes and beggars )**

Industry	5 Electricity, gas, water and Sanitary Services					6 Transport, storage and communication					7 Distributive Services ( Trade and Commerce )																
	Income Group					Income Group					Income Group																
Occupation	Rs. 41- 75	Rs. 76- 125	Rs. 251- 350	Total	Refusals	Rs. 1- 40	Rs. 41- 75	Rs. 76- 125	Rs. 126- 175	Rs. 176- 250	Rs. 251- 350	Rs. 351- 500	Rs. 501-1000	Total	Rs. 1- 40	Rs. 41- 75	Rs. 76- 125	Rs. 126- 175	Rs. 176- 250	Rs. 251- 350	Rs. 501-1000	Total					
	Rs. 41- 75	Rs. 76- 125	Rs. 251- 350			Rs. 1- 40	Rs. 41- 75	Rs. 76- 125	Rs. 126- 175	Rs. 176- 250	Rs. 251- 350	Rs. 351- 500	Rs. 501-1000		Rs. 1- 40	Rs. 41- 75	Rs. 76- 125	Rs. 126- 175	Rs. 176- 250	Rs. 251- 350	Rs. 501-1000						
0 Managerial, Administrative and Executive Occupations	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2					
1 Professional, Technical and Related	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
2 Subordinate Administrative and Executive	5	1	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	-	2	1	-	9					
3 Ministerial	-	4	-	4	-	-	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	9	7	-	-	-	16					
4 Sales and Related Occupations	-	-	-	-	-	13	22	34	3	8	3	1	1	85	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1					
5-6 Subordinate Technical Occupations	-	2	-	2	-	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	6	3	10	7	3	-	-	-	23					
7 Service Occupations	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1					
Total	5	7	1	13	1	16	28	42	6	9	3	2	1	108	3	16	18	10	2	2	1	52					
	(1.7)					(13.8)																	(6.6)				

Note :—Industry 2, ( Mining and Quarrying ) is not listed in the above table, as no person employed in this Industry has been recorded in the Survey.

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total.

TABLE 16 (Contd.)  
**Migrant earners according to industry, occupation and income-group**  
**( Excluding pensioners, prostitutes and beggars )**

Industry	8 Services								9 Activities not adequately described				10 Total						11 Grand Total							
	Income Group								Income Group				Monthly Income						Total							
	Rs. 1-40	Rs. 41-75	Rs. 76-125	Rs. 126-175	Rs. 176-250	Rs. 251-350	Rs. 351-500	Rs. 501-1000	Above 1,000	Total	Rs. 1-40	Rs. 41-75	Refusals	Rs. 1-40	Rs. 41-75	Rs. 76-125	Rs. 126-175	Rs. 176-250		Rs. 251-350	Rs. 351-500	Rs. 501-1000	Above 1,000			
0 Managerial, Administrative and Executive Occupations	1	-	-	-	2	4	1	2	10	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	8	5	3	3	24(3.0)			
1 Professional, Technical and Related	2	8	15	18	11	5	7	4	71	-	-	-	-	2	9	19	23	19	8	8	4	1	93(11.8)			
2 Subordinate Administrative and Executive	66	4	12	5	3	1	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	6	78	21	8	8	5	-	-	1	127(16.2)			
3 Ministerial	-	3	20	11	2	2	1	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	9	52	24	2	2	1	-	-	90(11.5)			
4 Sales and Related Occupations	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	15	25	36	5	10	3	1	2	-	97(12.4)			
5-6 Subordinate Technical Occupations	-	-	5	4	-	2	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	45	116	119	16	4	1	1	-	-	302(38.7)			
7 Service Occupations	17	10	2	-	-	2	-	-	31	13	4	17	-	33	15	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	52(6.4)			
Total	26	85	54	39	16	12	12	5	253	13	4	17	1	103	253	250	76	44	29	16	9	5	785			
									(32.2)						(2.2)	(0.1)	(13.1)	(32.2)	(31.8)	(9.7)	(5.6)	(3.7)	(2.0)	(1.2)	(0.6)	(100.0)

Note:—Industry 2, (Mining and Quarrying) is not listed in the above table, as no person employed in this Industry has been recorded in the Survey.  
 Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total.

- 7 Transport, storage and communication.
- 8 Services
- 9 Activities not adequately described.

From the totals, we find, that out of the nine industries, Manufacturing employs the largest single group of earners *i. e.* 37.7 percent of the total 785. In occupations, out of the 7, subordinate technical occupations account for the employment of the largest single group of earners *i. e.* 38.7 percent of the total 785. Relating the two, we find that subordinate technical occupations in the manufacturing industry account for 236 persons or 79.7 percent of the total of 296 persons engaged in that industry. In the same way, we find that manufacturing industry employs 236 persons or 77.6 percent of the total 302 persons employed in subordinate technical occupations. These figures state that subordinate technical occupations in the manufacturing industry employ, by far, the largest single category of earners.

When we come to income-groups, we find that the largest single group of earners ( 32.2 percent ) has got incomes between Rs. 41 and Rs. 75 per month. The income-groups Rs. 1-40, Rs. 41-75 and Rs. 76-125 taken together exhaust 77.1 percent of the earners. The majority of earners therefore earn small incomes hardly sufficient to support their families.

Let us now study each industry and occupation separately according to income. Being the largest single number, first we shall see subordinate technical occupations in manufacturing industry. Here we find, out of the total of 236 persons, 227 or 96.1 percent get incomes ranging from Rs. 1-125 p.m. In this, again 54.2 percent get incomes between Rs. 1-75 p.m. In the case of subordinate technical occupations in construction industry, 100 percent of the earners get incomes between Rs. 1-125 p.m. Out of this, 66.7 percent get incomes between Rs. 1-40 p.m. Thus it is seen that workers in construction industry in the City are rather low paid. In the case of those who are employed in service occupations in industry number 8 ( Services ) we find that all the earners are getting incomes between Rs. 1-125 p.m. Service occupations in industry 9 ( activities not adequately described ) also have all the earners getting incomes below Rs. 75 p.m. Subordinate technical occupations in industry, 0 ( Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting ) and in industry 7 ( Trade and Commerce ) have a large number of earners getting less than Rs. 125 p. m. It would seem that in this occupation ( subordinate technical ) the income tends to be smaller than in other occupations. In the industries, manufacturing, construction and distributive services, this tendency is particularly manifest.

Table 17 classifies the earners according to the institutions employing them, the nature of their occupations, and monthly income.

TABLE 17

Earners classified according to the nature of occupation, type of institutions employing them and monthly income:

Monthly income in Rs.	S E R V I C E						Total
	Government	Semi-Government	Private	Casual	Independent		
Refusal	—	—	1	—	—	—	1 ( 0.1 )
1- 40	3	—	31	42	27	—	103 ( 12.9 )
41- 75	70	15	74	32	65	—	256 ( 31.8 )
76- 125	62	11	125	4	56	—	258 ( 32.2 )
126- 175	31	6	22	—	20	—	79 ( 10.0 )
176- 250	16	2	12	—	15	—	45 ( 5.6 )
251- 350	11	6	5	—	8	—	30 ( 3.7 )
351- 500	6	4	2	—	4	—	16 ( 2.0 )
500-1,000	3	3	—	—	3	—	9 ( 1.1 )
above 1,000	3	—	1	—	1	—	5 ( 0.6 )
Total	205	47	273	78	199	—	802

Of the 78 persons in 'Casual' service, 69 are employees but they have no regular employer and 9 are self-employed.

Of the 199 in 'Independent', five are employers.

The figures in Table 17 show that of the total of 802 earners, 525 (65.5 percent) are employees in Government, Semi-Government and private offices. Of this, Government employs 25.6 percent of the total, Semi-Government offices employ 5.8 percent and private offices employ 34.1 percent. Of the remaining, 9.7 percent are engaged in casual work while 24.8 percent are engaged in independent business.

Examining the incomes, it is found that the employees in Government and Semi-Government institutions fall more equitably in the different income groups than those in private offices or in casual employment.

Table 18 classifies the earners according to their employment status and income.

203 self-employed persons include 9 casually self-employed.

In Table 16 we have stated the incomes of individual earners as related to the occupation to which they belonged. In Table 19 the income of the migrant family is stated in relation to the size of the family.

TABLE 18

## Earners classified according to employment status &amp; income

Monthly income in Rs.	Employer	Employee	Self-employed	Total
Refusal	—	1	—	1 ( 0.1 )
1-40	—	76	27	103 ( 12.9 )
41-75	—	187	69	256 ( 31.8 )
76-125	—	197	61	258 ( 2.23 )
126-175	—	59	20	79 ( 10.0 )
176-250	2	30	13	45 ( 5.6 )
251-350	1	22	7	30 ( 3.7 )
351-500	—	12	4	16 ( 2.0 )
501-1,000	1	6	2	6 ( 1.1 )
Above 1,000	1	4	—	5 ( 0.6 )
Total	5 ( 0.6 )	594 ( 74.2 )	203 ( 25.2 )	802 ( 100.0 )

The following figures are worked out from Table 19 :

Monthly income per family	Rs. 163-8-0
Annual income per family	Rs. 1,962-0-0
Average size of the family	—4 persons.
Annual <i>per capita</i> income	Rs. 496-0-0

The nature of the occupation and the security of employment of the migrants are stated in Table 20. Out of the 802 earners from among the migrants 525 ( 65.5% ) are employed in services. Casual work accounts for the employment of 78 persons ( 9.7% ), while independent business and professions account for the employment of 199 persons ( 24.8% ).

Regarding security of employment, 676 persons *i. e.* 84.3 percent of the total are stated to have secure jobs while the remaining 15.7 percent have insecure jobs.

It is found that of the total number of persons, who are having insecure jobs, over 16 percent have come to the City during 1941 and 1942. 32.4 percent of those who came to the city in 1941 and 21.3 percent of those who came in 1942, have not yet got secure employment. Again, 22.7 percent of those who arrived in the city in 1949 are still in insecure jobs. Of the migrants who came in



TABLE 19

## Families of Migrants Classified According to Monthly Income and Size

Monthly Income	Size of Family	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total
		Re. 1-40	8	13	7	9	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rs. 41-75	34	36	28	28	9	6	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180
Rs. 76-125	30	26	40	44	19	21	6	5	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197
Rs. 126-175	6	15	16	13	16	13	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
Rs. 176-250	2	7	14	11	21	8	3	6	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
Rs. 251-350	-	3	3	10	8	7	7	2	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
Rs. 351-500	2	2	4	5	5	2	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Rs. 500-1000	1	-	2	2	3	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Above 1,000	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Refusal	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Unspecified	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	83	105	122	123	104	67	28	24	11	4	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	680

Note :—The families having both migrant and resident members are separated as 'Migrant' and 'Resident' according to the strength of respective members in these families. Thus, out of the 72 families 20 have migrant members in Majority, as such these 20 are considered as migrant families and the remaining 52 as resident families.

1954, 49 persons are at present employed; but 15 of them are still in insecure jobs, while 34 are in secure jobs. On the whole, insecurity of employment does not seem to be a grave danger affecting the migrants as majority of them have well settled down and feel quite secure in their present employment. Stability of employment of the migrants is shown in Table 21.

TABLE 20

**Classification of migrant earners according to the nature of  
occupation and security of employment**

Years of Migra- tion	Nature of Occupation				Security of Employment		
	Service	Casual	Inde- pendent	Total	Secure	In- secure	Total
1941	18	7	8	33 ( 4.1 )	22	11	33 ( 4.1 )
1942	24	5	17	46 ( 5.7 )	36	10	46 ( 5.7 )
1943	14	1	13	28 ( 3.5 )	26	2	28 ( 3.5 )
1944	54	5	30	89 ( 11.1 )	81	8	89 ( 11.1 )
1945	19	4	13	36 ( 4.6 )	27	9	36 ( 4.6 )
1946	51	8	15	74 ( 9.2 )	63	11	74 ( 9.2 )
1947	53	6	11	70 ( 8.7 )	62	8	70 ( 8.7 )
1948	44	7	16	67 ( 8.4 )	59	8	67 ( 8.4 )
1949	39	9	13	61 ( 7.6 )	47	14	61 ( 7.6 )
1950	53	8	25	86 ( 10.7 )	75	11	86 ( 10.7 )
1951	43	5	13	61 ( 7.6 )	55	6	61 ( 7.6 )
1952	50	1	7	58 ( 7.2 )	54	4	58 ( 7.2 )
1953	27	8	9	44 ( 5.5 )	35	9	44 ( 5.5 )
1954	36	4	9	49 ( 6.1 )	34	15	49 ( 6.1 )
Total	525	78	199	802	676	126	802
	( 65.5 )	( 9.7 )	( 24.8 )	( 100.0 )	( 84.3 )	( 15.7 )	( 100.0 )

( Figures in brackets indicate percentages to total ).

Of the total 802 earners, 96.8 percent are still working on their first jobs, while 3.9 percent have changed their employment once. One person has changed his employment twice. Judging from the changes recorded above it can be stated that the migrant earners are almost stable in their employment.

Industrial relations of the migrant earners are stated in Table 22.

As regards the employer-employee relations 97.7 percent are stated to maintain cordial relations. This need not be taken at its face value as most employees while in employment would not like to endanger their position by stating that their relations with their employers are not cordial.

TABLE 21

**Stability of Employment in a given period ( Migrants other than Displaced Persons )**

Employment Period	Change in Employment			Total
	No Change	Changed Once	Changed Twice	
0-3 Years	181	1	—	184.2 ( 22.6 )
3-6 Years.	204	4	—	209.4 ( 25.7 )
6-10 Years	4	19	—	282.4 ( 34.6 )
10 Years and above	130.2	8	1	139.2 ( 17.1 )
Total	781 ( 96.0 )	32 ( 3.9 )	1 ( 0.1 )	814 ( 100.0 )

( Figures in Brackets indicate percentages to the total ).

Those who stated that their relations with employers are not cordial form 2.3 percent of the total. Of this, it is significant to note that 92.8 percent ( 13 out of 14 ) are engaged in subordinate technical occupations in manufacturing industry. The rest 7.2 percent belong to the same occupation, but in distributive service.

Out of the 594 employees, 98.3 percent keep cordial relations with their co-workers, while 1.7 percent are stated to have non-cordial relations with their co-workers. Here also we find that 90 percent of the latter are engaged in subordinate technical occupations in manufacturing industry and 10 percent in the same occupation but in distributive services.

Table 23 states the stability of migration of these migrants as judged from the frequency of the visits they pay to their native places.

The figures in Table 23 suggest that 21.9 percent of the migrants keep no contact with their native places. Those who visit their native places once in a year form 35.6 percent of the total, which is the largest single group. Adding up the totals in columns 2, 3 and 4 *i. e.* those who visit their native places at least once in 2 years, we get the figure 72.8 percent. This might be taken as the number of persons who actually keep contact with their native places. Of those who migrated in 1941, 8.8 percent visit their native places once in four years, while of those who migrated in 1943 and 1944, 4.4 percent and 1.8 percent respectively visit their native places once in four years. The tendency in these migrants, it would seem is never to break all contact with their native places.

TABLE 22  
Migrant earners classified according to industrial relations  
Employer-Employee Relations

	0		1		2		3		4		5-6		7		Total	
	Cor-dial	Not cor-dial	Cor-dial	Not cor-dial	Cor-dial	Not cor-dial	Cor-dial	Not cor-dial	Cor-dial	Not cor-dial	Cor-dial	Not cor-dial	Cor-dial	Not cor-dial	Cor-dial	Not cor-dial
0 Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-
2-3 Manufacturing	11	-	7	-	15	-	17	-	2	-	177	13	1	-	230	13
4 Construction	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	14	-
5 Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	-	-	-	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	-
6 Distribution Services (Trade and Commerce)	1	-	3	-	1	-	10	-	25	-	2	-	2	-	44	-
7 Transport, Storage and Communication	2	-	-	-	9	-	16	-	-	-	22	1	1	-	50	1
8 Services	10	-	63	-	92	-	39	-	-	-	11	-	13	-	228	-
9 Activities not adequately described	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
Total	24	-	75	-	127	-	90	-	27	-	221	14	21	-	585	14
															(97.7)	(2.3)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total.

5 Employers are excluded from Occupation '0'.

TABLE 22 (Contd.)  
**Migrant earners classified according to industrial relations**  
 Workers

	0		1		2		3		4		5-6		7		Total	
	Managerial, Administrative and Executive Occupations (Non-Technical)	Professional, Technical & Related Occupations (Superior)	Subordinate Administrative & Executive Occupations	Ministerial Occupation	Sales and Related Occupations (Subordinate)	Subordinate Technical Occupations	Service Occupation									
	Cor-dial	Not cor-dial	Cor-dial	Not cor-dial	Cor-dial	Not cor-dial	Cor-dial	Not cor-dial	Cor-dial	Not cor-dial	Cor-dial	Not cor-dial	Cor-dial	Not cor-dial	Cor-dial	Not cor-dial
0 Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-
2-3 Manufacturing	8	-	7	-	15	-	17	-	2	-	181	9	1	-	231	9
4 Construction	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	14	-
5 Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	-	-	-	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	-
6 Distribution Services (Trade and Commerce)	1	-	3	-	1	-	10	-	25	-	2	-	2	-	44	-
7 Transport, Storage and Communication	-	-	-	-	9	-	16	-	-	-	22	1	1	-	48	1
8 Services	10	-	63	-	92	-	39	-	-	-	11	-	13	-	228	-
9 Activities not adequately described	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
Total	19	-	75	-	127	-	90	-	27	-	225	10	21	-	584	10
															(98.3)	(1.7)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total.

5 Employers are excluded from Occupation '0'.

TABLE 23

## Stability of Migration—to be judged by the frequency of visits to native place

Year of Migration	No Contact	More than once a year	Once a year	Once in two Years	Once in three years	Once in four years	Once in five years	Once in more than five years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1941	13 (22.8)	13 (22.8)	18 (31.6)	5 (8.8)	—	5 (8.8)	3 (5.2)	—	57 (100.0)
1942	44 (46.8)	7 (7.4)	28 (29.8)	9 (9.6)	6 (6.4)	—	—	—	94 (100.0)
1943	26 (29.0)	30 (33.3)	23 (25.6)	4 (4.4)	—	4 (4.4)	3 (3.3)	—	90 (100.0)
1944	50 (22.7)	57 (26.0)	83 (37.7)	15 (6.8)	10 (4.5)	4 (1.8)	1 (0.5)	—	220 (100.0)
1945	15 (16.1)	27 (29.0)	17 (18.3)	15 (16.1)	18 (19.4)	—	1 (1.1)	—	93 (100.0)
1946	27 (19.1)	41 (28.8)	44 (31.0)	26 (18.3)	4 (2.8)	—	—	—	142 (100.0)
1947	52 (25.6)	43 (21.1)	76 (37.2)	20 (9.8)	11 (5.4)	2 (0.9)	—	—	204 (100.0)
1948	46 (25.2)	33 (18.0)	69 (37.7)	31 (16.9)	4 (2.2)	—	—	—	183 (100.0)
1949	25 (16.5)	37 (24.3)	66 (43.4)	15 (9.9)	5 (3.3)	2 (1.3)	—	2 (1.3)	152 (100.0)
1950	57 (21.0)	95 (35.1)	90 (33.2)	21 (7.8)	3 (1.1)	5 (1.8)	—	—	271 (100.0)
1951	30 (16.0)	61 (32.6)	68 (36.4)	12 (6.4)	16 (8.6)	—	—	—	187 (100.0)
1952	27 (14.8)	59 (32.4)	73 (40.1)	21 (11.6)	2 (1.1)	—	—	—	182 (100.0)
1953	28 (17.1)	67 (41.1)	65 (40.0)	2 (1.2)	1 (0.6)	—	—	—	163 (100.0)
1954	41 (26.8)	41 (26.8)	60 (39.2)	7 (4.6)	4 (2.6)	—	—	—	153 (100.0)
Total	481 (21.9)	611 (27.9)	780 (35.6)	203 (9.3)	84 (3.8)	22 (1.0)	8 (0.4)	2 (0.1)	2,191 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total.

However, the number of persons, who keep regular contact with their native places is sufficiently strong ( 72.8 percent ) to indicate that these migrants have interests in their native places. From Table ( 9 ) it has been found that 30.7 percent of the migrant families own landed property in their native places. This shows that at least 30.7 percent have got economic interest in their native places, which may ultimately draw them back to their native places.

Out of the 732 families of migrants, 67 ( 9.2 percent ) have got one or more members living outside Baroda. The composition of the family, according to the number of members living outside is shown in Table 24.

The 67 families together have got 111 members living outside Baroda. Of this, 61.2 percent of the families have got one person each living outside Baroda.

TABLE 24

**Composition of Family—in City and outside City  
( Migrants other than Displaced Persons )**

Size of Family in City	Members living outside Baroda City						Total families	Total persons
	0	1	2	3	4	5		
1	75	3	2	3	—	—	83	83
2	98	7	1	1	1	1	109	218
3	118	9	4	1	1	—	133	399
4	129	3	2	—	—	—	134	536
5	99	7	3	—	1	1	111	555
6	62	8	1	1	—	—	72	432
7	34	—	1	—	—	—	35	245
8	22	3	1	—	—	—	26	208
9	11	1	—	—	—	—	12	108
10	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	60
11	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	44
12	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	24
13	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	13
14	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	28
15	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	15
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	18
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Families	665	41	15	6	3	2	732	2,986
Total Persons	—	41 ( 61.2 )	30	18	12	10	Outside city Families 67 ( 9.2 )	Persons 111

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total.

How far the migrant families in the City are economically gaining from sources outside the City and how far they are economically helping persons living outside the City is stated in Table 25.

