सत्यमेव जयते

Census of India 2001

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

SERIES-25

GUJARAT

PART XII-A & B

SURENDRANAGAR

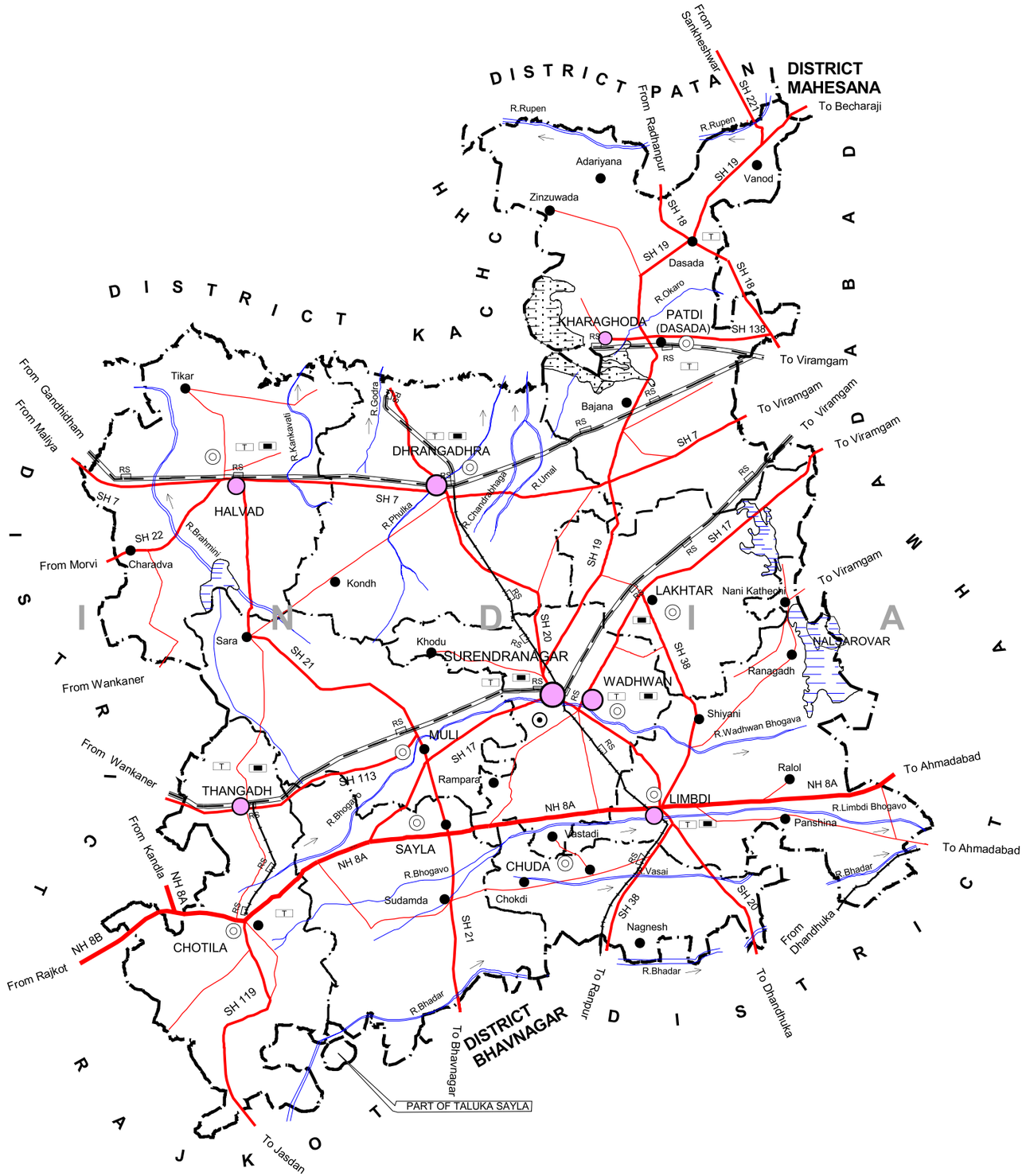
VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, GUJARAT
AHMADABAD

GUJARAT

DISTRICT SURENDRANAGAR

5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers



TOTAL AREA	10489.00 Km^2
TOTAL POPULATION	1 515 148
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES	654
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS	7
DISTANCE FROM STATE HEADQUARTERS TO DISTRICT	144 Kms

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT.. ... ...

" TALUKA.... ... ...

HEADQUARTERS : DISTRICT / TALUKA ... ...

NATIONAL HIGHWAY ... ... NH 8A

STATE HIGHWAY ... ... SH 7

IMPORTANT METALLED ROADS.. ... ...

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, BROAD GAUGE ... ... RS

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE ... ... RS

RIVER AND STREAM ... ...

VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME ... Dasada

TOWNS WITH POPULATION SIZE AND CLASS : I, II, III, & IV ... ... I II III IV

DEGREE COLLEGE & TECHNICAL INSTITUTION ... ...

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CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-25 **GUJARAT**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part XII- A & B

SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

✧

VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

भारत की जनगणना
2001
CENSUS OF INDIA
लोकाभिमुख
PEOPLE ORIENTED

Jayant Parimal
of the Indian Administrative Service
Director of Census Operations, Gujarat

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24-021-2001 - Census-Book



CHOWMUKHI STEP WELL (CHOTILA)

Chowmukhi Stepwell is located on the outskirts of Chobari village in Chotila taluka of Surendranagar district. The stepwell has distinctive style called Vijaya. It has four entrance corridors leading to Kunda from all four sides. Thus it has a cruciform planning. Originally the stepped corridors carried pavilions which over looked the Kunda. Thus it combines architectural elements of both, a Kunda (Pond) and a stepwell. The niches in the corridors have sculptures of Shesayin Vishnu, Saptamatrikas and Mahishasurmardini. The lintels carry a formation of gees. This stepwell is declared as a protected monument by the State Government. A little beyond the Chomukhi Vav, there are three temples sacred to Nag Devta (Snake God).

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Foreword

TheDistrict Census Handbook (DCHB) published by Census Organisation since 1951 census, is one of the important publications in the context of planning and development at gross-root level. The publication, which is brought out for each district, contains several demographic and socio-economic characteristics village-wise and town-wise of the district alongwith the status of availability of civic amenities, infrastructural facilities, etc.

2. The scope of the DCHB was initially confined to a few Census Tables and Primary Census Abstract (PCA) of each village and town within the district. Thereafter, at successive censuses, its scope and coverage has been enlarged. The DCHB published at the 1961 census provided a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, census tables and a village and town directory including PCA. The 1971 census-DCHB series was in three parts: Part-A related to village and town directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, district census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. The 1981 census DCHB was in two parts: Part-A contained village and town directory and Part-B the PCA of village and town including the SCs and STs PCA up to tahsil/ town levels. New features alongwith restructuring of the formats of village and town directory were added into it. In Village Directory, all amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such an amenity, was given. Information on new items such as adult literacy centres, primary health sub-centres and community health workers in the village were provided so as to meet the requirements of some of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Information on approach to the village was provided for the first time in the Village Directory so as to give the details on number of inaccessible villages in each district. In the Town Directory, a statement (IV-A) on slums was introduced to provide the details on civic and other amenities in the notified slums of Class I and Class II towns.

3. The 1991 census of DCHB, by and large, followed the pattern of presentation of 1981 census, except the format of PCA was restructured. Nine-fold industrial classification of main workers was given against the four-fold industrial classification presented in the 1981 census. In addition, sex-wise population in 0-6 age group was included in the PCA for the first time with a view to enable the data users to compile more realistic literacy rate as all children below 7 years of age had been treated as illiterate at the time of 1991 census. One of the important innovations in the 1991 census was the Community Development Block (CD block) level presentation of village directory and PCA data instead of the traditional tahsil/taluk/PS level presentation. It was expected that the presentation of village directory and PCA data at CD block level will help the planners in formulation of micro level development plans, CD block being lowest administrative unit.

4. The present series of 2001 census DCHBs have been made more informative and exhaustive in terms of coverage and content. The Village Directory has been enlarged in scope by including a number of other facilities like banking, recreational and cultural facilities, newspapers and magazines and 'most important commodity' manufactured in village. Income and expenditure of gram panchayat, wherever possible, has been provided. Apart from these, more details on distance(s) at which basic amenities are available (if not available in the village), are given. This includes educational facilities (namely primary and middle schools and college), medical facilities (viz. Allopathic Hospital, Maternity & Child Welfare Centre and Primary Health Centre), drinking water, post & telegraph (post office and phone), communication, bank, credit societies and recreational facilities. In Town Directory, the statement on Slums has been modified and its coverage enlarged by including details on all slums in instead of 'notified slums'. The information is given in case of all statutory towns irrespective

of their class, against only Class I and Class II towns in the 1981 and 1991 Censuses. The basic amenities available in the villages and towns are analysed in depth with the help of a number of cross-classified inset tables and statements. Two other significant additions in the publication are inclusion of 'motif highlighting significant characteristic of the district and analytical notes as annexures. The analytical notes on (i) fertility and mortality and (ii) various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage are prepared based on 1991 Census. Whereas, in the notes relating to (i) percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth/place of last residence, (ii) main religions, (iii) marital status of population, (iv) age, sex and education, and (v) distribution of spectrum of mother tongue, nature and extent of changes occurred in the district in its basic socio-demographic features during the decade 1991-2001 are analysed. The eight digits permanent location code (PLCN) to all the villages and towns have been assigned keeping in view the future needs.

5. The village and town level amenity data have been collected, compiled and computerised in prescribed record structure under the supervision of **Shri Jayant Parimal**, Director of Census Operations, Gujarat. Thereafter, efforts have been made to ensure comparability of the information with that of 1991 census data and the information brought out by the respective state governments in their annual reports and statistical handbooks for various years after 1991. The task of planning, designing and coordination of this publication was carried out by Shri R.G. Mitra, Deputy Registrar General (C&T) and Dr. I.C. Agrawal, Senior Research Officer of Social Studies Division. Dr. R.P. Singh, Deputy Registrar General (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of maps. Whereas, Shri Anil Kumar Arora, Deputy Director of Data Processing Division who worked under the overall supervision of Shri Himakar, Addl. Director(EDP) helped in preparation of record structure for computerisation of village and town directory data and the programme for the generation of Village Directory and Town Directory statements including analytical inset tables. The draft DCHB manuscripts received from the Census Directorates have been scrutinised in the Social Studies Division under the guidance of Shri S.L. Jain, Deputy Director and Shri R.K. Mehta, Assistant Director. I am thankful to all of them and others who have contributed to make this publication possible.

D. K. Sikri,
Registrar General &
Census Commissioner, India

New Delhi
Dated : 17-10-2006.

Preface

Census is being conducted in the country every ten years as per the programme laid down by the Government of India. In this day and age of information technology, an individual has access to a variety of information covering a Kaleidoscope of interest and fields. Availability of relevant information is very vital for planners, policy makers and researchers.

The Five Year Plans have come to stay in the country and whatever development is achieved as a result of implementation of planning from the bottom level such as development of infrastructure facilities as well as basic amenities, etc. is reflected in the District Census Handbooks and they give to the readers a searching eye whether the development over the years in villages/talukas/districts is lopsided or upto the mark. This is the basic requirement of this type publications and an attempt has been made to show whether the census handbooks reasonably fulfill these aspirations/requirements.

These district Handbooks are thus useful to planners in planning from bottom as well as to administrators, researchers, educational institutions including universities and other socio-economic research centres as well as students conducting research in demography, social and economic studies as well as to the local bodies like Panchayats, Municipalities and Municipal Corporation etc.

District Census Handbook of Gujarat is a joint venture of the Government of Gujarat and the census organization of the Government of India. In the preparation of the DCHB, the role played by the census organisation is that of Census data collection, scanning of collected information, analysis of PCA. DCHB Unit of the State Government collected the basic non-census information on availability of amenities relating to infrastructure in the villages of the district presented in the part A of this book. The cost of this publication is borned by the State Government. In accomplishing this task we had the ready and whole hearted co-operation of the staff at various levels of different department of the State Government. Most of the data supplied by the various departments have been cross-checked and an attempt has been made to reconcile the discrepancies as well.

I express my deep gratitude to the officers of Gujarat Government particularly Shri PK.Laheri, Chief Secretary of Gujarat State, Smt. Netraben Shenoy, Additional Chief Secretary of General Administration Department (Planning), Shri George Joseph, Principal Secretary, General Administration Department (Personnel), Shri K.R.Vasava, Deputy Secretary, Kum.P.S. Mevada, Under Secretary and Shri P.D.Kulkarni, Section Officer of General Administration Department, Planning, Shri S.D.Mehta,Deputy Secretary and Shri I.M.Sheikh, Under Secretary, Shri Bipin Patel, Section Officer and Shri P.N.Christian, Deputy Section Officer of G.A.D. (Kh-3) for their valuable help and co-operation in fulfilling all administrative requirement in time for bringing out this publication. I am also thankful to Shri P.M. Patel, Director, Economics and Statistics helped this organisation not only by placing the competent personnel on disposal of census services on deputation but also provided valuable official statistics for this publication.

The District Collector, the District Development Officer, District Statistical Officer, District Information Officer and their staff members extended their warm and whole hearted co-operation for carrying out field work of the census and collection of non-census data for this District Census Handbook.

I am deeply grateful to Shri J.K. Banthia, I.A.S., the Ex-Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India for the benefit I have derived by the way of guidance and advice. I also express my thanks to Shri R.G. Mitra, Deputy Registrar General(C&T) Shri C. Chakravorty, Joint Director, Shri I.C. Agrawal,Senior

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Shri Jayant Parimal, I.A.S. who held the office of Director of Census Operations, Gujarat, had guided the operations of the 2001 Census. The data presented in this handbook were collected and compiled under the able direction and guidance of Shri Parimal.Our sincere and grateful thanks for all the projects of census to him.

In state office Smt. B.B. Chauhan, Deputy Director, District Census Handbook Unit, Kum.S.B.Dabhi, Assistant Director, Shri S.B. Dalvi, Deputy Section Officer of District Census Handbook Unit, and their team of able assistants meticulously collected and scrutinized the non-census data from various sources and prepared draft of DCHB etc. with the help of Census section. The other officials of D.C.H.B. Unit, who scrutinised, edited and supervised the work of D.C.H.B. have been mentioned in the "Acknowledgement". The maps provided in the D.C.H.B. are prepared by the Map Section of the Census Directorate under the supervison of Shri J.P. Purohit, R.O(Map). I am thankful to all of them.I am thankful to the census section of the Directorate for scrutinizing the PCA data, specially Shri J.N.Pithadia, Investigator Grade-I and Kum.N.V.Shah, Investigator Grade-III who provided assistance to me in finalizing P.C.A. data at every stage. Smt. J.R.Sanghani, Investigator Grade-III of this Directorate assisted me for final scrutiny of D.C.H.B., I am thankful to her.

Lastly, I am thankful to the Government of Gujarat for having agreed readily to bear the cost of publication of the District Census Handbook volumes and for the special efforts of Shri R.B. Raval, Director, Printing and Stationary and his colleagues to print out the publication in a very nice fashion.

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District Highlights – 2001 census

Surendranagar

(1) Surendranagar district is the 16th district in terms of population in the State.

(2) Population Density per sq.km is 144.

(3) Surendranagar district is 22nd dense district in the State.

(4) Surendranagar district is having 17th rank in sex ratio.

(5) Patdi village is the most populated having 16,808 persons whereas Pipaliya village is least populated in the district with 25 persons.

(6) The economy of the district is basically dependent on agriculture as 62 per cent workers are engaged in agricultural sector while remaining are engaged in other work.

(7) Surendranagar district is having 654 villages, among them 650 villages are inhabited and 4 villages are uninhabited.

(8) Ranagadh village has the largest area of 13,542.9 hectares and Nathpura village has the lowest area of 78.4 hectares among the villages of the district.

(9) Cotton textiles, Basic Metal and alloy industries and Machinery and equipment other than transport equipments are the most important non-agricultural economic activity of the district.

Important Statistics in the District

Particulars			State	District
Number of Villages		Total	18,539	654
		Inhabited	18,066	650
		Uninhabited	473	4
Number of Towns		Total	242	7
		Statutory Towns	168	6
		Census Towns	74	1
Number of Households		Normal	9,691,362	277,667
		Institutional	23,238	646
		Houseless	48,115	523
Population	Total	Persons	50,671,017	1,515,148
		Males	26,385,577	787,650
		Females	24,285,440	727,498
	Rural	Persons	31,740,767	1,112,700
		Males	16,317,771	576,655
		Females	15,422,996	536,045
	Urban	Persons	18,930,250	402,448
		Males	10,067,806	210,995
		Females	8,862,444	191,453
Percentage of Urban Population			37.4	26.6

Decadal population growth 1991-2001		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
	Persons	9,361,435	22.7	306,276	25.3
	Males	5,030,368	23.6	158,481	25.2
	Females	4,331,067	21.7	147,795	25.5

Area (in Sq.km.)		196,024	10,489
Density of Population (Persons per square kilometer.)		258	144
Sex ratio (Number of Females per 1,000 Males)	Total	920	924
	Rural	945	930
	Urban	880	907

		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Literacy Rate	Persons	29,827,750	69.1	781,155	61.6
	Males	17,833,273	79.7	487,094	74.2
	Females	11,994,477	57.8	294,061	48.1
Scheduled Castes Population	Persons	3,592,715	7.1	166,211	11.0
	Males	1,866,283	7.1	86,513	11.0
	Females	1,726,432	7.1	79,698	11.0
Scheduled Tribes Population	Persons	7,481,160	14.8	14,338	0.9
	Males	3,790,117	14.4	7,450	0.9
	Females	3,691,043	15.2	6,888	0.9

Particulars			State		District	
Workers and Non-workers population			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Workers (Main and Marginal)		Persons	21,255,521	41.9	647,609	42.7
		Males	14,477,286	54.9	425,491	54.0
		Females	6,778,235	27.9	222,118	30.5
(i)	Main Workers	Persons	17,025,074	33.6	512,038	33.8
		Males	13,480,566	51.1	397,439	50.5
		Females	3,544,508	14.6	114,599	15.8
(ii)	Marginal Workers	Persons	4,230,447	8.3	135,571	8.9
		Males	996,720	3.8	28,052	3.6
		Females	3,233,727	13.3	107,519	14.8
(iii)	Non-Workers	Persons	29,415,496	58.1	867,539	57.3
		Males	11,908,291	45.1	362,159	46.0
		Females	17,507,205	72.1	505,380	69.5
Category of Workers (Main + Marginal)						
(i)	Cultivators	Persons	5,802,681	27.3	192,223	29.7
		Males	3,906,697	27.0	128,730	30.3
		Females	1,895,984	28.0	63,493	28.6
(ii)	Agricultural Labourers	Persons	5,161,658	24.3	209,346	32.3
		Males	2,509,651	17.3	98,131	23.1
		Females	2,652,007	39.1	111,215	50.1
(iii)	Household Industry Workers	Persons	429,682	2.0	13,588	2.1
		Males	243,835	1.7	8,431	2.0
		Females	185,847	2.7	5,157	2.3
(iv)	Other Workers	Persons	9,861,500	46.4	232,452	35.9
		Males	7,817,103	54.0	190,199	44.7
		Females	2,044,397	30.2	42,253	19.0

Definition of Census Town : -

All places which satisfy or are expected to satisfy the following criteria are treated as Census Towns:-

i) A minimum population of 5,000;

ii) At least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and

iii) A density of population of at least 400 per square kilometre (1,000 per square mile).

Ranking of Talukas in The District

Sl. No.	In Term of	Halvad		Dhrangadhra		Dasada		Lakhtar		Wadhwan	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Total Population	144,305	6	195,085	2	169,123	4	69,551	10	315,995	1
2	Total Area (in sq. kms.)	1,218.2	3	1,369.8	2	1,630.1	1	741.8	9	797.4	8
3	Density of Population per sq.km.	118	6	142	4	104	8	94	10	396	1
4	Sex Ratio	932	3	908	10	922	8	926	6	928	5
5	Proportion Urban	16.9	5	36.2	2	6.5	6	0	7	69.5	1
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	6.8	10	10.9	4	14.5	3	15.3	1	10.3	6
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	0.4	3	0.4	3	0.2	5	0.5	2	0.2	5
8	Proportion Literate	58.7	7	65	2	59.5	5	60.5	4	74.7	1
9	Work participation Rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	43.4	6	41.9	9	46.3	3	44.3	5	36.3	10
10	Percentage of Villages having Primary School	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1
11	Percentage of Villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	20.9	7	30.2	3	18.2	8	25.6	5	37.8	2
12	Percentage of Villages having Well	23.9	10	30.2	9	72.7	5	88.4	1	77.8	4
13	Percentage of Villages having Post Office	41.8	7	61.9	3	53.4	6	67.4	2	73.3	1
14	Percentage of Villages having Bus facility	100.0	1	100.0	1	98.9	7	100.0	1	100.0	1
15	Percentage of Villages having Approach by Pucca Road	74.6	6	84.1	2	83.0	3	81.4	5	91.1	1
16	Percentage of Villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	100.0	1*	100.0	1*	100.0	1*	100.0	1*	100.0 *	1
17	Percentage of Villages having Forest	55.2	2	57.1	1	22.7	7	27.9	6	15.6	8
18	Percentage of Villages having irrigated area	92.5	3	88.9	5	6.8	10	18.6	9	60.0	7

Note : *Talukas with equal figures are given same rank.

Ranking of Talukas in The District

Sl. No.	In Term of	Muli		Chotila		Sayla		Chuda		Limbdi	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Total Population	101,568	7	172,433	3	101,162	8	87,947	9	157,979	5
2	Total Area (in sq. kms.)	935.8	7	1,058.2	5	972.9	6	512.8	10	1,201.0	4
3	Density of Population per sq.km.	109	7	163	3	104	8	172	2	132	5
4	Sex Ratio	934	1	910	9	923	7	934	1	930	4
5	Proportion Urban	0	7	21.4	4	0	7	0	7	25.4	3
6	Proportion Scheduled Castes	10.5	5	9.7	8	7.3	9	10.2	7	14.8	2
7	Proportion Scheduled Tribes	0.2	5	0.2	5	0.2	5	0.0	6	7.0	1
8	Proportion Literate	52.4	8	51.9	9	45.1	10	59.1	6	63.3	3
9	Work participation Rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	47.1	2	43.4	6	49.3	1	46.1	4	42.0	8
10	Percentage of Villages having Primary School	100.0	1	99.1	9	98.7	10	100.0	1	100.0	1
11	Percentage of Villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	25.9	4	11.2	10	13.2	9	39.5	1	25.0	6
12	Percentage of Villages having Well	48.3	8	50.9	7	61.8	6	78.9	3	88.3	2
13	Percentage of Villages having Post Office	41.4	8	20.5	10	34.2	9	55.3	5	58.3	4
14	Percentage of Villages having Bus facility	100.0	1	66.1	10	85.5	9	97.4	8	100.0	1
15	Percentage of Villages having Approach by Pucca Road	74.1	7	58.0	10	60.5	8	60.5	8	81.7	4
16	Percentage of Villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1
17	Percentage of Villages having Forest	37.9	5	40.2	4	47.4	3	13.2	10	15.0	9
18	Percentage of Villages having irrigated area	94.8	1	90.2	4	93.4	2	73.7	6	41.7	8

STATEMENT-1

NAME OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT/TALUKA, THEIR RURAL-URBAN STATUS AND DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of District / Taluka	Name of District / Taluka Headquarters	Whether Urban / Rural	Distance from Taluka Headquarters to district Headquarters by Road (in kms.)
1	2	3	4	5
	Surendranagar*	**Surendranagar**	Urban*	00
1	Halvad*	Halvad	Urban*	67
2	Dhrangadhra*	Dhrangadhra	Urban*	36
3	Dasada	Patdi	Rural	58
4	Lakhtar*	Lakhtar	Rural	20
5	Wadhwan*	Wadhwan	Urban*	5
6	Muli	Muli	Rural	21
7	Chotila	Chotila	Rural	65
8	Sayla	Sayla	Rural	36
9	Chuda	Chuda	Rural	51
10	Limbdi*	Limbdi	Urban*	31

Note: 1. Asterisk in column 2 denotes that the district / Taluka headquarters is a rail head.

2. Asterik in column 4 denotes that the district / Taluka headquarters is a statutoty town.

STATEMENT-2

NAME OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT/TALUKA / C.D. BLOCK, THEIR RURAL-URBAN STATUS AND DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEAD QUARTERS, 2001

Sl . No.	Name of District / Taluka / C.D.Block	Name of District/ Taluka/ C.D.Block Headquarters	Whether Urban / Rural	Distance from Taluka Headquarters to District Headquarters by Road (in km)
1	2	3	4	5

Talukas and C. D. Blocks are Co-terminous. Therefore the data is same as Statement-1

STATEMENT-3

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1901 TO 2001

	Total / Rural / Urban	Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal Population Variation	
						Absolute	Percentage
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Surendranagar	**District**						
	Total	1901	302,815	153,868	148,947	-	-
		1911	340,332	175,937	164,395	37,517	12.4
		1921	347,543	177,567	169,976	7,211	2.1
		1931	382,033	194,532	187,501	34,490	9.9
		1941	429,093	219,370	209,723	47,060	12.3
		1951	506,267	258,500	247,767	77,174	18.0
		1961	663,051	341,222	321,829	156,784	31.0
		1971	845,454	435,503	409,951	182,403	27.5
		1981	1,034,185	534,746	499,439	188,731	22.3
		1991	1,208,872	629,169	579,703	174,687	16.9
		2001	1,515,148	787,650	727,498	306,276	25.3
	Rural	1901	242,770	123,524	119,246	-	-
		1911	284,131	147,431	136,700	41,361	17.0
		1921	284,322	145,108	139,214	191	0.1
		1931	312,913	159,726	153,187	28,591	10.1
		1941	346,672	177,819	168,853	33,759	10.8
		1951	391,002	201,014	189,988	44,330	12.8
		1961	515,790	265,710	250,080	124,788	31.9
		1971	653,641	336,206	317,435	137,851	26.7
		1981	781,339	403,065	378,274	127,698	19.5
		1991	894,781	465,463	429,318	113,442	14.5
		2001	1,112,700	576,655	536,045	217,919	24.4
	Urban	1901	60,045	30,344	29,701	-	-
		1911	56,201	28,506	27,695	-3,844	-6.4
		1921	63,221	32,459	30,762	7,020	12.5
		1931	69,120	34,806	34,314	5,899	9.3
		1941	82,421	41,551	40,870	13,301	19.2
		1951	115,265	57,486	57,779	32,844	39.8
		1961	147,261	75,512	71,749	31,996	27.8
		1971	191,813	99,297	92,516	44,552	30.3
		1981	252,846	131,681	121,165	61,033	31.8
		1991	314,091	163,706	150,385	61,245	24.2
		2001	402,448	210,995	191,453	88,357	28.1

STATEMENT-4

AREA, NUMBER OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AND POPULATION IN DISTRICT AND TALUKA, 2001

Sl. No.	District / Taluka / UA / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in Square Kilometers	Population per Square Kilometer	Number of Villages	
					Inhabited	Uninhabited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	**Surendranagar**	**Total**	* **10,489.00**	**144**	**650**	**4**
		Rural	**10,278.76**	**108**	**650**	**4**
		Urban	**210.24**	**1,914**	**0**	**0**
1	Halvad Taluka	Total	1,218.18	118	67	0
		Rural	1,144.04	105	67	0
		Urban	74.14	328	0	0
	Halvad (M)	Urban	74.14	328	0	0
2	Dhrangadhra Taluka	Total	1,369.78	142	63	0
		Rural	1,359.42	92	63	0
		Urban	10.36	6,821	0	0
	Dhrangadhra (M)	Urban	10.36	6,821	0	0
3	Dasada Taluka	Total	1,630.11	104	88	0
		Rural	1,618.54	98	88	0
		Urban	11.57	944	0	0
	Kharaghoda (CT)	Urban	11.57	944	0	0
4	Lakhtar Taluka	Total	741.77	94	43	0
		Rural	741.77	94	43	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0
5	Wadhwan Taluka	Total	797.39	396	45	0
		Rural	738.79	130	45	0
		Urban	58.60	3,747	0	0
	Wadhwan UA	Urban	58.60	3,747	0	0
	(a) Surendranagar Dudhrej (M)	Urban	38.59	4,047	0	0
	Wadhwan (M+OG)	Urban	20.01	3,170	0	0
	(b) Wadhwan (M)	Urban	18.41	3,354	0	0
	(i) Wadhwan (OG)	Urban	1.6	1,045	0	0
6	Muli Taluka	Total	935.76	109	58	0
		Rural	935.76	109	58	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0
7	Chotila Taluka	Total	1,058.23	163	112	1
		Rural	1,007.84	134	112	1
		Urban	50.39	732	0	0
	Thangadh (M)	Urban	50.39	732	0	0
8	Sayla Taluka	Total	972.92	104	76	0
		Rural	972.92	104	76	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0
9	Chuda Taluka	Total	512.78	172	38	0
		Rural	512.78	172	38	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0
10	Limbdi Taluka	Total	1,200.96	132	60	3
		Rural	1,195.78	99	60	3
		Urban	5.18	7,736	0	0
	Limbdi (M)	Urban	5.18	7,736	0	0

Note: * These figures represent 'Geographical area' figures supplied by the Surveyor General. Figures for urban area are those supplied by the local Bodies. Area figures for rural are derived by subtracting the urban area from the total area of the District. The total of the area figures of talukas will not tally with the district figures because the former represents 'Land Use Area' and are derived from the figures supplied by the Director of Land Records.

STATEMENT-4

AREA, NUMBER OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AND POPULATION IN DISTRICT AND TALUKA, 2001

Sl. No.	District / Taluka / UA / Town	Number of Statutory Towns	Number of Census Towns	Number of Households	Population		
					Persons	Males	Females
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
8	**Surendranagar**	**6**	**1**	**277,667**	**1,515,148**	**787,650**	**727,498**
		0	**0**	**200,619**	**1,112,700**	**576,655**	**536,045**
		6	**1**	**77,048**	**402,448**	**210,995**	**191,453**
1	Halvad Taluka	1	0	25,131	144,305	74,693	69,612
		0	0	20,650	119,980	62,084	57,896
		1	0	4,481	24,325	12,609	11,716
	Halvad (M)	1	0	4,481	24,325	12,609	11,716
2	Dhrangadhra Taluka	1	0	35,642	195,085	102,265	92,820
		0	0	22,280	124,422	64,134	60,288
		1	0	13,362	70,663	38,131	32,532
	Dhrangadhra (M)	1	0	13,362	70,663	38,131	32,532
3	Dasada Taluka	0	1	33,554	169,123	87,988	81,135
		0	0	31,427	158,199	82,135	76,064
		0	1	2,127	10,924	5,853	5,071
	Kharaghoda (CT)	0	1	2,127	10,924	5,853	5,071
4	Lakhtar Taluka	0	0	13,181	69,551	36,106	33,445
		0	0	13,181	69,551	36,106	33,445
		0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Wadhwan Taluka	2	0	60,403	315,995	163,875	152,120
		0	0	17,858	96,410	49,700	46,710
		2	0	42,545	219,585	114,175	105,410
	Wadhwan UA	2	0	42,545	219,585	114,175	105,410
	(a) Surendranagar Dudhrej (M)	1	0	30,528	156,161	81,377	74,784
	Wadhwan (M+OG)	0	0	12,017	63,424	32,798	30,626
	(b) Wadhwan (M)	1	0	11,667	61,752	31,933	29,819
	(i) Wadhwan (OG)	0	0	350	1,672	865	807
6	Muli Taluka	0	0	18,039	101,568	52,508	49,060
		0	0	18,039	101,568	52,508	49,060
		0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chotila Taluka	1	0	29,730	172,433	90,283	82,150
		0	0	22,902	135,553	70,880	64,673
		1	0	6,828	36,880	19,403	17,477
	Thangadh (M)	1	0	6,828	36,880	19,403	17,477
8	Sayla Taluka	0	0	17,566	101,162	52,615	48,547
		0	0	17,566	101,162	52,615	48,547
		0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Chuda Taluka	0	0	15,440	87,947	45,467	42,480
		0	0	15,440	87,947	45,467	42,480
		0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Limbdi Taluka	1	0	28,981	157,979	81,850	76,129
		0	0	21,276	117,908	61,026	56,882
		1	0	7,705	40,071	20,824	19,247
	Limbdi (M)	1	0	7,705	40,071	20,824	19,247

STATEMENT-5

TALUKA / C.D. BLOCK WISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND RURAL POPULATION,2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka / C.D. Block	Number of Villages		Rural Population*		
		Total	Inhabited	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Halvad	67	67	119,980	62,084	57,896
2	Dhrangadhra	63	63	124,422	64,134	60,288
3	Dasada	88	88	158,199	82,135	76,064
4	Lakhtar	43	43	69,551	36,106	33,445
5	Wadhwan	45	45	96,410	49,700	46,710
6	Muli	58	58	101,568	52,508	49,060
7	Chotila	113	112	135,553	70,880	64,673
8	Sayla	76	76	101,162	52,615	48,547
9	Chuda	38	38	87,947	45,467	42,480
10	Limbdi	63	60	117,908	61,026	56,882
	District (Rural) Total:	**654**	**650**	**1,112,700**	**576,655**	**536,045**

* Excludes statutory and census towns.

STATEMENT-6

POPULATION OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of UA/Town	Urban Status	Name of Taluka where Town is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dhrangadhra	M	Dhrangadhra	70,663	38,131	32,532
2	Halvad	M	Halvad	24,325	12,609	11,716
3	Kharaghoda	CT	Dasada	10,924	5,853	5,071
4	Limbdi	M	Limbdi	40,071	20,824	19,247
5	Thangadh	M	Chotila	36,880	19,403	17,477
6	Surendranagar Dudhrej	M	(See Wadhwan Urban Agglomeration)			
7	Wadhwan	M	(See Wadhwan Urban Agglomeration)			
	Wadhwan UA		Wadhwan	219,585	114,175	105,410
	(a) Wadhwan (M+OG)		Wadhwan	63,424	32,798	30,626
	(i) Wadhwan	M	Wadhwan	61,752	31,933	29,819
	(b) Surendranagar Dudhrej	M	Wadhwan	156,161	81,377	74,784
	District (Urban) Total:			**402,448**	**210,995**	**191,453**

UA= Urban Agglomeration

STATEMENT -7

VILLAGES WITH POPULATION OF 5,000 AND ABOVE AT TALUKA/C.D.BLOCK LEVEL AS PER 2001 CENSUS AND AMENIIES AVAILABALE

.

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka / C.D. Block	Name of Village	Location Code Number	Population	Whether it is Taluka Headquarters	Whether it is Taluka / C.D. Block Headquarters
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Halvad	Tikar	00554800	5,405	No	No
2	Halvad	Charadva	00559200	7,406	No	No
3	Dhrangadhra	Kondh	00566000	8,026	No	No
4	Dasada	Vanod	00569100	5,405	No	No
5	Dasada	Adariyana	00569300	5,091	No	No
6	Dasada	Zinzuwada	00569600	8,325	No	No
7	Dasada	Dasada	00571300	7,673	No	No
8	Dasada	Patdi	00573100	16,808	Yes	Yes
9	Dasada	Bajana	00573300	5,650	No	No
10	Lakhtar	Lakhtar	00579400	12,050	Yes	Yes
11	Wadhwan	Khodu	00581000	5,811	No	No
12	Wadhwan	Rampara	00584500	5,080	No	No
13	Wadhwan	Vastadi	00585200	5,424	No	No
14	Muli	Sara	00585700	5,708	No	No
15	Muli	Muli	00588400	9,953	Yes	Yes
16	Chotila	Chotila	00595500	15,869	Yes	Yes
17	Sayla	Sayla	00603200	13,185	Yes	Yes
18	Sayla	Sudamda	00605300	5,565	No	No
19	Chuda	Chuda	00611500	14,561	Yes	Yes
20	Chuda	Chokdi	00611700	5,482	No	No
21	Chuda	Nagnesh	00613600	5,087	No	No
22	Limbdi	Nani Kathechi	00613900	5,466	No	No
23	Limbdi	Ranagadh	00614300	6,505	No	No
24	Limbdi	Shiyani	00615300	5,345	No	No
25	Limbdi	Ralol	00615800	5,957	No	No
26	Limbdi	Panshina	00617900	5,483	No	No

STATEMENT -7

VILLAGES WITH POPULATION OF 5,000 AND ABOVE AT TALUKA/C.D.BLOCK LEVEL AS PER 2001 CENSUS AND AMENIIES AVAILABALE

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka/ C.D. Block	Name of Village	Amenities available							
			Educational		Medical		Drinking Water	Communi-cation	Banking	
			Senior Secondary School	College	Primary Health Centre	Primary Health Sub-Centre	Tap Water	Railway Station	Commercial Bank	Co-operative Bank
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Halvad	Tikar	0	0	1	1	Yes	No	1	0
2	Halvad	Charadva	0	0	0	1	Yes	No	1	0
3	Dhrangadhra	Kondh	0	0	1	1	Yes	No	0	0
4	Dasada	Vanod	0	0	1	0	Yes	No	1	0
5	Dasada	Adariyana	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	1	1
6	Dasada	Zinzuwada	0	0	1	2	Yes	No	0	0
7	Dasada	Dasada	0	0	1	2	Yes	No	1	1
8	Dasada	Patdi	1	0	0	2	Yes	Yes	3	3
9	Dasada	Bajana	0	0	1	1	Yes	Yes	1	0
10	Lakhtar	Lakhtar	0	1	0	1	Yes	Yes	1	3
11	Wadhwan	Khodu	0	0	1	1	Yes	No	1	0
12	Wadhwan	Rampara	0	0	1	2	Yes	No	1	0
13	Wadhwan	Vastadi	0	0	0	1	No	No	0	0
14	Muli	Sara	0	0	1	1	Yes	No	1	0
15	Muli	Muli	1	0	0	2	Yes	Yes	1	1
16	Chotila	Chotila	1	0	0	1	Yes	No	2	3
17	Sayla	Sayla	1	0	3	3	Yes	No	1	2
18	Sayla	Sudamda	0	0	1	2	Yes	No	1	0
19	Chuda	Chuda	1	1	0	3	Yes	Yes	1	1
20	Chuda	Chokdi	0	0	0	1	Yes	No	1	0
21	Chuda	Nagnesh	0	0	0	1	No	No	1	0
22	Limbdi	Nani Kathechi	0	0	0	1	Yes	No	0	0
23	Limbdi	Ranagadh	0	0	1	0	Yes	No	0	0
24	Limbdi	Shiyani	0	0	1	1	Yes	No	1	0
25	Limbdi	Ralol	0	0	0	1	Yes	No	0	0
26	Limbdi	Panshina	0	0	1	1	Yes	No	1	0

STATEMENT-8

STATUTORY TOWNS WITH POPULATION LESS THAN 5.000 AS PER 2001 CENSUS AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Taluka headquarters	Whether it is Taluka / C.D. block headquarters	Educational		Medical		Improved drinking water	Commu-nication	Banking
						Senior Secondary School	College	Hospital	Primary Health Centre	TapWater	Railway Station	Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
This District has no such Statutory Town												

STATEMENT-9

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION OF TALUKAS, RURAL AND URBAN, 2001

Sl. No.	District / Taluka / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
			Number of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8	**Surendranagar**	**Total**	**523**	**2,774**	**1,480**	**1,294**	**646**	**12,481**	**8,855**	**3,626**
	District	**Rural**	**425**	**2,359**	**1,246**	**1,113**	**360**	**5,766**	**4,085**	**1,681**
		Urban	**98**	**415**	**234**	**181**	**286**	**6,715**	**4,770**	**1,945**
1	Halvad Taluka	Total	89	493	262	231	61	508	304	204
		Rural	89	493	262	231	53	392	214	178
		Urban	-	-	-	-	8	116	90	26
	Halvad (M)	Urban	-	-	-	-	8	116	90	26
2	Dhrangadhra Taluka	Total	92	525	269	256	209	3,334	3,034	300
		Rural	74	446	225	221	34	592	385	207
		Urban	18	79	44	35	175	2,742	2,649	93
	Dhrangadhra (M)	Urban	18	79	44	35	175	2,742	2,649	93
3	Dasada Taluka	Total	8	62	41	21	38	738	588	150
		Rural	6	47	31	16	37	731	581	150
		Urban	2	15	10	5	1	7	7	-
	Kharaghoda (CT)	Urban	2	15	10	5	1	7	7	-
4	Lakhtar Taluka	Total	5	18	10	8	13	104	72	32
		Rural	5	18	10	8	13	104	72	32
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT-9

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION OF TALUKAS, RURAL AND URBAN, 2001

Sl. No.	District / Taluka / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
			Number of HouseHolds	Persons	Males	Females	Number of HouseHolds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	Wadhwan Taluka	Total	75	346	192	154	129	4,260	2,320	1,940
		Rural	36	177	91	86	47	662	428	234
		Urban	39	169	101	68	82	3,598	1,892	1,706
	Wadhwan UA	Urban	39	169	101	68	82	3,598	1,892	1,706
	(a) Surendranagar Dudhrej (M)	Urban	31	133	77	56	40	1,419	922	497
	(b) Wadhwan (M+OG)	Urban	8	36	24	12	42	2,179	970	1,209
6	Muli Taluka	Total	51	302	164	138	19	443	383	60
		Rural	51	302	164	138	19	443	383	60
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Chotila Taluka	Total	73	351	196	155	43	1,158	816	342
		Rural	48	263	151	112	37	1,116	796	320
		Urban	25	88	45	43	6	42	20	22
	Thangadh (M)	Urban	25	88	45	43	6	42	20	22
8	Sayla Taluka	Total	48	273	135	138	62	1,208	935	273
		Rural	48	273	135	138	62	1,208	935	273
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Chuda Taluka	Total	6	26	12	14	31	269	119	150
		Rural	6	26	12	14	31	269	119	150
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Limbdi Taluka	Total	76	378	199	179	41	459	284	175
		Rural	62	314	165	149	27	249	172	77
		Urban	14	64	34	30	14	210	112	98
	Limbdi (M)	Urban	14	64	34	30	14	210	112	98

ANALYTICAL NOTE

ANALYTICAL NOTE

(i) History and Scope of the District Census Handbook:



Befoe the 1951 Census, the Census figures were published in a booklet known as 'Village Handbook', which contained only village wise population figures. These books were prepared and published by the Directorate of Census Operations of the State.

The Directorates introduced the District Census Handbook for the first time in 1951 Census. It comprised the villagewise primary census abstract figures and information on available amenities. It also contained several tables relating to the district. It varied in content and size from State to State depending upon the resources offered by the respective State Governments.

In 1961 Census, a uniform pattern of District Census Handbook was adopted throughout the country. The Directorate of Census and the State Government jointly executed the project. In addition to the English version, it was published for the first time in Gujarati language also. The District Census Handbook 1961 was published in three parts. Part I related to Introductory Note i.e. general and economic information for the district and a brief gazetteer of place names. Part II pertained to census tables, village wise list of industrial establishments, tables on handicrafts and departmental statistics. Part III consisted of village directory covering the amenities and primary census abstract data combined in one statement. It also covered district and taluka maps.

It is worthwhile here to note that the State Government created a separate unit for preparing and publishing the District Census Handbook since 1971 Census onwards. In the 1971 Census, the contents of District Census Handbook were modified. In the preceding censuses the data on amenities and primary census abstract were covered in one statement whereas in 1971 Census, the data on amenities and primary census abstract were separated into two different parts. Thus the coverage of amenities data was extended and the land use data were introduced for the first time since 1971 District Census Handbook. Moreover, a separate portion known as 'Town Directory' was also incorporated for the first time in the District Census Handbook. The 1971 District Census Handbooks were published in three parts. Part A contained the village and town directory. Part B contained village and town wise primary census abstract data and Part C contained official statistics, besides full count census tables, urban census tables and analytical report on census and related statistics socio-economic and cultural tables (Rural areas) and housing tables. Part A and Part B were combined and published in one volume.

The District Census Handbook –1981 was brought out in two parts, Part-A and Part-B. Part-A contained the village and town directory whereas Part-B included the primary census abstract data, for both General population and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Both parts were published in one volume. Part C brought out for 1971 Census was dropped in 1981 Census. However, official statistics and some portion of analytical notes of part C of 1971 Census were also included in the 1981 District Census Handbook also.