Of the 732 families, 144 (19.7 percent) remit money to persons staying outside the City while 61 (8.3 percent) receive money from persons living outside the City. Of those who remit money, 53.5 percent remit Rs. 25 or less per month. Out of those who receive money, 26.2 percent receive amounts varying from Rs. 101-200.

Table 25 states that the number of those who remit money to places outside the City is more than double that of those who receive money. This again might be taken as an indication of the economic position of the migrants, which has definitely improved during their stay in the City.

TABLE 25

**Migrant families classified according to those who remit money outside Baroda, and those who receive money from outside Baroda per month.**

Remitting Money		Receiving Money	
Amount remitted	No. of families	Amount received	No. of families
Below Rs. 25	77 (53.5)	Below Rs. 25	9 (14.6)
„ 26-50	36 (25.0)	„ 26-50	15 (24.6)
„ 51-100	24 (16.7)	„ 51-100	12 (19.7)
„ 101-200	5 (3.5)	„ 101-200	16 (26.3)
„ 201-300	2 (1.3)	„ 201-300	4 (6.6)
Above Rs. 300	—	Above Rs. 300	5 (8.2)
Total	144 (100.0)	Total	61 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total.

### The Unemployed

From a study of the causes of migration (Table 10), we have seen that a large number of the 2191 migrants in the City have immigrated for employment. The table stating the employment status of the migrants has shown that the number of employed persons among the migrants has considerably increased. Now we shall see how many of these migrants have failed to find employment



and are still in search of it. Table 26 classifies the unemployed persons according to their previous occupations and the causes of unemployment.

The 51 unemployed persons shown below belong to 47 families. The figures in the following table show that 18 persons (35.3 percent) among the unemployed are fresh entrants in the labour market. They are, mostly persons, who have completed their studies and are in search of employment, or those who have attained the employable age. Of the total number of unemployed persons, 15 (29.4 percent) were previously employed in Subordinate Technical Occupations. Prior to unemployment, 6 persons (11.7 percent) and 4 persons (7.3 percent) were engaged in subordinate administrative and executive occupations and ministerial occupations respectively. Five persons (9.3 percent) were employed, prior to unemployment, in sales and related occupations.

TABLE 26

**Unemployed Migrants According to Previous Occupation and Causes of Unemployment**

Previous Occupations, Causes of Unemployment	Managerial, Administrative & Executive	Professional, Technical & Related	Subordinate Administrative & Executive	Ministerial	Sales & Related	Subordinate Technical	Services	Fresh	Total
General unemployment (No job available)	—	—	1	—	1	5	1	18	26 (51.0)
Retrenchment	—	1	4	3	—	4	1	—	13 (25.5)
Transfer of Employer or closing down of the concern	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3 (5.9)
Financial difficulties	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3 (5.9)
Ill-Health	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3 (5.9)
Dislike of job or employer	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2 (4.0)
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1 (1.8)
Total	—	1 (2.0)	6 (11.7)	4 (7.3)	5 (9.3)	15 (29.4)	2 (4.0)	18 (35.3)	51 (100.0)

Coming to the causes of unemployment, we find that general unemployment has been responsible for the idleness of 26 persons (51.0 percent). Out of these, 18 are fresh entrants. Those persons, who could not give any cause for their unemployment except 'no job available' have been classified in cause number one. Eight persons coming in this cause were having temporary jobs previously in different occupations as shown in the table. Retrenchment has caused unemployment to 13 persons (25.5 percent), which is the second largest number. Out of these, 4 persons were retrenched from subordinate administrative and executive occupations, 3 from ministerial occupations, and 4 from subordinate technical occupations.

Financial difficulties have caused unemployment to 3 persons (5.9 percent). These are persons who had to close down their small establishments due to adverse economic factors and so had to remain unemployed.

Table 27 relates the educational qualifications of the unemployed migrants with their previous occupations and the period of unemployment.

Studying the educational qualifications, we find that 56.9 percent (the largest single group) of the unemployed are educated upto the primary standard. Those who have studied upto the secondary standard form 21.5 percent, and those who have studied upto college form 7.8 percent of the total unemployed persons.

Coming to the duration of unemployment, we find that 12 persons (23.5 percent) have been unemployed for 4-6 months. Those who have been unemployed for 1-2 years form 17.7 percent and those who have been unemployed for 2-3 years form 13.7 percent. The smallest number 9.8 percent have been unemployed for 1-3 months. Adding together the figures in the first 4 sub-columns in column 10, we find that 35 persons (68.6 percent) have been unemployed for a period of 1-12 months.

Assessing the extent of unemployment among the migrants, we find that out of 852 employable persons, (shown in detail below) 51 (6 percent) are unemployed. Taking 5 percent as the normal extent of unemployment present in any society, it may be stated that the extent of unemployment among the migrants of Baroda City is almost inconsiderable.

#### Employable Population

Those engaged in occupations in Industries	785
Disreputable Occupations	16
Unemployed	51
Total	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"/> 852

TABLE 27

**Unemployed migrants classified according to educational qualifications,  
previous occupation and duration of unemployment**

Previous Occupation	PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT																					
	0			1			2			3			4									
	Managerial, Administrative and Executive Occupations (Non-technical)			Professional, Technical and Related Occupations (Superior)			Subordinate, Administrative and Executive Occupations			Ministerial Occupations			Sales and Related Occupations (Subordinate)									
Education	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	Total	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	Total	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	Total	
	Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	2	6	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	5
							(2.0)							(11.7)								(9.3)

( Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total )

TABLE 27 (Contd.)

**Unemployed migrants classified according to educational qualifications,  
previous occupation and duration of unemployment**

Previous Occupations	5-6					7					FRESH					TOTAL											
	Subordinate, Technical Occupations					Service Occupations					Fresh					Grand Total											
Education	PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT																										
	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	Total	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	Total	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	Total						
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	4	6 (11.8)						
Primary	2	3	3	-	3	11	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	1	8	2	7	9	3	6	2	29 (56.9)		
Secondary	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	5	3	2	1	3	2	-	11 (21.5)		
Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	4 (7.8)		
Private	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1 (2.0)		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>51</b>
						(29.4)						(4.0)								(35.3)	(9.8)	(21.6)	(23.5)	(13.7)	(17.7)	(13.7)	(100.0)

(Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total)

The figures in Table 28 show that 5 persons (9.8 percent) are willing to go back to their native places while 46 (90.2 percent) do not want to go back to their native places. Out of the 33 persons, who had some occupation before they became unemployed, 10 persons have expressed their readiness to continue their previous occupations. Of this 10, 9 persons are willing to stay in Baroda only, while one person is ready to leave for any other city or town. Of the 23 persons who expressed their willingness to accept occupations different from what they had previously, 13 persons (56.5 percent) want to stay in Baroda only, 9 persons (40.0 percent) are willing to leave Baroda for any other city or town and one person (3.5 percent) is willing to go to a village, for the purpose of employment. The figures in columns 5, 6 and 7 also show that while 62.7 percent of the unemployed persons want to stay in Baroda, 35.3 percent are willing to go to any other city or town and 1 person is willing to go to a village for purposes of employment.

The facts stated above bring out a clear tendency among the unemployed persons of the city to prefer other cities or towns rather than villages for the purpose of employment. This shows that these persons are unwilling to take up occupations in agriculture or related industries which are the main sources of employment in villages.

Of the 41 persons, who expressed willingness to accept occupations different from what they had, prior to unemployment, 28 persons (70 percent) are ready to undergo training for a new occupation and except one person all expressed incapacity to finance the training.

### **Housing Conditions**

Table 29A gives the housing conditions of the migrants.

Of the 680 families of migrants, 40 (5.9 percent) live in owned houses while 553 (81.2 percent) live in rented houses. Of the remaining, 87 families (8.7 percent) live in rent-free quarters given by Government and 4.2 percent live in quarters supplied by private employers. Of the 293 families, who have open space attached to their residence, 268 (91.5 percent) have got adequate open space, while 25 families (8.5 percent) have stated that the open space available for them is inadequate. Of the total, 387 families (56.9 percent) have no open space attached to their residence.

Regarding the accommodation facilities in the house, the figures in the above table state that 229 families (33.7 percent) have separate kitchen and 27.6 percent have independent bathroom.

Out of the 680 houses belonging to the migrants, 327 (48.1 percent) are supplied with electricity.

TABLE 28  
Migrants—Unemployment

Occupation	Ready to go back to Native place for earning livelihood			Ready to continue previous occupation in				Ready to change previous occupation in			
	Yes	No.	Total	Baroda only	Any other city or town	A village	Total	Baroda only	Any other city or town	A village	Total
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Managerial, Administrative & Executive Occupations (Non-Technical)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Professional, Technical & Related Occupation (Superior)	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
2 Subordinate, Administrative & Executive Occupations	1	5	6	1	—	—	1	1	3	1	5
3 Ministerial Occupations	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
4 Sales & Related Occupations (Subordinate)	—	5	5	4	—	—	4	1	—	—	1
5 Subordinate, Technical Occupations	—	15	15	4	1	—	5	8	2	—	10
6 Service Occupations	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Fresh	2	16	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5 (9.8)	46 (90.2)	51 (100.0)	9 (90.0)	1 (10.0)	—	10 (100.0)	13 (56.5)	9 (40.0)	1 (3.5)	23 (100.0)

TABLE 28 (Contd.)

## Migrants—Unemployment

Occupation	Ready to work in Baroda only	Ready to work in any other city or town	Ready to work in a village	Total	Ready to undergo training for New Occupation			Ready to Finance for Training			Total of Occupations	
					Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total		
					13	14	15	16	17	18		19
Managerial, Administrative & Executive Occupations (Non-Technical)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Professional, Technical & Related Occupation (Superior)	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1 (2.0)
2 Subordinate, Administrative & Executive Occupations	2	3	1	6	4	1	5	—	4	4	—	6 (11.8)
3 Ministerial Occupations	2	2	—	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	4 (7.8)
4 Sales & Related Occupations (Subordinate)	5	—	—	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5 (9.8)
5 Subordinate, Technical Occupations	12	3	—	15	10	—	10	—	10	10	—	15 (29.4)
6 Service Occupations	1	1	—	2	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	2 (3.9)
Fresh	10	8	—	18	12	6	18	1	11	12	—	18 (35.3)
Total	32 (62.7)	18 (35.3)	1 (2.0)	51 (100.0)	28 (70.0)	13 (30.0)	41 (100.0)	1 (3.6)	27 (96.4)	28 (100.0)	—	51 (100.0)

TABLE 29A

## Housing Conditions ( Migrants )

H O U S E					Open space at- tached to Ac- commodation			If yes, is it adequate ?			Separate Kitchen			Independent Bath-Room			Electricity Supply		
Owned	Rented	Free Quarters		Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
		Government	Private																
40	553	59	28	680	293	387	680	268	25	293	229	451	680	188	492	680	327	353	680
(5.9)	(81.2)	(8.7)	(4.2)	(100.0)	(43.1)	(56.9)	(100.0)	(91.6)	(8.5)	(100.0)	(33.7)	(66.3)	(100.0)	(27.6)	(72.4)	(100.0)	(48.1)	(51.9)	(100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total.



Table 29B classifies the migrant families according to the space of housing available per head.

TABLE 29B  
Housing space per head ( Migrants )

Space per head in Square Feet	Number of Families
Below 25	72 ( 10.6 )
25-50	190 ( 27.9 )
51-75	137 ( 20.2 )
76-100	127 ( 18.7 )
101-150	79 ( 11.6 )
151-200	34 ( 5.0 )
201-250	17 ( 2.5 )
251-300	4 ( 0.6 )
301-350	4 ( 0.6 )
351-400	3 ( 0.4 )
401 and above	13 ( 1.9 )
Total	680 ( 100.0 )

Among the various groups, 190 families ( 27.9 percent ), the largest single group have got housing space which permits 25-50 sq. ft. per head. There are 72 families ( 10.6 percent ) where the members get less than 25 sq. ft. per head. Adding up the first groups we find that 526 families ( 77.4 percent ) have less than 100 sq. ft. per head. If we take 76-100 sq. ft. of housing per head as the minimum requirement of an individual then we find that ( 58.7 percent ) of families of migrants are unsatisfactorily housed.

### Social Life

Table 30 gives some aspects of the social life of the migrants.

Of the 680 families of migrants, 495 ( 72.9 percent ) have got children, out of this 293 ( 59.2 ) families have their children going to school. In 274 families ( 93.5 percent ) the parents are satisfied with the arrangements at school while the remaining 19 families ( 6.5 percent ) complained about it. Regarding recreation facilities, 83.5 percent of the families are stated to have adequate facilities for it, while the rest ( 16.5 percent ) said it was inadequate. As regards shopping facilities ( 87.9 percent ) of the families are satisfied with them, while 12.1 percent are not.

Of the 680 migrant families, 638 ( 93.8 percent ) speak the local language. Of those who do not speak the local language, numbering 42 ( 5.7 percent ), 26 percent stated that it is a handicap to social contact while 74 percent said it was not, as they could carry on social contact either through Hindi or English.

TABLE 30

## Social Life ( Migrants )

Children going to School			Satisfied with Arrangements at the School			Recreation Facilities			Shopping Facilities			Speak Local Language			Lack of knowledge, of Local Language a Handicap in Social Contact		
Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Adequate	Inadequate	Total	Adequate	Inadequate	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
293	202	495	274	19	293	568	112	680	598	82	680	638	42	680	11	31	42
(59.2)	(40.8)	(100.0)	(93.5)	(6.5)	(100.0)	(83.5)	(16.5)	(100.0)	(87.9)	(12.1)	(100.0)	(93.8)	(6.2)	(100.0)	(26.2)	(73.8)	(100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total.

## CHAPTER IV

### DISPLACED PERSONS

The total number of displaced persons who migrated into the City in our Survey is 820. They belong to 170 families, whose present strength is 1037. The difference between these figures (1037 and 820) represent the additions made to the numbers in their families by children born in the City. As such, 217 (1037-820) members are not considered as displaced persons because they were born here. So, for our discussion in this Chapter, we take the figure 820 as the number of displaced persons in the City.

Table 31 classifies the displaced persons according to sex and the years of their arrival in Baroda.

TABLE 31

#### Displaced persons by sex and years of arrival in Baroda

Years of Arrival :	Males :	Females :	Total :
1946	3	2	5 ( 0.6)
1947	160	168	328 ( 40.0)
1948	235	214	449 ( 54.7)
1949	4	3	7 ( 0.9)
1950	8	6	14 ( 1.7)
1951	5	4	9 ( 1.1)
1952	4	3	7 ( 0.9)
1953	—	—	—
1954	1	—	1 ( 0.1)
Total	420 ( 51.2)	400 ( 48.8)	820 ( 100.0)

The great majority of these displaced persons arrived in the City in 1947 and 1948, these years being the years immediately following the partition.

Table 32 classifies the displaced persons according to the places from where they came and the years in which they arrived in the City.

The figures in Table 32 state that 84 percent of the displaced persons have come from urban areas and 16 percent from rural areas. The difference between the figures of rural and urban migration is striking when compared to the corresponding figures recorded for migrants in the previous chapter ( see Table 5 ). Among displaced persons the extent of urban migration is 84 percent while among migrants it is only 59.2 percent.

The places of migration show that 95.4 percent of the displaced persons came from outside India while 4.6 percent came from within India.

TABLE 32

**Displaced persons according to places of migration and  
years of arrival in Baroda City**

	RURAL		TOTAL :	URBAN		TOTAL	Grand Total
	Other States within India :	Outside India : (Pakistan)		Other States within India : (Pakistan)	Outside India :		
1946	—	—	—	—	5	5	5 (0.6)
1947	—	47	47	1	280	281	328(40.0)
1948	1	80	81	14	354	368	449(54.7)
1949	3	—	3	4	—	4	7(0.4)
1950	—	—	—	—	14	14	14(1.7)
1951	—	—	—	8	1	9	9(1.7)
1952	—	—	—	7	—	7	7(0.9)
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	—	—	—	—	1	1	1(0.1)
	4 (.5)	127 (15.5)	131 (16.0)	34 (4.1)	655 (9.9)	689 (84.0)	820 (100.0)

Table 33 gives the reasons why the displaced persons preferred Baroda to any other city.

TABLE 33

**Displaced persons classified according to years of migration and  
reasons for selecting Baroda City**

**REASONS FOR SELECTING THE CITY**

Years of Migration :	Having friends or relations in Baroda	Short dis- tance from original re- sidence	Opening of new offices, factories, workshops in Baroda	Education of children	Office Trans- fers	Accidental	Total
1946	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
1947	23	—	5	—	3	297	328
1948	18	—	—	8	—	423	449
1949	4	—	—	—	—	3	7
1950	9	—	—	—	—	5	14
1951	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
1952	3	—	—	—	—	4	7
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	57	—	10 (1.2)	8 (1.2)	3 (0.4)	742 (97.4)	820 (100.0)

TABLE 34

## Displaced persons classified according to economic status (Previous and Present)

Year of Migration	ECONOMIC STATUS								Total
	Earner		Earning Dependant		Non-earning Dependant		Total Earners <sup>1</sup>		
	Previous	Present	Previous	Present	Previous	Present	Previous	Present	
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	1	1	—	—	4	4	1	1	5 ( 0.6 )
1947	78	94	—	—	250	234	78	94	328 ( 40.0 )
1948	114	126	2	2	333	321	116	128	449 ( 54.7 )
1949	1	3	—	—	6	4	1	3	7 ( 0.9 )
1950	3	4	—	—	11	10	3	4	14 ( 1.7 )
1951	2	3	—	—	7	6	2	3	9 ( 1.1 )
1952	2	3	1	—	4	4	3	3	7 ( 0.9 )
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1 ( 0.1 )
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>202</b> ( 24.6 )	<b>234</b> ( 28.6 )	<b>3</b> ( 0.4 )	<b>2</b> ( 0.2 )	<b>615</b> ( 75.5 )	<b>584</b> ( 71.2 )	<b>205</b> ( 25.0 )	<b>236</b> ( 28.8 )	<b>820</b> ( 100.0 )

1 Total of Columns 1 and 2

TABLE 35

## Displaced persons classified according to employment status ( Previous and Present )

Year of Migration	EMPLOYMENT STATUS										Total	
	Employer		Employee		Self-Employed		Non-Earning		Pensioners			
	Previous	Present	Previous	Present	Previous	Present	Previous	Present	Previous	Present		
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1943	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	5 ( 0.6 )
1947	3	—	16	24	59	70	250	234	—	—	—	328 ( 40.0 )
1948	2	2	15	41	99	84	333	321	—	1	—	449 ( 54.7 )
1949	—	—	—	3	1	—	6	4	—	—	—	7 ( 0.9 )
1950	—	—	3	3	—	1	11	10	—	—	—	14 ( 1.7 )
1951	—	—	1	1	1	2	7	6	—	—	—	9 ( 1.1 )
1952	—	—	2	1	1	2	4	4	—	—	—	7 ( 0.9 )
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1 ( 0.1 )
Total	5 ( 0.6 )	2 ( 0.2 )	38 ( 4.6 )	74 ( 9.0 )	162 ( 19.8 )	159 ( 19.5 )	615 ( 75.0 )	584 ( 71.2 )	—	1 ( 0.1 )	—	820 ( 100.0 )

Out of the 820 persons, 742 (94.4 percent) have come to Baroda not because of any particular preference for this city, but due to the force of circumstances. However, three persons have been transferred here at the time when they wanted to migrate into India on account of partition. These are persons who were working in firms which had branches in Pakistan as well as in India.

A study of their economic status and employment status (previous and present) would reveal the change that has been brought about in their economic condition, after their arrival in the City.

The figures in Table 34 show that the number of economically active persons has increased by 3.8 percent, the difference between the sub-columns in column 4. Earners have increased by 4 percent, earning dependants and non-earning dependants have decreased by 0.2 percent and 3.8 percent respectively which shows that more persons have become independent earners.

Table 35 classifies the displaced persons according to their years of arrival in the city and their present and previous employment status.

While previously 38 persons (4.6 percent) of the total 820 displaced persons were employees, at present there are 74 (9%) employees, which shows an increase of 4.4 percent. The decrease in the number of self-employed persons is 0.3 percent and that in employers is 0.4 percent. This again, supports the fact already revealed in the case of migrants that the number of employees has increased as against the self-employed persons and employers.

Table 36 states the time the displaced persons had to wait before they got their first employment in the City, related with their previous occupations.

Out of the 820 displaced persons, 205 were employed while they were in their native places. Of these, 62 persons (30.2%) got employment in the City within a month, 94 persons (45.9%) got themselves employed within a year, and 30 persons (14.6%) within 2 years of their arrival in Baroda. The total of sub-columns 1 and 2 in column 9 shows that over 76% of the displaced persons, who were employed in their native places got employment in the City within a year of their arrival.

According to occupations, we find that while in their native places 48.8 percent of the displaced persons were engaged in occupation 4 (Sales and related occupation) and 29.3 percent in occupation 5-6 subordinate technical occupations. It is striking to note that no person has been employed in occupation 7 (Services) before his migration. The number of persons employed in occupation 4 (Sales and related occupation) is 48.8 percent which is substantially higher than the corresponding figure for migrants which is 12.5 percent (See Table 13, Chapter III). At the same time, the number in occupation 5-6

TABLE 36

**Period of waiting for first job after immigrating into City according to qualifications & last occupation in native place  
(Displaced persons only)**

Occupation	0					1					2					3					4										
	Managerial, Administrative & Executive Occupations (Non-Technical)					Professional, Technical and related occupations (Superior)					Subordinate, administrative and executive occupations					Ministerial Occupations					Sales and related occupations (Subordinate)										
Education	Period of waiting for first job after immigrating into Baroda City																														
	At once	0-1 year	1-2 years	Total	At once	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	At once	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	At once	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	At once	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total			
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	4			
A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Primary	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	6	-	6	1	1	-	-	1	3	21	42	10	1	1	75			
B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Secondary	-	2	1	3	1	5	-	-	1	7	2	-	2	1	-	5	5	2	-	-	-	7	4	12	3	-	-	19			
C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Technical	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
E	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1			
Post-grad.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1			
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total	-	4	1	5	7	6	1	-	2	16	3	1	3	7	-	14	6	3	-	-	1	10	26	58	13	2	1	100			
				(2.4)						(7.8)						(6.8)										(4.9)					(48.8)



TABLE 36 (Contd.)