For the 1991 Census, the District Census Handbooks were prepared more or less on the same lines of the preceding 1981 Census. In 2001, the scope of both Part A and Part B has been enlarged by giving several additional information which got possible because of large scale computerization.

The District Census Handbook has been prepared after scanning and processing of data collected through Houselist Schedule and Household Schedule. Several innovations have been introduced at almost all the stages of the Census of India, 2001, right from the preparatory efforts of data processing and dissemination stage. This includes certain fundamental changes in the form and contents of the Houselist and Household schedules, while maintaining the continuity and comparability of the basic housing and population characteristics with the earlier census. For the Census of India 2001, a system of Permanent Location Code Number (PLCN) has been adopted by assigning a population number to each village within the State/UT a continuous series from I to N. Each village has been assigned an eight-digit code. The last

two digits being '00' are kept for accommodating future changes in case of split of an existing village or creation of new villages etc. Since the permanent Location Codes have been assigned to each village, theoretically tracing the precise location of village on account of future jurisdictional changes in the boundaries of various administrative areas within the state should not pose a problem. It is imperative that under this scheme, the PLCN assigned to villages at the Census of India, 2001 are adopted in future censuses also to ensure the comparability of the data at the village and other administrative levels over a long time series.

Age at marriage was collected for males also, while it was collected for only ever-married females until the 1991 Census.

The type of educational institution attended by a person was enlarged to include school, college, vocational institute, Other and literacy center.

The scope of the definition of 'work' was expanded in the Census of India, 2001, to include production of milk for domestic consumption. In the 1991 Census, cultivator of certain crops even for self-consumption was treated as economic activity. The scope of the term 'Cultivation' was expanded in 2001 Census to include certain other crops such as tobacco, fruits, all types of flowers, roots and tubers, potatoes, chilies and turmeric, pepper, cardamom, all types of vegetables and fodder crops etc. This meant that activities related to production of all the above-mentioned crops for domestic consumption have been treated as work. Only five crops viz. tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and betel - nuts have been classified under 'Plantation' in the Census of India 2001.

- At the 1991 Census, the question on seeking/ available for work was canvassed for only non-workers. At the Census of India 2001, this question is asked from the Marginal Workers also. A question to elicit information on secondary work canvassed at the 1991 Census was dropped.

- From among the categories of non-workers adopted at the 1991 Census, the category 'Inmates of institutions' has been dropped and 'Retired Persons and Rentiers' has been replaced by the category 'Pensioners'.

- A new response category 'Moved after birth' was included in the question on reason for migration to bring out additional migration patterns. Natural calamities or distress migration as a reason for migration for last residence migrants included in the 1991 Census was covered under category of 'Other'.

- Number of children born alive to currently married women during last one year was collected for male and female children separately.

Besides the above modifications, the following new questions were canvassed at the 2001 Census.

- A question on total disability was canvassed in the 1981 Census. In the 1991 Census, no question on disability was included. At the Census of India, 2001, a question to elicit information on total or partial disability was canvassed. The five types of disabilities on which information is collected are - in seeing, in hearing, in speech, in movement and for mental.

- A new question on 'Travel to place of work' was canvassed mainly for workers engaged in non-agricultural activities. Information on distance from the residence to place of work and mode of travel to place of work is collected under this section.

The mode of presentation of DCHB in 2001 will by and large be same as that of 1991. The uniqueness of Census 2001 is that single record (Household Schedule) has been processed as against two records viz. Individual Slip and Household Schedule in the previous Censuses. Apart from this some deviation has been made this time by incorporating analytical notes on migration, fertility & mortality, education, marital status, age structure etc. pertaining to 1991 Census of the respective district in the DCHB in the form of Annexure II to VIII. Similarly Tables based on House list data pertaining to Census 2001 has also been included in DCHB

(ii) Brief History of The District :



Archaeological explorations carried out on a small scale in this district have yielded only a few sites of pre-historic settlements. The tools of the late Stone Age were collected from Sejakpur of Sayla taluka in

1957-58. The earliest period of human habitation revealed at Rangpur represents the Late Stone Age culture dominated by a hunting fishing economy. The tools of Early Man of the Paleolithic Age are now discovered in this district.

The chance discovery of a Harappan site near Rangpur in 1931 followed by the small scale excavation conducted by the Archaeological Survey of India in 1934, revealed the southern extension of the Indus Valley civilization in Saurashtra. The importance of Rangpur lies in the fact that it is the first Harappan site discovered in Gujarat and is the first site in the Indian sub continent where the Indus civilization is found to have survived longer than in the Indus Valley itself. Rangpur represents a mature Harappan settlement, though it was not an outstanding commercial center and required no seals.

No information is available about the early history of this district in particular. But it is quite probable that this region was under the control of the same successive dynasties as those in other parts of Gujarat. The documented history of Gujarat commences with the Mauryan period (Circa-322 B.C.–185B.C.) when it formed a province of the Mauryan empire during the reign of Chandragupta and Ashoka. The discovery of the coins of kings Menander (Circa 155–130 B.C.) and Apollodotus II (Circa 115–95 B.C.) in Saurashtra and South Gujarat implies the probable rule of the Indo-Greek kings in Gujarat.

After the integration of the States, the existing Surendranagar district was called 'Zalawad'. The term 'Zalawad' derives its name from Jhala Rajputs who ruled over a number of States such as Dhrangadhra, Wadhwan, Limbdi, Sayla etc. These Zalas were formerly known as Makwanas. Harpaldev was the son of Kesar Makwana and his mother was a daughter of the celebrated Karan Ghelo, Solanki king of Patan, the then capital of Gujarat. It is said that Harpaldev received in 838-39 A.D. a grant of 1,800 villages from his grandfather for conspicuous valour displayed by him, which relieved king Karan from a great difficulty. Harpaldev then shifted his residence to Patdi, which was made the capital of his dominion. He had three sons. Once while they were playing in the courtyard, a mad elephant broke into it. He would have killed them, when their mother by her miraculous power managed to rescue them from the grip of the elephant. As she caught them, they received the 'Zalas' (derived from the Gujarati word "Jhalavun" to hold) and the district ruled by them came to be called "Zalawad".

The former state of Bajana was founded by the fugitive Jats driven away from Sindh by its ruler. The Sultan of Ahmadabad bestowed 24 villages on their leader. Malik Hedoji for their prowess in the capture of the Champaner fortress. As Malik Haider Khan (one of the Jat leaders) established himself there, Bajana and its neighbourhood came to be known as Nahani Jatvar or little Jatvar. The talukadars of Dasada were Multani Maleks descendents to Malek Bakhan, one of the Thanahdars who lived and prospered in the time of Sultan Ahmed of Gujarat (A.D. 1411-1443). For a long time, Dhandhalpur was in the possession of the Babarias who were expelled in A.D. 1790 by Godada Khavad. The Khavads are said to be the off-spring of a Jhala of the Patdi house named Khavadaji who married a Kathi lady. Reviewing the historical background of various princely States included in this district, it is found that the chiefs of Dhrangadhra were Jhala Rajputs originally a sub-division of the Makwana family claiming descent from Markand Rishi.

They are said to have ruled at Keranti, a village in Sindh. Abhesinghji, son of Raja Sahib Chandrasinhji of Halvad received Lakhtar for maintenance from the Dhrangadhra Gadi and founded the house of Lakhtar in the beginning of the 16th century. The Limbdi house of the former Limbdi State sprang from Harpaldev, the common ancestor of the rulers of Dhrangadhra and Limbdi houses. It was Verisalji, the son of Aderaji, who removed the capital to Limbdi. The Parmars who emigrated from Tharparkar in Sindh were permitted by Visaldev, the Vaghela Raja of Wadhwan to encamp on the bank of Bhogavo river, close to the spot where Muli now stands. After the reign of Solankis of Patan, Wadhwan came into the hands of a branch of the Vaghelas who were dispossessed by the Muslims, whereafter it fell into the hands of the Jhalas of Halvad. The original owners of Than are said to have been the Babarias whom the Parmars outsted. The Parmars were followed by the Kathis who made Than their headquarters. Kartalab Khan, the Viceroy of Gujarat dispersed the Kathis and destroyed the temple of the Sun God

worshipped by them. Thereafter, Than remained a Muslim Thanah till the Mogul power waned. It then fell into the hands of the Jhalas of Halvad, originally a holding of the Sodha Parmars. Chotila was conquered from Jagasio Parmar by the Khachar Kathis. Most of the Khachar Kathis trace their origin to the Chotila house, one of the twenty estates comprising this district.

It would be interesting to review the administrative history of some of the princely States constituting this district. The Surendranagar district consisted of estates such as Dhrangadhra, Wadhwan, Limbdi, Lakhtar, Sayla, Chuda, Muli, Bajana, Patdi and the thanas of Vanod, Vithalgadh, Jainabad, Rajpur, Anandpur, Chotila, Bhoika, Zinjhuwada, Dasada and part of Raisankli. All these estates were merged into former State of Saurashtra and formed part of the Zalawad district.

The town of Surendranagar from which the district derives its present name was previously known as Wadhwan camp and was the headquarters of the British Political Agent. The Political Agent withdraw from Wadhwan camp and restored it to the Wadhwan ruler in 1946 A.D. It was then renamed Surendranagar in 1947 A.D. after the name of the ruler Shri Surendrasinhji of the former Wadhwan State. The town of Surendrangar has been the district headquarters since 1948. The Surendranagar district is one of the districts of the peninsula of Saurashtra.

In November, 1956, the States were reorganized and the bigger bilingual State of Bombay was formed with Vidarbha, Marathawada, Saurashtra and Kachchh regions and Surendranagar district became a part of the bigger bilingual Bombay State. Lastly, the Bombay State was bifurcated on 1st May 1960 and separate states of Gujarat and Maharashtra were formed. Since that date the Surendrangar district became a part of the Gujarat State.

(iii) Administrative set- up:

With a view to run the administration of the State smoothly, it has been divided into Districts, which in turn have been further sub-divided into Talukas (Tahsils). In the State of Gujarat, the community development blocks are co-terminus with the Talukas. The Talukas contain large number of villages and possibly several towns. The villages have Village Panchayats to run the local administration. A Village Panchayat may constitute of one revenue village, several revenue villages or a part of a large village. Similarly, the towns have Municipality or Municipal Corporation as the seat of local self-government.

In the State of Gujarat, as on December 1999 there were 25 districts and 226* Talukas, against 19 districts and 184 Talukas in 1991 Census. There were nine talukas in Surendranagar district in 1991 Census. In 1997 by several notification, Government of Gujarat reconstituted some districts and talukas of the State. By notification No. GHM.PFR-1297 - 3167 - L dated 4 -12 – 97 Chuda taluka was created by separating it from Limbdi taluka.

The District Collector looks after the general administration, maintenance of collection of land revenue and settlement of law related disputes, civil supplies, district planning, mid-day meal scheme, etc at the district level. At the Taluka level, Mamlatdar looks after the land development and revenue collection and law and order. The functions of administration of law and order and control and investigation of crime are done by the Superintendent of Police of the district with the help of Police Stations working under him. For the purpose of maintenance law and order there are 5 police stations, 20 police chokies and 17 out-posts as per statement below.

Police station for the district

Sl. No.	Particulars	1997	1998	1999
1	Police Station	17	17	5
2	Police Chowky	5	5	20
3	Out Post	19	19	17

Source: Director General of Police, Gandhinagar ,2000

During the period 1997 to 1999, 15 police chowkies were increased while 12 police station decreased and the out-post also decreased.

The Panchayati Raj institutions are fairly strong and most of the development works have been transferred to the District Panchayat and its subordinate bodies. The District Panchayat has an elected President and District Development Officer appointed by the Government, works as its Secretary, who looks after day-to-day work related to the development. Similarly, at the Taluka level, Taluka Panchayats have been constituted which have an elected President. The Taluka Development Officer, placed by the Government as Secretary of the Taluka

* Vagdod taluka merged in the Patan taluka on 3rd July 2001.

Panchayats and he conducts the regular administrative work. Like-wise, an elected President heads the Municipality and the Chief Officer works as the Secretary of the Municipality, who looks after the day-to-day work. In case of the large cities, the State Government has constituted Municipal Corporations, which are headed by an elected Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner, appointed by the Government, looks after the routine work. At the Village level, the Sarpanch is the elected Chief and the Talati (Village Mantri) works as the Secretary to the Village Panchayat and looks after the day-to-day work. In view of the expanding role of the public administration in a state like Gujarat, the Government has taken-up many activities and has set up several offices. Such offices, which came into, the existence are as under:

(1) Education

(Primary and Higher Education)

(2) Agricultural and Research

(3) Animal Husbandry and Poultry

(4) Forest and Environment

(5) Roads and Buildings, Bridges

(6) Co-operation and Co-operative Societies

(7) Industries, Small and Large as well as Cottage

(8) Health and Medical Services, Medical Education and Research, Family Welfare and Nutrition

(9) Information Department,

(10) Irrigation, Minor and Major

(11) Social Welfare and Social Defence

The functions of above offices are managed and controlled by concerned Head of Departments and in some cases also by District and Taluka Panchayats. The task of primary education in rural areas has been entrusted to District Panchayats and functions relating to Government, of providing primary education are assigned by District Development Office and are controlled by the District Primary Education Officer. The secondary education is looked after by District Education Officer of Education Department. Primary education as well as higher secondary education of all types of institutions is governed by District Education Officer.

Agriculture activities have been delegated to District Panchayat to a large extent and District Agriculture Officer is in-charge of looking after agricultural produce including crops and vegetables. Similarly Animal Husbandry is also a Panchayat activity and routine work is controlled by the Deputy Director (Animal Husbandry) who sits in District Panchayat taking care of animals and poultry farms. Besides, district agriculture office in Panchayat Offices such as Deputy Director (Agriculture) and other officials look after various aspects of agriculture for developing the sector as well as to extend necessary assistance to farmers at district level.

Besides Director, animal husbandry officer of Panchayat offices such as Deputy Director (Animal Husbandry) Special Officers at Veterinary Offices etc. in state government animal husbandry department also monitor activities of the sector at district level.

Public Health in rural area is assigned to the District Panchayat under the Chief District Health Officer who looks after epidemics, malaria control, water borne diseases and district level administration of Public Health Centres. District and Talukas Hospitals and Referral Hospitals are being looked after by the District Civil Surgeon of medical services in the State, while Medical Colleges and Research activities attached with the respective Civil Hospitals are controlled by Medical Education and Research Wing.

Family welfare activities are also monitored by the District Health Officer. Chief District Health Officer is also functioning as District Registrar of Birth and Death of the district and Talati cum Mantri is also Registrar of Death and Birth for the respective villages. Anaemic mothers and children upto to the age of 14 are looked after by Nutrition Officer under the Nutrition Programme.

District Ayurvedic Officer looks after the Ayurvedic dispensaries and hospitals. They also take care of the Ayurvedic plants and medicines and gardens. The District Food and Drugs Officer generally looks after the quality of the food and drugs in the district. Labourers and workers who are working in registered units are covered under the Employees State Insurance Scheme.

The rural roads have been transferred to the District Panchayats and their maintenance is done by the Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings Department. Minor irrigation works are transferred to the District Panchayat and Executive Engineer (Panchayat) of the Panchayat's irrigation office looks after water harvesting and check dams.

The Roads and Buildings Department of State Government looks after the maintenance of roads, buildings, bridges and Government multi-storey buildings etc. Besides Panchayat officials, major district roads and the state highways are looked after by the Executive Engineer (Roads & Buildings). The large multi-purpose irrigation projects are controlled by State Government directly through its Executive Engineers.

District Industry Centre is functioning to develop the small and village industries, handloom industries and the scope of industrial growth in the district. Besides, other departments are working for the rights of the industrial workers and rural labourers engaged in agriculture and others sectors.

Social welfare activities relating to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Castes and Other Backward Communities in the District are organized by the District Welfare Officer. Generally the schemes under Tribal Area Sub Plan and Special Component Plan are organized by the District Welfare Officer.

In each District Panchayat, District Statistical Officer of Directorate of Economics and Statistics looks after co-ordination of different development programmes. He is also Member-Secretary of District Planning Board. Similarly in every Collector Office, District Planning Officer looks after development work of various Government (State & Centre) sponsored programmes.

Co-operative Societies i.e. Co-operative Milk Societies, Agricultural Produce Market Societies, Co-operative banking and other co-operative societies are controlled by the District Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

The talukawise break up of towns and villages for the district is shown in the following statement.:

Talukawise number of Towns and Villages

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Number of Towns	Number of Villages	
			Total	Inhabited
1	2	3	4	5
1	Halvad	1	67	67
2	Dhrangadhra	1	63	63
3	Dasada	1	88	88
4	Lakhtar	-	43	43
5	Wadhwan	2	45	45
6	Muli	-	58	58
7	Chotila	1	113	112
8	Sayla	-	76	76
9	Chuda	-	38	38
10	Limbdi	1	63	60
	Total :	**7**	**654**	**650**

Source : Village Town Directory, 2001.

The civic status of the 7 towns is as under.

Municipality : 6
Census Town : 1

Total: : 7

Talukawise List of Declassified Town

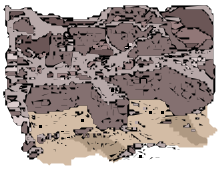
Sl. No	Name of Taluka	Name of Villages	LC1991	LC2001
1	2	3	4	5
1	Sayla	Sayla	IV	00603200
2	Chotila	Chotila	V	00595500
3	Dasada	Patdi	IX	00573100
4	Lakhtar	Lakhtar	XI	00579400

Physical Features:

The Surendranagar district is one of the districts of the peninsula of Saurashtra. It lies roughly between and 22^0 7' to 23^0 31'north latitude and 70^0 57'to 72^0 11'east longitude. The length from north to south of this territory is about 155.4 km and breadth from east to west about 127.5 km. It is bounded on the north by the little Rann(Desert) of Kachchh and the Patan district. In south are parts of the districts of Ahmadabad and Bhavnagar, on the west it is bounded by the Rajkot district and on the east again by the Ahmadabad district. The area of this district is 10,489 square km. Area wise rank of this district is 5^{th} among the districts of the State.



Physiography :



The district Surendranagar forms a part of Kathiawar Peninsula and is further sub-divided into four sub-micro regions, namely, Halvad, Dhrangadhra and Dasada Plain, Surendranagar Plain, Bhadar river Plain and Thangadh Upland on the basis of topography, climate, geology, soils and natural vegetation.

Halvad, Dhrangadhra and Dasada Plain :

This region spreads over the north western parts of the district, occupying Dasada, Dhrangadhra and Halvad talukas and some parts of Chotila, Muli and Wadhwan talukas. It is enclosed by little Rann of Kachchh from north, by Rajkot district from west and by Surendranagar district from south and east.

As regards the relief, the region has sand dunes and sand hills with an altitude ranging from 7 metres to 185 metres above M.S.L. The general slope of the region is towards north except in Dasada taluka where it is towards west. The region is drained by Bambhan, Phulka and Okara rivers. The geology of the region is formed of Alluvium, blown sand, etc., Deccan Trap and Umia Series. The region is agriculturally less developed in the district and it is covered by mixed forests.

Surendranagar Plain :

The region extends over the central-eastern part of the district and occupies Lakhtar and parts of Dasada, Limbdi, Sayla, Muli, Wadhwan and Chotila talukas. It makes its limits with Mahesana district in the north, Ahmadabad district in the east, Bhadar River Plain in the south and Halvad, Dhrangadhra and Dasada Plain in the west.

The north-eastern and eastern portions of the region are comparatively higher and most of the rivers/ rivulets of the region originate in these areas. In this region, the maximum height of 270 metres above M.S.L. is recorded near Chotila town while the minimum elevation (14 metres) is found in the east of Lakhtar town. Geologically, the region is composed of Alluvium, blown sand, etc. Deccan Trap, Trap dykes, Intra-Trappean, Bagh and Lameta Beds and Umia Series.

Bhadar River Plain :

The region includes parts of Limbdi and Sayla talukas. Surendranagar Plain bounds it in the north, Ahmadabad district in the east, Bhavnagar district in the south and Thangadh Upland in the west.

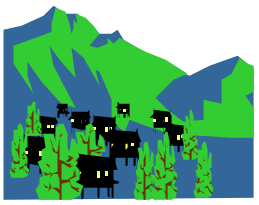
The region is formed by Bhadar river. The elevation of the region varies between 18 metres and 130 metres above M.S.L. Western portion of the region is uneven. Bhadar is the principal river of the region, which rises in the Chotila hill and flows eastward in the region. The geology of the region pertains to Alluvium, blown sand, etc. Deccan Trap and Umia Series.

Thangadh Upland :

This region extends over parts of Chotila, Muli and Sayla talukas. It is enclosed by Halvad, Dhrangadhra and Dasada Plains from north, by Surendranagar Plain and Bhadar River Plain from east and Rajkot district from south and west.

The terrain of the region is hilly with an elevation ranging from 117 metres to 340 metres above M.S.L. Most of the rivers rise in the region and flow in all directions. The region is drained by major rivers Bhogava, Bhadar and their tributaries. The geology of the region is formed of Deccan Trap, Trap dykes and Umia Series.

Hills :



The hills in the Surendranagar district belong to the north-east chain of the peninsula of Saurashtra. Among the noteworthy hills, mention may be made of the Chotila Hill, which is about 1,200 feet (365.76 metre) high and conical in shape. The hill is surmounted by the temple of "Chamunda Mata". There is also a temple of Lord Shiva known as 'Zaria Mahadev' five miles (8 km) north of Chotila, where water springing from the hills flows on the Shivling. The south-west part of the district has several hills, hillocks and elevations of smaller altitudes. There are the hills of the Thanga and Mandav ranges, which terminate in the vicinity of Dhrangadhra. The northern part of the district adjoins the Little Rann of Kachchh, which is a flat, saline and barren tract.

Drainage :



The most of the rivers in the district have their origin in the Chotila taluka. The principal rivers of this district are, the Wadhwan Bhogavo, the Limbdi Bhogavo, the Sukhbhadar, the Falku, the Umia, the Chandrabhaga, the Kankavati, the Brahmani and the Vansal etc., which have a course of less than 80 km. On account of their short and rugged course and shallow beds, most of them have a run-off and are dangerous in monsoon, particularly under heavy rainfall. As these rivers have seasonal flow, it is only possible to utilize the waters through dams across these rivers and thereby impound their flow for irrigation purposes.

The Wadhwan Bhogavo river rises near the hills near the village Navagam in the Chotila taluka of the district. It flows about 100.8 km in this district and thereafter merges in the Nal Sarovar. The river flows from south-west to north-east direction up to Wadhwan. From Wadhwan onwards it again traverses in south-east direction. There are two dams on this river, viz. (1) the Naika Dam Project near village Gautamgadh (Nayka) of the Muli taluka and (2) the Dholidhaja Dam near Surendranagar town.

The Limbdi Bhogavo is another important Bhogavo river passing through this district. It originates from the hills near the village Bhimora in the Chotila taluka. It flows for course of 99.2 km in the district and merges in the Bhal area.

The river flows from south-west direction to east direction in the district. The Thoriali Dam is constructed on this river near Thoriali village of the Sayla taluka.

The river Sukhbhadar issues from the hills in the Chotila taluka. In the Chotila taluka it flows past a Sukhsar and Chorda villages. The river flows for about 40 km in the district and enters the Bhal area and gets submerged in it. The river Sukhbhadar rises from the Southern direction and proceeds towards the eastern direction of the district. The Falku river rises near Raygadh village of the Dhrangadhra taluka. It flows for about 44.8 km in this district and merges in the Little Rann of Kachchh. The river flows in the northern direction of the district. There is a tank called "Gujarvadi Tank" near village Gujaravadi in the Dhrangadhra taluka on this river. The Umia river issues near the village Devcharadi of the Dhrangadhra taluka. The river flows past Rajsitapur, Bharad, Rajcharadi, Methan, Manpur, Dhrumath, Bharada and Sultanpur villages of Dhrangadhra taluka. It merges into the river Chandrabhaga near the village Bharada in the Dhrangadhra taluka.The river comes from south of Dhrangadhra and proceeds towards north where it meets Chandrabhaga river.The river Chandrabhaga rises near the village Dholi of the Dhrangadhra taluka. In this taluka it flows past Jegadva, Hirapur, Gala, Vasadva, Bharada and Sultanpur villages. It flows for about 33 km in the district and merges into the Little Rann of Kachchh.The river Chandrabhaga flows in the northern direction of Dhrangadhra. The Kankavati river originates near the village Rampara in the Dhrangadhra taluka. It flows past the villages of Rampara and Kondh of the Dhrangadhra taluka. Thereafter the river enters into the Halvad taluka. After a course of 43.2 km, the river merges in the Little Rann of Kachchh.The river flows in the north west direction from Dhrangadhra till it traverses in Halvad taluka. From Halvad taluka it proceeds in the northern direction towards the Little Rann of Kachchh. The river Brahmani issues from the hills in the Chotila taluka. Thereafter it touches the western boundary of the Muli taluka and enters the Halvad taluka. After a course ofo 65.6 kms. in the district, the river merges into the Little Rann of Kachchh.The river comes from the south east direction and proceeds towards the north east direction of the district. There is a dam called 'Brahmani Dam' 15 km from the Halvad town.The river Vansal issues near the village Nagadka of the Sayla taluka. Thereafter, it enters the Limbdi taluka and flows past Chuda, Bhrugupur, Mojidad, Acharda, Bhoika and Chamardi villages. The river flows from south-west direction to the south-east direction of the district. It merges in the Bhal area.

Climate :



The climate of this district is characterized by a hot summer and general dryness except during the south-west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from December to February is followed by the hot season from March to May.

The period from June to September constitutes the southwest monsoon season. The period from October to November is the post-monsoon season.

a) Temperature :

There is no meteorological observatory in the district at Surendranagar. The period from March to May is one of continuous increase in temperature, May being the hottest month. From about the beginning of November both day and night temperatures drop rapidly till January, which is the coldest month,

Temperature

(In Celsius)

Name of Months	1997		1998	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	2	3	4	5
January	32.2	10.3	33.3	9.4
February	40.0	11.1	35.6	13.3
March	40.	17.8	43.3	16.7
April	42.2	20.0	45.0	23.3
May	44.4	25.6	44.4	25.6
June	41.1	21.7	44.0	23.9
July	37.8	26.1	36.7	24.4
August	36.7	23.3	38.9	29.4
September	N.A	24.4	37.8	23.3
October	38.9	21.1	38.9	20.6
November	38.3	15.6	36.7	15.6
December	30.6	10.6	34.4	12.8

Source: District Statistical Outline – 2000.

b) Winds :

Winds are generally light to moderate with some strengthening in force during the summer and south-west monsoon seasons. Westerly to south-westerly winds prevail during the south-west monsoon season. Winds blow predominantly from direction between the north and north-east during the post-monsoon and cold seasons. During the summer season winds blow mainly from directions between north-west and south-west.

c) Rainfall :



The annual rainfall in the district is 325.8 mm (1999). About 94 percent of the annual normal rainfall in the district is received during the southwest monsoon, July being the rainiest month. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is large.

Monthly Rainfall (From1995to1999)

(in mm)

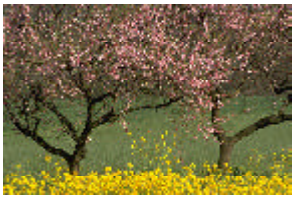
Sl. No	Name of Months	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	May	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	June	1.0	137.3	602.7	76.9	107.9
3	July	228.0	174.2	45.6	107.0	109.3
4	August	21.0	59.0	146.6	110.9	13.1
5	September	50.0	28.4	88.3	94.9	20.3
6	October	0.0	16.9	0.0	100.0	75.2
7	November	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
8	Annual Rainfall	300.0	415.9	883.1	490.8	325.8

Source : Directorate of Agriculture, 1995-1999

Impact of rainfall on weather conditions :

In association with cyclonic storms in the Arabian Sea during the post monsoon months and to a lesser extent during the months of May and June the district experiences gusty winds and wide spread rains. Thunder storms occur during the latter part of the summer and monsoon seasons.

(1) Forestry :



The district is an area of low rainfall and has no regular forests. The total area under forests is only 137.2 Sq. km, in this district. There are many reserves in the Chotila and Sayla talukas where highly nutritious grass is grown. On the border of the Kachchh desert, there is one 'Tiker Sarna Bid'. The Government developed this bid in order to arrest the onward march of the desert. The State Government undertook various schemes of forest development under which the area near the desert was planted with the *'Gando Baval'* i.e. prosopis juliflora. By now, about 1,240 hectares of land have been afforested. These species of trees cover large tracts of waste-lands in this district and are a boon to the poor who solely depend on these species for their requirements of firewood.

(2) Minerals and Mining :

The known mineral wealth of Surendranagar district is substantial. The major minerals available in the district

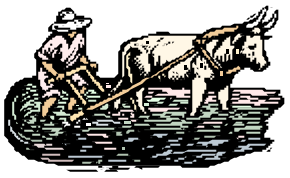
are fire clay, moulding sand, silica sand and white clay while building stone, lime stone, ordinary clay, Road Metal, sand stone, Black Trap and sand are minor mining products available. The details about major and minor mining products are given below:-

Major and Minor Mining Products and Income

Sl. No.	Products	1999-2000	
		Production (MT)	Income (RS.)
1	2	3	4
Major Products			
1	Fire Clay	68,169	1,291,105
2	Moulding Sand	7,259	100,176
3	Silica Sand	100,043	1,694,071
4	White Clay	-	3,403
Total Major Products		**175,471**	**3,088,755**
Total Minor Products		**1,325,929**	**21,007,527**
Grand Total :		**1,501,400**	**24,096,282**

Source: Commissionerate of Geology and Mining, 2000

(3) Soil and Cropping Pattern :



There are five main types of soils in the Surendranagar district. They are alluvial, light sandy soil, rocky, medium rocky and red soil. The medium black soil is the most predominant variety of soil in the district. It covers about 80 per cent of the area of the district. This type of soil is highly retentive of moisture and is sticky and is, therefore, best suited for cultivation of cotton. Cotton is, therefore, one of the important cash crops of the district. In some parts of the district, especially parts of Dasada and Lakhtar talukas soil is formed by receded sea and therefore, naturally has comparatively greater degree of salinity. In Dhrangadhra, soil is formed from sand stone and hence soil is thin and sandy and exposed to erosion. Red soil is found in parts of Halvad and Dhrangadhra talukas. Hilly soils are found in the Chotila taluka, where about 25 percent of the area is estimated to be under the effect of these hills.

The pattern of cropping is almost the same throughout the district, varying according to the local conditions and needs. The principal crops in this district are cotton, followed by bajri, jowar, wheat, barely, *moong, math, gram and tal,* while among non-food crops, cotton and groundnut occupy a pride of place. Sugarcane is grown in few villages.

(4) Land and Land use Pattern:

The total land in the district was 10489.0 sq.kms during 1998-1999. The land classification according to the different uses for the rural areas of the district for the year 1998-1999, is given below on the basis of information collected for the Village Directory.

Land classification of rural areas

(in 00 hectares)

Sl. No.	Classification	Area as on 31.3.99
1	2	3
1	Forest	249.0
2	Irrigated	962.9
3	Unirrigated	5,609.4
4	Cultivable waste (including Gauchar and Groves)	1,288.7
5	Area not available for cultivation.	1,970.8
	Total	**10,080.8**

Source: Village Directory, 2001.

(5) Tenancy :

There was no separate Act on tenancy in the former Bombay State before 1939. There were provisions of Section 83 of Land Revenue Code and Mamlatdar Court law only. The tenant was not secured of his tenancy rights in the Act. This tenancy lease was considered yearly and had to pay tenancy as per tradition or according to the agreement made with the land owner. In order to protect the tenants, the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939 came into force in the erstwhile Bombay State.

After the independence of the country, it was falt necessary that the country should be self-sufficient in agricultural production. It could be done only when the tillers of the land should have some definite rights over the land. With a view to effect control on efficient utilization of

Agricultural Land and also to protect the tenants further and also to accept a definite policy and view for the country on agricultural land, The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948 was enacted and it was brought into force since then.

The Act of 1948 has been was amended five times. An important provision of 'Farmers Day' was inserted in the Act on 1-8-1956. According to this provision, if any person legally tilled the land of other person on 01-04-1957, he was entitled to purchase the said land. Even though Gujarat State was covered out from Bombay State in 1960, the said Act applied to it as well.

Tenant means the person who held land on lease viz.

(1) Tenant as per Section 4;

(2) Protected tenant

(3) Permanent tenant

(4) The person who continued to possess the land with or without the consent of the land owner after appointed date and upto specified date or it is considered that he continued the possession of the land.

In Gujarat state as on 31-3-1999, total of 1,049, 056.4 hectares of land has been released and distributed to total 12,78,125 beneficiaries under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act,1948. Among the beneficiaries 177,171 were from Scheduled Castes, 258,132 from Scheduled Tribes and 842,822 beneficiaries were from other classes. In Surendranagar district 3,711.4 hectares of land has been released and distributed to 823 beneficiaries, out of them 586 were from Scheduled Castes and 237 were from other classes.

(6) Agriculture :

(a) Area under Major Crops :

The area under major crops for the years 1993-94 and 1997-98 are indicated in the following statement:-



Area under Major Crops

(in '00 hectares)

Sl. No	Name of Crop	Area under Major Crops	
		1993-94	1997-98
1	2	3	4
1	Paddy	5	7
2	Wheat	142	223
3	Bajri	1,057	829
4	Jowar	223	192
5	Other cereals	2	-
6	Gram	51	63
7	Other pulses	177	114
8	Sugarcane	6	8
9	Groundnut	292	253
10	Cotton	3,297	4,032

Source: Season and Crop Report, Directorate of Agriculture,1999

The area under *bajri*, *jowar* and *groundnut* has decreased while the area under wheat, gram, sugarcane and cotton has increased during the year 1997-98 as compared to the year 1993-94. It is noticed that majority of the cropped area was under cotton,

b) Average Yield per Hectare :

The average yield per hectare of the principal crops in the district during the year 1993-94 and 1997-98 is shown below.

Average Yield per Hectare

(In Kg)

Sl. No	Name of Crop	Average yield per hectare	
		1993-94	1997-98
1	2	3	4
1	Bajri (Kharif)	442	1,156
2	Bajri (Summer)	1,882	1,966
3	Jowar	276	878
4	Paddy	1,922	1,750
5	Wheat	1,465	2,025
6	Groundnut	541	1,081
7	Cotton	209	213
8	Sugarcane	6,500	7,000

Source : Season and Crop Report , Directorate of Agriculture ,1999

It can be seen from above statement that except Paddy average vield per hectare all other crops has shown in crease in 1997-98 as compared to that of year 1993-94.

(7) Irrigation :

Source of Irrigation :

The area irrigated by different sources during 1993-94 and 1997-98 in the district is presented below:



Area Under Irrigation by Source

(In '00 hectares)

Sl. No.	Source of Irrigation	1993-94 Net	1993-94 Gross	1997-98 Net	1997-98 Gross
1	2	3	4	5	6
(1)	Govt. canals	93	99	66	66
(2)	Tanks	28	35	21	21
(3)	Wells	839	1,018	1,061	1,183
	Total	**960**	**1,152**	**1,148**	**1,270**

Source :- Season and Crop Report, Directorate of Agriculture, 1999

The data given above shows that the wells are the main source of irrigation in the district followed by Govt. canals and Tanks. It can also be observed that Gross area under irrigation has increased in 1997-98.

(8) Animal Husbandry :

a) Livestock Population :

Cattle wealth occupies a pivotal place in the rural economy of the district. According to the livestock censuses of 1992 and 1997, the livestock in the district is as indicated below: -



Livestock

Sl. No	Livestock Population	Year 1992	Year 1997
1	2	3	4
(A)	**Total Livestock**	**682,555**	**762,990**
1	Cattle (cross breed)	447	188
(a)	Male over 2.5 years	-	14
(b)	Female over 2.5 years	269	109
(c)	Young stock	178	65
2	Cattle (Indigenous)	280,350	271,565
(a)	Male over 3 years	77,668	53,696
(b)	Female over 3 years	114,343	132,604
(c)	Young stock	88,339	85,265
3	Buffaloes	112,861	165,076
(a)	Male over 3 years	1,183	1,313
(b)	Female over 3 years	63,674	98,054
(c)	Young stock	48,004	65,709
4	Sheep	99,361	99,572
5	Goats	179,328	164,458
6	Horses and ponies	971	1,229
7	Camels	755	446
8	Pigs	5,811	10,429
9	Other livestock	2,671	50,027
(B)	**Poultry**	**14,125**	**4,118**

Source: (1) Director of Economics and Statistics, Livestock Census, 1992

(2) Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Livestock Census, 1997

The livestock has increased by 80,435 in 1997 as compared to the year 1992. Poultry have decreased by 10,007 in 1997 as compared to the year 1992.

b) Agricultural Implements:

According to the livestock census conducted in the State, the comparative data for Agricultural Implements in the district for the years 1992 and 1997 are shown as following :-

Agricultural Implements

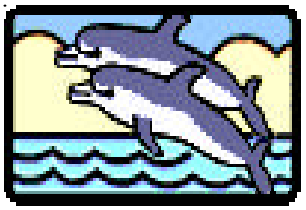
Sl.No	Name of Agricultural Implement	Year	
		1992	1997
1	2	3	4
1	Plough	**36,152**	**26,450**
(a)	Wooden	18,340	10,639
(b)	Iron	17,812	15,811
2	Carts	23,755	15,043
3	Oil engines	18,173	15,681
4	Electric Motors & Pumps	4,494	3,739
5	Tractors	3,776	11,645
6	Wheat Thresher	209	-

Source: (1) Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Livestock Census,1992
(2) Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Livestock Census, 1997

The number of tractors has increased about three times from 1992 to 1997.

(9) Fisheries :

Surendranagar district is devoid of sea coast and is bounded by Little Rann of Kachchh in the north. As a result, the fishery industry has not much scope for development. The main fishing centers are Ravagadh and Nani Kathechi in Limbdi taluka. The important fish of this district are *Bhingru, Kathia, Dol, Murakho, Popri, Khumla and Kanthia.* Only Giant herring and Prawn varieties are found in the catchment areas of the Brahmani dam in Halvad taluka. The important fisheries related statistics for the district are given below for the years 1997-98 and 1998-99.



Fisheries Activities

Sl. No.	Item	Year	
		1997-98	1998-99
1	2	4	5
1	Total Number of Fishing boats	324	557
2	Total Number of Fishing nets	10,889	10,889
3	Fish production (In tonnes)	5,423	6,031
4	Number of active fishermen	3,388	3,388
5	Fishermen primary Co-operative Societies (No.)	4	4
6	Membership of fishermen's primary co-operative Societies	1134	1134
7	Paid up share capital of fishermen's co-operative societies (In'00 Rs.)	134.60	134.60

Source: Commissioner of Fisheries. 1998,1999.

The above data indicate an increase slightly in the fishing activities of the district during 1998-99 as compared to the year 1997-98.

(10) Industry:



The total number of registered factories and average number of daily workers employed by major groups of industries for the year 1998 and 1999 are shown in the following statement. Among registered factories the most important establishments from the point of employment are cotton textiles and machinery and equipment other than transport equipment.

Distribution of Important, Industrial Establishments by Major Industrial Groups

Sl. No.	Major Group of NIC (National Industrial Classification)	Manufacture of Description	As on 31.12.98		As on 31.12.99	
			Number of Esta-blishments	Average number of persons working per day	Number of Esta-blishments	Average number of persons working per day
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	20-21	Food products	55	1,319	48	1,181
2	22	Beverages tobacco and related products	1	112	1	112
3	23	Cotton textiles	88	5,344	81	5,870
4	24	Wool, silk and man made fibre textiles	3	58	2	31
5	27	Wood and wood products Furnitures and fixtures	0	0	-	-
6	28	Paper and paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries	5	145	6	127
7	30	Basic chemical and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)	11	125	10	108
8	31	Rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products processing and nuclear fuels.	16	326	16	464
9	32	Non metallic mineral products	-	-	-	-
10	33	Basic metal and alloy industries	36	3,989	37	4,425
11	34	Metal products and parts except machinery and equipments.	11	235	11	181
12	35-36	Machinery and equipment other than transport equipment (scientific equipment, photographic /cinematographic equipment and watches and clocks are classified in division 38)	215	3,838	205	5,465
13	37	Transport equipment and parts	15	696	14	897
14	38	Other manufacturing industries	8	169	8	195
15	39	Repairs of capital goods	78	2,085	76	1,900
16	40-43	Electricity, Gas and Water Generation, transmission, distribution, water works, supply etc	5	182	6	288
17		Other Industries	0	0	-	-
		Total :	**547**	**18,622**	**521**	**21,244**

Source: Chief Inspector of Factories, 1999

Among the registered establishments both in the year of 1998 and 1999 the four most important establishments are related to manufacture of (1) Cotton textiles (2) Machinery and equipment other than transport equipment (scientific equipment, photographic /cinematographic equipment and watches and clocks are classified in division 38) (3) Basic metal and alloy industries and (4) Repairs of capital goods.

(11)Trade and Commerce:

Trade and commerce includes wholesale and retail trade of all kinds and other commercial activities like financial, insurance, real estate and business services. The district is well known for soda-ash, pottery-wares, salt, sanitary wares, stone and stone art products which are exported to other parts of country and abroad. There are commercial banks functioning in the district. The Commercial and Co-operative banking facilities available in the rural parts of the district are shown as following: -

Villages having banking facility

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Number of Villages where Banking Facility is Available	Number of Banking Institutions	
			Commercial	Co-operative
1	2	3	4	5
1	Halvad	6	6	-
2	Dhrangadhra	5	5	1
3	Dasada	8	8	7
4	Lakhtar	6	6	3
5	Wadhwan	3	3	-
6	Muli	8	8	1
7	Chotila	7	8	3
8	Sayla	5	5	2
9	Chuda	5	5	1
10	Limbdi	4	4	-
	Total:	**57**	**58**	**18**

Source: Village Directory, 2001.

Banking :

Occupation wise classification of outstanding credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks

(At the end of March, 1999)

(Amount In Rs. '000)

Sl .No	Occupation	Gujarat State		Surendranagar district	
		Number of Accounts	Out-standing Credit	Number of Accounts	Outstanding Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	Agriculture	797,379	22,325,870	25,014	588,453
	1. Direct Finance	791,685	17,882,575	24,886	579,971
	2.Indirect Finance	5,694	4,443,295	128	8,482
II	Industry	179,784	140,698,824	9,634	2,363,710
	1.Mining & Quarrying	441	1,270,200	15	7,752
	2.Manufacturing& Processing	177,831	127,480,926	9,612	2,350,137
	3.Electricity, Gas & Water	208	9,517,431	-	-
	4.Construction	1,304	2,430,267	7	5,821
III	Transport Operation	36,350	2,784,525	387	19,390
IV	Professional & Other Services	73,853	4,356,909	2,456	41,891
V	Personal Loans	494,573	17,542,287	8,545	246,150
	1.Loans for purchase of consumer durables	26,581	492,645	589	8,242
	2.Loans for housing	91,020	6,938,513	1,364	110,220
	3. Rest of the Personal Loans	376,972	10,111,129	6,592	127,688
VI	Trade	186,048	17,354,910	6,926	185,551
	1.Wholesale Trade	16,786	11,666,476	548	107,945
	2. Retail Trade	169,262	5,688,434	6,378	77,606
VI	Finance	3,016	6,208,625	18	50,210
VII	All Others	135,659	10,929,247	1,604	69,089
	Total Bank Credit	1,906,662	222,201,197	54,584	3,564,444
	Of which:				
	1.Artisans and Village industries	57,872	1,036,926	4,770	46,512
	2.Other Small Scale Industries	77,839	18725,711	3,555	146,366

Source: Banking statistics, Basic statistical returns, volume 28 March, 1999.

(12) Transport:



Transport and Communication facilities are considered as an administrative necessity as well as a public convenience. Moreover, a well-knit transportation system is a pre-requisite for the social and economic development of any district. According to the classification of roads made by the Indian Roads Congress, road length in the district by categories is given below for the years 1999-2000, and 2000-2001.

a) Road:



This statement includes the information of State highways, district roads and village roads.

Road Length of Different Category

Sl. No.	Year	Type of Road (in Km.)										
		Highways				District Roads				Village Roads		Total
		National		State		Main		Other				
		GOVT. DN	PNCH DN	GOVT .DN	PNCH DN	GOVT. DN.	PNCH DN	GOVT .DN	PNCH DN	GOVT DN	PNCH DN	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	1999-2000	113	0	816	16	8	902	80	528	129	919	3,511
2	2000-2001	113	0	816	16	8	905	80	545	129	899	3,511

Source: Roads and Building Department, Gandhinagar
Note: GOVT. DN= Government Division.
PNCH. DN= Panchayat Division.