**Period of waiting for first job after immigrating into City according to qualifications, &  
last occupation in native place  
( Displaced persons only )**

Occupation	5-6 Subordinate technical Occupations						7 Service Occupations						Total					
	Period of waiting for first job after immigrating into Baroda City																	
Education	At once	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	At once	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	At once	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Illiterate	1	1	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	3	9
A													(1.0)	(1.5)	(0.5)	(1.5)	(4.5)	(4.5)
Primary	11	18	8	-	2	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	63	18	7	5	128
B													(17.1)	(30.7)	(8.7)	(3.4)	(2.4)	(62.3)
Secondary	4	3	4	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	24	10	2	1	53
C													(7.8)	(11.7)	(4.9)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(25.9)
Technical	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	5
D													(1.9)	(0.5)	-	-	-	(2.4)
College	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	6
E													(1.9)	(0.5)	(0.5)	-	-	(2.9)
Post-grad.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3
F													(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	-	-	(1.5)
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
														(0.5)	-	-	-	(0.5)
Total	20	22	12	1	5	60 (29.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	62 (30.2)	94 (45.9)	30 (14.6)	10 (4.9)	9 (4.4)	205 (100)

(29.3%) is a smaller figure compared to the corresponding figure for the migrants which is 49.7 percent (See Table 13, Chapter III.)

How far the displaced persons have been able to keep up this pattern of employment in the city is shown in Table 37 which relates their previous and present occupations and the years of their arrival in the City.

The number of persons employed in occupation 0 (Managerial, administrative and executive occupations) have decreased from 5 (2.4%) to 2 (0.9%), a decrease of 1.5%. Persons in occupation 1 (Professional, technical and related occupations) have recorded an increase of 5 (1.1%) while those in occupation 2 (Subordinate, administrative and executive occupations) have decreased by 5 (3%). Persons in occupation 3 (Ministerial occupations), who were 10 in number previously have increased by 9 (3.1%). Occupation 4 (Sales and related occupations), which engaged the largest single group of earners numbering 100 (48.8%), at present engages 14 persons more in number, but has recorded a decrease of 3 in percentage. The number of persons engaged in occupations 5-6 (Subordinate, Technical) has increased from 60 to 64 an increase of 4, but in percentage it has suffered a decrease of 2%. A striking fact in the above table is that while at present 6 (2.7%) in the total employed persons are in occupation 7, previously no one was engaged in this.

We have seen that 235 out of 820 displaced persons are employed in various occupations stated in Table 37. Apart from these, there are 24 more persons, who possess some other means of livelihood. Table 38 relates the sources and amount of income of the 259 persons belonging to 170 families.

Occupations in industries are the source of income for the 235 (90.7%) of the total. Pension, remittance, savings, Selling belongings and charity together provide the source of income for 24 (9.3%) persons.

Table 39 states the monthly income of the 235 persons related with occupations and industry.

Taking the total in incomes groups (sub-columns 1, 2 and 3 of column 9), we find that 82.9% of the earners are getting incomes between the range Rs. 1-125 p. m. while 14.4% (Sub-columns 4 and 5 of column 9) get incomes between Rs. 126-250 p.m. and 1.8% get incomes between Rs. 251-500 p.m. Two persons (0.9%) get more than Rs. 1,000 p.m.

Taking the monthly income in occupations, we find that 14 (66.7%) out of the 21 persons engaged in occupation 1, get income between Rs. 1-125 p.m. and the remaining 33.3% get incomes between Rs. 126-500 p.m. In occupation 2, 6 (66.7%), out of the 9 persons engaged are getting incomes between Rs. 1-125 p.m. and the remaining get incomes between Rs. 126-250. In occupation 3, 16 (84%) out of 19 persons employed are getting incomes between Rs. 1-125 p.m.

TABLE 37

## Displaced persons according to years of arrival in City and Previous and Present Occupation

Years of arrival in Baroda	Previous Occupation							Total	Present Occupation							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7		0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7	
	1946	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1 ( 0.5 )	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1947	3	5	7	7	34	22	—	78 ( 38.0 )	1	8	4	7	39	32	3	94 ( 40.0 )
1948	2	10	7	1	62	34	—	116 ( 56.6 )	1	12	4	9	71	27	3	127 ( 54.0 )
1949	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1 ( 0.5 )	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3 ( 1.3 )
1950	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3 ( 1.5 )	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	4 ( 1.7 )
1951	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2 ( 0.9 )	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3 ( 1.3 )
1952	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3 ( 1.5 )	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3 ( 1.3 )
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1 ( 0.5 )	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b> (2.4)	<b>16</b> (7.8)	<b>14</b> (6.8)	<b>10</b> (4.9)	<b>100</b> (48.8)	<b>60</b> (29.3)	—	<b>205</b> (100.0)	<b>2</b> (0.9)	<b>21</b> (8.9)	<b>9</b> (3.8)	<b>19</b> (8.0)	<b>114</b> (48.5)	<b>64</b> (27.7)	<b>6</b> (2.7)	<b>235</b> (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total.

TABLE 38

## Displaced persons classified according to sources of income and number of earners

Source of Income	MONTHLY INCOME IN RUPEES										No. of Earners	No. of Families
	1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	501-1,000	Above 1,000	Unspe- cified		
1 Occupations in Industries	32	73	90	24	10	3	1	—	2	—	235 (90.7)	146 (85.8)
2 Pension	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (0.4)	1 (0.6)
3 Remittance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17 (6.5)	17 (10.0)
4 Savings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3 (1.2)	3 (1.8)
5 Selling belongings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2 (0.8)	2 (1.2)
7 Charity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 (0.4)	1 (0.6)
Total	32 (12.4)	74 (28.6)	90 (34.7)	24 (9.3)	10 (3.8)	3 (1.2)	1 (0.4)	—	2 (0.8)	23 (8.8)	259 (100.0)	170 (100.)

( Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total )

TABLE 39

## Displaced persons classified according to industry, occupation and income

## INDEPENDENT

Occupation 1	Agriculture, Fishing & Hunting 2					Manufacturing 3								Construction 4							
	1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	Total	1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	501-1,000	1,001 & above	Total	1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	Total
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	2
4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-6	—	2	—	7	9	6	16	20	—	4	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total:	—	2	—	7	9 (3.8)	8	16	22	1	4	—	—	—	1	52 (22.1)	1	—	2	—	—	3 (1.3)

TABLE 39 (Contd.)

## Displaced persons classified according to industry, occupation and income

## INDEPENDENT

Occupation	Trade and Commerce 5									Transport 6						Service 7											
	MONTHLY INCOME IN RUPEES																										
	1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	501-1,000	1,000 & above	Total	1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	Total	1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	Total		
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	3	5	2	2	1	1	—	—	19
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	5	1	1	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	10
4	16	48	35	10	1	1	—	—	1	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total:	17	49	36	10	1	1	—	—	1	115 (48.9)	—	1	9	2	1	1	14 (5.9)	6	5	20	4	4	1	1	—	41 (17.5)	

TABLE 39 (Contd.)

## Displaced persons classified according to industry, occupation and income

## INDEPENDENT

Occupation	Activities not adequately described <sup>8</sup>		Total <sup>9</sup>									Total
	I-40	Total	MONTHLY INCOME IN RUPEES									
	I-40	Total	I-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	501-1,000	1,001 & above	Total
0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2 (0.9)
1	—	—	5	3	6	2	2	2	1	—	—	21 (8.9)
2	—	—	2	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	9 (3.8)
3	—	—	1	1	14	1	2	—	—	—	—	19 (8.0)
4	—	—	17	48	35	11	1	1	—	—	1	114 (48.5)
5-6	—	—	6	20	26	8	4	—	—	—	—	64 (27.2)
7	1	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 (2.7)
Total :	1	1	33 (13.6)	73 (31.1)	89 (38.2)	24 (10.2)	10 (4.2)	3 (1.3)	1 (0.5)	—	2 (0.9)	235 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total.

sales and related occupations, (occupation 4) which support the largest single group of earners, have got the largest number in the lower income-groups. Out of the 114 persons engaged in that occupation 100 (87.7%) get incomes between Rs. 1-125 p.m., 13 (11.4%) get incomes between Rs. 126-250 p.m. and 1 person (.9 percent) gets above Rs. 1,000 p.m. Of those engaged in occupation 5-6 (subordinate, technical occupations) 52 persons (81.3) percent) have got incomes ranging from Rs. 1-125 p.m. and 12 (18.7 percent) persons get incomes between Rs. 126-250 p.m. All the persons engaged in service occupations get incomes of Rs. 125 or less per month.

Relating industry, occupation and income, we find that occupation 4 (sales and related occupations), in industry 6 (Trade and Commerce), engage 112 (47.8 percent) of the total—the largest group of earners recorded in any single industry and occupation. Out of these, 99 (88.4 percent) persons get incomes between Rs. 1-125. Of the remaining, 12 persons (10.7 percent) get income between Rs. 126-350 and 1 (0.9 percent) person gets more than Rs. 1,000 p.m.

Subordinate, technical occupations in manufacturing industry employ the next biggest single number of earners. Out of the 46 earners falling in this category, 42 (91.3 percent) have incomes ranging from Rs. 1-125 p.m.

Subordinate, administrative and executive occupations in Services employ 19 persons of whom 13 (68.4 percent) get incomes between Rs. 1-125 p.m. Four persons are getting incomes between Rs. 126-250, and 2 are getting incomes between Rs. 251-500 p.m. It is seen that in occupation 2 of industry 8 (Services), the earners fall in 7 income-groups out of 9, which shows that here the income is more equitably distributed than in other occupations. In sales and related occupations too, the earners fall in 7 income-groups out of 9, though here the numbers in lower income-groups are far higher in proportion than those in the former one.

Table 40 classifies the earners according to the nature of employment, type of institutions employing them and income.

The figures in Table 40 may be compared with benefit with the corresponding figures for migrants. Of the 253 earners among displaced persons, 67 (28.5 percent) are employees in Government, semi-Government or private offices, while the corresponding figures for migrants is 65.5 percent. While 12.8 percent of the earners among displaced persons are in Government service, 5.5 percent in semi-Government service and 10.2 percent in private employment, the corresponding figures for migrant-earners are 25.6 percent, 5.8 percent and 34.1 percent respectively. This variation seems to be reversed in regard to the number engaged in independent business. In this (independent) 65.1 percent of the earners among displaced persons are engaged, while for migrants the percentage is 24.8.



TABLE 40

**Earners classified according to nature of occupation,  
institutions employing them and income**

SERVICES

Monthly Income in Rs.	Government	Semi-Government	Private	Casual	Independent	TOTAL
1- 40	1	—	8	6	17	32 (13.6)
41- 75	4	1	7	9	52	73 (31.1)
76- 125	20	7	7	—	56	90 (38.3)
126- 175	3	2	1	—	18	24 (10.2)
176- 250	2	2	—	—	6	10 (4.3)
251- 350	—	1	—	—	2	3 (1.3)
351- 500	—	—	—	—	1	1 (0.4)
501-1000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Above 1000	—	—	1	—	1	2 (0.8)
Total	30 (12.8)	13 (5.5)	24 (10.2)	15 (6.4)	153 (65.1)	235 (100.0)

Table 41 classifies the earners according to employment status and income.

TABLE 41

**Earners according to employment status and Income**

Monthly Income in Rs.	Employer	Employee	Self-employed	Total
1- 40	—	12	20	32 (13.6)
41- 75	—	19	54	73 (31.1)
76- 125	—	31	59	90 (38.3)
126- 175	—	6	18	24 (10.2)
176- 250	1	4	5	10 (4.3)
251- 350	—	1	2	3 (1.3)
351- 500	—	—	—	1 (0.4)
501-1900	—	—	—	—
Above 1000	1	1	—	2 (0.8)
Total	2 (0.8)	74 (31.5)	159 (67.7)	235 (100.0)

### Income per capita

Income of the earners among displaced persons has been discussed in relation to the occupation and industry employing them. In Table 42 we state the income of the families, related to their size so as to enable us to have an idea of the *per capita* income of the displaced persons.

The figures in Table 42 work out the following :—

Family income per month	Rs. 173- 6-0
Family Annual income	Rs. 2,082- 0-0
Average size of the family 6 persons.	
Annual income <i>per capita</i>	Rs. 336- 0-0

The annual per capita income of the migrants is Rs. 496/- *i.e.* Rs. 160/- more than that of the displaced persons.

Table 43 classifies the displaced persons according to years of arrival, nature of occupation and security of employment.

Independent occupations engage 65.1 percent of the earners, while service occupations engage 28.5 percent of the earners. Those who have not got fixed occupations form 6.4 percent. The numbers of persons in independent and service occupations are striking when compared to the corresponding figures for the migrant earners. (See Table 20, Chapter III)

As regards the security of employment, we find that 83 percent of the earners have secure employment. However 40 persons (17%) are stated to be in insecure employment, out of whom 70 percent belong to those who came to Baroda in 1948. In the case of security of employment, it could be seen that the displaced persons are not so well off as the migrants, among whom proportionately more have got secure employment. The period of stay of the migrants in the city is taken as 13 years while that of the displaced persons is taken as 8 years. This might be one of the reasons why the percentage of earners in insecure employment is slightly higher among displaced persons than among migrants. The displaced persons came in large numbers in 1947 and 1948, which also would be one of the reasons for recording higher percentage of insecure jobs, as in those two years, the problem of employment was more acute as the demand was greater than the supply. Another reason that might have contributed to the recording of higher percentage of insecure jobs is the tendency of some of the self-employed persons to state their employment as insecure particularly when among the displaced persons this type of earners form 67.8 percent of the total number of earners.

TABLE 42

## Families of displaced persons classified according to monthly income and size of the family

Monthly Income	S I Z E																											Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Re. 1-40	3	2	3	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Rs. 41-75	-	8	7	6	5	4	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Rs. 76-125	2	2	6	7	9	8	2	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Rs. 126-175	-	5	1	-	4	2	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Rs. 176-250	-	-	2	4	3	5	1	1	3	3	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Rs. 251-350	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Rs. 351-500	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	10
Rs. 501-1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Above 1,000	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Unspecified	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	5	18	19	24	23	23	12	10	13	7	5	1	1	3	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	170

TABLE 43

## Displaced persons classified according to nature of occupation and security of employment

	Nature of Occupation			Total	Security of Employment		Total
	Services	Casual	Independent		Secure	Insecure	
1946	1	—	—	1	—	1	1 ( 0.4 )
1947	25	4	65	94	84	10	94 ( 40.3 )
1948	33	10	84	127	99	28	127 ( 54.0 )
1949	3	—	—	3	3	—	3 ( 1.2 )
1950	3	—	1	4	4	—	4 ( 1.7 )
1951	1	1	1	3	2	1	3 ( 1.2 )
1952	1	—	2	3	3	—	3 ( 1.2 )
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	67 ( 28.5 )	15 ( 6.4 )	153 ( 65.1 )	235 ( 100.0 )	195 ( 83.0 )	40 ( 17.0 )	235 ( 100.0 )

The stability of employment of the displaced persons is stated in Table 44.

TABLE 44  
Stability of Employment in A Given Period  
( Displaced Persons )

Employment Period	CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT			Total
	No change	Changed once	Changed twice	
0-3 years	36	3	—	39 ( 16.6 )
3-6 years	143	14	—	157 ( 66.8 )
6-10 years	36	2	1	39 ( 16.6 )
10 and above	—	—	—	—
Total	215 ( 92.0 )	19 ( 7.6 )	1 ( 0.4 )	235 ( 100.0 )

The figures in the above table state that 92 percent of the employed persons have not changed their employment, since they got it. These persons have been in employment for a period ranging from 1 to 10 years. Those who changed their employment once form 7.6 percent of the total and one person has changed his employment twice.

From the number of changes it is clear that the displaced persons are quite stable in their employment.

Among the 170 families of the displaced persons in the City 20 families have got one or more of their members living outside Baroda as stated in the Table 45.

TABLE 45

**Composition of Family—In City and Outside City  
( Displaced Persons )**

Size of Family	Members living outside Baroda				Total families	Total persons
	0	1	2	3		
1	5	—	—	—	5	5
2	16	1	1	—	18	36
3	16	3	—	—	19	57
4	20	3	—	1	24	96
5	20	2	—	1	23	115
6	22	1	—	—	23	138
7	10	2	—	—	12	84
8	8	2	—	—	10	80
9	12	1	—	—	13	117
10	6	1	—	—	7	70
11	4	1	—	—	5	55
12	1	—	—	—	1	12
13	1	—	—	—	1	13
14	3	—	—	—	3	42
15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	2	—	—	—	2	32
17	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	2	—	—	—	2	38
20	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	1	—	—	—	1	21
26	1	—	—	—	1	26
Total Families	150 (88.2)	17 (10.0)	1 (0.6)	2 (1.2)	170 (100.0)	1,037
					Outside City	
Total Persons	—	17	2	6	Families 20	Persons 25

While 88.2 percent of the families have all their members staying in Baroda, 10 percent have got 1 member each staying outside, 0.6 percent have got 2 members staying outside and 1.2 percent have got 3 members staying outside the City.

How far the displaced persons get financial help from outside the City and how far they help people outside is stated in the following table.

TABLE 46

## Families classified according to those who remit and receive money

REMITTING MONEY		RECEIVING MONEY	
Amount Remitted Rs.	No. of Families	Amount Received Rs.	No. of Families
Upto 25	—	Upto 25	1 ( 5.9% )
26-50	2 ( 50% )	26-50	2 ( 11.7% )
51-100	1 ( 25% )	51-100	2 ( 11.7% )
101-200	1 ( 25% )	101-200	6 ( 35.3% )
201-300	—	201-300	5 ( 29.5% )
Above 300	—	Above 300	1 ( 5.9% )
Total	4 ( 100% ) * ( 2.4 )	Total	17 ( 100.0% ) * ( 10 )

\* Percentages to the Total ( 170 ).

Of the 170 families 4 ( 2.4% ) remit money to places outside the City while 17 ( 10% ) receive money from sources outside the City. The figures in this table and those in the corresponding table for migrants may be compared with advantage. While, among migrants the percentage of those who send money is more than those who receive, among the displaced persons this order is reversed. This again may be taken as an indication of the comparatively better economic position of the migrants.

Table 47 states the industrial relations of those earners who are in service.

The first part of the table which gives figures on employer-employee relations suggests that 98.7 percent of the employees and their employers are keeping cordial relations between them. One person employed in ministerial occupation in Manufacturing Industry is stated to be not keeping cordial relations with his employers.

All the employees keep cordial relations among themselves. Judging from these figures it can be said that the industrial relations of the employers and employees are cordial.

### Unemployment

Among the 820 displaced persons in this Survey there are 261 employable persons, out of whom 26 ( 10% ) are employed. Table 48 states the causes of unemployment, and the previous occupation of the unemployed persons.

From the figures in Table 48 it is seen that 23 percent of the unemployed persons are fresh *i. e.* those who have attained employable age and those who

TABLE 47

## Industrial Relations of Employers and Employees among displaced persons

Independent		OCCUPATION															
		0		1		2		3		4		5-6		7		Total	
		Managerial, Administrative and Executive Occupations		Professional, Technical & Related Occupations		Subordinate, Administrative & Executive Occupations		Ministerial Occupations		Sales and Related Occupations (Subordinate)		Subordinate Technical Occupations		Service Occupation			
		Employer-Employee															
		Cordial Yes No		Cordial Yes No		Cordial Yes No		Cordial Yes No		Cordial Yes No		Cordial Yes No		Cordial Yes No		Cordial Yes No	
0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
2-3	Manufacturing	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	11	—	—	—	16	1
4	Construction	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
5	Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Distribution Services (Trade and Commerce)	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	13	—
7	Transport, Storage and Communication	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	1	—	1	—	12	—
8	Services	1	—	10	—	5	—	10	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	28	—
9	Activities not adequately described	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	2 (2.6)	—	11 (14.5)	—	9 (11.9)	—	18 (23.6)	1 (1.3)	11 (14.5)	—	23 (30.3)	—	1 (1.3)	—	75 (98.7)	1 (1.3)



TABLE 47—(Contd.)

## Industrial Relations of Employers and Employees among displaced persons

Independent		OCCUPATION														Total	
		0		1		2		3		4		5-6		7			
		Managerial, Administrative & Executive Occupations	Professional, Technical and Related Occupations	Subordinate, Administrative and Executive Occupations	Ministerial Occupations	Sales and Related Occupations (Subordinate)	Subordinate Technical Occupations	Service Occupations									
		Employer-Employee															
		Cordial Yes No		Cordial Yes No		Cordial Yes No		Cordial Yes No		Cordial Yes No		Cordial Yes No		Cordial Yes No			
0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
2-3	Manufacturing	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	11	—	—	—	16	—
4	Construction	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
5	Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Distribution Services (Trade and Commerce)	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	13	—
7	Transport, Storage and Communication	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	1	—	1	—	12	—
8	Services	—	—	10	—	5	—	10	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	27	—
9	Activities not adequately described	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		—	—	11 (14.9)		9 (12.2)		19 (25.7)		11 (14.9)		23 (31.0)		1 (1.3)		74 (100.0)	

2 Employers excluded from Occupation '0'.

have completed their studies and are in search of jobs for the first time. Six persons (23%) of the unemployed persons were previously engaged in subordinate administrative and executive occupations.