In the Surendranagar, according to 1991 census 303 villages and 7 towns were connected with pucca roads and 345 villages were connected with kachcha roads. According to 2001 census, 478 villages and 7 towns are connected with pucca roads.

b) Railway :



There are 25 villages having railway facilities in the Surendranagar district.

c) Port :

There is no significant port in this district.

d) Posts and Telegraph :



The following Statement shows the number of villages in the district possessing post, telegraph and phone facilities. As regards rural areas of the districts the facilities of post, telegraph and telephone are available in 305, 8 and 395 villages respectively.

Communication facilities

Sl No.	Type of Communication	Number of Villages
1	2	3
1	Post Office	305
2	Telegraph Office	8
3	Telephone	395

Source : Village Directory, 2001

e) State Road Transport :

Out of 654 villages, 599 villages are connected with bus facility up to 1998-99

(13) Electricity :



Electricity is the chief necessity for the economic development of a district. The main source for power supply in the district is Gujarat Electricity Board. Out of 650 inhabited villages, all are electrified in the district.

(14) Gram Panchayats, its composition, jurisdiction and role in the Development of Village and its Economy:

The system of Panchayati Raj was introduced in the year 1963 in Gujarat State. Under this set up, the three tier system was introduced namely, The District Panchayat, The Taluka Panchayat and The Gram Panchayat.

Gram Panchayat is an important institution of self-government. The Gram Panchayat is formed for a village or a group of Villages. The Gram Panchayat is constituted for a local area with the population of less than 10,000. Such local area may be revenue village or a group of revenue villages or hamlets forming part of a revenue village or such other administrative unit or part of thereof. The number of members of Gram Panchayat varies from 9 to 15. The tenure of Gram Panchayat is of five years. The people of village elect Sarpanch and Vice-Sarpanch (Up-Sarpanch) and other members of the Panchayat. Various Committees like; Social Justice Committee and Standing Committee are formed. In the year 1993 Government of India enacted 73rd Constitutional Amendment regarding provisions of Panchayati Raj and implementation of this Act in Gujarat started from 15th April 1994. By this constitutional amendment, Panchayats are given constitutional status. Regular and timely election, participation of women and backward classes, formation of separate State Election Commission and rotation system in electing the heads of the various committees are other significant amendments in the act. Decentralised planning process and active participation of people is the soul of the Panchayati Raj Act. The powers for decentralised planning, implementation and development are delegated to the Panchayats.

The primary functions of the District/Taluka Panchayats are providing facilities for primary education, health, drinking water, electricity, constructions and maintenance of roads, bridges etc., maintenance of Gauchars, organising relief work at the time of scarcity and drought situation, sanitation and social welfare. Arrangements for housing facilities for below poverty line people and rural devlopment schemes are implemented by panchayats. Gram Panchayats also implement important programmes like, 'food for work' and other programmes beneficial for the local people. Thus, Panchayats play an important role in the development of village and its economy.

There are 13,761 Gram Panchayats in Gujarat State. Out of 650 villages in Surendra nagar district there are 28 group Gram Panchayats and 591 independent Gram Panchayats. The Chotila taluka is having maximum 15 villages in group Gram Panchayat.

(v) Census Concepts :

Building :

A 'building' is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, work sheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, etc. It is also possible that buildings which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence office-cum-residence, etc.

Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. Such is the case of conical structures where entrance is also provided but they may not have any walls. Therefore, such of the conical structures are also treated as separate building.

Permanent Houses :

Houses, the walls and roof of which are made of permanent materials. The Material of wall can be anyone from the following namely Galvanized iron sheets or other metal sheets, Asbestos sheets, burnt bricks, stones or concrete. Roof may be made of

from any one of the following materials namely tiles, slate, galvanized iron sheets, metal sheets, asbestos sheets, bricks, stones or concrete.

Semi-permanent Houses :

Houses in which either wall or roof is made of permanent materials and the other is made of temporary material.

Temporary Houses :

Houses in which both walls and roof are made of materials, which have to be replaced frequently. Walls may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, plastic, polythene, mud, unburnt bricks or wood. Roof may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, plastic or polythene.

Dwelling Room :

A room is treated as a dwelling room if it has walls with a doorway and a roof should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i.e., it should have a length of not less than 2 meters and a breadth of at least 1.5 meters and a height of a 2 meters. A dwelling room would include living room, bedroom, dining room drawing room study room, servant's room and other habitable rooms. Kitchen, Bathroom, latrine, Store-room, passage-way and verandah which are not normally usable for living are not considered as dwelling rooms. A room used for multipurpose such as sleeping, sitting, dining, storing, cooking, etc., is regarded as a dwelling room. In a situation where a census houses is used as a shop or office. etc., and the household also stays in it then the room is not considered as a dwelling room. But if a garage or servant quarter is used by a servant and if she/he also lives in it as a separate household then this has been considered as a dwelling room available to the servants household tent or conical shaped hut if used for living by any household is also considered as dwelling room.

A dwelling room which is shade by more than one household has not been counted for any of them. If two household have a dwelling room each but in addition also share a common dwelling room. Then the common room has not been counted for either or of the household.

Census House :

A 'Census House' is a building or part of a building used or recognized as a separate unit because of having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or, staircase, etc. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

In certain peculiar situations, the manner in which buildings and census houses were identified for numbering in the field by the enumerators is described hereunder.

Sometimes a series of a different buildings are found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and are likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases, though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion was treated as a separate building and its constituent units as separate census houses.

On the other hand, one may come across cases, particularly in large cities of multi-storied ownership flats. In these cases while the structure looks like one building, different persons own the flats. In case of such multi-storied structures, having a number of flats owned by different persons, the entire structure was treated as one building and each flat as a separate census house.

If within a large enclosed area, there are separate buildings owned by different persons then each such building is treated as a separate building. There can be a situation where within an enclosed compound there are separate buildings owned by an undertaking or company or even Government that are actually in occupation of different persons. For example, Indian Oil Corporation colony where the buildings are owned by the Corporation but these are in occupation of their employees. Each such building was treated as a separate building. But if in any one of these buildings there were flats in occupation of different households,

each such flat was reckoned as a separate census house.

Sometimes if becomes difficult to apply the definition of census house strictly in certain cases. For example, in an urban area, if a flat has five rooms, each room having direct entrance

from the common staircase or courtyard. By definition, this has to be treated as five census houses. If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household it was not realistic to treat them as five census houses. In such a case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house should be considered and the entire flat was treated as one census house. On the other hand, if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms, then considering the use, the first three rooms together were treated as one census house and the remaining rooms as another census house. But if each room was occupied by an independent household, then each such room was treated as a separate census house.

In case of hostels, hotels, etc., even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens to a common verandah, staircase, courtyard or a common room, as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel/ Hotel building was treated as one census house. but if such hostels/ hotels have out- houses or other structures used for different purposes or the same purpose, then each such structure attached to the main hostel/hotel was treated as a separate census house.

In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts, located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, baithak, etc. Though each of the huts was a separates structure, they form a single housing unit and therefore, have to be treated collectively as one building and one census house. If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second household as residence, then the two groups of huts were treated as separate census houses. However, if there were also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence such as, cattle shed, work shed, etc., these were treated as separate census houses.

On the other hand, in urban areas, where more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person, e.g., the main house, the servant's quarter, the garage, etc., only one building number was given for this group and each of the constituent a separate census house number.

Only cases where a structure with roof and pillars has come up was treated as a building.

Village :

The basic unit for rural areas is the revenue village, which has definite surveyed boundaries. The revenue village may comprise of one or more hamlets but the entire village is treated as one unit for presentation of data.

In unsurveyed areas, like villages within forest areas, each habitation area with locally recognised boundaries is treated as one village.

Town/Urban Area :

The following areas are treated as towns/urban area :

(a) All places with a municipality, municipal corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.

(b) A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously

(i) A minimum population of 5,000;

(ii) At least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and

(iii) A density of population of at least 400 per square kilometer. (1,000 per square mile).

City :

Towns with population of 1,00,000 and above are called cities.

Urban Agglomeration :

An Urban Agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban

outgrowths (OGs) or two or more physically contiguous towns together and any adjoining urban outgrowths of such towns. In some cases railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, etc., may come up near a city or statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town or city. Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit but may deserve to be clubbed with the town as a continuous urban spread.

For the purpose of delineation of Urban Agglomerations during Census of India 2001, following criteria are taken as pre-requisites:

(a) The core town or at least one of the constituent towns of an urban Agglomeration should necessarily be a statutory town; and

(b) The total population of all the constituents (i.e., towns and outgrowths) of an Urban Agglomeration should not be less than 20,000 (as per the 1991 Census).

With these two basic criteria having been met, the following are the possible different situations in which Urban Agglomerations would be constituted:

(i) a city or town with one or more contiguous outgrowths;

(ii) two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths; and

(iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread.

Household :

A 'household' is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. Persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. However, if a group of unrelated persons live in a census house but do not take their meals from the common kitchen, then they are not constituent of a common household. Each such person was to be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether it was a household or not was a common kitchen. There may be one member households, two member households or multi-member households.

Institutional Households :

A group of unrelated persons who live in an institution and take their meals from a common kitchen is called an Institutional Household. Examples of Institutional Households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, orphanages, etc. To make the definition more clearly perceptible to the enumerators at the Census 2001, it was specifically mentioned that this category or households would cover only those households where a group of unrelated persons live in an institution and share a common kitchen.

Houseless Household :

Households who do not live in buildings or census houses but live in the open on roadside pavements, in hume pipes, under flyovers and staircases, or in the open in places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc., are treated as Houseless Household.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

Article 341(1) of the Constitution provides that the President may, with respect to any State or Union territory, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union territory. Article 342(1) similarly provides for specification of tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities, which are to be deemed for the purposes of the Constitution to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the various States and Union territories. In pursuance of these provisions, the list of Scheduled Castes and / or Scheduled Tribes are notified for each State and Union territory and are valid only within the jurisdiction of that State or Union territory and not outside.

It is important to mention here that under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, no person who professed a religion different from Hinduism was deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste in addition to every member of the Ramdasi, Kabirpanthi, Majhabi or Sikligar caste resident in Punjab or Patiala and East Punjab States Union were in relation to that State whether they

professed the Hindu or the Sikh religion. Subsequently, in September 1956, by an amendment, the Presidential Order of 1950 and in all subsequent Presidential Orders relating to Scheduled Castes, the Hindu and the Sikh religions were placed on the same footing with regard to the specification of Scheduled Castes. Later on, as per the amendment made in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1990, the Hindu, the Sikh and the Buddhist were placed on the same footing with regard to the recognition of the Scheduled Castes.

The lists containing the names of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes applicable for the Census of India 2001 in the State is given below.

List of Scheduled Castes :

1. Ager
2. Bakad, Bant
3. Bawa-Dedh, Dedh Sadhu
4. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Mochi, Nalia, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit, Samgar.
5. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar, Zadmalli.
6. Chalvadi, Channayya
7. Chenna Dasar, Holaya Desar
8. Dangashia
9. Dhor, Kakkayya, Kankayya
10. Garmatang
11. Garoda, Garo
12. Halleer
13. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar, Halasvar
14. Holar, Valhar
15. Holaya, Holer
16. Lingader
17. Mahar, Taral, Dhegu Megu
18. Mahyavansi, Dhed, Dhedh, Vankar, Maru Vankar, Antyaj
19. Mang, Matang, Minimadig
20. Mang-Garudi
21. Meghaval, Meghwal, Menghvar
22. Mukri
23. Nadia, Hadi
24. Pasi
25. Senva, Shenva, Chenva, Sedma, Rawat
26. Shendla
27. Thori
28. Tirgar, Tirbanda
29. Turi
30. Turi Barot, Dedh Barot

Scheduled Tribes :

1. Barda
2. Bavacha, Bamcha
3. Bharwad (In the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)*
4. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi-Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave.
5. Charan (In the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir) *
6. Chaudhri (In Surat and Valsad districts)
7. Chodhara
8. Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi
9. Dhodia
10. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
11. Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi
12. Gond, Rajgond
13. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
14. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
15. Koli (In Kachchh district)
16. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
17. Kunbi (In The Dangs District)
18. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana, Nayaka
19. Padhar
20. Paradhi (In Kachchh district)
21. Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi (Excluding Amreli,Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts)
22. Patelia
23. Pomla
24. Rabari (In the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)*
25. Rathawa
26. Siddi (In Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar,

* The area comprised of Jamnagar and Junagadh districts.

Junagadh, Rajkot and Surendranagar Districts)
27. Vaghri (in Kachchh district)
28. Varli
29. Vitola, Kotwalia, Barodia

Language and Mother Tongue :

As per the census concept, each language is a group of mother tongues. The census questionnaire collects information on the mother tongue of each person and mother tongue is defined as the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother is considered as mother tongue. It is not necessary that the language spoken as mother tongue should have a script. The mother tongues returned by the respondents in census are classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics.

Literate :

A person age 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. A person who can only read but cannot write is not literate. It is not necessary that to be considered as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum Educational standard. Literacy could also have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind and can read in Braille are treated as literates.

Literacy Rate :

Literacy rate of the population is defined as the percentage of literates in the age group seven years and above. For different age groups the percentage of literates in that age group gives the literacy rate.

Educational Level :

The highest level of Education a person has completed

Work :

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation,

wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in 'work' as defined above are workers. Persons who are engaged in cultivation or milk production even solely for domestic consumption are also treated as workers.

Reference period for determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration.

Main Worker :

A person who has worked for major part of the reference period (i.e. six months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economically productive activity is termed as "Main worker".

Marginal Worker :

A person who worked for less than six months of the reference period (i.e. in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economic activity is termed as 'Marginal- worker'

Non Worker :

A person who has not worked at all in any economically productive activity during the reference period (i.e. last one year preceding the date of enumeration) is termed as 'Non worker'.

Cultivator :

For purposes of the Census a person is classified as cultivator, if, he or she is engaged in cultivation on land owned or held from government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation.

A person who has given out her/his land to another person or persons or institution(s) for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation in exchange of land, is not treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working on another person's land for wages

in cash or kind or a combination of both (Agricultural Laborers) is not treated as cultivator.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, ground-nuts, tapioca, etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fiber crop, cotton, cinchona and other medicinal plants, fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves, etc. Cultivation does not include the following plantation crops – tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and betel-nuts (area).

Agricultural Labourer :

A person who works on another person's land for wages in money or kind or share is regarded as an Agricultural labourer. She/he has no risk in the cultivation, but merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural laborer has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works.

Household Industry Worker :

Household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household herself/himself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act and should be engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs of goods.

It does not include professions such as a pleader, Doctor, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, Astrologer, Dhobi, Barber, etc. or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household.

Other Worker :

A person who has been engaged in some economic activity during the reference period but not as a cultivator or Agricultural laborer or in Household Industry is termed as an 'Other-Worker (OW)'. The type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include all Government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc. In effect, all those workers other than cultivators or Agricultural laborers or household industrial workers, are 'Other Workers'.

Work Participation Rate :

Percentage of workers (main + marginal) to total population

Population Density :

Population density is the number of persons inhabited per square kilometer of the area.

Age :

Age is measured in terms of the completed number of years.

Sex Ratio :

Numbers of females per 1,000 males in a population.

(vi) Non -Census Concepts :

Improved Drinking Water :

If the household had access to drinking water supplied from a tap, hand pump, tube well or well (protected or covered) situated within or outside the premises, it is considered as having access to improved drinking water.

System of Sewerage :

Generally, a sewerage system would mean a network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastage are called separate sewers; those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surfaces are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers. However, in some towns, which are, not provided with such underground sewerage system, it is served by open surface drain, box drain, silk pattern drain, etc., in these towns.

Type of Latrine and Method of Disposal of Night Soil :

There are three prevalent systems of disposal of human wastes, viz.(i) underground sewerage, (ii) sanitary water flush latrines with individual disposal systems, like septic tank, leaching cess pool and collecting well, and (iii) dry type of latrines with manual scavenging.

The system of underground sewerage provides for the street sewerage with which are connected the sanitary latrines constructed in the houses having water closets and fitted with flushing cistern (or hand flushing). Through this sewer the faucal matter is transported without the need for scavenging. This system generally exists in cities and big towns.

Where the streets sewer does not exist these sanitary water flush latrines are connected to a local septic tank with a sub-soil dispersion system or a leaching pit. Here the liquid wastes from the water closet is disposed of locally in leaching pit, a septic tank with a soil dispersion system is constructed. This dispersion requires an optimum travel through the pores of the soil, which renders the harmful liquid bacterially innocuous by the slow process of filtration through the soil traversed.

Where the soil is impermeable, collecting wells are constructed and the sanitary water flush latrines are connected with them. These wells are cleaned at periodic intervals by a suitable device. The dry type of latrines are of service type latrines from where human excreta is removed by scavengers from house to house, in most cases carrying it on their heads or shoulders or in baskets with handle or wheel barrows. These are then collected in bullock carts or trucks or tractors and trolleys for being carried to the dumping grounds.

Fertility :

In demography, the word fertility is used in relation to the actual production of children or occurrence of births specially lives births. Fertility is a measure of rate at which population adds to itself by births and normally assessed by relating the number of births to a full or part of the population, such as number of married women or number of women of child bearing age. The definitions of the terminology used in computing different fertility rates are mentioned below.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) :

Ratio of the numbers of live births in a year to the mid year population. (normally expressed per 1,000 population).

$$CBR = \frac{\text{Numbers of live births during the year}}{\text{Mid –year Population}} \times 1{,}000$$

Crude Death Rate (CDR) :

Ratio of the numbers of deaths in a year to the mid year population, normally expressed per 1,000 population.

$$CDR = \frac{\text{Numbers of deaths during the year}}{\text{Mid–year Population}} \times 1{,}000$$

Natural Growth Rate(NGR) :

Natural Growth rate is obtained as the difference between crude birth rate and crude death rate in the absence of migration.

$$\mathbf{NGR = CBR - CDR}$$

Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) :

Number of live births in a year to female population in any specified age group normally expressed per 1,000 women.

$$ASFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age group}}{\text{Mid-year married female population of the same age group}} \times 1{,}000$$

Age-Specific Marital Fertility Rate (ASMFR) :

Number of live births in a year to married female population in any specified age group normally expressed per 1,000 married women.

$$ASMFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age group}}{\text{Mid-year married female population of the same age group}} \times 1{,}000$$

General Fertility Rate (GFR) :

Number of live births per 1,000 women in the reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year.

$$GFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year female population in the age group (15-49) years}} \times 1{,}000$$

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) :

Number of live births per 1,000 married women in reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year.

$$GFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year female population in the age group (15-49) years}} \times 1{,}000$$

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) :

It is obtained as the total of the age specific fertility rates (number of children born per woman of the particular age) for the entire reproductive age span. It provides the average number of children that will be born to a woman under the fertility levels indicated by the age specific fertility rates assuming that there is no mortality of women till the completion of reproductive period.

$$TFR = \frac{5 \times \sum_{15-19}^{45-49} ASFR}{1{,}000}$$

Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR) :

Average number of children that would be born to a married woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49) years assuming that there is no mortality of women till the completion of reproductive period.

$$TMFR = \frac{5 \times \sum_{15-19}^{45-49} ASFR}{1{,}000}$$

Age-Specific Mortality Rate (ASMR) :

Number of deaths in a particular age and sex group per 1,000 population of the same age group.

$$ASMR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in a particular age group}}{\text{Mid-year population of the same age group}} \times 1{,}000$$

q^1 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 1. This can be used as approximate value of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) which gives the ratio of number of deaths in a year of children aged less than one year to the number of births in that year.

q^2 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 2.

q^5 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 5. This indicator is also known as Under Five Mortality Rate (q5MR)

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) :

Ratio of the number of infant deaths (deaths of children below one year) in a year to the number of live births in that year.

$$IMR = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1{,}000$$

Infant mortality rate comprises of two parts, viz., Neo-natal mortality rate and Post neo-natal mortality rate. The neo-natal mortality rate also comprises of two parts viz., early neo-natal mortality rate and late neo-natal mortality rate. These are defined as :

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) :

Number of infants dying within the first month of life (28 days or under) in a year per 1,000 live births of the same year.

$$\text{Number of infant deaths aged 28 days under during the year}$$

$$NMR = \frac{\text{Number of live births during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1{,}000$$

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (ENMR) :

$$ENMR = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1{,}000$$

Late Neo-natal Mortality Rate (LNMR) :

$$LNMR = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of 7 days to less than 29 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1{,}000$$

Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate (PNMR) :

$$PNMR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths of 29 days to less than One year during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1{,}000$$

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (PMR) :

Number of stillbirths plus deaths within 1st week of delivery per 1,000 births in a year.

$$PMR = \frac{\text{Number of stillbirths and infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and stillbirths during the year}} \times 1{,}000$$

Stillbirth Rate (SBR) :

$$SBR = \frac{\text{Number of stillbirths during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1{,}000$$

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) :

Number of deaths of women in the age group 15-49 while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to pregnancy and childbirth per 1,00,000 live births in a given year.

$$MMR = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths to women in the age group 15-49}}{\text{Number of live birth}} \times 1{,}00{,}000$$

Eligible Couple (Couples per 1,000 population) :

Number of currently married females in the age group15-44 years per 1,000 persons of all ages.

Child Woman Ratio (0-4) :

1. Number of children in the age group 0-4 years per 1,000 women in the age group 15-49 years.

Child Woman Ratio (5-9) :

2. Number of children in the age group 5-9 years per 1,000 women in the age group 15-49 years.

Migration :

Migration is the third component of population change, the other two being mortality and fertility.

A person is considered as a migrant by place of birth if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than the place of his/her birth.

Similarly a person is considered as a migrant by place of last residence if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than his/her place of immediate last residence outside the village or town and not simply in another house or locality in the same village or town.

Certain aspects concerning temporary movement/ migration of people has been explained below as these are important components concerning migration :

(i) Migration of persons in search of job is high in the country. In many cases such migrants are only seasonal in nature. People migrate to other places for work in a particular season and come back again to their usual place of residence after three or four months. All such workers are treated as migrants. Similarly, if a person moved to any other place for attending short term vocational or educational course that lasted for only few months of a year, she/he too were considered as a migrant.