As regards the causes of unemployment, 53.9 percent have stated that they are unemployed as no jobs were available. Retrenchment has caused unemployment to 19.6 percent, while financial difficulty has been responsible for the unemployment of 11.5 percent. The latter represent persons who had to close down their small establishments due to loss in business.

TABLE 48

**Unemployed displaced persons according to previous occupation  
and causes of unemployment**

Causes of unemployment	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION								Total
	Managerial, Administrative and Executive	Professional, Technical and related	Subordinate, administrative & Executive	Ministerial, Occupations	Sales and related	Subordinate, Technical	Services	Fresh	
General Unemployment									
1. (No job available)	—	1	5	1	—	1	—	6	14 (53.9)
2. Retrenchment	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	5 (19.6)
3. Transfer of employer or Closing down of the concern	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2 (8.0)
4. Financial difficulties	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3 (11.5)
5. Ill-health	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1 (3.5)
6. Dislike of job or employer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (3.5)
7. Voluntary Unemployment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Other causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2 (8.0)	1 (3.5)	6 (23.0)	3 (11.5)	3 (11.5)	5 (19.5)	—	6 (23.0)	26 (100.0)

TABLE 49

**Unemployed displaced persons classified according to educational qualifications,  
previous occupations, and the duration of the period of unemployment**

	PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT																																			
	0					1					2					3					4															
	Managerial, Administra- tive and Executive Occupations (Non-technical)					Professional, Technical and Related Occupations (Superior)					Subordinate, Administrative and Executive Occupations					Ministerial Occupations					Sales and Related Occupations (Subordinate)															
	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	above 2 Years	Total	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	above 2 Years	Total	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	Total	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	Total								
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Post-grad.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	-	1	3		
							(7.7)							(3.85)							5	(23.1)					1	2	3	1	1	-	1	(11.5)	3	(11.5)

( Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total )

TABLE 49 (Contd.)

**Unemployed displaced persons classified according to educational qualifications,  
previous occupations, and the duration of the period of unemployment**

	5-6					7					TOTAL														
	Subordinate, Technical Occupations						Service Occupation					Fresh			Grand Total										
	PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT																								
	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	Total	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	Total	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years					
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3 (11.5)				
Primary	-	-	1	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	7	14 (53.8)				
Secondary	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	2	7 (27.0)				
Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Post-grad.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1 (3.85)				
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1 (3.85)				
Total	-	-	1	3	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	6	1	4	2	3	4	12	26
							(19.25)								(23.1)	(3.85)	(15.4)	(7.7)	(11.5)	(57.4)	(46.15)	(100.0)			

( Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total )

TABLE 50

## Displaced Persons—Unemployment

Occupation	Ready to continue previous occupation				Ready to change previous occupation				Ready to work in Baroda city	Ready to work in any other city or town	Ready to work in a village	Total	Ready to undergo training for new occupation			Ready to finance for training			Total
	Baroda only	Any other city or town	A village	Total	Baroda only	Any other city or town	A village	Total					Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
0 Managerial Administrative and Executive Occupation (Non-Technical)	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	1	1	2	—	1	1	2 (8.0)
1 Professional, Technical and Related occupations (Superior)	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (3.5)
2 Subordinate, Administrative and executive Occupations	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	1	5	6	—	1	1	6 (23.0)
3 Ministerial Occupation	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	3	3	3 (11.5)

TABLE 50—(Contd.)  
Displaced Persons—Unemployment

Occupation	Ready to continue previous occupation				Ready to change previous occupation				Baroda Ready to work in city	Ready to work in any other city or town	Ready to work in a village	Ready to undergo training for new occupation			Ready to finance for training				
	Baroda only	Any other city or town	A village	Total	Baroda only	Any other city or town	A village	Total				Total			Total				
												Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4 Sales and Related occupation (Subordinate)	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	2	1	—	3	1	2	3	—	1	1	3 (11.5)
5-6 Subordinate Technical Occupations	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	4	1	4	—	5	4	—	4	—	4	4	5 (19.5)
7 Service Occupation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FRESH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	6	4	2	6	—	4	4	6 (23.0)
Total	—	2 (100)	—	2 (100)	3 (16.7)	15 (83.3)	—	18 (100.0)	6 (23.1)	20 (76.9)	—	26 (100.0)	14 (58.3)	10 (41.7)	24 (100.0)	—	14 (100.0)	14 (100.0)	26 (100.0)

( Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total )

Table 49 states the previous occupation, educational qualifications and the period of unemployment of the unemployed displaced persons.

The figures in column 10 show that 38.5 percent of the unemployed persons are idle for the last one year and the rest for a period of 1 to 3 years. It is striking to note that over 46 percent of the unemployed are idle for the period 2-3 years. In the case of migrants, the number of unemployed persons whose waiting period exceeds 2 years is only 13.7 percent ( See Table 27 Chapter III ). Out of the 12 persons who had been unemployed for 2-3 years, 3 are illiterate, 7 have studied upto primary standard and 2 upto secondary standard. According to their previous occupations, 5 out of the 12 persons referred to above were employed in subordinate, administrative and executive occupations and 2 in ministerial occupations. Prior to unemployment, 1 person was employed in occupation 0, 1 each in occupations 1, 4 and 5-6. One person unemployed for 2-3 years is fresh in the field.

As regards displaced persons, it would be seen that the duration of unemployment is longer in the case of those who were previously employed in subordinate administrative and executive occupations.

Table 50 classifies the unemployed persons according to their readiness to change their previous occupation, readiness to leave Baroda, for any other city, town or village and undergo training for the sake of employment.

Figures in column 2 and 3 show that of the 20 persons who had some occupations prior to unemployment, 2 are willing to continue their old occupation in any other city or town. Of the 18 persons who are ready to accept occupations of a different type than what they had, 16.7 percent want to stay in Baroda only while 83.3 percent are ready to go to any other city or town. Six persons ( 23.1% ) want to remain in Baroda only, while 76.9% are ready to leave Baroda for any other city or town for the sake of employment. That these persons have expressed their preference exclusively for urban areas is significant as this points to the tendency among urban people to migrate only to urban areas in search of employment or other means of economic betterment.

Out of the 24 persons who expressed willingness to take up occupations different from what they had previously 10, are not willing to undergo training for a new job, while 14 ( 58.3 percent ) are willing to undergo training but are not in a position to finance it. Their incapacity to finance may be explained for the most part, by the fact that the 26 unemployed persons belong to 22 families whose average size is 8 and whose average income is Rs. 128 p.m.

#### **Housing Condition**

Table 51 A states the condition of housing of the displaced persons,

TABLE 5IA

## Housing Conditions ( Displaced Persons )

H O U S E					Open space at- tached to Ac- commodation			If yes, is it adequate ?			Separate Kitchen			Independent Bath-Room			Electricity Supply			
Owned	Rented	Free Quarters		Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	
		Government	Private																	
1	163	3	3	170	81	89	170	62	19	81	59	75	170	80	90	170	88	82	170	
(0.6)	(95.8)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(100.0)	(47.6)	(52.4)	(100.0)	(76.5)	(23.5)	(100.0)	(55.9)	(44.1)	(100.0)	(47.0)	(53.0)	(100.0)	(51.7)	(48.3)	(100.0)	

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total.



The vast majority of the families of displaced persons (95.8 percent) live in rented houses. Six families (3.6 percent) live in rent-free quarters supplied either by Government or private employers. One family owns the house they live in.

Of the 170 families, 81 (47.6 percent) have got open space attached to their houses. Out of these 62 families (76.5 percent) have stated that the open space attached to their houses is adequate for their use.

Families who have independent kitchen number 95 (55.9 percent) while those who have independent bathroom number 80 (47.0 percent).

The space of housing available per head to the members of the family is stated in Table 51 B.

TABLE 51 B  
Space Per Head—Displaced Persons

Space per head in Square Feet	Number of Families
Below 25	39 (23.0)
25- 50	65 (38.2)
51- 75	24 (14.2)
76-100	16 ( 9.3)
101-150	15 ( 8.8)
151-200	7 ( 4.1)
201-250	—
251-300	1 ( 0.6)
301-350	—
351-400	—
401 and above	3 ( 1.8)
Total	170 (100.0)

The figures in Table 51 B do not speak well of the housing conditions of the displaced persons. Taking 76-100 sq.ft. as the minimum requirement of an individual, we find that only 16 families (9.3 percent) of the displaced persons have got sufficient housing space to permit this. Over 75 percent of the families, as the above table states, live in houses which permit less than 75 sq. ft. per head. Out of the total, in 61 percent of families the members have less than 50 sq. ft. of housing per head. A little over 18 percent of the families have housing space sufficient to allow 76-150 sq. ft. per head. Families where the housing space per head is above 150 numbers 11 (6.5 percent).

The figures in the above table may be compared to the corresponding figures for migrants (see tables 29 A and B) Chapter III). While among the displaced persons, 23 percent of the families have less than 25 sq. ft. of housing space per head, among migrants 10.5 percent families fall in this class. Among displaced persons 38.2 percent of the families have housing space of 25-50 sq. ft. per head while the corresponding figure for migrants is 29 percent. Among displaced

persons 14.2 percent of families have 51.75 sq. ft. of housing per head while among migrants this group is 20 percent. While 16 families (9.3 percent) of displaced persons have got housing space between 76-100 sq. ft. per head, the corresponding figure for migrants is 18.7 percent. Families having more than 100 sq. ft. per head number 26 (15.3 percent) among displaced persons, while among migrants the corresponding figure is 159 (21.8 percent).

The above comparison shows that regarding housing (living space per head) the migrants are better off than the displaced persons.

When we compare other facilities like open space attached to the residence, independent bathroom, independent kitchen and electricity supply in the house, we find that the displaced persons are better off than the migrants. While 47.6 percent of the families of displaced persons have open space attached to their houses, the corresponding figure for migrants is 43 percent. Among the displaced persons, 55.9 percent families have got separate kitchen, and 47 percent of the families have got independent bathroom. While the corresponding figures for migrants are 33.6 percent and 27.3 percent respectively. In 51.7 percent of the houses of displaced persons, there is electricity supply, while 48 percent of the houses of migrants have been provided with this facility.

### Social Life

Table 52 gives some aspects of the social life of the displaced persons.

Of the total of 139 families who have children, 102 (73.4 percent) send their children to school or college and 92.2 percent of the parents are satisfied with the arrangements at school. About recreation facilities in the locality 49.5 percent of families have expressed satisfaction and regarding shopping facilities 120 families (70.6 percent) have expressed satisfaction.

The figures given above again, may be compared to the corresponding figures for migrants. Among migrants, of the 532 families having children, 59.2 percent have their children attending schools and 93.3 percent of the parents are satisfied with the arrangements at school. This shows that among displaced persons more families are educating their children than among migrants. Regarding recreation and shopping facilities, 82 percent and 86 percent respectively of the migrant families expressed satisfaction. These figures are higher than the corresponding figures for displaced persons, as the migrants live in localities where these facilities are more adequately available than in the localities where the displaced persons live.

Regarding the knowledge of the local language, members of 71 families (41.8 percent) can speak Gujarati. Of the 99 families, whose members cannot speak Gujarati, 79.8 percent have stated that it is a handicap in social contact while 20.2 percent do not find it so, as they can speak Hindi or English which are understood by those with whom they want to maintain social contact.

TABLE 52

## Social Life ( Displaced Persons )

Children going to School			Satisfied with the arrangements at the School			Recreation Facilities			Shopping Facilities			Speak Local Language			Lack of knowledge of Local Language a Handicap in Social Contact ?		
Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Adequate	Inadequate	Total	Adequate	Inadequate	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
102	37	139	934	8	942	84	86	170	120	50	170	71	99	170	79	20	99
(73.4)	(26.6)	(100.0)	(9.22)	(7.8)	(100.0)	(49.5)	(50.5)	(100.0)	(70.6)	(29.4)	(100.0)	(41.8)	(58.2)	(100.0)	(79.8)	(20.2)	(100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total.

## CHAPTER V

### THE RESIDENT POPULATION

In the preceding two Chapters, we have examined the facts regarding the economic and social aspects of the life of the migrants and displaced persons in the City. Now we shall look into the information regarding the economic and social life of the resident population.

In the 4,202 households surveyed, there are 16,694 residents belonging to 3,372<sup>1</sup> families. From the preceding Chapters, we have seen that the number of migrants and displaced persons in the City are 2191 and 820 respectively. These figures give the composition of the City's population as 85 percent residents, 11 percent migrants and 4 percent displaced persons.

Table 53 states the economic status of the residents :

TABLE 53  
**Residents Classified According to Economic Status**

Earner	Earning Depen- dant	Non-Earning Dependant	Total
4,132 ( 24.8 )	258 ( 1.5 )	12,304 ( 73.7 )	16,694 ( 100.0 )

Comparing the figures in the above table with the corresponding figures for displaced persons and migrants we see that, while the figures for earners are 28.6 percent and 36.0 percent for displaced persons and migrants respectively, the residents have only 24.8 percent earners. While earning dependants are 0.2 percent and 1.2 percent for displaced persons and migrants respectively, the corresponding figure for residents is 1.5 percent. The figures for non-earning dependants are 71.2 percent for displaced persons and 62.8 percent for migrants, while for residents it is 73.7 percent. This shows that the percentage of economically active persons is higher, and that of non-earning dependants is lower among displaced persons and migrants than among residents, which would mean that the displaced persons and migrants are economically better off than the residents. But before coming to this conclusion we have to compare the income groups which will be done later.

<sup>1</sup> This number includes 72 families which contain migrant as well as resident members. As such, these 72 families are included here as well as in migrants,

The table given below states the employment status of the residents:—

TABLE 54  
Residents Classified according to Employment Status

Employer	Employee	Self-Employed	Pensioners	Non-earning Dependants	Total
61 (0.4)	2,741 (16.4)	1,473 (8.8)	115 (0.7)	12,304 (73.7)	16,694 (100.0)

The figures in the above table may be compared with the corresponding figures for displaced persons and migrants which are given below :

	Employer	Employee	Self-Employed	Pensioners	Non-earning Dependants	Total
Displaced persons	0.2%	9.0%	19.5%	0.1%	71.2%	100.0%
Migrants	0.2%	27.1%	9.3%	0.6%	62.8%	100%

The figures given above show that while employers among residents are double those among displaced persons or migrants, employees among residents are much less than those among migrants, but much higher than those among displaced persons. Figures for self-employed persons are higher both for displaced persons and migrants, than those for the residents. While the percentage of self-employed persons among migrants shows a small increase, over that of the residents, the corresponding figure for displaced persons is more than double that of the residents.

The economic effect of the employment status can be studied fully, only when it is related to income. Table 55 gives the classification of employment status according to income.

To compare these figures with the corresponding figures for displaced persons and migrants, we reproduce the relevant figures ( in percentages) below :—

TABLE 55

Classification of earners (employer, employee, self-employed) of residents, migrants and displaced persons according to income.

Monthly income in Rs.	Residents (Earners)	Migrants (Earners)	Displaced persons (Earners)
1-40	22	12.9	13.6
41-75	34.05	31.8	31.1
76-125	29.73	32.2	38.3
126-175	7.5	10.0	10.2
176-250	4.1	5.6	4.3
251-350	1.02	3.7	1.3
351-500	0.86	2.0	0.4
500-1000	0.58	1.1	—
Above 1000	0.14	0.6	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 55

## Resident earners classified according to employment status and income

Monthly Income in Rupees	Employer	Employee	Self-employed	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1- 40	—	577	362	939 ( 22.0 )
41- 75	—	981	475	1456 ( 34.05 )
76- 125	—	894	377	1271 ( 29.73 )
126- 175	1	187	133	321 ( 7.5 )
176- 250	11	73	91	175 ( 4.1 )
251- 350	15	12	17	44 ( 1.02 )
351- 500	16	10	11	37 ( 0.86 )
501-1000	14	5	6	25 ( 0.58 )
Above 1000	4	2	—	6 ( 0.14 )
Refusal	—	—	1	1 ( 0.02 )
Total	61 ( 1.4 )	2741 ( 64.1 )	1473 ( 34.5 )	4275 ( 100.00 )

From the above table, it is seen that among residents, the figures of earners are higher in lower income groups and smaller in higher income groups than among migrants and displaced persons. The turning point would seem to be the Rs. 76-125 income group where the migrants and displaced persons (particularly the latter) have substantially higher figures. This shows that the migrants and displaced persons are better off than the residents regarding incomes. How far the economic condition is favourably affected by the income could be known only when we look into the income related with the size of the

TABLE 56

## Resident earners classified according to sources of income and monthly income

Source of Income	Rs.								Above 1,000	Refusal	Un-specified	No. of persons	No. of families
	1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	501-1000					
Occupations in Industries	939	1,456	1,266	321	175	44	37	25	6	1	—	4,270 (95.3)	3,165 (93.8)
Pension	66	28	7	5	5	1	2	1	—	—	—	115 (2.6)	115 (3.4)
Remittance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	59 (1.3)	59 (1.7)
Begging	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7 (0.1)	7 (0.2)
Charity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12 (0.3)	12 (0.4)
Savings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12	12 (0.3)	12 (0.4)
Disreputable occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 (0.1)	2 (0.1)
Total	1,005 (22.43)	1,484 (33.12)	1,273 (28.5)	326 (7.3)	180 (4.0)	45 (1.0)	39 (0.9)	26 (0.6)	6 (0.13)	1 (0.02)	90 (2.0)	4,480 (100.0)	3,372 (100.0)

family, which will be done later in this chapter. Meanwhile, we shall look into the means of livelihood of the residents, the number of earners and their incomes.

The figures in Table 56 state the income from all sources and the number of persons earning these incomes and the number of families to which they belong. The corresponding figures (percentages to the total) for displaced persons and migrants are reproduced below for comparative study:—

	Rs. 1-40 P.M.	Rs. 41-75 P.M.	Rs. 76-125 P.M.	Rs. 126-175 P.M.	Rs. 176-250 P.M.	Rs. 251-350 P.M.	Rs. 351-500 P.M.	Rs. 501-1000 P.M.	Above Rs. 1000 P.M.
Displaced Persons	12.4	28.6	34.7	9.3	3.8	1.2	0.4	—	0.8
Migrants	11.9	29.1	29.5	8.9	8.1	3.6	1.9	1.0	0.6

Again, these figures show that the percentage of earners in lower income groups is higher among residents than among displaced persons and migrants.

The number of persons engaged in occupations in industries form 95.3 percent among residents, while it is 90.7 percent for displaced persons and 88.6 percent for migrants. Among residents, 4270 persons belonging to 3165 families derive their income from occupations in the different industries. These may be classified in detail as given in Table 57.

The totals in Table 57 show the distribution of earners according to industries and occupations. This may be compared with the corresponding figures for displaced persons and migrants. Studying the table for displaced persons we find the striking variation that there is a substantially higher percentage (47.8 percent) of earners in Industry VI (Distribution Services, Trade and Commerce) and occupation 4 (Sales and Related Occupations). Correspondingly, among the displaced persons, the percentage of earners in other industries particularly Services is comparatively small.

As regards migrants and residents, we find that the major variations in figures regarding earners are in industry IV (Distribution Services), Transport, Storage and Communications and in Services. While 20.4 percent of the resident earners are employed in Distribution Services, the corresponding percentage for migrants is 6.6 which is less than a third. In Transport, Storage and Communication, the percentage of residents is 7.8, while that of the migrants is 13.8. In Services too, the variation is striking. While 23.5 percent of the residents are employed in services, the corresponding percentage for migrants is 32.3.



TABLE 57

## Resident earners classified according to industry, occupation and monthly income

Industry	I										II-III											
	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting										Manufacturing											
Occupations	Rs.	1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	501-1,000	Total	Rs.	1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	501-1,000	above 1,000	Total	
0 Managerial, Administrative and Executive Occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	11	—	2	—	5	1	—	4	7	3	—	22	
1 Professional, Technical and Related Occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	12	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
2 Subordinate, Executive and Administrative Occupations	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	4	6	15	5	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	36
3 Ministerial Occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	44	26	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
4 Sales and Related Occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
5-6 Subordinate, Technical Occupations	55	46	29	8	8	—	—	—	—	146	260	466	538	35	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	1,319
7 Service Occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Total :	56	46	29	8	9	3	5	5	161	(3.8)	276	500	614	75	26	4	4	7	3	—	1,509	(35.3)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to total.

TABLE 57 (Contd.)

## Resident earners classified according to industry, occupation and monthly income

Industry	VI								V										
	Construction								Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services										
Occupations	Rs.	1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	501-1,000	Total	Rs.	1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	Total
0 Managerial, Administrative and Executive Occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Professional, Technical and Related Occupations	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
2 Subordinate, Executive and Administrative Occupations	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	18	78	1	3	—	—	—	—	100
3 Ministerial Occupations	—	1	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	8
4 Sales and Related Occupations	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5-6 Subordinate, Technical Occupations	38	40	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	2	6	6	2	—	—	—	—	16
7 Service Occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total:	38	45	17	3	3	2	—	2	—	110 (2.6)	21	86	12	7	—	—	—	—	126 (3.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to total.

TABLE 57 (Contd.)

## Resident earners classified according to industry, occupation and monthly income

Industry	VI										VII										
	Distribution Services (Trade and Commerce)										Transport, Storage and Communication										
Occupations	Refusal Rs.	1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	501-1,000	above 1,000	Total	Rs.	1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	501-1,000	Total
0 Managerial, Administrative and Executive Occupations	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1 Professional, Technical and Related Occupations	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
2 Subordinate, Executive and Administrative Occupations	—	5	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	22	7	—	2	1	—	—	—	33
3 Ministerial Occupations	—	2	6	20	12	2	—	1	—	—	43	—	4	16	17	6	—	—	—	—	43
4 Sales and Related Occupations	—	144	228	204	82	52	15	14	1	—	740	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
5-6 Subordinate, Technical Occupations	—	19	10	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	35	34	99	94	12	5	—	—	—	—	244
7 Service Occupations	—	28	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total:	1	200	254	233	95	55	17	15	1	—	871 (20.4)	37	128	124	29	13	1	—	—	—	332 (7.8)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to total.

TABLE 57 (Contd.)

## Resident earners classified according to industry, occupation and monthly income

		VIII									IX					
Industry		Service									Activities not adequately described					
Occupations	Rs.	1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	501-1,000	above 1,000	Total	Rs.	1-40	41-75	76-125	Total
0	Managerial, Administrative and Executive Occupations	—	—	2	2	6	1	3	4	2	20	—	—	—	—	—
1	Professional, Technical and Related Occupations	31	63	62	44	29	12	5	5	1	252	—	—	—	—	—
2	Subordinate, Executive and Administrative Occupations	55	180	66	14	20	4	5	1	—	345	—	—	—	—	—
3	Ministerial Occupations	2	18	56	40	10	—	—	—	—	126	—	—	—	—	—
4	Sales and Related Occupations	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
5-6	Subordinate, Technical Occupations	6	32	18	—	3	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—
7	Service Occupations	120	32	25	3	1	—	—	—	—	201	96	50	8	154	
	Total:	215	347	229	104	69	17	13	10	3	1,007 (23.5)	96	50	8	154 (3.6)	

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to total.

TABLE 57 (Contd.)

## Resident earners classified according to industry, occupation and monthly income

Industry	T O T A L												
	Occupations	Refusal	Rs. 1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	501-1,000	above 1,000	Total	
0	Managerial, Administrative and Executive Occupations	1	—	3	3	7	7	4	11	15	5	56	(1.3)
1	Professional, Technical and Related Occupations	—	35	72	79	47	34	14	5	5	1	292	(6.8)
2	Subordinate, Executive and Administrative Occupations	—	84	295	91	22	28	6	6	2	—	534	(12.5)
3	Ministerial Occupations	—	7	36	148	99	20	—	1	—	—	311	(7.3)
4	Sales and Related Occupations	—	151	238	213	85	52	17	14	3	—	773	(18.1)
5-6	Subordinate, Technical Occupations	—	414	699	697	58	33	3	—	—	—	1,904	(44.6)
7	Service Occupations	—	248	113	35	3	1	—	—	—	—	400	(9.4)
	Total :	1	939	1,456	1,266	321	175	44	37	25	6	4,270	
		(0.2)	(22.0)	(34.1)	(29.6)	(7.51)	(4.1)	(1.03)	(0.9)	(0.6)	(0.14)	(100.00)	

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to total.

Now, let us see how this variation in industry is reflected in the occupations. Here we find that the trend of variation is very significant. For comparison the relevant figures are given under :—

	Occupations	Percentage	
		Migrants	Residents
0	Managerial, administrative and executive occupations	3	1.3
1	Professional, technical and related occupations	11.8	6.8
2	Subordinate, administrative and executive occupations	16.2	12.5
3	Ministerial occupations	11.5	7.3
4	Sales and related occupations	12.4	18.1
5-6	Subordinate technical occupations	38.5	44.6
7	Service occupations	6.6	9.4
	Total	100	100

The figures stated above show that in occupations 0, 1, 2 and 3 the percentages of migrants engaged are more than that of the residents, while in occupations 4, 5-6 and 7 the percentages of migrants engaged are less than those of the residents. From the statement of income we have seen that more migrant earners belong to higher income groups than the resident earners. The first 4 occupations given above are usually better paid ones than the other three, and the migrants are engaged in more numbers in these occupations while the residents are engaged more in the other three occupations which are comparatively low-paid.

Studying the figures in the table, we find that manufacturing industry employs the largest number (1539 or 35.3%) of earners. Next come services employing 1007 persons or 23.5 percent. Distribution Services employ 20.4 percent earners which is the third biggest industry as regards the number of employees.

Figures in the various occupations show that subordinate technical occupation with 1902 persons or (44.6%) is the one that engages the largest number of earners. Next to it comes sales and related occupations engaging 773 persons or 18.1 percent.

Relating industry and occupation, it is found that out of the total 1509 persons employed in Manufacturing Industry, 1319 (87.4%) are engaged in subordinate technical occupations in that industry. It may also be noted that this number 1319 is 69.3 percent of the total number of persons engaged in subordinate technical occupations (1902). Thus it is seen that as a single unit,

subordinate technical occupations in manufacturing industry form the means of livelihood for the largest number of earners. Services which employ 1007 persons (23.5%) of whom 25 percent (252) are in Professional Technical and related occupations, 345 (34.3%) are in subordinate, administrative and executive occupations and 126 (12.5%) in ministerial occupations. Distribution services employ 871 persons (20.4%) in all, of whom 740 (85%) are in sales and related occupations. It may be noted here that this number (740) is 95.7 percent of the total number of persons (773) engaged in sales and related occupation in all the industries.

As regards income, the figures in column 10 show that 85.7 percent of the earners get incomes between Rs. 1-125 p.m. Examining the income groups in the different industries and occupations, it is seen that in almost all occupations, the majority of the earners are in the lower income groups. Exception to this is found in occupation 0 of industry 1, where the earners fall in the income groups from Rs. 251-1,000. In sales and related occupations in industry VI the earners are distributed in all the income groups upto Rs. 500-1,000 p.m. It is in occupations 1 and 2 of services industry that the earners fall in all the income groups and more equitably. This is due to the fact that Services represent mostly Government and semi-Government institutions where the disparity in pay between the various occupations is comparatively less than in other industries.

Let us now examine how far the income of the earners is affected by the nature of their occupation and the institutions employing them, from table 58.

Of the 4275 earners among the residents, Central and Bombay State Governments employ 12.5 percent. Semi-Government Institutions which employ 7 percent of the earners, represent for the most part, the Baroda Borough Municipality and the M. S. University of Baroda.

Private firms employ 34 percent while persons doing independent trades form 35.3 percent of the total number of earners in the City.

Coming to the income groups, we see that in Government and Semi-Government Services the employees are more equitably distributed in the various income groups, than the employees in private service. In private service, the earners are more in the lower income-groups than in Government and Semi-Government Services.

It is seen that 95.9 percent of the casually employed persons earn incomes between Rs. 1-75. This is due to the fact that casually employed persons mostly have no fixed place of work and as such are not eligible for the rights of pay and dearness allowance as their counterparts in organised industries get. It can therefore be stated that as a class of earners, casual employees earn the lowest incomes.

TABLE 58

Resident Earners classified according to the nature of employment, institutions employing them and income.

Monthly Income in Rs.	S E R V I C E					Total
	Government	Semi-Government	Private	Casual	Independent	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1- 40	13 ( 2.4)	8 ( 2.7)	278 ( 19.1)	287 ( 59.7)	353 ( 23.4)	939 ( 22.0)
41-75	197 ( 36.8)	167 ( 55.0)	458 ( 31.54)	174 ( 36.2)	460 ( 30.5)	1,456 ( 34.0)
76-125	187 ( 34.9)	79 ( 25.5)	611 ( 41.1)	19 ( 3.9)	375 ( 24.9)	1,271 ( 29.73)
126-175	82 ( 15.3)	26 ( 8.7)	78 ( 5.4)	1 ( 0.2)	134 ( 8.9)	321 ( 7.5)
176-250	47 ( 8.8)	10 ( 3.4)	16 ( 1.1)	—	102 ( 6.7)	175 ( 4.1)
251-350	4 ( 0.7)	4 ( 1.3)	4 ( 0.3)	—	32 ( 2.1)	44 ( 1.02)
351-500	4 ( 0.7)	2 ( 0.7)	4 ( 0.3)	—	27 ( 1.8)	37 ( 0.86)
501-1,000	2 ( 0.4)	2 ( 0.7)	1 ( 0.06)	—	20 ( 1.3)	25 ( 0.58)
Above 1,000	—	—	2 ( 0.1)	—	4 ( 0.3)	6 ( 0.14)
Refusal	—	—	—	—	1 ( 0.1)	1 ( 0.02)
Total	536 ( 100 ) ( 12.5)	298 ( 100 ) ( 7.0)	1,452 ( 100 ) ( 34.0)	481 ( 100 ) ( 11.2)	1,508 ( 100 ) ( 35.3)	4,275 ( 100.00 ) ( 100.0)

Note:—Total column number 6 includes 5 persons in disreputable occupations all of whom fall in income-group Rs. 76-125 p.m.



Among the persons who earn through independent business 53.9 percent have incomes between Rs. 1-75 p.m. Independent workers include mostly petty-shopkeepers selling provisions, sweatmeats etc. That 53.9 percent of these earners continue in their present status despite low incomes, is an indication of the tendency among these residents to employ themselves in 'business' rather than in other vocations.

The figures in the above table may be compared with the corresponding figures for migrants and displaced persons.

	Service					Total
	Government	Semi-Government	Private	Casual	Independent	
Migrants	25.6	5.8	34.7	9.1	24.8	100
Displaced Persons	10.7	5.5	10.2	6.4	67.2	100
Residents	12.5	7.0	34.0	11.2	35.3	100

The above table gives the percentages of migrants, displaced persons and residents employed in the different occupations. The percentage of migrants in Government Service is double that of residents. In private service too, the migrants are slightly higher in percentage than residents. In semi-Government Services, casual and independent business, the residents have recorded higher percentages. As regards displaced persons, 67.2 percent are in independent business which is very striking compared to the corresponding figures for migrants and residents.

Figures regarding the stability of employment of the residents show that out of 4275 persons at present in employment, 323 (7.6 percent) have changed their employment (either occupation or industry) once and 26 persons (.6 percent) have changed their employment twice. Table 59 shows the trend of occupational change of these 323 persons.

Taking the totals for occupations previous and present, we see that in 0, 1, 2, 3 and 7 the numbers employed at present are smaller than those previously employed. The decrease in figures is more in occupations 2 and 3. Against this, numbers at present employed in occupations 4 and 5-6 are higher than those previously employed. This shows that people have left occupations, 0, 1, 2, 3 and 7 for occupations 4 (Sales and related occupations) and 5-6 (Subordinate, Technical occupations).

A comparison of the totals for industry would show the trend in the change of industrial employment. Number of persons at present employed in

TABLE 59

## Table showing the trend in occupational change

( Residents )								
PRESENT OCCUPATION								
Industry	Managerial, administrative and Executive Occupations (Non-Technical)	Professional Technical & Related Occupations (Superior)	Subordinate administrative and Executive Occupations	Ministerial Occupations	Sales and related Occupations (Subordinate)	Subordinate Technical Occupations	Service Occupations	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agriculture, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11 (3.4)
Manufacturing	2	3	7	7	1	72	1	93 (28.8)
Construction	—	—	3	2	1	4	—	10 (3.1)
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary Services	—	—	2	1	1	4	—	8 (2.5)
Transport, Storage and Communication	—	—	6	4	1	33	—	44 (13.6)
Distribution, Services, Trade and Commerce	—	—	4	6	65	—	2	77 (23.8)
Services	3	7	28	7	—	6	11	62 (19.2)
Activities not Adequately described	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	18 (5.6)
Total	5 (1.5)	10 (3.1)	50 (15.5)	27 (8.3)	69 (21.4)	131 (40.6)	31 (9.6)	323 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total.

TABLE 59 (Contd.)  
Table showing the trend in occupational change

(Residents)								
PREVIOUS OCCUPATION								
Industry	Managerial, administrative and Executive Occupations (Non-Technical)	Professional, Technical & Related Occupations (Superior)	Subordinate administrative and Executive Occupations	Ministerial Occupations	Sales and related Occupations (Subordinate)	Subordinate Technical Occupations	Service Occupations	Total
I	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Agriculture, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10 (3.1)
Manufacturing	1	3	3	5	4	53	3	72 (22.3)
Construction	—	1	3	5	1	—	1	11 (3.4)
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitary Services	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	6 (1.9)
Transport, Storage and Communication	—	—	3	4	—	16	—	23 (7.1)
Distribution, Services, Trade and Commerce	3	2	2	5	42	4	9	67 (20.7)
Services	2	12	57	19	—	20	14	124 (38.4)
Activities not Adequately described	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10 (3.1)
Total	6 (1.9)	18 (5.6)	73 (22.6)	39 (12.1)	47 (14.5)	103 (31.9)	37 (11.4)	323 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total.

TABLE 60

## Unemployed residents classified according to causes of unemployment and previous occupation

Previous occupation	CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT							Fresh	Total
	Managerial, administrative and executive occupations	Professional, technical and related occupations	Subordinate administrative and executive occupations	Ministerial occupations	Sales and related occupations	Subordinate technical occupations	Service occupations		
	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7		
1. General Unemployment (No job available)	—	2	6	3	4	13	15	124	167 (50.0)
2. Retrenchment	—	—	40	11	3	41	5	—	100 (30.0)
3. Transfer of employer or closing down of firm	4	—	1	4	2	8	1	—	20 (5.9)
4. Financial difficulties	1	1	—	—	8	4	—	—	14 (4.2)
5. Ill-health	1	2	8	—	—	6	2	—	19 (5.7)
6. Dislike of job or employer	—	1	1	—	2	2	2	—	8 (2.4)
7. Voluntary Unemployment	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	4 (1.2)
8. Others	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 (0.6)
Total	8 (2.4)	7 (2.1)	57 (17.0)	19 (5.7)	19 (5.7)	74 (22.2)	26 (7.8)	124 (37.1)	334 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total.

industries 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 9 are more than those employed in these industries previously. The increase is more in industries 3 (Manufacturing) and 6 (Distribution Services, Trade and Commerce). Against this, the number of persons at present employed in industries 4 and 8 have decreased. This decrease is very marked in industry 8 (Services) which previously employed 38.4% of the total, while at present it employs 19.2 percent of the total. Thus it is seen that 50 percent of those employed in industry 8 (Services) have left it and joined other industries primarily Manufacturing and Distribution Services which have recorded increase in figures.

Taking the percentage of variation in industry and occupation it is striking to note that while the highest percentage of variation in occupation is 8.7 percent, in industry, the highest variation is as high as 50 percent (Services). This might be taken as an indication of the fact that more people tend to change the industry while continuing the same occupation than those who change occupation within the same industry or in another one.

### Unemployment

Among the residents there are 4,609 employable persons. (4,270 employed in occupations in industries, 5 in disreputable occupations and 334 unemployed persons). Of this the unemployed persons form 7.2 percent.

Table 60 shows the causes of unemployment related to the occupations they were engaged in before the period of unemployment.

General unemployment is given as the cause of unemployment for 50 percent of the unemployed. Of this 124 persons (74.3%) are 'fresh' *i.e.* they are seeking employment for the first time. The next biggest number (30%) comes under retrenchment.

Relating unemployment to the previous occupations of the unemployed persons, it is seen that 22.2 percent of the unemployed are from Subordinate technical occupations and 17 percent from Subordinate administrative and executive occupations. Again, relating these figures to the causes of unemployment, we see that 55.4 percent (41 persons) of the unemployed persons from Subordinate Technical Occupations have been retrenched, and 70.2 percent of the unemployed persons from occupation 1 have been retrenched. The percentage of retrenchment, in occupation 2, compared to other causes might seem very high, but it might be noted that a major part of this has been indirectly caused by the merger of the State of Baroda in Bombay in 1949. Retrenchment in the Civil Supplies Department due to the abolition of rationing in Bombay State has been another important factor that has contributed to the unemployment of persons in the subordinate, administrative and executive occupations.

TABLE 61

**Unemployed residents classified according to education, previous occupation and the duration of the period of unemployment**

Education	0								1					2										
	Managerial, Administrative and Executive Occupations								Professional, Technical and Related Occupations					Subordinate, Administrative and Executive Occupations										
	PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT																							
	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	Above 3 Yrs.	Total	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	Above 3 Yrs.	Total	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	Above 3 Yrs.	Total
A Illiterate	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	4	6	4	6	22
B Primary	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	4	3	15	28
C Secondary	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	6
D Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F Post-grad.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	-	1	1	3	2	-	1	8	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	7	3	4	1	6	11	8	24	57
								(2.4)							2	(2.1)								(17.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total

TABLE 6I (Contd.)

**Unemployed residents classified according to education, previous occupation and the duration of the period of unemployment**

Education	3 Ministerial Occupations								4 Sales and Related Occupations								5-6 Subordinate, Technical Occupations							
	PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT																							
	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	Above 3 Yrs.	Total	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	Above 3 Yrs.	Total	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	Above 3 Yrs.	Total
A Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	7	2	3	-	18
B Primary	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	1	1	2	4	-	2	12	6	8	4	11	7	1	8	45
C Secondary	3	5	2	-	-	-	3	13	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	5	2	-	3	2	1	1	2	11
D Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E College	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F Post-grad.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	7	2	2	1	-	4	19	4	2	1	4	5	-	3	19	9	12	8	20	10	5	10	74
								(5.7)								(5.7)								(22.2)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total.

TABLE 6I (Contd.)

**Unemployed residents classified according to education, previous occupation and the duration of the period of unemployment**

Education	Service Occupations <sup>7</sup>							Total	Fresh							Total	Total								
	PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT								PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT																
	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	above 3 Years		1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	above 3 Years			Total	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	above 3 Years
A Illiterate	1	-	1	2	3	-	1	8	-	1	-	12	2	1	3	19	3	6	2	25	14	8	11	69	69 (20.65)
B Primary	1	2	1	4	3	1	4	16	-	3	-	22	22	5	15	67	11	21	6	43	42	10	44	177	177 (53.0)
C Secondary	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	16	3	2	4	28	7	10	7	22	6	4	13	69	69 (20.65)
D Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	3	3 (0.9)
E College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	2	8	-	1	-	4	2	3	4	14	14 (4.2)
F Post-grad.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1 (0.3)
G Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1 (0.3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26</b> (7.8)	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>124</b> (37.1)	<b>22</b> (6.6)	<b>39</b> (11.7)	<b>15</b> (4.5)	<b>95</b> (28.4)	<b>65</b> (19.5)	<b>25</b> (7.5)	<b>73</b> (21.8)	<b>334</b> (100.0)	<b>334</b> (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total.



TABLE 62

## Unemployment—Residents

Occupation	Ready to continue previous occupation				Ready to change previous occupation				Total	Ready to work in Baroda only	Ready to work in any other city or town	Ready to work in a village	Ready to undergo training for new occupation			Ready to finance for training			Total of Occupations
	In Baroda only	In any other city or town	In a village	Total	In Baroda only	In any other city or town	In a village	Yes					No	Total	Yes	No	Total		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
0 Managerial Administrative and Executive Occupation (Non-Technical)	2	—	—	2 (1.2)	4	2	—	6 (11)	6	2	—	8	1	5	6 (3.2)	1	—	1 (0.7)	8 (2.4)
1 Professional, Technical and Related occupations (Superior)	4	2	—	6 (3.9)	—	1	—	1 (2.0)	4	3	—	7	1	—	1 (0.5)	—	1	1 (0.7)	7 (2.1)
2 Subordinate, Administrative and Executive Occupations	35	9	—	44 (28.4)	9	4	—	13 (23.5)	44	13	—	57	4	9	13 (7.0)	—	4	4 (3.0)	57 (17.0)
3 Ministerial Occupations	11	6	—	17 (11.0)	1	1	—	2 (3.6)	12	7	—	19	2	—	2 (1.0)	—	2	2 (1.5)	19 (5.7)

TABLE 62—(Contd.)  
Unemployment—Residents

Occupation	Ready to continue previous occupation				Ready to change previous occupation			Total	Ready to work in Baroda only	Ready to work in any other city or town	Ready to work in a village	Total			Ready to undergo training for new occupation			Ready to finance for training			Total of Occupations
	In Baroda only	In any other city or town	In a village	Total	In Baroda only	In any other city or town	In a village					Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
4 Sales and Related Occupation (Subordinate)	8	5	—	13 (8.3)	4	2	—	6 (11.0)	12	7	—	19	3	3	6 (3.2)	1	2	3 (2.2)	19 (5.7)		
5-6 Subordinate Technical Occupations	39	10	1	50 (32.3)	16	7	1	24 (43.5)	55	17	2	74	18	6	24 (13.4)	1	17	18 (13.2)	74 (222.)		
7 Service Occupations	20	3	—	23 (15.0)	3	—	—	3 (5.4)	23	3	—	26	1	2	3 (1.7)	—	1	1 (0.7)	26 (7.8)		
FRESH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	61	3	124	106	18	124 (70.0)	5	101	106 (78.0)	124 (37.1)		
Total	119 (77.0)	35 (22.5)	1 (0.5)	155 (100.0)	37 (67.0)	17 (31.0)	1 (2.0)	55 (100.0)	216 (64.6)	113 (34.0)	5 (1.4)	334 (100.0)	136 (80.0)	43 (20.0)	179 (100.0)	8 (5.9)	128 (94.1)	136 (100.0)	334 (100.0)		

( Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total )

Table 61 states the duration of unemployment related to previous occupation and educational status.

Figures in column 'Total' shows that 51.2 percent of the unemployed persons are idle for the last 12 months. Of the remaining, 27 percent are unemployed for the last 1-3 years. It is striking to note that 21.8 percent of the unemployed persons have given their duration of the period of unemployment as more than 3 years.