(ii) Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from one place to another purely on tour, pilgrimage, visit to hospital for treatment or for temporary business

purposes, such persons are not deemed to have had another residence different from the place where she/he or her/his family normally resides. She/he is not considered as migrant.

(iii) A woman temporarily moves into a hospital or to her parents or other relative's house for delivery and if the hospital or the parents/ relatives houses is in a place different from usual place of residence, the place where the hospital or parents/relative's house is the place of last residence of the child but not of the mother.

A new response category 'Moved after birth' was added in Census of India 2001 in the question on 'reasons for migration' to bring out additional migration patterns. Natural calamities or distress migration as a reason for migration for last residence migrants included in 1991 Census, is covered under category of 'Others'. The reason for migration has been determined as applicable at the time of migration and not in reference to any point of time after that. For example, if a person had moved from the place of her/his last residence for the purpose of education and subsequently at some point of time got employment there only, the reason for migration would be 'education' and not 'work/employment'.

Internal and International Migration :

The migrational movements are of three types

(i) Migration within the state itself with its components

(a) Migration within the district of enumeration (intra district migration)

(b) Migration from one district of state to another district of state (inter district migration),

(ii) Migration from one state to another State of the country (inter-state migration),

(iii) Migration from one country to another country.

The first two streams together constitute internal migration, while the last type of movement is called international migration. The present name of the country, state or district and not the name by which they were known at the time of her/his birth or last residence were recorded.

Rural-Urban Components of Migration :

Rural or Urban status in respect of migrants had been determined as applicable at the time of migration and not with reference to any point of time after that.

The flow of migrants consists of four streams viz. rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban.

Civic Status of Urban Units :

Civic Status of a town/city is determined on the basis of Civic Administrative authority of the town e.g., Municipal Corporation/Corpora-tion, Municipal Committee/Municipal council, Municipality etc.

Size Class of UA/Town :

Size-class of UA/Town is based on the population size of the UA/City/Town UAs/Towns with 1,00,000 and above population is classified as Class I UAs./ towns. These Class I UAs./towns are now further sub classified in to seven sub classes namely M1 to M7 depending on the population size of UA/City/ Town. These are M7(5,000,000 and above); M6(2,000,000 to 4,999,999); M5(1,000,000-1,999,999) M4(500,000-999,999); M3(300,000-499,999), M2(200,000-299,999) & M1(100,000-199,999). towns with, 50,000 to 99,999 population are classified as Class II towns, 20,000 to 49,999 population are Class III towns, population with 10,000-19,999 are Class IV towns, population with 5,000 and 9,999 are Class V towns and towns with less than 5,000 population are Class VI towns.

Slum Area :

The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 which was enacted by the Central Govt. defined slums as a) Areas where buildings are in any respect unfit for human habitation; or b) are by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, fault arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrange-ment of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morals.

Mega City :

The concept of 'Mega city' is a recent phenomenon in the Urban Sociology and is defined in term of

metropolitan city in the form of large size, problem of management of civic amenities and capacity to absorb the relatively high growth of population. Indian Census in 1991 treated the population size of 5 million and above as the cut off point to identify a place as the mega city. Whereas, for the purpose of inclusion in Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega cities the Ministry of Urban Affairs and employment, Department of Urban Development adopted the criteria of 4 million and above population as per 1991 Census for Mega Cities. In 2001 Census, cities with 10 millions and above population have been treated as Mega cities.

(Vii) 2001 Census finding- Population and its Distribution :

(a) Distribution of population in rural-urban areas:

According to 2001 Census the total population of Surendranagar district is 1,515,148 comprising 787,650 males and 727,498 females. The population of Surendranagar district is 3.0 per cent of total population of Gujarat State and it ranks 16th among 25 district of the State. Rural population of the district is 11,12,700 comprising 576,655 males and 536,045 females, which is distributes among 650 inhabited villages in 10 talukas. There are 4 uninhabited villages in the district. The urban population of the district is 402,448 comprising 210,995 males and 191,453 females, and is spread over 7 towns.

(b) Size class & status of towns, Population growth, Density, Sex ratio, Work participation Rate, Details of Literacy, availability of University education in the district:

The following statement gives the number of urban units in size classes at 2001 Census.

Sl. No.	Class name and Civic status of town	Size and class of town	Population
1	2	3	4
1	Dhrangadhra (M)	II	70,663
2	Halvad (M)	III	24,325
3	Kharaghoda (CT)	IV	10,924
4	Limbdi (M)	III	40,071
5	Surendranagar – Dudhrej (M)	I	156,161
6	Thangadh (M)	III	36,880
7	Wadhwan (M)*	II	63,424

* Town having outgrowth.

According to 1991 Census the total population of the district was 1,208,872. There has been net addition of 306,276 persons during 1991-2001. The decadal growth rate of district comes to 25.3 per cent. The growth rates for the rural and urban areas of the district are 31.5 per cent and 11 per cent respectively.

The density of population in Surendranagar district is 144 against the State density of 258 persons per sq.km. The district ranks 22nd in density among 25 districts.

There are 924 females for every 1,000 males in Surendranagar district. The sex ratio of rural and urban areas for the district is 930 and 907 respectively. It is also observed that the proportion of female in rural areas is higher than that of urban areas.

The sex ratio for age group 0-6 years is 886 in Surendranagar district. The work participation rate is defined as a percentage of total workers to total population. In the same way it is defined for main workers and marginal workers. According to 2001 Census total workers (main + marginal) are 42.7 per cent of total population of the district.

The proportion of main workers is 33.8 per cent and that of marginal workers is 8.9 per cent. The remaining 57.3 per cent belongs to category of non-workers.

As per 2001 Census among the main workers male participation rate in the district is 50.5 per cent and corresponding proportion of female is 15.8 per cent. Male and female marginal workers account for 3.6 per cent and 14.8 per cent respectively. The proportion of female marginal workers is higher than that of males as females are attending one or more economic activities in addition to their usual household duties to improve family income.

It is also observed that in rural and urban areas, both the proportion of male main workers is higher than that of the female.

A person who can read and write in any language with understanding is supposed to be literate in Census. All children of age below 7 years are treated as illiterates.

As per 2001 Census Surendranagar district has reported 781,155 persons as literates consisting 61.6 per cent of total population. The literacy rate of male is 74.2 per cent which is much higher compared to

female literate of 48.1 per cent. The gap in male-female literacy is thus comes at 26.1 percentage points.

There are several educational institutions in the district. The details are given in this statement. There is one Commerce college, one Arts & Commerce college, one College of Engineering and Technology, one Polytechnic, one Nursing Hospital, one Medical college and one B.Ed. College in Surendranagar. Wadhwan City has one college of Commerce and one Home Science College. Halvad has one Arts and Commerce College and one Krishi Vidyalaya. Limbdi and Dhrangadhra both have one Arts and Commerce College. Lakhtar has one Diploma Pharmacy College.

Percentage distribution of population by major religions in Gujarat State and Surendranagar district in 2001 Census.

Sl. No	Religion	Gujarat State		Surendranagar District	
		Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Hindu	45,143,074	88.1	1,392,451	91.9
2	Muslim	4,592,854	9.1	97,846	6.5
3	Christian	284,093	0.5	629	0.0
4	Sikh	45,587	0.1	990	0.1
5	Buddhist	17,829	0.0	55	0.0
6	Jain	525,054	1.0	22,721	1.5
7	Other	38,698	0.1	109	0.0
8	Religion not stated	33,578	0.1	347	0.0

Religion forms an integral part of Indian Social system. In the pre-independence census reports, the data on religion was being presented for 9 major religion viz. Hindu, Muslim, Tribals, Christian, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist, Parsi, Jew and others. However, since the 1951 census the data on religion has been presented for 6 major religion viz. Hindu, Muslims Christian, Sikh, Jain and Buddhist. Besides, the minor religions have been classified under the category of 'other'. The data on religion collected and presented by the Indian Census is the basic data of intense use for the researchers, anthropologists, Sociologists, demographers, administrators, planners and even for a common man.

In 2001 the Indian Census collected the religion data in question No. 7 of the household scheduled and recorded the same under the six major religions, other religions were recorded in actual as returned by the respondent and classified under the category of 'others'. Religion not stated has been added for those persons who have not stated their religion at the time of canvassing the status of religion.

It can be seen that at state level Hindus are 89.1 per cent in total population while in Surendranagar district Hindus are 91.9 per cent. In Gujarat State Muslims are 9.1 per cent in total population whereas in Surendranagar district Muslims are reported as 6.5 per cent in total population. Jains are 1.0 per cent in Gujarat State and in Surendranagar district Jains are 1.5 per cent in total population.

The pattern of distribution of the population of major religious communities between rural and urban areas of Surendranagar district is as under according to 2001 Census :

Religion	Number of Districts	Percent to total Population	Population	
			Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu	1,392,451	91.9	1,061,379	331,072
			(76.2)	(23.8)
Muslim	97,846	6.5	48,016	49,830
			(49.1)	(50.9)
Christian	629	0.0	119	510
			(18.9)	(81.1)
Sikh	990	0.1	32	958
			(3.2)	(96.8)
Buddhist	55	0.0	55	0.0
			(100.0)	(0.0)
Jain	22,721	1.5	2,822	19,899
			(12.4)	(87.6)
Others	109	0.0	3	106
			(2.8)	(97.2)
Religion not stated	347	0.0	274	73
			(79.0)	(21.0)

Source : Census of India, 2001.
Note: Percentage are in brackets

TABLE 1
DECADAL CHANGE IN POPULATION OF TALUKAS BY RESIDENCE 1991-2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Population						Percentage Decadal Variation 1991-2001			Percentage Urban Population	
		1991*			2001						1991	2001
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Halvad	112,856	93,280	19,576	144,305	119,980	24,325	27.9	28.6	24.3	17.3	16.9
2	Dhrangadhra	155,117	97,156	57,961	195,085	124,422	70,663	25.8	28.1	21.9	37.4	36.2
3	Dasada	143,270	133,236	10,034	169,123	158,199	10,924	18.0	32.8	-54.7	16.8	6.5
4	Lakhtar	57,753	57,753	-	69,551	69,551	0	20.4	49.2	-100.0	19.3	0
5	Wadhwan	251,812	85,346	166,466	315,995	96,410	219,585	25.5	13.0	31.9	66.1	69.5
6	Muli	77,180	77,180	-	101,568	101,568	0	31.6	31.6	0	0.0	0
7	Chotila	128,972	104,202	24,770	172,433	135,553	36,880	33.7	46.4	1.3	28.2	21.4
8	Sayla	75,414	75,414	-	101,162	101,162	0	34.1	59.0	-100.0	15.6	0
9	Chuda	73,635	73,635	-	87,947	87,947	0	19.4	19.4	0	0.0	0
10	Limbdi	132,863	97,579	35,284	157,979	117,908	40,071	18.9	20.8	13.6	26.6	25.4
	District Total:	**1,208,872**	**894,781**	**314,091**	**1,515,148**	**1,112,700**	**402,448**	**25.3**	**31.5**	**11.0**	**30.0**	**26.6**

* Reacasted population

Table 1 gives talukawise details pertaining to the decadal changes in the population during the last decade of 1991-2001 along with the percentage of urban population for last two censuses. The decadal growth rate of the district is 25.3per cent during 1991-2001. The rural and urban decadal growth rates are 31.5 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. This indicates that during the decade of 1991-2001 in Surendranagar district rural growth rate is higher than the urban growth rate. The highest growth rate of 34.1 is recorded in Sayla taluka while the lowest of 18 per cent is registered in Dasada taluka. During the decade, Sayla has registered the highest rural growth rate of 59 per cent while the lowest rural growth rate of 13 per cent is recorded in Wadhwan taluka. Sayla, Lakhtar and Dasada talukas have reported negative urban growth rate of 100 per cent, 100 per cent and 54.7 per cent respectively. The highest and the lowest urban growth rate of 31.9 per cent and 1.3 per cent are recorded in Wadhwan taluka and Chotila taluka respectively. In 1991 Census urban population was 30 per cent of total population while in 2001 Census the proportion of urban population has decreased by 3.4 per cent in comparison to urban population in 1991.

TABLE 2
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INHABITED VILLAGES IN SPECIFIED POPULATION SIZE RANGES WITH THE RELATED POPULATION, 2001

Sl. No.	District/ Taluka/ C.D. Block	Total Number of Inhabited Villages	Total Rural Population			Number and Percentage of Villages	Population less than 200	
			Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Halvad	67	119,980	62,084	57,896	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Dhrangadhra	63	124,422	64,134	60,288	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Dasada	88	158,199	82,135	76,064	1 (1.1)	107	72
4	Lakhtar	43	69,551	36,106	33,445	0 (0.0)	0	0
5	Wadhwan	45	96,410	49,700	46,710	1 (2.2)	90	93
6	Muli	58	101,568	52,508	49,060	0 (0.0)	0	0
7	Chotila	112	135,553	70,880	64,673	6 (5.4)	366	313
8	Sayla	76	101,162	52,615	48,547	2 (2.6)	80	69
9	Chuda	38	87,947	45,467	42,480	0 (0.0)	0	0
10	Limbdi	60	117,908	61,026	56,882	1 (1.7)	82	75
	District (Rural) Total:	**650**	**1,112,700**	**576,655**	**536,045**	**11 (1.7)**	**725**	**622**

Sl. No.	District/ Taluka/ C.D. Block	Number and Percentage of Villages	Population 200-499		Number and Percentage of Villages	Population 500-999		Number and Percentage of Villages	Population 1,000-1,999	
			Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Halvad	1 (1.5)	218	207	20 (29.9)	7,582	7,118	24 (35.8)	18,168	16,933
2	Dhrangadhra	0 (0.0)	0	0	11 (17.5)	4,709	4,538	26 (41.3)	20,153	18,820
3	Dasada	8 (9.1)	1,370	1,233	21 (23.9)	8,445	7,926	41 (46.6)	31,102	28,750
4	Lakhtar	2 (4.7)	490	455	12 (27.9)	4,978	4,785	20 (46.5)	13,903	12,786
5	Wadhwan	0 (0.0)	0	0	7 (15.6)	3,067	2,937	15 (33.3)	10,960	10,159
6	Muli	2 (3.4)	464	421	19 (32.8)	7,115	6,677	18 (31.0)	13,717	12,655
7	Chotila	12 (10.7)	2,568	2,348	47 (42.0)	18,577	16,643	36 (32.1)	26,740	24,869
8	Sayla	16 (21.1)	3,176	2,965	21 (27.6)	8,552	7,668	24 (31.6)	16,593	15,639
9	Chuda	1 (2.6)	248	239	11 (28.9)	4,385	3,965	9 (23.7)	6,792	6,307
10	Limbdi	7 (11.7)	1,252	1,119	9 (15.0)	3,274	3,197	20 (33.3)	14,615	13,548
	District (Rural) Total:	**49 (7.5)**	**9,786**	**8,987**	**178 (27.4)**	**70,684**	**65,454**	**233 (35.8)**	**172,743**	**160,466**

Sl. No.	District/ Taluka/ C.D. Block	Number and Percentage of Villages	Population 2,000-4,999		Number and Percentage of Villages	Population 5,000-9,999		Number and Percentage of Villages	Population 10,000 and above	
			Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Halvad	20 (29.9)	29,470	27,473	2 (3.0)	6,646	6,165	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Dhrangadhra	25 (39.7)	35,097	33,079	1 (1.6)	4,175	3,851	0 (0.0)	0	0
3	Dasada	11 (12.5)	15,755	14,487	5 (5.7)	16,656	15,488	1 (1.1)	8,700	8,108
4	Lakhtar	8 (18.6)	10,470	9,634	0 (0.0)	0	0	1 (2.3)	6,265	5,785
5	Wadhwan	19 (42.2)	27,181	25,608	3 (6.7)	8,402	7,913	0 (0.0)	0	0
6	Muli	17 (29.3)	23,145	21,713	2 (3.4)	8,067	7,594	0 (0.0)	0	0
7	Chotila	10 (8.9)	14,443	12,817	0 (0.0)	0	0	1 (0.9)	8,186	7,683
8	Sayla	11 (14.5)	14,530	13,140	1 (1.3)	2,855	2,710	1 (1.3)	6,829	6,356
9	Chuda	14 (36.8)	21,147	19,734	2 (5.3)	5,457	5,112	1 (2.6)	7,438	7,123
10	Limbdi	18 (30.0)	26,905	25,085	5 (8.3)	14,898	13,858	0 (0.0)	0	0
District (Rural) Total:		**153 (23.5)**	**218,143**	**202,770**	**21 (3.2)**	**67,156**	**62,691**	**5 (0.8)**	**37,418**	**35,055**

Table 2 shows the details of absolute number and percentage of inhabited villages in specified population size ranges with male and female population in each range in the Talukas/C.D.Blocks of the district. Out of total of 650 inhabited villages 11 (1.7 per cent) villages have population of less than 200 persons and 49 (7.5 per cent) villages have population of 200-499, 178 (27.4 per cent) villages are in the population range of 500-999 and 233 (35.8 per cent) villages have population between 1,000-1,999. There are 153 (23.5 per cent) villages whose population is 2,000-4,999 and 21 (3.2 per cent) villages are in population range of 5,000-9,999. Only 5 (0.8 per cent) villages have population of 10,000 and more.

TABLE 3

NEW TOWNS, DENOTIFIED, DECLASSIFIED AND MERGED TOWNS IN 2001 CENSUS

Name of Town

(a) New

(i) Statutory town

NIL

(ii) Census town

NIL

(b) Denotified

NIL

(i) Statutory towns of 1991 census denotified and also did not satisfy the criteria to be treated as census towns

(ii) Statutory towns of 1991 census denotified but identified as census towns based on demographic and economic criteria

NIL

(iii) Census towns of 1991 census are notiified as statutory town in 2001 census

NIL

(c) Declassified

1 Sayla VP

2 Chotila VP

3 Patdi VP

4 Lakhtar VP

(d) Wholly merged with other town(s)

1 Dudhrej (OG) merged with Surendranagar Municipality

Note: Declassified means the census towns of 1991 census which failed to satisfy the demographic and economic criteria.

Table 3 is self-explanatory and needs no elaboration.

TABLE 4
DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY POPULATION DENSITY, 2001

Range of Population Density (per Square Kilometer)	Total Number of Villages in each Population Density Range	Percentage of Villages in each Population Density Range	Population	Percentage Distribution of Population
1	2	3	4	5
0-10	2	0.3	433	0.0
11-20	2	0.3	234	0.0
21-50	36	5.5	26,820	2.4
51-100	266	40.9	360,657	32.4
101-200	286	44.0	543,875	48.9
201-300	45	6.9	111,415	10.0
301-500	8	1.2	41,672	3.7
501 +	5	0.8	27,594	2.5
Not known	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	**650**	**100.0**	**1,112,700**	**100.0**

Population Density (Rural) of the district: 110.8

Table 4 reveals the distribution of villages by population density ranges. The inhabited villages of the district are grouped under eight different ranges of density. Out of 650 inhabited villages maximum number of villages i.e. 286 (44 per cent) are in the range of 101-200 followed by 266 (40.9 per cent) villages in range of 51-100. 45(6.9 per cent) villages are in the range of 201-300 with 10 per cent of population and 36 (5.5 per cent) villages are in the range of 21-50 with 2.4 per cent of population. There are 2 (0.3 per cent) villages in each range of 0-10 and 11-20. 8 (1.2 per cent) villages are in the range of 301-500 having 3.7 per cent of population and 5 villages are in the range of 501 and more having 2.5 per cent of total population.

TABLE 5

SEX RATIO OF STATE AND DISTRICT, 1901-2001

Sl. No.	Census Year	State			District		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1901	951	951	965	968	965	979
2	1911	943	943	960	934	927	972
3	1921	947	947	931	957	959	948
4	1931	948	948	934	964	959	986
5	1941	954	954	898	956	950	984
6	1951	964	964	920	958	945	1,005
7	1961	956	956	896	943	941	950
8	1971	951	951	893	941	944	932
9	1981	959	959	905	934	938	920
10	1991	934	949	907	921	922	919
11	2001	920	945	880	924	930	907

Table 5 reveals sex ratio of state and Surendranagar district for census years from 1901 to 2001. As per 2001 census there are 920 females in Gujarat State for every 1,000 males whereas in Surendranagar district there are 924 females for every 1,000 males. The sex ratio in the Gujrat State was lower than that of Surendranagar district in the census year of 1901 and from 1921 to 1971. In the remaining years sex ratio was higher in Gujarat State than in Surendranagar district. In 2001 census sex ratio for rural and urban areas in Guajrat State is recorded at 945 and 880 respectively whereas in Surendranagar district rural and urban sex ratios are 930 and 907 respectively.

TABLE 6
SEX RATIO BY TALUKAS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Sex Ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Halvad	932	933	929
2	Dhrangadhra	908	940	853
3	Dasada	922	926	866
4	Lakhtar	926	926	-
5	Wadhwan	928	940	923
6	Muli	934	934	-
7	Chotila	910	912	901
8	Sayla	923	923	-
9	Chuda	934	934	-
10	Limbdi	930	932	924
	District Total:	**924**	**930**	**907**

Table 6 gives the details of sex ratio by Talukas as per 2001 Census. The district sex ratio is 924 females for every 1,000 males. The rural sex ratio is 930 and for the urban areas the sex ratio is 907. Among the talukas of the district the highest sex ratio of 934 females per every 1,000 males is recorded in Muli and Chuda talukas while the lowest sex ratio of 908 is registered in Dhrangadhra taluka. The highest sex ratio of 940 is recorded in rural areas of Dhrangadhra and Wadhwan whereas the lowest ratio of 912 females per 1,000 males is recorded in rural areas of Chotila taluka. As regards urban areas the highest and the lowest sex ratio of 929 females and 853 females per 1,000 males are recorded in Halvad taluka and Dhrangadhra taluka respectively.

TABLE 7

SEX RATIO BY TALUKAS / C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl.No.	Name of Taluka / C .D. Block	Sex Ratio
1	2	3
1	Halvad	933
2	Dhrangadhra	940
3	Dasada	926
4	Lakhtar	926
5	Wadhwan	940
6	Muli	934
7	Chotila	912
8	Sayla	923
9	Chuda	934
10	Limbdi	932
District (Rural) Total:		**930**

Table 7 reveals talukawise sex ratio for rural population in the district. The district rural sex ratio is 930. The highest sex ratio of 940 is reported in Dhrangadhra and Wadhwan. The lowest ratio of 912 females per 1,000 males is recorded in Chotila.