Relating educational qualifications and unemployment, it is found that illiterate unemployed persons form 20.6 per cent, while 53 per cent of the unemployed are educated upto the primary standard and 20.6 per cent are educated upto secondary standard. Among the remaining persons with higher qualifications 42 per cent are those who have been educated upto college. Unemployment is the least in technically qualified persons.

The attitude of these unemployed persons towards taking up new occupations or continuing the occupations they had followed previous to unemployment is shown in Table 62.

Of the total of 334 unemployed persons, 155 are ready to continue their previous occupation. Of these, 77 per cent are willing to continue their old occupations only in Baroda, 22.5 per cent expressed readiness to go to any other city or town. Only one person is ready to go to a village for employment.

Of the total, 55 persons have expressed readiness to take occupations different from what they had followed prior to unemployment. Here again, 67 per cent wish to stay in Baroda, only 31 per cent are willing to go to any other city or town while only 1 person is ready to go to a village for employment.

Columns 10, 11 and 12 give the information discussed above for the total number of unemployed persons including 124 'fresh' persons who were not included in the previous columns as they had no occupation prior to unemployment.

Out of the 179 persons who are ready to change their occupation ; 136 (80.0 per cent) have expressed readiness to undergo training for this purpose, but only 8 persons (5.9 per cent) are ready to finance the training required.

It is significant to note that very few of the unemployed persons (1.4 per cent) have expressed readiness to go to a village for the purpose of employment. This reflects the tendency among urban people to migrate only to urban areas for purposes of employment. It would also be taken as an indication of their reluctance to enter into occupations in rural areas which are primarily agricultural.

The figures of unemployment for the residents may be compared to the corresponding figures for the migrants.

Among migrants, the percentage of unemployed persons termed 'fresh' is 35.3 per cent, while among the residents the corresponding figure is 37.1 per cent. Among the causes of unemployment, the major variation in figures is recorded in cause 2, retrenchment, which has caused unemployment for 25.3 per cent among migrants while it is 30 per cent for residents.

Comparing the educational qualifications of the unemployed persons, we find that among migrants 7.8 per cent of the unemployed have education upto college while the corresponding figure for residents is 4.2 per cent.

Regarding duration of unemployment, it is seen that 68.6 per cent of the migrants are unemployed for the last 1-12 months while the corresponding figure for residents is 51.2 per cent. This shows that among the residents more unemployed persons belong to longer duration of unemployment than among the migrants.

The extent of unemployment is found to be the highest among displaced persons, among whom 10 per cent of the employable population are unemployed. Among migrants, the extent of unemployment is 6 per cent, and among the residents it is 7.2 per cent of the employable population.

Table 63 states the security of employment of the earners among residents :—

TABLE 63

**The Security of Employment of the Earners among Residents related with Monthly Income**

Monthly Income in Rupees	Secure	Insecure	Total
1-40	512	427	939
41-75	1,217	239	1,456
76-125	1,193	78	1,271
126-175	316	5	321
176-250	173	2	175
251-350	44	—	44
351-500	37	—	37
501-1,000	25	—	25
Above-1,000	6	—	6
Refusal	1	—	1
Total	3,524 (82.5)	751 (17.5)	4,275 (100.0)

The figures in the above table show that 17.5 percent of the employed persons are insecurely employed. The percentage of insecure jobs among resident earners is slightly higher than that among displaced persons (17 per-

cent), and 1.8 percent higher than the figure for migrant earners. Relating security of employment with income it is seen that higher the income-group lesser the number of insecure jobs. Above the income group Rs. 176-250 there is no person employed in insecure jobs.

Industrial relations of the resident earners are stated in the following table :—

Employer-Employee :		Total	Among workers		Total*
Cordial	Not cordial		Cordial	Not cordial	
2,319 (98.6)	34 (1.4)	2,347 (100.0)	2,265 (99.1)	21 (0.9)	2,286 (100.0)

\* 61 employers are excluded from this.

As seen from the figures in the above table, it can be stated that industrial relations of the resident-earners in Baroda are cordial.

#### Per Capita Income

We have already noted (Table 57) the income of individual earners in relation to the occupation and industry in which they are employed. In table 64 we state the total income of the families of residents in relation to the size of the family, which may help us to arrive at the *per capita* income.

The figures in the table 64 give the following information :—

Family income per month	Rs. 126-0-0
Family income per year	Rs. 1,512-0-0
Average size of the family	5 members
Annual income <i>per capita</i>	Rs. 302-4-0

We have seen that the per capita income for migrants is Rs. 496 and that for displaced persons is Rs. 336/-. This shows that the residents of the City are not as well off as the migrants and displaced persons.

#### Housing

Information regarding the housing conditions of the residents is stated in Table 65A.

Of the total of 3,352 resident families, 1,413 (42.2 percent) have their own houses and 53.5 percent live in rented houses. Families of government employees living in rent-free quarters form 2.3 percent and those who live in free quarters supplied by private employers form 2 percent. Against this may be seen the corresponding information for the migrants and displaced persons. Among migrants, 5.9 percent live in owned houses, 81.2 percent in rented houses, 8.7 percent in free quarters supplied by government and 4.2 percent in free

TABLE 64

## Resident families classified according to monthly income and size

Income-Group ( In Rupees )	S I Z E O F F A M I L Y											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-40	117	77	58	54	40	31	13	4	2	5	—	—
41-75	101	173	140	152	133	84	48	32	18	2	1	3
76-125	51	120	145	186	168	141	79	63	35	21	8	4
126-175	14	32	37	69	64	60	51	39	27	21	13	5
176-250	4	9	24	34	34	52	39	41	28	12	15	2
251-350	—	6	4	12	15	17	19	24	10	10	7	8
351-500	—	2	8	10	9	8	6	11	6	3	3	4
500-1,000	—	1	1	8	5	8	2	3	—	2	—	2
Above 1,000	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	3	—	1	1
Refusal	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified	5	5	3	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	293	405	421	529	470	403	258	217	130	76	48	29

TABLE 64 (Contd.)

## Resident families classified according to monthly income and size

Income-Group ( In Rupees )	S I Z E					O F		F A M I L Y							Total	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		27
I-40	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	402
41-75	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	869
76-125	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,028
126-175	5	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	447
176-250	5	6	3	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	312
251-350	6	4	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	149
351-500	2	1	3	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	81
500-1,000	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Above 1,000	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Refusal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Total	25	18	11	4	2	2	4	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	3,352

Note :—The number of resident families in this table is 3,352 i.e. 20 less than the total we have recorded in the beginning of this chapter. These 20 represent the number of families which have both resident and migrant members, but the latter are in majority so that the character of these families is more migrant than resident. As such, these 20 families are excluded. However, the number 3,352 includes 52 families having both resident and migrant members, but as the former are in majority these families are considered as resident.

TABLE 65A

## Housing Conditions ( Residents )

H O U S E					Open space at- tached to ac- commodation			If yes, is it adequate ?			Separate Kitchen			Independent Bath-Room			Electricity Supply		
Owned	Rented	Free Quarters		Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
		Government	Private																
1413	1795	79	65	3352	1438	1914	3352	1293	145	1438	1177	2175	3352	1167	2185	3352	1899	1453	3352
(42.2)	(53.5)	(2.3)	(2.0)	(100.0)	(42.9)	(57.1)	(100.0)	(89.8)	(10.2)	(100.0)	(35.1)	(64.9)	(100.0)	(34.8)	(65.2)	(100.0)	(56.6)	(43.4)	(100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total.



quarters supplied by private employers. This is in keeping with the fact already stated that migrant earners are proportionately greater in numbers in government services and highly paid private services. As regards displaced persons, 95.8 percent of the families live in rented houses, 1 family in owned house, 3 in government quarters and 2 in quarters supplied by private employers. This is due to the fact that the vast majority of the earners among displaced persons are engaged in independent business and as such they have to procure their own accommodation facilities.

Regarding the figures relating to other information in the above table and the corresponding figures for migrants, the important variation is in the number of houses having electricity supply. While for the residents 56.6 percent of the houses are supplied with electricity, 48.1 percent of the migrant families have this convenience.

Regarding open space attached to the accommodation, separate kitchen, and independent bath-room, the displaced persons are in a better position than the residents and the migrants. This is due to the fact that the quarters of most of the displaced persons have been built by the government and as such conveniences as open space attached to the accommodation, separate kitchen and independent bath-room, were provided.

Table 65 B states the housing space per capita for the residents.

A comparison of the figures in the above table, with the corresponding figures for the migrants and displaced persons show that as regards the per capita housing space the migrants and residents are in a better position than the displaced persons. The figures in the above table show that the families where the members have per capita housing space of 100 sq. ft. or less form 77.6 percent of the total. The corresponding figure for the migrants is 77.4 percent, and that for the displaced persons is 84.7 percent.

Table 66 states the information regarding certain aspects of the social life of the resident population.

Of the total 3,352 families of residents, 77.5 percent ( 2,597 ) have got children. Among these, 74.8 percent of the families send their children to educational institutions. Among migrants 495 families ( 72.8 percent ) have children and of these 59.2 percent have their children attending educational institutions. Among displaced persons 139 families ( 81.9 percent ) have children and 78.4 percent of these families send their children to educational institutions. Families having children are more among residents and displaced persons and as such the percentages of families educating their children are also more. Moreover, among migrants, of the 495 families having children, only 59.2 percent are educating them, while 40.8 percent are not of school-going age.

TABLE 65 B  
Housing Space per Head

Square Ft.	No. of Families	Percentage
Below 25	420	12.5
25-50	1,063	31.7
51-75	614	18.3
76-100	507	15.1
101-150	350	10.4
151-200	179	5.3
201-250	67	2.0
251-300	46	1.4
301-350	18	0.5
351-400	21	0.6
401-600	35	1.1
601-800	18	0.6
801-1,000	5	0.2
Above -1,000	9	0.3
Total	3,352	100.0

TABLE 66

## Social Life ( Residents )

Children going to School			Satisfied with Arrangements at the School			Recreation Facilities			Shopping Facilities			Speak Local Language			Lack of knowledge of Local Language a Handicap in Social-Contact		
Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Adequate	Inadequate	Total	Adequate	Inadequate	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
1942	655	2597	1833	109	1942	2824	528	3352	3002	350	3352	3320	32	3352	12	20	32
(74.8)	(25.2)	(100.0)	(94.4)	(5.6)	(100.0)	(84.2)	(15.8)	(100.0)	(89.6)	(10.4)	(100.0)	(99.0)	(1.0)	(100.0)	(37.5)	(62.5)	(100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total.

## CHAPTER VI

### UNEMPLOYMENT

In the preceding chapters, we have dealt with unemployment separately for migrants, displaced persons and residents. In this chapter combined figures for the City are given so that we may get a full idea of unemployment in the City.

The extent of unemployment in the City, as calculated from figures given in the preceding chapters, is 7.8 percent of the employable population. Table 67 gives the causes of unemployment, and the occupations and industries in which the unemployed persons had been working prior to unemployment.

The figures against causes of unemployment state that those who have stated 'no job available' as the cause of unemployment form 50.4 percent of the total, of whom 148 persons (36 percent) are 'fresh' *i.e.* they are seeking jobs for the first time. Next in importance is cause number 2, retrenchment, which has rendered 118 persons (28.7 percent) unemployed. Causes 3, 4 and 5 have resulted in the unemployment of 6.1 percent, 4.8 percent and 5.6 percent respectively.

Figures against industries show that unemployment has been caused in all industries. The largest number of persons were rendered jobless from Industry VIII (Services) with 83 persons and Industry III (Manufacturing) from which 80 persons (19.5 percent) have been rendered unemployed. From Industry VI, (Distributive Services) 46 persons (11.2 percent) have lost employment.

Figures against occupations show that the highest percentage (22.8 percent) of unemployment has been caused in occupation 5-6 (Subordinate Technical) and the next highest (16.7 percent), in occupation 2 (Subordinate Administrative).

Relating the three, causes, occupation and industry, we see that retrenchment has caused 55.4 percent (46 out of 83) of the unemployment in Industry 8, and that 60.9 percent (28 out of 46) of it is from Occupation 2, (Subordinate, Administrative and Executive Occupations) of that industry. Of the total of 19.5 percent (80 persons) unemployed persons from Manufacturing Industry, 56.3 percent (45 out of 80) have been unemployed due to retrenchment and that 91 percent (41 out of 45) of it is from Occupation 5-6 (Subordinate Technical) of that industry. Of the 46 persons (11.2 percent) unemployed from Industry VI, 15 persons have been unemployed due to financial difficulties and out of these 14 (93.3 percent) are from Occupation 4 (Sales and related occupation) of that industry.

From the above analysis, it is seen that as a single factor, retrenchment has

TABLE 67

## Causes of unemployment related to previous occupation and industry

Occupations	0 Agriculture, Live- stock, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting				2-3 Manufacturing						4 Construction		
	1	4	8	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	1	Total
0 Managerial, Administrative and Executive Occupations	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
1 Professional, Technical and Related Occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—
2 Subordinate, Administrative and Executive Occupations	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
3 Ministerial Occupations	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
4 Sales and Related Occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-6 Subordinate, Technical Occupations	5	1	—	6	12	41	8	2	9	—	72	1	1
7 Service Occupations Fresh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total:	5	2	2	9 (2.2)	12	45	9	3	10	1	80 (19.5)	1	1 (0.2)

1. Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total.

2. Causes of unemployment are enumerated on page 139.

TABLE 67 (Contd.)

## Causes of unemployment related to previous occupation and industry

Occupations	5 Electricity, Gas, Water & Sanitary Services				6 Distribution Services						7 Transport, Storage and Communications							
	CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT																	
	1	2	5	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total	1	2	3	6	7	8	Total
0 Managerial, Administrative and Executive Occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
1 Professional, Technical and Related Occupations	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Subordinate, Administrative and Executive Occupations	4	14	3	21	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
3 Ministerial Occupations	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Sales and Related Occupations	—	—	—	—	5	3	2	14	—	3	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-6 Subordinate, Technical Occupations	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	4	1	—	1	8
7 Service Occupations Fresh	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total:	4	16	3	23 (5.6)	9	10	5	15	3	4	46 (11.2)	1	1	8	1	1	1	13 (3.1)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total.

TABLE 67 (Contd.)

## Causes of unemployment related to previous occupation and industry

Occupations	8 Service							9 Activities not adequately specified			Fresh	
	1	2	3	5	6	7	Total	1	5	Total	1	Total
0 Managerial, Administrative and Executive Occupations	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1 Professional, Technical and Related Occupations	3	—	—	1	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	—
2 Subordinate, Administrative and Executive Occupations	8	28	1	4	1	—	42	—	—	—	—	—
3 Ministerial Occupations	—	11	1	—	1	1	14	—	—	—	—	—
4 Sales and Related Occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-6 Subordinate, Technical Occupations	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
7 Service Occupations	9	3	1	1	2	1	17	7	1	8	—	—
Fresh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148	148
Total:	20	46	3	6	5	3	83 (20.2)	7	1	8 (2.8)	148	148 (36.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total.

TABLE 67 (Contd.)

## Causes of unemployment related to previous occupation and industry

T O T A L									
CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT									
Occupations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
0 Managerial, Administrative and Executive Occupations	—	1	4	1	1	1	—	2	10 (2.4)
1 Professional, Technical and Related Occupations	3	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	9 (2.2)
2 Subordinate, Administrative and Executive Occupations	12	45	2	—	8	1	1	—	69 (16.7)
3 Ministerial Occupations	4	15	4	—	1	1	1	—	26 (6.3)
4 Sales and Related Occupations	5	3	2	14	—	3	—	—	27 (6.8)
5-6 Subordinate, Technical Occupations	19	47	12	4	9	2	—	1	94 (22.8)
7 Service Occupations	16	6	1	—	2	2	1	—	28 (6.8)
Fresh	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148 (36.0)
Total:	207 (50.4)	118 (28.7)	25 (6.1)	20 (4.8)	23 (5.6)	11 (2.7)	4 (1.0)	3 (0.7)	411 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total.

*Causes of unemployment :*

- 1 General unemployment (No job available). 2. Retrenchment. 3. Transfer of employer or closing down of firm.  
4. Financial difficulties. 5. Ill-health. 6. Dislike of job or employer. 7. Voluntary unemployment. 8. Other reasons.



caused the largest percentage of unemployment in Baroda and 77.5 percent (45 plus 46 out of 118) of it had been caused in the two industries, Manufacturing and Services (taken together). Further, 23.7 percent (28 out of 118) of the unemployment due to retrenchment is caused in occupation 3 of industry 8, and 34.7 percent (41 out of 118) in occupations 5-6 (Subordinate Technical) of industry 3.

Table 68 classifies the unemployed persons according to their previous occupations, educational qualifications and duration of unemployment.

The figures in Table 68 state that 19 percent of the unemployed persons are illiterate, 53.5 percent educated upto primary standard and 21.2 percent upto secondary standard. Together these three categories form 93.7 percent of the total, which might be taken to show that unemployment is more among those with lower educational qualifications. Among the remaining 6.3 percent, it may be noted that 4.4 percent are educated upto College.

Regarding the duration of the period of unemployment, it is seen that 52.5 percent have been unemployed for the last 1-12 months. Of these, 25.5 percent (the largest number in any single group) have been unemployed for 10-12 months. Those who are unemployed for 1-2 years form 19 percent and the remaining 28.5 percent have been unemployed for 2-3 years.

Relating the duration of unemployment, educational qualifications and the previous occupations, it is seen that among the number against the first 3 classes under education (illiterate, primary and secondary) more persons fall in the groups 10-12 months' duration and above, particularly those persons who were previously employed in occupations 2, 4, 5-6 and 7. This shows that the duration of unemployment is longer among those with low educational qualifications and who were previously employed in occupations 2, 4, 5-6 and 7.

The attitude of these unemployed persons towards taking up occupations different from what they had been following prior to unemployment, their readiness to leave Baroda for other places and readiness to undergo training for a new occupation, is stated in Table 69.

The 51 persons in the first column represent the unemployed migrants of whom 9.8 percent are willing to go back to their native places for the purpose of employment.

Of the total, 6 persons (1.5 percent) have expressed readiness to leave Baroda for rural areas for the purpose of employment. This tendency among urban people not to leave urban areas even though they remain unemployed, points, on one side, to the degree of urbanization they have reached and on the other, to the lack of incentives for urban people to go to rural areas. These have resulted in the lack of mobility of urban man-power to rural areas which can be

TABLE 68

**Unemployed persons in the City classified according to education, previous occupation and duration of unemployment**

Educational qualifications	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION																							
	0 Managerial, Administrative and Executive Occupations							1 Professional, Technical, and Related Occupations							2 Subordinate, Administrative and Executive Occupations									
	DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT									
	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	Above 3 Yrs.	Total	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	Above 3 Yrs.	Total	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	Above 3 Yrs.	Total
Illiterate	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	4	6	9	6	27
Primary	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	3	1	3	4	5	15	33
Secondary	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	2	1	2	8
Technical	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-grad.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total:	—	1	1	3	3	1	1	10 (2.4)	—	3	—	2	—	2	2	9 (2.2)	4	4	2	8	12	15	24	69 (16.8)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total.





TABLE 68 (Contd.)

**Unemployed persons in the City classified according to education, previous occupation and duration of unemployment**

Educational qualifications	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION															
	Fresh								Total							
	DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT															
	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	Above 3 Yrs.	Total	1-3 Months	4-6 Months	7-9 Months	10-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	Above 3 Yrs.	Total
Illiterate	—	2	1	12	2	1	3	21	3	7	3	25	14	15	11	78 (19.0)
Primary	—	6	2	22	26	7	15	78	13	29	17	48	50	19	44	220 (53.5)
Secondary	1	4	1	19	5	2	4	36	11	14	8	26	9	6	13	87 (21.2)
Technical	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3 (0.7)
College	—	2	1	1	3	2	2	11	—	2	1	4	3	4	4	18 (4.4)
Post-grad.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2 (0.5)
Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	3 (0.7)
Total:	1	15	5	54	37	12	24	148 (36.0)	28 (6.8)	54 (13.1)	29 (7.1)	105 (25.5)	78 (19.0)	44 (10.7)	73 (17.8)	411 (100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total.

TABLE 69  
UNEMPLOYMENT—BARODA CITY

Occupation	Ready to go back to Native Place for earning livelihood			Ready to continue previous occupation			Ready to change previous occupation			Ready to work in Baroda city only			Ready to work in any other city or town			Ready to work in a village			Ready to undergo training for New Occupation			Ready to Finance for Training			Total
	Yes	No	Total	In Baroda City	In any other city or town	In a village	Total	In Baroda City	In any other city or town	In a village	Total	Ready to work in Baroda city only	Ready to work in any other city or town	Ready to work in a village	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	
0 Managerial, Administrative & Executive Occupations (Non-Tech.)	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	4	4	-	8	6	4	-	10	2	6	8	1	1	2	10			(2.4)
1 Professional, Tech. & Related Occupations	-	1	1	4	3	-	7	-	2	-	2	4	5	-	9	1	1	2	-	1	1	9			(2.2)
2 Subordinate, Administrative & Executive Occupations	1	5	6	36	9	-	45	10	13	1	24	46	22	1	69	9	15	24	-	9	9	69			(16.8)
3 Ministerial Occupations	1	3	4	11	6	-	17	3	6	-	9	14	12	-	26	5	4	9	-	5	5	26			(6.3)
4 Sales and Related Occupations (Subordinate)	-	5	5	12	5	-	17	7	3	-	10	19	8	-	27	4	6	10	1	3	4	27			(6.6)

TABLE 69—(Contd.)  
UNEMPLOYMENT—BARODA CITY

Occupation	Ready to go back to Native Place for earning livelihood			Ready to continue previous occupation			Ready to change previous occupation			Ready to work in Baroda city only			Ready to work in any other city or town			Ready to work in a village			Ready to undergo training for New Occupation			Ready to Finance for training			Total
	Yes	No	Total	In Baroda City	In any other city or town	In a village	Total	In Baroda City	In any other city or town	In a village	Total	Ready to work in Baroda city only	Ready to work in any other city or town	Ready to work in a village	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Total			
5-Subordinate	-	15	15	43	12	1	56	25	12	1	38	68	24	2	94	32	6	38	1	31	32	94	(22.9)		
6 Technical Occupations	1	1	2	20	3	-	23	4	1	-	5	24	4	-	28	3	2	5	-	3	3	28	(6.8)		
7 Service Occupations	2	16	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	72	3	148	122	26	148	6	116	122	148	(36.0)		
FRESH	2	16	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	72	3	148	122	26	148	6	116	122	148	(36.0)		
Total	5	46	51	118	38	1	167	53	41	2	96	254	151	6	411	178	66	244	9	169	178	411	(100.0)		
	(9.8)	(90.2)	(100.0)	(76.6)	(22.8)	(0.9)	(100.0)	(55.2)	(42.7)	(2.1)	(100.0)	(61.8)	(36.7)	(1.5)	(100.0)	(73)	(27)	(100)	(5)	(95)	(100)	(100)	(100.0)		

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total.

corrected only by providing adequate incentives to the urban resident to select his occupation in rural areas.