TABLE 8
SEX RATIO OF RURAL POPULATION BY RANGES, 2001

Range of Sex Ratio for Villages	Number of Inhabited Villages	Percentage of Villages in each Range	Population 2001	Percentage Distribution of Population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	3	0.5	1,895	0.2
700-749	2	0.3	3,211	0.3
750-799	6	0.9	5,114	0.5
800-849	31	4.8	32,995	3.0
850-899	123	18.9	164,356	14.8
900-949	256	39.4	538,601	48.4
950-999	184	28.3	319,368	28.7
1,000-1,099	44	6.8	46,775	4.2
1,100+	1	0.2	385	0.0
District Total:	**650**	**100.0**	**1,112,700**	**100.0**

Sex ratio (Rural) for District: 930

Table 8 gives the details of sex ratio of rural population in 9 different sex ratio ranges. The maximum number of villages i.e. 256 accounting for 39.4 per cent of village having 48.4 per cent of district population fall in the sex ratio range of 900-949. It is followed by sex ratio range of 950-999 which claims 184 (28.3 per cent) villages having 28.7 per cent population. There are 44 (6.8 per cent) villages with 4.2 per cent of population in sex ratio range of 1,000-1,099 and there is only one (0.2 per cent) village in the sex ratio range of 1,100 and more having population of 385 persons. 123 (18.9 per cent) villages with 14.8 per cent of population are in the range of 850-899 and 31 (4.8 per cent) villages having 3 per cent of population are in the range of 800-849. 6, 2 and 3 villages are in the sex ratio ranges of 750-799, 700-749 and less than 700 respectively and population covered to gether by these 11 villages is 1 per cent of total population.

TABLE 9
SEX RATIO OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of UA / Town	Urban Status of Town	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Dhrangadhra	M	853
2	Halvad	M	929
3	Kharaghoda	CT	866
4	Limbdi	M	924
5	Surendranagar Dudhrej	M (See Wadhwan Urban Agglomeration)	
6	Thangadh	M	901
7	Wadhwan	M (See Wadhwan Urban Agglomeration)	
	Wadhwan UA		923
	(a) Wadhwan (M+OG)		934
	(i) Wadhwan	M	934
	(b) Surendranagar Dudhrej	M	919
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:			**907**

UA= Urban Agglomeration

Table 9 gives the details of sex ratio in UA/towns of the district as per 2001 Census. The district urban sex ratio is 907. Wadhwan (M) has recorded the highest sex ratio of 934 females per 1,000 males. The lowest sex ratio of 853 is recorded in Dhrangadhra (M).

TABLE 10

SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR TALUKAS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Total / Rural / Urban	Total Population in 0-6 Age Group			Sex Ratio for 0-6 Age Group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Halvad	Total	23,499	12,490	11,009	881
		Rural	19,865	10,540	9,325	885
		Urban	3,634	1,950	1,684	864
2	Dhrangadhra	Total	30,003	15,985	14,018	877
		Rural	21,113	11,173	9,940	890
		Urban	8,890	4,812	4,078	847
3	Dasada	Total	27,187	14,410	12,777	887
		Rural	25,378	13,463	11,915	885
		Urban	1,809	947	862	910
4	Lakhtar	Total	11,061	5,905	5,156	873
		Rural	11,061	5,905	5,156	873
		Urban	0	0	0	0
5	Wadhwan	Total	42,834	23,293	19,541	839
		Rural	15,003	7,990	7,013	878
		Urban	27,831	15,303	12,528	819
6	Muli	Total	18,438	9,747	8,691	892
		Rural	18,438	9,747	8,691	892
		Urban	0	0	0	0
7	Chotila	Total	33,511	17,326	16,185	934
		Rural	27,393	14,043	13,350	951
		Urban	6,118	3,283	2,835	864
8	Sayla	Total	19,386	10,021	9,365	935
		Rural	19,386	10,021	9,365	935
		Urban	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Total / Rural / Urban	Total Population in 0-6 Age Group			Sex Ratio for 0-6 Age Group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Chuda	Total	15,202	8,096	7,106	878
		Rural	15,202	8,096	7,106	878
		Urban	0	0	0	0
10	Limbdi	Total	26,173	13,847	12,326	890
		Rural	21,031	10,983	10,048	915
		Urban	5,142	2,864	2,278	795
	District Total:	**Total**	**247,294**	**131,120**	**116,174**	**886**
		Rural	**193,870**	**10,961**	**91,909**	**901**
		Urban	**53,424**	**29,159**	**24,265**	**832**

Table 10 shows the sex ratio of the population in age group of 0-6 years for total, rural and urban areas in respect of each talukas of the district. As the data reveals the total population of 0-6 years in the district is 247,294 out of which 131,120 are males and 116,174 are females. The sex ratio of 0-6 years for district is 886. For rural areas the sex ratio is 901 and for urban areas the same is 832. This shows that the proportion of females in rural areas is significantly higher than that of urban areas. The rural sex ratio in talukas varies between 873 and 951. The highest rural sex ratio of 951 is recorded in Chotila taluka while the lowest sex ratio of 873 females per 1,000 males is recorded in Lakhtar taluka. In urban areas the highest sex ratio of 910 is recorded in Dasada taluka and the lowest of 795 is registered in Limbdi.

TABLE 11

RURAL SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR TALUKAS / C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka/ C.D. Block	Total Population in 0-6 Age Group			Sex Ratio for 0-6 Age Group
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Halvad	19,865	10,540	9,325	885
2	Dhrangadhra	21,113	11,173	9,940	890
3	Dasada	25,378	13,463	11,915	885
4	Lakhtar	11,061	5,905	5,156	873
5	Wadhwan	15,003	7,990	7,013	878
6	Muli	18,438	9,747	8,691	892
7	Chotila	27,393	14,043	13,350	951
8	Sayla	19,386	10,021	9,365	935
9	Chuda	15,202	8,096	7,106	878
10	Limbdi	21,031	10,983	10,048	915
District (Rural) Total:		**193,870**	**101,961**	**91,909**	**901**

Table 11 gives the details about taluka wise sex ratio of rural child population in the age group of 0-6 years in the district. The district (rural) sex ratio as shown in the table is 901. The sex ratio varies from 873 in Lakhtar taluka to the highest of 951 recorded in Chotila. Out of ten talukas 7 talukas have reported lower sex ratio than the district sex ratio of 901.

TABLE 12

SEX RATIO OF RURAL POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 BY RANGES, 2001

Range of Sex Ratio for Villages	Number of Inhabited Villages	Percentage Distribution of Villages	Population 2001	Percentage Distribution of Population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	35	5.4	5,419	2.8
700-749	31	4.8	6,576	3.4
750-799	51	7.8	17,727	9.1
800-849	87	13.4	28,095	14.5
850-899	104	16.0	37,313	19.2
900-949	115	17.7	40,417	20.8
950-999	72	11.1	24,048	12.4
1,000-1,099	92	14.2	22,422	11.6
1,100+	63	9.7	11,853	6.2
District (Rural) Total :	**650**	**100.0**	**193,870**	**100.0**

Sex ratio (Rural) for District: 901

Table 12 shows sex ratio of rural population in the age group of 0-6 years in 9 different ranges of sex ratio. The distribution of inhabited villages with percentage distribution of villages as well as of population is also given in 9 ranges of sex ratio in age group 0-6. The maximum number of villages i.e. 115 falls in the sex ratio range of 900-949 with the largest population of 20.8 per cent, followed by 104 villages in the range of 850-899 with population of 19.2 per cent. There are 92 villages in the sex ratio range of 1,000-1,099 with population of 11.6 per cent while 63 villages are in the highest range of 1100 and more and having 6.2 per cent rural population. 87 villages are in the sex ratio range of 800-849 and 72 villages are in the range of 950-999. The populations of these villages are 14.5 per cent and 12.4 per cent of total population respectively. 35, 31 and 51 villages are in the sex ratio ranges of less than 700. 700-749 and 750-799 respectively and have population proportion of 2.8 per cent, 3.4 per cent and 9.1 per cent respectively.

TABLE 13

SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of UA / Town	Urban Status of Town	Total Population in 0-6 Age Group			Sex Ratio for 0-6 Age Group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dhrangadhra	M	8,890	4,812	4,078	847
2	Halvad	M	3,634	1,950	1,684	864
3	Kharaghoda	CT	1,809	947	862	910
4	Limbdi	M	5,142	2,864	2,278	795
5	Surendranagar Dudhrej	M	(See Wadhwan Urban Agglomeration)			
6	Thangadh	M	6,118	3,283	2,835	864
7	Wadhwan		(See Wadhwan Urban Agglomeration)			
	Wadhwan UA	M	27,831	15,303	12,528	819
	(a) Wadhwan (M+OG)		7,734	4,250	3,484	820
	(i) Wadhwan	M	7,447	4,105	3,342	814
	(b) Surendranagar Dudhrej	M	20,097	11,053	9,044	818
	District (Urban) Total :		**53,424**	**29,159**	**24,265**	**832**

UA=Urban Agglomeration

Table 13 reveals sex ratio of population in the age group of 0-6 years in UA/Towns as per 2001 Census. The total district urban population of 0-6 years is 53,424 comprising 29,159 males and 24,265 females. The sex ratio in this age group is 832 In UA/Towns the highest sex ratio of 910 among 0-6 years population is recorded in Kharaghoda and the lowest sex ratio of 795 females per 1,000 males is registered in Limbdi. Out of 7 UA/Town, 4 UA/Towns have reported higher sex ratio than the district sex ratio of 832.

TABLE 14

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN TALUKAS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Total / Rural / Urban	Total Population	Total Scheduled Castes Population	Total Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes Population to Total Population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population to Total Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Halvad	Total	144,305	9,820	510	6.8	0.4
		Rural	119,980	7,676	478	6.4	0.4
		Urban	24,325	2,144	32	8.8	0.1
2	Dhrangadhra	Total	195,085	21,344	713	10.9	0.4
		Rural	124,422	14,954	619	12	0.5
		Urban	70,663	6,390	94	9	0.1
3	Dasada	Total	169,123	24,521	287	14.5	0.2
		Rural	158,199	23,976	222	15.2	0.1
		Urban	10,924	545	65	5	0.6
4	Lakhtar	Total	69,551	10,654	349	15.3	0.5
		Rural	69,551	10,654	349	15.3	0.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
5	Wadhwan	Total	315,995	32,696	744	10.3	0.2
		Rural	96,410	13,169	82	13.7	0.1
		Urban	219,585	19,527	662	8.9	0.3
6	Muli	Total	101,568	10,666	194	10.5	0.2
		Rural	101,568	10,666	194	10.5	0.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chotila	Total	172,433	16,669	334	9.7	0.2
		Rural	135,553	9,416	281	6.9	0.2
		Urban	36,880	7,253	53	19.7	0.1
8	Sayla	Total	101,162	7,405	163	7.3	0.2
		Rural	101,162	7,405	163	7.3	0.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
9	Chuda	Total	87,947	9,004	26	10.2	0
		Rural	87,947	9,004	26	10.2	0
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0
10	Limbdi	Total	157,979	23,432	11,018	14.8	7
		Rural	117,908	16,595	10,910	14.1	9.3
		Urban	40,071	6,837	108	17.1	0.3
	District Total:	**Total**	**1,515,148**	**166,211**	**14,338**	**11**	**0.9**
		Rural	**1,112,700**	**123,515**	**13,324**	**11.1**	**1.2**
		Urban	**402,448**	**42,696**	**1,014**	**10.6**	**0.3**

Table 14 reveals the absolute number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in talukas. Out of total population of 1,515,148 persons in the district 11 per cent belongs to Scheduled Castes and only 0.9 per cent belongs to Scheduled Tribes. In rural areas Scheduled Castes population is 11.1 per cent of total population and Scheduled Tribes population is 1.2 per cent of total population. In the urban areas of the district 10.6 per cent of total population is of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population is 0.3 per cent of total population. It can be observed that the percentage proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is higher in rural areas in comparison to urban areas of the district. The highest percentage of Scheduled Castes population is recorded in Lakhtar taluka (15.3 per cent) while the lowest of 6.8 per cent is in Halvad. As regards Scheduled Tribes population, the highest proportion of 7 per cent is recorded in Limbdi taluka while the lowest proportion of 0.2 per cent is recorded in Dasada, Wadhwan, Muli, Chotila and Sayla. In number terms the lowest Scheduled Tribes population of 26 persons is recorded in Chuda.

TABLE 15

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN TALUKAS / C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka/C.D. Block	Total Population	Total Scheduled Castes Population	Total Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to Total Population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population to Total Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Halvad	119,980	7,676	478	6.4	0.4
2	Dhrangadhra	124,422	14,954	619	12	0.5
3	Dasada	158,199	23,976	222	15.2	0.1
4	Lakhtar	69,551	10,654	349	15.3	0.5
5	Wadhwan	96,410	13,169	82	13.7	0.1
6	Muli	101,568	10,666	194	10.5	0.2
7	Chotila	135,553	9,416	281	6.9	0.2
8	Sayla	101,162	7,405	163	7.3	0.2
9	Chuda	87,947	9,004	26	10.2	0
10	Limbdi	117,908	16,595	10,910	14.1	9.3
	District (Rural) Total:	**1,112,700**	**123,515**	**13,324**	**11.1**	**1.2**

Table 15 reveals talukawise absolute number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in rural areas of the district. The total rural population is 1,112,700. Scheduled Castes population is 11.1 per cent of total population and Scheduled Tribes population is only 1.2 per cent of total population. Among talukas Lakhtar has the highest proportion of Scheduled Castes population i.e. 15.3 per cent while the lowest proportion of 6.4 per cent is recorded in Halvad. The proportion of Scheduled Tribes population in rural areas varies between 0.1 per cent (in Dasada and Wadhwan) to 9.3 per cent recorded in Limbdi. In number terms the lowest Scheduled Tribes population of 26 persons is recorded in Chuda.

TABLE 16

PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES, 2001

Percentage Range of Scheduled Castes Population to Total Population	Number of Villages	Percentage	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	103	15.8	0	0.0
Less than 5	142	21.8	5,470	4.4
5-10	160	24.6	27,787	22.5
11-20	163	25.1	53,502	43.3
21-30	56	8.6	23,312	18.9
31-40	20	3.1	10,051	8.1
41-50	5	0.8	3,182	2.6
51-75	1	0.2	211	0.2
76 and above	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	**650**	**100.0**	**123,515**	**100.0**

Table 16 shows the distribution of villages and Scheduled Castes population in different percentage ranges of Scheduled Castes population to total population. Out of 650 villages of the district 103 (15.8 per cent) villages do not have any Scheduled Castes population. 142 (21.8 per cent) villages have Scheduled Castes population of less than 5 per cent of total population. In 160 (24.6 per cent) villages the percentage of Scheduled Castes population varies in between the 5 to10 per cent, while the next range of 11-20 accounts for 163 (25.1 per cent) villages. 56 (8.6 per cent) villages are in the percentage range of 21-30 and 20 (3.1 per cent) villages have Scheduled Castes population percentage of 31-40. There is no village in the range of 76 and above whereas 5 (0.8 per cent) and 1 (0.2 per cent) villages are in the range of 41-50 and 51-75 respectively. The maximum proportion of Scheduled Castes population to district rural Scheduled Castes population i.e. 43.3 per cent is in the range of 11-20 per cent followed by 22.5 per cent in range of 5-10 per cent and 18.9 per cent in range of 21-30 per cent. 8.1 per cent Scheduled Castes population falls in the range of 31-40 per cent, 4.4 per cent Scheduled Castes population falls in range of less than 5 per cent, 2.6 per cent Scheduled Castes population is in the range of 41-50 per cent and only 0.2 per cent of Scheduled Castes population fall in the range of 51-75 per cent.

TABLE 17

PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES, 2001

Percentage Range of Scheduled Tribes Population to Total Population	Number of Villages	Percentage	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	496	76.3	0	0.0
Less than 5	143	22.0	2,223	16.7
5-10	4	0.5	419	3.0
11-20	3	0.5	637	4.8
21-30	1	0.2	1,490	11.2
31-40	1	0.2	660	5.0
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-75	2	0.3	7,895	59.3
76 and above	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	**650**	**100.0**	**13,324**	**100.0**

Table 17 shows proportion of Scheduled Tribes population to total population in villages in 9 different percentage ranges. Out of 650 villages 496 villages i.e. 76.3 per cent of total villages do not have any Scheduled Tribes population. 143 (22 per cent) villages have Scheduled Tribes population of less than 5 per cent 4 and 3 villages are in the range of 5-10 per cent and 11-20 per cent respectively. There is 1 village each in the percentage range of 21-30 and 31-40 and 2 villages are in the range of 51-75 per cent. There is no village in the percentage range of 41-50 and 76 and above. As regards distribution of Scheduled Tribes population it can be observed from the data that 59.3 per cent of Scheduled Tribes population falls in the percentage range of 51-75 followed by 16.7 per cent in percentage range of less than 5 and 11.2 per cent in the range of 21-30 per cent. 5 per cent of Scheduled Tribes population falls in the range of 31-40 per cent and 4.8 per cent of Scheduled Tribes population falls in the range of 11-20 per cent. 3.0 per cent of Scheduled Tribes population is in the range of 5-10 per cent.

TABLE 18

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

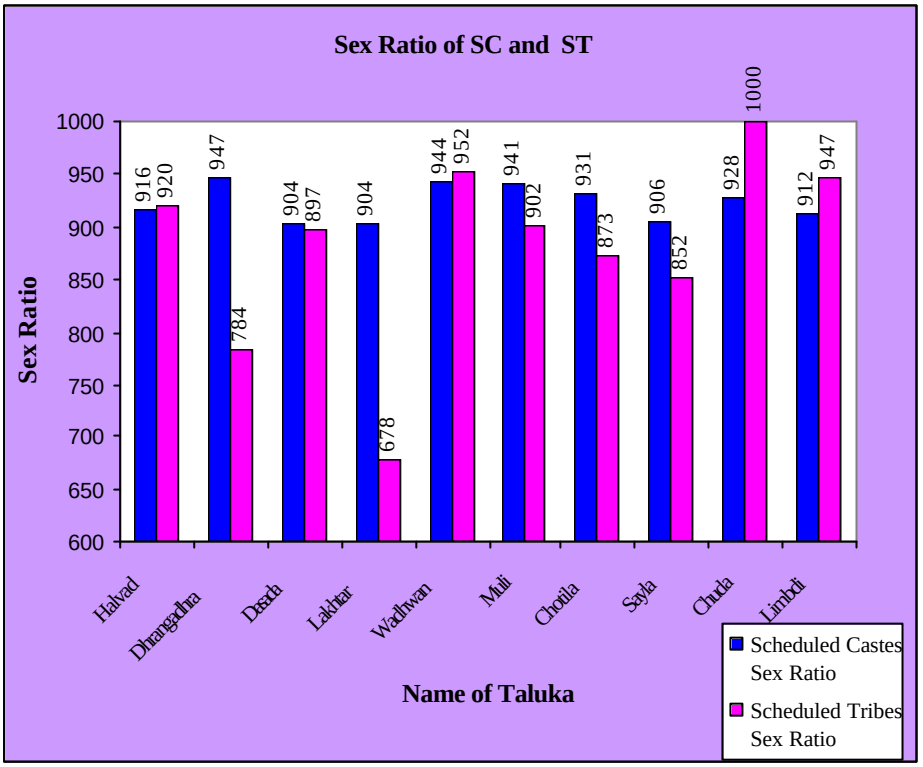
Sl. No.	Name of UA / Town	Total Population	Total Scheduled Castes Population	Total Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes Population to Total Population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population to Total Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dhrangadhra (M)	70,663	6,390	94	9	0.1
2	Halvad (M)	24,325	2,144	32	8.8	0.1
3	Kharaghoda (CT)	10,924	545	65	5	0.6
4	Limbdi (M)	40,071	6,837	108	17.1	0.3
5	Surendranagar Dudhrej (M)	(See Wadhwan Urban Agglomeration)				
6	Thangadh (M)	36,880	7,253	53	19.7	0.1
7	Wadhwan (M)	(See Wadhwan Urban Agglomeration)				
	Wadhwan UA	219,585	19,527	662	8.9	0.3
	(a) Wadhwan (M+OG)	63,424	7,921	252	12.5	0.4
	(i) Wadhwan (M)	61,752	7,657	252	12.4	0.4
	(b) Surendranagar Dudhrej (M)	156,161	11,606	410	7.4	0.3
	District(Urban) Total :	**402,448**	**42,696**	**1,014**	**10.6**	**0.3**

UA=Urban Agglomeration

Table 18 gives the details about the distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population as well as their percentage to total population in UA/ Towns as per 2001 Census. The district (urban) population is 402,448. 10.6 per cent of urban population belongs to Scheduled Castes and 0.3 per cent belongs to Scheduled Tribes. The highest proportion of 19.7 per cent of Scheduled Castes population is recorded in Thangadh (M) and the lowest proportion of 5 per cent in Kharaghoda (CT). The highest of 0.6 per cent Scheduled Tribes population is recorded in Kharaghodha (CT), but in absolute number Wadhwan (UA) has the highest number of 662 persons of Scheduled Tribes. The lowest Scheduled Tribes population of 32 persons is recorded in Halvad (M). In percentage terms, Dhrangadhra (M) and Halvad (M) both have the lowest proportion of 0.1 per cent of Scheduled Tribes population.

TABLE 19

SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN TALUKAS / C.D. BLOCKS, 2001



Sl. No.	Name of Taluka / C.D.Block	Scheduled Castes Sex Ratio	Scheduled Tribes Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Halvad	916	920
2	Dhrangadhra	947	784
3	Dasada	904	897
4	Lakhtar	904	678
5	Wadhwan	944	952
6	Muli	941	902
7	Chotila	931	873
8	Sayla	906	852
9	Chuda	928	1,000
10	Limbdi	912	947
	District (Rural) Total :	**922**	**925**

Table 19 shows sex ratio among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in talukas /c.d.blocks. The district (rural) sex ratio for Scheduled Castes is 922 and for Scheduled Tribes the same is 925. The highest Scheduled Castes sex ratio of 947 is recorded in Dhrangadhra taluka and the lowest sex ratio of 904 females per 1,000 males is recorded in Dasada and Lakhtar. As regards Scheduled Tribes sex ratio, the highest of 1,000 is recorded in Chuda while the lowest sex ratio of 784 is registered in Dhrangadhra.