Before concluding this chapter, we may make a comparative study of the extent of unemployment in Baroda with that of one of the major cities in India. In a recent report on unemployment in Calcutta, it is stated that there are 857,800 persons in full-time employment and 215,200 jobless persons. This works out the extent of unemployment in Calcutta at 20 percent. Against this, the 7.8 percent of unemployment in Baroda seem inconsiderable. But together with under-employment, it is necessary to take into account the extent of under-employment prevalent in the City. An idea of this can be had from Table 70.

The figures in Table 70 show that of the total number of 5310 earners, 1074 (20.2 percent) earn incomes between Rs. 1-40 and 33.6 percent earn incomes between Rs. 41-75. Among employees, 665 (19.5 percent) get incomes between Rs. 1-40 and among self-employed, 22.3 percent (409 persons) get incomes between Rs. 1-40. These persons totalling 1074 (20.2 percent) can be considered as under-employed. Also it is seen that under-employment is more among self-employed persons. These are mostly those who have started some kind of small establishment and have kept themselves employed, though with low incomes, rather than remain unemployed.

Thus it may be stated that in Baroda, the problem of under-employment is of larger extent than that of unemployment.

TABLE 70

**Earners classified according to Employment Status and Income**

Income Group	Employer	Employee	Self-employed	Total
Rs. 1-40	—	665	409	1074 (20.2)
41-75	—	1187	598	1785 (33.6)
76-125	—	1122	497	1619 (30.5)
126-175	1	252	171	424 (8.0)
176-250	14	107	109	230 (4.3)
251-350	16	35	26	77 (1.4)
351-500	16	22	16	54 (1.2)
501-1000	15	11	8	34 (0.6)
Above 1000	6	7	—	13 (0.2)
Total	68 (1.3)	3408 (64.2)	1834 (34.5)	5310* (100.0)

\* Two (2) persons who have refused to state their income are excluded, and 21 persons in di-reputable occupations are included in this table.



## CHAPTER VII

### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE CITY

In the preceding chapters, we have examined the various aspects of the City's life, separately for migrants, displaced persons and the residents. In this chapter, we state certain salient features of the economic life of the City taken as a single unit.

The economic status of the City's population is stated in the following table :—

TABLE 71

#### City's Population classified according to Economic Status

Earners	Earning Dependants	Non-Earning Dependants	Total
5,155 (26.2%)	285 (1.4%)	14,265 (72.4%)	19,705 (100.0%)

128 pensioners are included in the columns 1 and 2 according to their economic status.

Figures in the above table may be compared with the corresponding figures for migrants, displaced persons and residents which are given below :—

	Earner	Earning Dependant	Non-Earning Dependant
Migrants	36%	1.2%	62.8%
Displaced Persons	28.6%	0.2%	71.2%
Residents	24.8%	1.5%	73.7%

These figures show that the economic status of the earners among migrants and displaced persons is better than that of earners for the City as a whole. Economic status of the resident population does not come upto the level that of the whole city.

The table given below states the employment status of the earners in the City :—

TABLE 72

#### Earners classified according to Employment Status

Employers	Employees	Self-employed	Pensioners	Non-earning Dependants	Total
68 (0.3%)	3,409 (17.3%)	1,835 (9.3%)	128 (0.7%)	14,265 (72.4%)	19,705 (100.0%)

The corresponding figures for migrants, displaced persons and the residents are as given below :—

	Employer	Employee	Self-Employed	Pensioner
Migrants	0.2%	27.1%	9.3%	0.6%
Displaced Persons	0.2%	9.0%	19.5%	0.1%
Residents	0.4%	16.4%	8.8%	0.7%

Among migrants, the percentage of employees is about 10% more than that for the whole City. Among displaced persons, the percentage of employees is a little more than half that of the whole City, while the percentage of self-employed among displaced persons, is more than double that for the City. Among residents, the percentage of employees is slightly bigger than that for the City, while the percentages for employees and self-employed are lower than those for the City.

Table 73 classifies the earners according to the nature of their employment, institutions employing them and income.

Figures in Table 73 state that 14.5 percent of the earners in the City are in Government service (Central and State). Semi-government institutions account for the employment of 6.7 percent, and private institutions employ 32.9 percent of the earners. It may be noted that as a single source, independent business accounts for the employment of the largest number of earners *i.e.* 35% of the total.

TABLE 73

**Earners classified according to nature of their Employment  
Institutions employing them and monthly Income**

Income Group	Service			Casual	Independent	Total
	Government	Semi-govt.	Private			
Rs. 1-40	17 ( 2.2 )	8 ( 2.2 )	317 ( 18.1 )	335	397	1,074 ( 20.22 )
41-75	271 ( 35.1 )	183 ( 51.1 )	539 ( 30.8 )	215	577	1,785 ( 33.6 )
76-125	269 ( 34.9 )	97 ( 27.1 )	743 ( 42.5 )	23	487	1,619 ( 30.5 )
126-175	116 ( 15.0 )	34 ( 9.5 )	101 ( 5.8 )	1	172	424 ( 8 )
176-250	65 ( 8.4 )	14 ( 4.0 )	28 ( 1.6 )	—	123	230 ( 4.32 )
251-350	15 ( 2.0 )	11 ( 3.1 )	9 ( 0.4 )	—	42	77 ( 1.45 )
351-500	10 ( 1.3 )	6 ( 1.7 )	6 ( 0.3 )	—	32	54 ( 1.01 )
501-1,000	5 ( 0.7 )	5 ( 1.3 )	1 ( 0.1 )	—	23	34 ( 0.64 )
Above 1,000	3 ( 0.4 )	—	4 ( 0.2 )	—	6	13 ( 0.24 )
Refusal	—	—	1 ( 0.1 )	—	1	2 ( 0.03 )
Total	771 ( 100.0 ) ( 14.5 )	358 ( 100.0 ) ( 6.7 )	1,749 ( 100.0 ) ( 32.9 )	*574 ( 10.9 )	1,860 ( 35.0 )	5,312 ( 100.0 )

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total

\* Includes 43 casually self employed persons doing independent business.

The corresponding figures for migrants, displaced persons and residents may be reproduced here to make a comparative study.

## S E R V I C E

	Govt.	Semi-Govt.	Private	Casual	Independent
Migrants	25.5%	5.8%	34.1%	9.7%	24.8%
Displaced persons	12.8%	5.5%	10.2%	6.4%	65.1%
Residents	12.5%	7.0%	34.0%	11.2%	35.3%

It is seen that in Government and private service, figures for migrants show higher percentages than those for the City. Figures for displaced persons are smaller in all the categories except in 'independent' which is 30.1 percent higher than the figure for the City. The figures for the City are higher in government services and less in all the other categories than the corresponding figures for residents.

Studying the income-groups, it is seen that in Government and semi-Government services, the distribution of earners in the different income-groups is more equitable than in private service. In the first income-group (Rs. 1-40) the percentage of earners in private service is 18.1 percent while that in Government service is 2.2 percent. Of those employed in private service, 42.5 percent get incomes between Rs. 76-125 p.m., while the corresponding figures for Government and semi-Government services are 34.9 percent and 27.1 percent respectively. In the income-groups upward from Rs. 126-175, we find that the percentages of earners in Government and semi-Government services are considerably higher than the corresponding figures for private services. The percentage of earners getting incomes between Rs. 126 and above 1,000 per month, is 27.8 for Government services, 19.6 for semi-Government services and 8.6 for private services. This indicates the difference in the pattern of income between the public and the private sectors.

The table given below states, in brief, the sources of income of the 5,625 earners :—

Source of Income	Number of Earners
Occupation in Industries	5,290 (94%)
Pension	128
Remittance	137
Disreputable Occupations	21
Savings	26
Charity	13
Begging	8
Selling Belongings	2
Total	5,625

TABLE 74

## Earnings classified according to industry, occupation and income

Industry	I										2-3											
	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting										Manufacturing											
Occupations	Monthly income in rupees																					
	Refusal	1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	501-1,000	above 1,000	Total	Refusal	1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	501-1,000	above 1,000	Total
0 Managerial, Administrative and Executive Occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	—	11	—	—	3	1	5	2	5	5	8	5	34
1 Professional, Technical and Related Occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	15	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	34
2 Subordinate, Administrative and Executive Occupations	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	6	—	5	9	20	8	8	2	—	—	—	52
3 Ministerial Occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	55	30	2	—	—	—	—	—	98
4 Sales and Related Occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	6	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	29
5-6 Subordinate, Technical Occupations	—	63	52	32	16	11	1	—	—	175	—	295	581	675	42	22	3	1	—	—	—	1,601
7 Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Total:	64	52	32	16	12	6	5	5	—	192	(3.6)	316	625	754	95	37	10	6	9	5	1,857	(35.1)

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Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total.

TABLE 74 (Contd.)

## Earners classified according to industry, occupation and income

Industry	4										5												
	Construction										Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services												
Occupations	Monthly income in rupees																						
	Refusal	1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	501-1,000	above 1,000	Total	Refusal	1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	501-1,000	above 1,000	Total	
0 Managerial, Administrative and Executive Occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1 Professional, Technical and Related Occupations	—	—	—	3	2	9	2	—	—	16	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
2 Subordinate, Administrative and Executive Occupations	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	18	83	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106
3 Ministerial Occupations	—	—	2	13	2	—	—	—	—	17	—	1	1	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
4 Sales and Related Occupations	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5-6 Subordinate, Technical Occupations	—	42	41	8	—	—	—	—	—	91	—	2	6	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
7 Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total :		43	47	27	4	10	4	2	—	137		21	91	19	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	139
										(2.6)													(2.6)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total.

TABLE 74 (Contd.)

## Earners classified according to industry, occupation and income

Industry	6										7										
	Distributive Services (Trade and Commerce)										Transport, Storage and Communication										
	Occupations	Monthly income in rupees										Refusal	I-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	501-1,000	above 1,000
Refusal		I-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	501-1,000	above 1,000	Total										
0 Managerial, Administrative and Executive Occupations	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
1 Professional, Technical and Related Occupations	—	2	1	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
2 Subordinate, Administrative and Executive Occupations	—	5	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	1	27	8	1	5	2	—	—	44
3 Ministerial Occupations	—	2	8	27	14	2	—	1	—	—	54	—	—	4	29	25	6	—	—	—	64
4 Sales and Related Occupations	—	173	298	273	95	61	19	15	2	1	937	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	6
5-6 Subordinate, Technical Occupations	—	20	13	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	37	110	106	15	5	—	—	—	273
7 Service	—	31	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total:	2	233	331	331	111	65	21	17	2	1	1,094 (20.7)	40	145	151	41	16	4	—	1	—	398 (7.5)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total.

TABLE 74 (Contd.)

## Earnings classified according to industry, occupation and income

Industry	8										9											
	Services										Activities not adequately described											
Occupations	Monthly income in rupees																					
	Refusal	1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	501-1,000	above 1,000	Total	Refusal	1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	500-1,000	above 1,000	Total
0 Managerial, Administrative and Executive Occupations	—	1	—	3	2	6	3	7	5	4	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Professional, Technical and Related Occupations	—	38	74	82	64	42	18	13	9	2	342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Subordinate, Administrative and Executive Occupations	—	61	245	81	20	23	5	5	1	1	442	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Ministerial Occupations	—	3	22	82	51	14	2	1	—	—	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Sales and Related Occupations	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-6 Subordinate, Technical Occupations	—	6	32	24	5	3	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Service	—	137	62	31	3	1	2	—	—	—	236	—	110	54	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	172
Total:		247	437	303	147	89	30	26	15	7	1,301 (24.6)	110	54	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172 (3.3)

Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to the total.

TABLE 74 (Contd.)

## Earners classified according to industry, occupation and income

Industry		T O T A L										
Occupations	Refusal	Monthly income in rupees									Total	
		1-40	41-75	76-125	126-175	176-250	251-350	351-500	500-1,000	above 1,000		
0	Managerial, Administrative and Executive Occupations	2	1	4	5	7	8	12	16	18	9	82 (1.5)
1	Professional, Technical and Related Occupations	—	42	84	104	72	55	24	14	9	2	406 (7.7)
2	Subordinate, Administrative and Executive Occupations	—	92	374	115	32	37	11	6	2	1	670 (12.7)
3	Ministerial Occupations	—	8	46	214	124	24	2	2	—	—	420 (7.9)
4	Sales and Related Occupations	—	183	311	284	101	63	21	15	5	1	984 (18.6)
5-6	Subordinate, Technical Occupations	—	465	835	842	82	41	4	1	—	—	2,270 (42.9)
7	Service	—	283	128	41	3	1	2	—	—	—	458 (8.7)
Total:		2	1,074	1,782	1,605	421	229	76	54	34	13	5,290
		(0.03)	(20.3)	(33.7)	(30.4)		(4.3)	(1.43)	(1.02)	(0.64)	(0.24)	(100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total.



Occupations in industries which form the source of income for 94 percent of earners may be discussed in detail.

Table 74 classifies the earners according to industry, occupation and income,

It is seen that Manufacturing Industry employs the largest number of persons (35.1 percent). Next come Services (24.6 percent) and next to it comes industry VI, Distributive Services (20.7 percent). Among the occupations in Manufacturing industry, it is seen, that occupations 5-6 employ 1,601 persons out of the total of 1,857 i.e. 86.2 percent. In services industry the earners do not fall in any single occupation so predominantly as in manufacturing. Occupations 1, 2, 3 and 7, however, employ larger numbers compared to the other 3 occupations. In Industry VI (Distributive Services) we see that, occupation 4 (Sales and Related Occupations) employs 937 persons out of the total of 1,094 i.e. 85.4 percent.

Taking the totals against occupations, we find that occupations 5-6 employ 2,270 persons out of a total of 5,290 i.e. 42.9 percent which is the largest number against any single occupation. Tracing the position of occupations 5-6 in the different industries, it is seen that except in V, VI and VIII all the other industries employ predominantly large number of persons in occupation 5-6. This is particularly striking in manufacturing industry. In Industry V, largest number of persons is employed in occupation 2, and in industry VI, the largest number is employed in occupation 4. In industry VIII the distribution of persons in the different occupations is more equitable and as such no single occupation claims predominantly large number of persons. However, occupations 1, 2, 3 and 7 employ larger numbers than the other 3 occupations. As regards income too, the earners in Services fall in more income-groups than the earners in other industries. Occupations 0, 1 and 2 have earners in all the income-groups which is a striking feature of industry VIII compared to others.

The reason for this difference lies in the fact that a substantial number of those employed in Industry VIII, represent Government and semi-Government services. We have seen from the previous table (Table 73) that \*1,129 persons are employed in Government and semi-Government services and that they are more equitably distributed in the different income-groups than those in private service. Thus, it is seen that jobs in the public sector are more equitably distributed among the various occupations and income-groups than those in the private sector.

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\* Though these are Government and semi Government employees, all of them are not included in Industry VIII as, those employed by Government in Construction, Transport, Electricity etc. are included in these industries, not under VIII.

Coming to the totals against income-groups, we see that 94 percent of the earners have incomes between Rs. 1-75 p.m. Those who earn incomes between Rs. 76-175 form 38.34%. Those who earn incomes between Rs. 176-250 p.m. form 4.3 percent and those in the group Rs. 251-500 form 2.5 percent. Earners in the group Rs. 500 and above p.m. form 0.9 percent. Consolidating these groups into wider groups, we see that 92 percent of the earners get incomes between Rs. 1-175 p.m., 6.8 percent get incomes between Rs. 176-500 p.m. and 0.9 percent get incomes above Rs. 500 p.m. If we consider the above mentioned groups as representing the 'lower', 'middle', 'upper' classes of the City's population, we get a picture of the City's economic classes, which is not encouraging. The strength of the lower class is 92 percent, while that of the middle and upper classes is 6.8 percent and 0.9 percent respectively. Between the lower class and the middle class population, the difference in strength is as high as 85.2 percent. This suggests the weak position of the middle class population in the City.

#### Income per capita

Table 75 classifies the 4,202 households surveyed according to monthly income and the size of the family.

The following figures are calculated from the above table :—

Average annual income per family	Rs. 1,605- 0-0
Average monthly income per family	Rs. 133-12-0
Average per capita income ( monthly )	Rs. 27- 8-0
Annual per capita income	Rs. 330- 0-0
Average size of the family	5 persons.

#### Employment in different sectors

We have seen ( Table 74 ) that there are 5290 earners in the households surveyed, deriving their income from occupations in industries. A summary of the table mentioned above is reproduced below to help our discussion :—

	Industries	Earners :
0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	192 ( 3.6 )
2-3	Manufacturing	1,857 ( 35.1 )
4	Construction	137 ( 2.6 )
5	Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary services	139 ( 2.6 )
6	Distributive Services ( Trade and Commerce )	1,094 ( 20.7 )
7	Transport, Storage and Communication	398 ( 7.5 )
8	Services	1,301 ( 24.6 )
9	Activities not adequately described	172 ( 3.3 )
	Total	5,290 ( 100.0 )

TABLE 75

## Families in the City classified according to monthly income and size

Rs.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Total
1-40	128	92	68	68	42	35	15	4	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	460	
41-75	135	197	183	186	166	97	58	36	21	2	1	3	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1088	
76-125	84	148	191	237	196	170	87	72	39	23	11	4	2	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1268	
126-175	20	52	54	82	84	75	54	45	29	23	13	5	5	6	1	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	551	
176-250	6	16	40	49	58	65	43	48	34	16	20	3	5	7	3	2	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	418	
251-350	--	9	7	22	23	26	27	27	16	12	7	9	8	5	3	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	206	
351-500	2	4	12	15	15	11	9	13	8	4	3	5	2	2	3	1	1	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	116	
500-1000	1	1	3	10	8	9	3	6	--	2	--	2	1	1	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	
above 1000	--	2	1	2	4	2	1	--	3	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	
Refusal	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	
Un-specified	5	7	3	4	1	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24	
Total	381	528	562	676	597	493	298	251	154	87	56	32	27	23	11	6	2	3	6	2	1	2	--	--	1	1	1	4202	

TABLE 76

## Earners in different occupations classified according to the industrial unit to which they belong

Industries	Managerial, Administrative and Executive Occupations	Professional, Technical & Related Occupations	Subordinate, Administrative and Executive Occupations	Ministerial Occupations	Sales and Related Occupations	Subordinate Technical Occupations	Service Occupations	Total	Percentages to Total
Textile	6	8	26	48	—	769	7	864	46.5
Engineering and Metal	7	2	3	13	2	105	2	134	7.2
Chemicals	6	11	18	26	—	65	—	126	6.8
Tailoring	—	—	—	—	—	126	—	126	6.8
Carpentry	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	104	5.6
Goldsmith and Silversmith	—	—	—	—	3	72	—	75	4.0
Leather	—	—	—	—	2	60	—	62	3.3
Printing	8	—	3	5	5	42	—	58	3.1
Motor and Cycle repairing	1	—	—	—	3	42	—	46	2.5
Rope making	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	40	2.2
Flour Mill	—	—	—	1	6	29	—	36	2.0
Bidi making	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	26	1.4
Glass	—	—	—	1	—	24	—	25	1.3
Optical	—	—	—	—	3	16	—	19	1.0
Oil Mill	1	—	—	1	—	15	—	17	1.0
Miscellaneous*	5	13	2	3	10	66	—	99	5.3
Total :	34 (1.8)	34 (1.8)	52 (2.8)	98 (5.3)	34 (1.8)	1601 (86.2)	9 (0.5)	1857 (100.0)	100.0

\* Soap, photography, painting, sculpture, cotton-cleaning, cap and umbrella-making, fertilizers, brush, fireworks & gun-repairing etc.

Among the industries listed above, 0, 2-3, 6 and 9 belong almost entirely to private sector. Industries 4, 5, 7 and 8 are mixed in nature representing the employment in both public and private sectors. Among the industries in private sector, Manufacturing and Distributive Services account for the employment of 89 percent of the earners. Distributive services, employing 1,094 persons, represent, for the most part, small-scale traders and petty shop-keepers who may be considered as coming under the unorganised sector. Manufacturing industry employing 1,578 persons, represents both organised and unorganised sectors. This may be further studied by classifying the employees in manufacturing industry according to the various units of production, as shown in table 76.

Of the various manufacturing industries listed in the above table, the following can be considered as coming within the organised sector :—

Textile	...	864
Engineering and Metal	...	134
Chemicals	...	126
Printing <sup>1</sup>	...	58
Glass	...	25
Opticals	...	19
Oil	...	17

Total.. 1,243

We may compare the figures given above with the corresponding figures of total employment in the City<sup>2</sup>, which are given below :—

Industries	Total employment in the City for the 1st half of 1954	Number surveyed
Textile	7,977 ( 69.6 )	864 ( 69.5 )
Engineering and Metal	1,157 ( 10.1 )	134 ( 10.8 )
Chemicals	1,108 ( 9.7 )	126 ( 10.1 )
Printing	331 ( 2.9 )	58 ( 4.7 )
Glass	472 ( 4.1 )	25 ( 2.0 )
Opticals	159 ( 1.4 )	19 ( 1.5 )
Oil	253 ( 2.2 )	17 ( 1.4 )
Total	1,1457 ( 100.0 )	1,243 ( 100.0 )

The number 1,232 ( 1,243-11 ) may be accepted as the strength of employment in the organised private sector.

We have seen ( Table 73 ) that the total number of Government and semi-Government employees, surveyed is 1,129, which represents the employment in

<sup>1</sup> 11 persons in printing belong to public sector as they are employed in Government press.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix 3.

TABLE 77A

## Housing conditions of the city's population

H O U S E					Open space at- tached to house			Adequate open space			Separate Kitchen			Independent Bath-Room			Electricity Supply		
Owned	Rented	Free Quarters		Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
		Government	Private																
1454	2511	141	96	4202	1812	2390	4202	1623	189	1812	1501	2701	4202	1435	2767	4202	2214	1888	4202
(34.6)	(59.8)	(3.5)	(3.1)	(100.0)	(43.1)	(56.9)	(100.0)	(38.6)	(61.4)	(100.0)	(35.7)	(64.3)	(100.0)	(34.2)	(65.8)	(100.0)	(52.7)	(47.3)	(100.0)

Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the Total.

public sector. Now, we can frame the table given below, which gives the strength of employment in the different sectors :—

Public sector		Private sector		Total
Government and	Semi-Govt.	Organised	Unorganised	
1		2	3	4
1,129		1,232	2,929	5,290
23.1%		23.3%	53.6%	100.0%

The figures in the above table state that the employment in the organised sector in the city forms 46.4 percent ( total of columns 1 and 2 ) and that in the unorganised sector forms 53.6 percent of the total.

### Housing conditions

Table 77-A states the condition of housing in the City's 4,202 households surveyed.

The facts in Table 77-A may be supplemented by the following statement which gives an idea of the housing space available per head.

TABLE 77-B

### Housing conditions

Square Feet per capita	Number of Families
50 & Below	1,849 ( 44.0% )
51 — 100	1,425 ( 33.9% )
101 — 200	664 ( 15.8% )
201 — 300	135 ( 3.2% )
301 — 400	46 ( 1.1% )
401 — 600	47 ( 1.1% )
601 — 800	19 ( 0.5% )
801 — 1,000	5 ( 0.1% )
Above 1,000	12 ( 0.3% )
	4,202 ( 100.0% )

The figures in the above statements do not speak well of the housing conditions in the city. It is seen that 44 percent of the families are housed in such a condition as to permit only 50 sq. ft. or less of housing per head. There are 33.9 percent of families, where the housing per head is between 51-100 sq. ft. This latter group, again, includes a substantial number, where the housing per head is less than 75 sq. ft. This means that at least in 65 percent of the families, the housing per head is less than 75 sq. ft. From the point of view of the

physical well-being of the individual, it is necessary that there should be at least 100 sq. ft. of housing per head. That the housing condition of the majority of the City's families falls far below this standard (100 sq. ft. per head) is a very discouraging fact. To add to this, it is seen from the above table that independent bath-room and separate kitchen are absent in the majority of the households, and that only 38.6 percent have got adequate open space attached to their houses. When we view these facts against the incomes of the families (Table 75) we are able to locate the root cause of this problem. With over 80 percent of the families falling in the lower class (with incomes between Rs. 1-175 p.m.) we may state that the poor housing condition is only a reflection of the poor economic condition of the majority of the city's population.

### CONCLUSION

Before closing this report, we wish to make a brief observation regarding the employment situation in the City.

In the chapter on unemployment, we have seen that 7.8 percent (411 persons) of the employable population in the city is unemployed. We have also seen (table 73) that there are 1,074 under-employed persons *i.e.* 20.2 percent of the total number of earners in the city, who get incomes between Rs. 1-40 p.m. These 1,074 earners are distributed as shown below :—

Monthly income	Service			Casual	Independent	Total
	Government	Semi-Govt.	Private			
Rs. 1-40	17 (2.2)	8 (2.2)	317 (18.1)	333 (58.3)	397 (21.3)	1,074

Note :—Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total number employed in each category.

It is seen that the largest proportion (58.3%) of low-income earners is among those engaged in casual employment. Independent business and private service too have this category of earners to the tune of 21.3 percent and 18.1 percent respectively. But the position of these two categories of earners is better than their counterparts in casual employment, as the former have at least fixed places of work and have more or less secure employment. The casual worker has no fixed place of work and no security of employment. He has to search for work every day. This makes his labour all the cheaper and consequently his income is low. That 58.3 percent of the casually employed persons are getting incomes between Rs. 1-40 p.m. shows the extent of under-employ-



ment in this category of occupation. Most of these workers complain that very seldom they get continuous employment for 2 weeks. They are constantly on the look out for jobs of a more permanent nature and are continuing in this occupation as they have no other alternative. Thus we find that at least these 335 persons are as much in need of secure jobs as the 411 unemployed persons. This brings the number of job seekers to 746 on the basis of 10 percent sample which means that the figure for the whole city would be about 7,460.

Against the above figure, now we shall see the extent to which employment opportunities have expanded in the City. Appendix III gives the statement of the total employment position in the City for the year 1953 and for the first half of the year 1954. As similar information is not available regarding the previous years, we have to base our discussion on the figures in the above-mentioned statement. During 1953-1954 the number of jobs in the City increased from 20,974 to 21,402 *i. e.* an addition of 428. Let us take 428 as the measure of the increase in the employment opportunities in the City for the period 1953-1954. Even after allowing for the possible increase in jobs in the small-scale establishments, which has not been taken into account, it can be seen that the openings for employment fall far short of the number of job seekers. This shows that employment opportunities in the City have to be expanded on a large and organised scale to cope with the need of growing number of job seekers.

In this connection we may make the following suggestion :—

An 'Industrial Area Development Scheme' was started by the former Government of Baroda in 1945, but was suspended in 1949 when Baroda State was merged in Bombay. The scheme had an encouraging start, and within four years of its working, two industrial establishments were started in Baroda. It has recently been announced that Baroda has been selected as one of the sites in Bombay State where an 'industrial estate' is to be developed under the broad scheme laid down in the Second Five-Year Plan for establishing a net-work of such estates throughout the country. The response received in the past from industrialists indicates that they will make use of the new scheme to start additional industrial establishments in the City. As this would go a long way in solving the unemployment problem in the City, it is upto the Government to see that the scheme is fructified soon so that the industrialists get the incentive to make increasing use of the benefits under the scheme.

**APPENDIX I**

**Socio-Economic Survey of Baroda City.**

**An inquiry into trends in urbanization and changing pattern of employment**

1. Ward : \_\_\_\_\_ Street : \_\_\_\_\_ House No. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Name of the Head of the Family : \_\_\_\_\_
3. General details about the members of the family :

Natural Family/Joint Family

Serial No.	Name	Relationship with the Head of the family	Sex	Age (Completed years)	Education †	Civil Condition *
In City 1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
Out-side City 1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

\* Civil Condition : (a) Single, (b) Married, (c) Widowed, (d) Divorced, (e) Separated.

† Education

- |                |                         |                   |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Illiterate | (d) Technically trained | (f) Post-graduate |
| (b) Primary    | (e) College             | (g) Private       |
| (c) Secondary  |                         |                   |

## MIGRA -

Serial No.	Name	Year ( years ) of immigration first and subsequent	From where he came	Duration of stay at Native Place
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				

( Please read carefully the following before filling in the form )

**From where he came :**

- Write Rural—other state within India..3-A.  
Urban—other state within India..3-B.
- Rural — same district..... 1 - A.      Rural—other state outside India..4-A.  
Urban — same district..... 1 - B.      Urban—other state outside India..4-B.
- Rural — other district within the      same state..... 2 - A.  
Urban — other district within the      same state..... 2 - B.

**Stay at native place :**

- 1 Every year.....Duration Write as the case may be..say, once in a year for one week.
- 2 Once in two years..... ,,
- 3 Once in three years..... ,,
- 4 Once in four years..... ,,
- 5 Once in five years..... ,,

## TION

Nature of occupation (before migration)	Economic status	Status of employment	Causes of migration	Reasons for selecting this city

( Please give information for each member of the family )

**Economic Status :**

- 1 Earner.
- 2 Earning-dependant.
- 3 Non-earning-dependant.

**Status of Employment :**

- 1 Employer.
- 2 Employee.
- 3 Self-employed ( Independent worker )

**Causes of Migration :**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Not enough land to cultivate.</li> <li>2 Meagre Income.</li> <li>3 Unemployment or under-employment.</li> <li>4 No prospects in original place.</li> <li>5 Dislike of employment or employer (not congenial)</li> <li>6 Lack of educational facilities.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7 Lack of civic amenities and entertainments.</li> <li>8 Prospects of getting a job in the City.</li> <li>9 Chances of rising in life.</li> <li>10 Rehabilitation.</li> <li>11 Other reasons.</li> </ol> |
|---|---|

( More than one cause may be noted in order of preference )

**Reasons for selecting this City :**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Having friends or relations here.</li> <li>2 Short distance from original residence.</li> <li>3 Opening of new office/factories/-workshops in the city.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 Education of sons and daughters.</li> <li>5 Office transfer.</li> <li>6 Accidental.</li> </ol> |
|---|---|

**OCCUPATIONAL**

Serial No.	Name	Nature of occupation	Name of Industry
1		Present Previous	
2		--Do-- --Do--	
3		Present Previous	
4		--Do-- --Do--	
5			

(Name and address of establishment should be mentioned in case of self-employers also.)

**PRESENT INCOME ( SERVICE ) :—**

Serial No.	Name of member of family	Occupation
1		
2		
3		

**CASUAL OR DAILY EMPLOYMENT :**

Serial No.	Name of family member	Occupation	Number of days worked last month
1			
2			
3			

**INDEPENDENT TRADER ? ARTISAN OR PROFESSIONAL ?**

Serial No.	Name of family member	Occupation	Number of days worked last month
1			
2			
3			

**CHANGES**

Economic Status	Status of employment	Duration	Name & addresses of present employers

Earnings during last month	Annual Income

Working days lost due to sickness in last month	Working days on which employment was not available last month	Daily wages	Total income last month

Working days lost due to sickness in last month	Working days taken off voluntarily in last month	Average monthly income

## UNEMPLOY-

Serial No.	Name	Duration of unemployed period	Nature of previous occupation
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

A. Would you like to go back to your native place for earning your livelihood ?

Yes/No. If yes, why ?

- (1) Insufficient income and high cost of living.
- (2) Lack of adequate employment.
- (3) Housing difficulties.
- (4) Lack of social contacts and amenities.
- (5) To attend to family business in native place.
- (6) Old age and ill-health.
- (7) Others.

## CONDITIONS OF

Serial No.	Name	Secure/Insecure	Distance between residence & place of work
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

## SOCIAL LIFE:—

Do your children go to school ? Yes/No.

Are you satisfied with the arrangements at the School ? Yes/No.

Are recreation facilities adequate/inadequate ?

Are shopping facilities adequate/inadequate ?

Do you and members of your family speak the local language ?

Is the lack of knowledge of local language a handicap in social contact ?

## MENT

Causes of unemployment	Nature of job trying for	A	B	C	D

- B. Do you wish to continue your old occupation (a) in Baroda only, (b) in any other city or town, (c) in a village? State reasons.
- C. Are you prepared to change your occupation for any other occupation, (a) in Baroda only, (b) in any other city or town, (c) in a village? State reasons.
- D. Are you prepared to undertake training for the new occupation? Is it possible for you to do so from the financial point of view?

## EMPLOYMENT

Time taken for each trip	Industrial relations Cordial/non-cordial	Relation with other workers cordial/non-cordial

## HOUSING CONDITIONS :—

No. of persons in the family : \_\_\_\_\_ Adults : \_\_\_\_\_ Children : \_\_\_\_\_

Monthly house rent : \_\_\_\_\_

No. of rooms : \_\_\_\_\_ Total area of rooms : \_\_\_\_\_

Is there an independent bath room? Yes/No.

Is there a separate kitchen? Yes/No.

Is there open space attached to your accommodation? Yes/No.

If yes, is it adequate? Yes/No.

Have you got electric supply? Yes/No.



( To be asked only from the Head of the Family )

1. Do you hold any property outside the city ? Yes/No.

If yes, where ? \_\_\_\_\_

*Approximate Value at Present :*

( a ) Agricultural Land : Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

( b ) House : Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

( c ) Other : Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

2. What amount do you remit monthly/annually to your family members staying outside the city ?

3. What amount do you receive from them monthly or annually ?

4. After immigrating into this place, have you purchased immovable property in your native place ? Yes/No. If yes, what is its approximate value at present ? Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

5. How long did you and the members of your family have to wait for obtaining employment after immigrating into this city ?

1.

2.

3.

4.

Remarks

Date of Survey

*Signature of the Investigator*

*Supervisor's Signature*

Date of Inspection \_\_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX NO. II

### **Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925 ( As modified upto 31st March, 1952 )**

#### Section

11. ( 1 ) Subject to the provisions of any other law for the time being in force and subject to the provisions of section 16, every person who—
- ( a ) is a citizen of India
  - ( b ) has attained the age of 21 years on the first day of January of the year for which the municipal election roll is being prepared ; and
  - ( c ) has the requisite residence, business premises or taxation qualification, shall be entitled to be enrolled in such roll as a voter of a ward.

Provided that no such person who has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind shall be entitled to be enrolled.

( 2 ) A person shall be deemed to have the requisite residence qualification or the requisite business premises qualification if he has ordinarily resided in a dwelling in the municipal borough or occupied business premises in the municipal borough, as the case may be, for a period of not less than one year immediately preceding the first day of January of the year for which such roll is being prepared :

Provided that a person who is an inmate or a patient in any prison, lunatic asylum, hospital or any other similar institution shall not, by reason thereof, be deemed to have resided in such institution for the purpose of this sub-section.

( 3 ) A person shall be deemed to have the requisite taxation qualification if he owns within the limits of a municipal borough immovable property which is assessed on the first day of April next preceding the date of publication of such roll, to any of the property taxes.

( P. 1604, Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, as modified upto 31st March, 1952 )

#### Section

- 16 A person who has been convicted of an offence under section 171-E or XLV 171-F of the Indian Penal Code, or has been disqualified from exercising any electoral right for a period of not less than five years on account of malpractices in connection with an election, shall be disquali-

fied for five years from the date of such conviction or disqualification from voting at any municipal election in any municipal election in any municipal borough or district or at any election to a local board constituted under the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923.

( P. 1610, Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act  
as modified upto 31st March, 1952 )

APPENDIX NO. III

Statement showing the Employment situation in Baroda City

Industry	Sr. No.	Name of the Establishment	Average No. of Workers employed per day in 1953	Average No. of Workers employed per day for the first half of 1954
TEXTILES	1	The Baroda Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd.	2,287	2,174
	2	The Yamuna Mills Ltd.	1,613	1,588
	3	The Jagdish Mills Ltd.	1,401	1,369
	4	The Sayaji Mills Ltd.	2,086	2,113
	5	New India Industries	636	733
	6	Dinesh Woollen Mills	421	closed
		Total	8,444	7,977
CHEMICALS	1	Alembic Chemical Works	503	563
	2	Gujarat Lime Works	11	13
	3	Sanitex Chemical Works	106	119
	4	Sarabhai Chemical Works	352	363
	5	Satyadev Chemical Works	17	50
		Total	989	1,108
IRON, STEEL AND METAL	1	Punjab Steel Rolling Mills	107	122
	2	Vijay Metal and Enamel Company	20	20
	3	Baban Enamel Works	10	10
	4	Jayendra Metal Industries	2	3
	5	Ambica Iron Works	10	9
	6	Ideal Engineering Works	5	4
	7	Jyoti Ltd.	454	436
	8	Baroda Iron and Steel Industries	20	20
	9	Laxmi Vijay Brass and Iron Works	61	64
	10	Sayaji Iron and Engineering Works	163	192
	11	Swastik Engineering and Manufacturing Company	59	54
	12	Shakti Engineering Works	74	84

Industry	Sr. No.	Name of the Establishment	Average No. of Workers employed per day in 1953	Average No. of Workers employed per day for the first half of 1954
	13	Vasant Engineering Works	93	95
	14	Bombay Brush Company	9	8
	15	Gujarat Safe Company	18	15
	16	Laxmi Safe and Engineering Co.	14	12
	17	Jafri Steel Furniture Works	7	9
		Total	1,126	1,157
PRINTING	1	Ashok Printery	14	14
	2	Aryasudharak Press	8	8
	3	Chetana Press	16	17
	4	Shri Kabir Printing Press	12	6
	5	Kala Printing Press	14	15
	6	Luhana Printing Press	9	5
	7	Loksatta Printing Press	75	75
	8	Nootan Printery	12	10
	9	Patwa Printing Press	13	17
	10	Ram Vijay Printing Press	10	10
	11	Shri Sayaji Vijaya Press	38	35
	12	Sharad Printery	4	5
	13	M. S. University ( Sadhana ) Press	23	30
	14	Taj Mahal Printing Press	13	20
	15	Vakil Brothers Printing Press	15	11
	16	Rajput Bandhu Press	8	8
	17	Gandhi Printing Press	3	3
	18	Bharat Vijaya Printing Press	5	6
	19	Lokseva Printing Press	15	15
	20	Pratap Vijay Printing Press	6	6
	21	Sahakari Printing Press	11	15
		Total	324	331
OIL MILLS	1	Ambica Vijaya Oil Mills	45	38
	2	Baroda Oil Mills	45	45
	3	Gandhi Oil Mills	38	26

Industry	Sr. No.	Name of the Establishment	Average No. of Workers employed per day in 1953	Average No. of Workers employed per day for the first half of 1954
	4	Vithal Oil Mills	125	111
	5	Arvind Oil Mills	40	33
		Total	293	253
SAW MILLS	1	Cambay Saw Mills	16	16
	2	Prabhat Saw Mills	5	4
	3	Union Saw Mills	8	6
	4	L. M. Patel Saw Mills	8	7
		Total	37	33
RICE AND PULSE MILLS	1	Shri Mahaluxmi Pulse Mills	22	22
		Total	22	22
BRICKS AND CEMENT INDUSTRIES	1	The Spun Pipe and Construction Co.	25	26
	2	Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd.	24	30
	3	Gujarat Trading Co.	Information not available	115
		Total	49	171
GINNING FACTORIES	1	Ratilal K. Patel Ginning and Pressing Factory	200	202
		Total	200	202
GLASS	1	Baroda Crystal Glass Works	195	193
	2	Alembic Glass Works	241	279
		Total	436	472
OPTICAL	1	Jai Hind Optical Industries	42	38
	2	F. A. Chasmawala	74	78
	3	Janata Opticals	22	8

Industry	Sr. No.	Name of the Establishment	Average No. of Workers employed per day in 1953	Average No. of Workers employed per day for the first half of 1954
	4	Premier Opticals	—	29
	5	Shashikant & Company	7	6
		Total	145	159
MISCELLANEOUS	1	G. R. Phadke and Company	29	28
	2	G. P. Mistri Motor Repairing Works	15	12
	3	Liberty Motors	9	8
	4	Gujarat Rubber Works	190	224
	5	Electro Industries	8	10
	6	Burmah Shell Oil Company	16	15
	7	Vishwakarma Pen Company	15	15
	8	Sharma Fireworks	111	158
	9	Indian Rubber Works	182	233
		Total	575	703
GOVERNMENT WORKSHOPS	1	Government Press and Stationery Department	197	194
	2	Loco-Carriage and Waggon Repair Workshop	647	650
	3	Carriage and Waggon Repair Workshop	262	350
	4	Gruha Udyog Mandir	12	16
	5	Police Control Motor Transport Workshop	37	37
	6	Government of Bombay Electric Grid Sub-station	23	17
		Total	1,178	1,264

### I Banks

1	Imperial Bank of India (now State Bank)— ( Opened on 29th March, 1954 )	30
2	The United Commercial Bank	15

Industry :	Sr. No.	Name of the Establishment :	Average : No. of Workers Employed per day in 1953	Average No. of Workers Employed per day for the first half of 1954
	3	The Bank of Baroda ( H.O. )	207	205
	4	The Bank of Baroda ( Sayaji Gunj Branch )	20	20
	5	The Punjab National Bank	23	23
	6	The Central Bank of India	31	28
		Total	296	321
<b>II Government Services</b>				
	1	Indian Posts and Telegraph Department	147	158
	2	Baroda Collector's Office	64	64
	3	The Public Trust Registration Office	17	17
	4	Baroda District Police	1,837	1,837
	5	P.W.D.	117	176
	6	Hospitals (Sayaji General Hospital)	350	382
	7	State Transport ( Bombay Govt. )	244	313
		Total	2,776	2,947
<b>III Education</b>				
	1	M. S. University of Baroda	794	879
	2	22 High Schools	386	386
	3	5 Middle Schools	44	44
	4	43 Primary Schools	553	553
		Total	1,777	1,862
	1	Income Tax Department	113	125
	2	Central Excise Department	218	227
	3	Municipality	1,976	1,968
		GRAND TOTAL	20,974	21,402



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