TABLE 20

SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

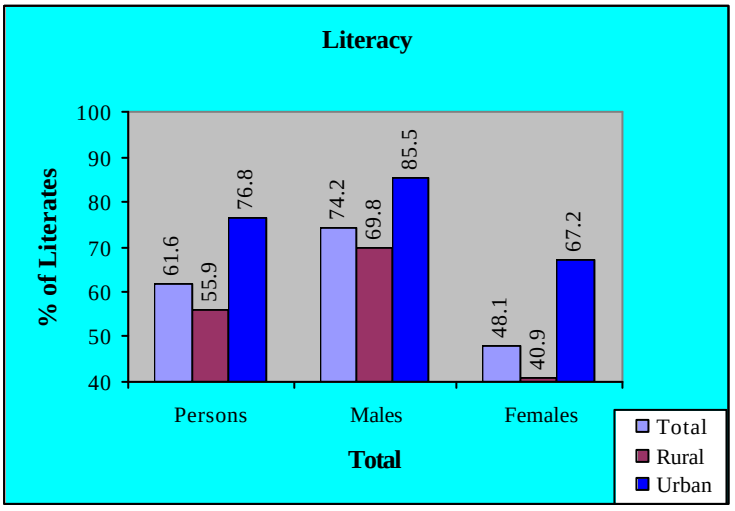
Sl. No.	Name of UA / Town	Scheduled Castes Sex Ratio	Scheduled Tribes Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Dhrangadhra (M)	939	709
2	Halvad (M)	962	684
3	Kharaghoda (CT)	854	1,031
4	Limbdi (M)	898	964
5	Surendranagar Dudhrej (M)	(See Wadhwan Urban Agglomeration)	
6	Thangadh (M)	899	710
7	Wadhwan (M)	(See Wadhwan Urban Agglomeration)	
	Wadhwan UA	923	959
	(a) Wadhwan (M+OG)	919	1,066
	(i) Wadhwan (M)	919	1,066
	(b) Surendranagar Dudhrej (M)	925	898
	Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:	**918**	**913**

UA= Urban Agglomeration

Table 20 indicates the sex ratio among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each UA/Towns of the district. In urban areas, the sex ratio of Scheduled Castes is 918 and that of Scheduled Tribes is 913 for the district. Among UA/Towns the highest Scheduled Castes sex ratio of 962 is recorded in Halvad (M) and the lowest of 854 is in Kharaghoda (CT). The highest Scheduled Tribes sex ratio of 1,066 is recorded in Wadhwan (M) and the lowest of 684 is registered in Halvad (M).

TABLE 21

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY TALUKAS, 2001



Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of Literates and Illiterates						Percentage of Literates			Gap in Male-Female Literacy Rate
			Number of Literates			Number of Illiterates						
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Halvad	Total	70,927	44,113	26,814	73,378	30,580	42,798	58.7	70.9	45.8	25.2
		Rural	56,514	35,632	20,882	63,466	26,452	37,014	56.4	69.1	43	26.1
		Urban	14,413	8,481	5,932	9,912	4,128	5,784	69.7	79.6	59.1	20.4
2	Dhrangadhra	Total	107,354	66,212	41,142	87,731	36,053	51,678	65	76.7	52.2	24.5
		Rural	60,375	37,906	22,469	64,047	26,228	37,819	58.4	71.6	44.6	27
		Urban	46,979	28,306	18,673	23,684	9,825	13,859	76	85	65.6	19.3
3	Dasada	Total	84,511	54,625	29,886	84,612	33,363	51,249	59.5	74.2	43.7	30.5
		Rural	80,064	51,634	28,430	78,135	30,501	47,634	60.3	75.2	44.3	30.9
		Urban	4,447	2,991	1,456	6,477	2,862	3,615	48.8	61	34.6	26.4
4	Lakhtar	Total	35,364	22,490	12,874	34,187	13,616	20,571	60.5	74.5	45.5	29
		Rural	35,364	22,490	12,874	34,187	13,616	20,571	60.5	74.5	45.5	29
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Wadhwan	Total	204,002	118,875	85,127	111,993	45,000	66,993	74.7	84.6	64.2	20.4
		Rural	51,042	32,056	18,986	45,368	17,644	27,724	62.7	76.8	47.8	29
		Urban	152,960	86,819	66,141	66,625	27,356	39,269	79.8	87.8	71.2	16.6
6	Muli	Total	43,605	27,719	15,886	57,963	24,789	33,174	52.5	64.8	39.4	25.5
		Rural	43,605	27,719	15,886	57,963	24,789	33,174	52.5	64.8	39.4	25.5
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chotila	Total	72,101	48,114	23,987	100,332	42,169	58,163	51.9	66	36.4	29.6
		Rural	50,748	35,230	15,518	84,805	35,650	49,155	46.9	62	30.2	31.8
		Urban	21,353	12,884	8,469	15,527	6,519	9,008	69.4	79.9	57.8	22.1
8	Sayla	Total	36,910	25,385	11,525	64,252	27,230	37,022	45.1	59.6	29.4	30.2
		Rural	36,910	25,385	11,525	64,252	27,230	37,022	45.1	59.6	29.4	30.2
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Chuda	Total	42,985	27,110	15,875	44,962	18,357	26,605	59.1	72.5	44.9	27.7
		Rural	42,985	27,110	15,875	44,962	18,357	26,605	59.1	72.5	44.9	27.7
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Limbdi	Total	83,396	52,451	30,945	74,583	29,399	45,184	63.3	77.1	48.5	28.6
		Rural	55,584	36,399	19,185	62,324	24,627	37,697	57.4	72.7	41	31.8
		Urban	27,812	16,052	11,760	12,259	4,772	7,487	79.6	89.4	69.3	20.1
District Total:		**Total**	**781,155**	**487,094**	**294,061**	**733,993**	**300,556**	**433,437**	**61.6**	**74.2**	**48.1**	**26.1**
		Rural	**513,191**	**331,561**	**181,630**	**599,509**	**245,094**	**354,415**	**55.9**	**69.8**	**40.9**	**29**
		Urban	**267,964**	**155,533**	**112,431**	**134,484**	**55,462**	**79,022**	**76.8**	**85.5**	**67.2**	**18.3**

Table 21 gives absolute number and percentage of literates and illiterates by talukas. As children in age group of 0-6 years are considered as illiterate the population in literates shown in this table does not include population of 0-6 years of age. As per 2001 Census the proportion of effective literates to total population is 61.6 per cent in the district. These proportion in rural and urban areas are 55.9 per cent and 76.8 per cent respectively. Male literacy rate of 74.2 per cent is much higher than the female literate of 48.1 per cent. This leaves a gap of 26.1 percentage points in male/female literacy rate. Among taluka, Wadhwan tops with 74.7 per cent literates while Sayla is at the bottom with 45.1 per cent literates. The gap in male/female literacy varies between 30.2 percentage points in Sayla to 20.4 percentage points in Wadhwan.

TABLE 22

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TALUKAS / C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka/ C.D.Block	Number of Literates and Illiterates						Percentage of Literates			Gap in Male-Female Literacy Rate
		Number of Literates			Number of Illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Halvad	56,514	35,632	20,882	63,466	26,452	37,014	56.4	69.1	43	26.1
2	Dhrangadhra	60,375	37,906	22,469	64,047	26,228	37,819	58.4	71.6	44.6	27.0
3	Dasada	80,064	51,634	28,430	78,135	30,501	47,634	60.3	75.2	44.3	30.9
4	Lakhtar	35,364	22,490	12,874	34,187	13,616	20,571	60.5	74.5	45.5	29
5	Wadhwan	51,042	32,056	18,986	45,368	17,644	27,724	62.7	76.9	47.8	29
6	Muli	43,605	27,719	15,886	57,963	24,789	33,174	52.5	64.8	39.4	25.5
7	Chotila	50,748	35,230	15,518	84,805	35,650	49,155	46.9	62	30.2	31.7
8	Sayla	36,910	25,385	11,525	64,252	27,230	37,022	45.1	59.6	29.4	30.2
9	Chuda	42,985	27,110	15,875	44,962	18,357	26,605	59.1	72.5	44.9	27.7
10	Limbdi	55,584	36,399	19,185	62,324	24,627	37,697	57.4	72.7	41	31.8
District (Rural) Total:		**513,191**	**331,561**	**181,630**	**599,509**	**245,094**	**354,415**	**55.9**	**69.8**	**40.9**	**29**

Table 22 reveals the effective literacy rates along with absolute number of literates and illiterates for the rural population in Talukas of the district. As the data shows 55.9 per cent of rural population excluding the population of age group of 0-6 years is literate in the district. The corresponding proportions of male and female literates are 69.8 per cent and 40.9 per cent respectively, which shows a wide gap of 29 percentage points. Among talukas (Rural) Wadhwan has the highest literacy rate of 62.7 per cent while the lowest of 45.1 per cent is registered in Sayla.

TABLE 23

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE, 2001

Range of Literacy Rate for Villages	Number of Inhabited Villages	Percentage Distribution of Villages	Population	Percentage Distribution of Population
1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1-10	1	0.2	985	0.1
11-20	6	0.9	4,177	0.4
21-30	55	8.5	62,054	5.6
31-40	82	12.6	105,745	9.5
41-50	142	21.8	198,367	17.8
51-60	125	19.2	234,860	21.1
61-70	178	27.4	396,325	35.6
71-80	60	9.2	109,409	9.8
81-90	0	0.0	0	0.0
91-99	1	0.2	778	0.1
100	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	**650**	**100.0**	**1,112,700**	**100.0**

Table 23 gives the distribution of villages in 12 ranges of literacy rate. There is no village in the literacy rate range of 0, 81-90 and 100. There is only 1 village in each range of 1-10 and 91-99. The maximum numbers of villages i.e. 178 are in the literacy rate range of 61-70. These 178 villages also have the largest population constituting 35.6 per cent. 142 villages with 17.8 per cent of population are in the range of 41-50 and 125 villages with 21.1 per cent of population are in the range of 51-60. 82 villages with 9.5 per cent of total population have the literacy range of 31-40. 60 villages with 9.8 per cent of population have the literacy rate range of 71-80. 55 villages having 5.6 per cent population are recorded in literacy rate range of 21-30 while 6 villages with 0.4 per cent of population have the literacy rate range of 11-20.

TABLE 24

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and Urban Status of UA/Town	Number of Literates and Illiterates						Percentage of Literates			Gap in Male-Female Literacy Rate
		Number of Literates			Number of Illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Dhrangadhra (M)	46,979	28,306	18,673	23,684	9,825	13,859	76.1	85	65.6	19.4
2	Halvad (M)	14,413	8,481	5,932	9,912	4,128	5,784	69.7	79.6	59.1	20.5
3	Kharaghoda (CT)	4,447	2,991	1,456	6,477	2,862	3,615	48.8	61	34.6	26.4
4	Limbdi (M)	27,812	16,052	11,760	12,259	4,772	7,487	79.6	89.4	69.3	20.1
5	Surendranagar Dudhrej (M)	(See Wadhwan Urban Agglomeration)									
6	Thangadh (M)	21,353	12,884	8,469	15,527	6,519	9,008	69.4	79.9	57.8	22.1
7	Wadhwan (M)	(See Wadhwan Urban Agglomeration)									
	Wadhwan UA	152,960	86,819	66,141	66,625	27,356	39,269	79.8	87.8	71.2	16.6
	(a) Wadhwan (M+OG)	43,853	25,023	18,830	19,571	7,775	11,796	78.7	87.7	69.4	18.3
	(i) Wadhwan (M)	42,770	24,393	18,377	18,982	7,540	11,442	78.8	87.7	69.4	18.3
	(b) Surendranagar Dudhrej (M)	109,107	61,796	47,311	47,054	19,581	27,473	80.2	87.9	72	15.9
	District (Urban) Total :	**267,964**	**155,533**	**112,431**	**134,484**	**55,462**	**79,022**	**76.8**	**85.5**	**67.2**	**18.3**

UA= Urban Agglomeration

Table 24 shows the absolute number of literates, illiterates and literacy rates in urban areas at UA/ Towns level in the district. The population covered for calculating the literacy rate does not include population of age 0-6 years because population of age group of 0 to 6 years is supposed to be illiterate. In Surendrangar district 76.8 per cent of population is literate. The male literacy rate is 85.5 per cent and that of female is 67.2 per cent. The gap in male/ female literacy rate comes at 18.3 percentage points. Among UA/Towns the highest literacy rate of 80.2 per cent is recorded in Surendranagar Dudhrej (M) while the lowest rate of 48.8 per cent is registered in Kharaghoda (CT). In all the UA/Towns the male literacy rate is higher than that of female. The gap in male/female literacy rate varies from 26.4 percentage points in Kharaghoda (CT) to 15.9 percentage points in Surendranagar Dudhrej (M).

TABLE 25

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TALUKAS / C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka / C.D.block	Number of Literates and Illiterates						Percentage of Literates			Gap in Male/Female Literacy rate
		Number of Literates			Number of Illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Halvad	3,924	2,589	1,335	3,752	1,417	2,335	62	78.5	44	34.5
2	Dhrangadhra	7,741	5,040	2,701	7,213	2,640	4,573	62.9	79.9	45	34.8
3	Dasada	13,249	8,672	4,577	10,727	3,918	6,809	65.7	81.9	47.8	34.1
4	Lakhtar	5,581	3,611	1,970	5,073	1,984	3,089	62.1	77.1	45.8	31.2
5	Wadhwan	7,436	4,744	2,692	5,733	2,031	3,702	67.2	83.3	50.1	33.3
6	Muli	5,395	3,437	1,958	5,271	2,059	3,212	61	76.1	45.3	30.8
7	Chotila	4,420	2,880	1,540	4,996	1,996	3,000	57.2	71.6	41.5	30.1
8	Sayla	3,348	2,209	1,139	4,057	1,676	2,381	54.9	68.8	39.4	29.4
9	Chuda	4,941	3,143	1,798	4,063	1,528	2,535	64.8	79.6	48.9	30.8
10	Limbdi	8,931	5,749	3,182	7,664	2,929	4,735	64.2	79.3	47.8	31.5
	District (Rural) Total:	**64,966**	**42,074**	**22,892**	**58,549**	**22,178**	**36,371**	**63**	**78.6**	**46.2**	**32.4**

Table 25 gives the data of literacy rates for Scheduled Castes population. The literacy rate in Scheduled Castes population is 63 per cent for district (rural). The male and female Scheduled Castes literacy rates are 78.6 per cent and 46.2 per cent respectively. There is a wide gap of 32.4 percentage points in male/ female literacy rate. Among Talukas the highest literacy rate of 67.2 per cent for Scheduled Castes is recorded in Wadhwan taluka and the lowest of 54.9 per cent in Sayla. The highest and the lowest male literacy rates for Scheduled Castes are recorded in Wadhwan (83.3 per cent) and Chotila (71.6 per cent) respectively. In case of female literacy rates in Scheduled Castes population the highest rate of 50.1 per cent is recorded in Wadhwan and the lowest of 39.4 per cent is recorded in Sayla. The highest gap of 34.8 percentage points in male/female literacy is recorded in Dhrangadhra while the lowest gap of 29.4 percentage points is registered in Sayla.

TABLE 26

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE FOR SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION, 2001

Range of Literacy Rate for Villages	Number of Inhabited Villages	Percentage Distribution of Villages	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage Distribution of Population
1	2	3	4	5
0	9	1.6	42	0.0
1-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	9	1.6	423	0.3
21-30	14	2.6	1,057	0.9
31-40	38	6.9	2,595	2.1
41-50	78	14.3	7,936	6.4
51-60	122	22.3	22,435	18.2
61-70	200	36.6	68,240	55.3
71-80	70	12.8	20,716	16.8
81-90	2	0.4	33	0.0
91-99	1	0.2	11	0.0
100	4	0.7	27	0.0
District Total:	**547**	**100.0**	**123,515**	**100.0**

Literacy rate for District (Rural): 63

Table 26 reveals the distribution of villages in 12 different ranges of literacy rates for the population of Scheduled Castes in rural areas of the district. No literate is reported in 9 (1.6 per cent) villages and Scheduled Castes population of these 9 villages is only 42. There is no village in the literacy rate range of 1-10 and there are 9, 14 and 38 villages in the ranges of 11-20, 21-30 and 31-40 respectively. These 61 villages are accounting for only 3.3 per cent of Scheduled Castes population of the district. There are 78 (14.3 per cent) villages with Scheduled Castes population of 6.4 per cent in the literacy rate range of 41-50 and 122 (22.3 per cent) villages having Scheduled Castes population of 18.2 per cent are in the range of 51-60. The maximum number of villages i.e. 200 (36.6 per cent) having the highest Scheduled Castes population of 55.3 per cent are in the literacy rate range of 61-70 and 70 (12.8 per cent) villages with 16.8 per cent of Scheduled Castes population are in the range of 71-80.There are 2 villages in the literacy rate range of 81-90 while the literacy rate range of 91-99 has only one village. Only 4 villages have reported 100 per cent literacy rate in Scheduled Castes population of 27 persons

TABLE 27

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and Urban Status of Town	Number of Literates and Illiterates						Percentage of Literates			Gap in Male/Female Literacy Rate
		Number of Literates			Number of Illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Dhrangadhra (M)	4,053	2,510	1,543	2,337	785	1,552	74.2	89.8	57.9	31.9
2	Halvad (M)	1,176	740	436	968	353	615	66.9	82.4	50.7	31.7
3	Kharaghoda (CT)	326	208	118	219	86	133	70.4	86.7	52.9	33.8
4	Limbdi (M)	4,374	2,713	,661	2,463	889	1,574	74.7	89	59.1	29.9
5	Surendranagar Dudhrej (M)	7,743	4,616	3,127	3,863	1,413	2,450	77.4	89.5	64.5	25
6	Thangadh (M)	4,017	2,517	1,500	3,236	1,303	1,933	66.7	79.7	52.3	27.4
7	Wadhwan (M)*	5,500	3,311	2,189	2,421	817	1,604	79.7	92.6	65.8	26.8
	District (Urban) Total:	**27,189**	**16,615**	**10,574**	**15,507**	**5,646**	**9,861**	**74.6**	**88**	**60.1**	**28**

* Towns having outgrowths.

Table 27 gives the details about number of illiterates and percentage of Scheduled Castes literates by sex in towns of the district. The urban literacy rate of Scheduled Castes stands at 74.6 per cent. The male literacy rate is 88 per cent and the female literacy rate is 60.1 per cent. The gap in male/female literacy for the district is 28 percentage points. The highest Scheduled Castes literacy rate of 79.7 per cent is recorded in Wadhwan (M). While the lowest Scheduled Castes literacy rate of 66.7 per cent is noticed in Thangadh (M). The highest gap of 33.8 percentage points in male/female literacy rate is found in Kharaghoda (CT) whereas the lowest gap of 25 percentage points is found in Surendranagar-Dudhrej (M). Wadhwan (M) has recorded the highest male literacy rate of 92.6 per cent while the lowest male literacy rate of 79.7 per cent is registered in Thangadh (M). As regards Scheduled Castes female literacy rate the highest of 65.8 per cent and the lowest of 50.7 per cent are recorded in Wadhwan (M) and Halvad (M) respectively.

TABLE 28

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TALUKAS / C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka / C. D. block	Number of Literates and Illiterates						Percentage of Literates			Gap in Male-Female Literacy rate
		Number of Literates			Number of Illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Halvad	104	62	42	374	187	187	28.9	31.5	25.8	5.7
2	Dhrangadhra	207	151	56	412	196	216	38.2	50	23.3	26.7
3	Dasada	120	77	43	102	40	62	67.4	81.9	51.2	30.7
4	Lakhtar	198	139	59	151	69	82	64.3	76.4	46.8	29.5
5	Wadhwan	49	28	21	33	14	19	69	75.7	61.8	13.9
6	Muli	61	38	23	133	64	69	39.1	46.3	31.1	15.3
7	Chotila	140	75	65	141	75	66	67.3	70.8	63.7	7
8	Sayla	76	48	28	87	40	47	62.3	71.6	50.9	20.7
9	Chuda	16	10	6	10	3	7	69.6	90.9	50	40.9
10	Limbdi	2,500	1,771	729	8,410	3,833	4,577	29.9	41.1	18	23
	District (Rural) Total:	**3,471**	**2,399**	**1,072**	**9,853**	**4,521**	**5,332**	**33.6**	**44.5**	**21.7**	**22.8**

Table 28 gives the details about number of illiterate and percentage of Scheduled Tribes literates, by sex in rural areas of the district. The district (rural) literacy rate for Scheduled Tribes is 33.6 per cent. The male literacy rate is 44.5 per cent and that of female is 21.7 per cent. The gap in literacy for both sexes is 22.8 percentage points. In district, the highest Scheduled Tribes literacy rate of 69.6 per cent is recorded in Chuda Taluka / C.D. block while the lowest literacy rate of 28.9 per cent is registered in Halvad. The gap in male / female literacy rate varies from 40.9 percentage points in Chuda to 5.7 percentage points in Halvad.

TABLE 29

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION, 2001

Range of Literacy Rate for Villages	Number of Inhabited Villages	Percentage Distribution of Villages	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage Distribution of Population
1	2	3	4	5
0	13	8.4	263	2.0
1-10	4	2.6	244	1.8
11-20	11	7.1	702	5.3
21-30	11	7.1	5,625	42.2
31-40	7	4.5	4,241	31.8
41-50	8	5.2	948	7.1
51-60	5	3.2	86	0.7
61-70	15	9.7	271	2.0
71-80	11	7.1	308	2.3
81-90	8	5.2	280	2.1
91-99	3	1.9	65	0.5
100	58	37.7	291	2.2
District Total:	**154**	**99.7**	**13,324**	**100.0**

Literacy rate for District (Rural) : 33.6

Table 29 shows the distribution of villages in 12 different ranges of literacy rate for Scheduled Tribes population as per 2001 Census. It can be seen that out of 154 villages there is no literate in 13 villages. 4 villages are having the literacy range of 1-10 per cent. There are 11 villages each in literacy rate ranges of 11-20, 21-30 and 71-80. Scheduled Tribes population in these respective villages is 5.3 per cent, 42.2 per cent and 2.3 per cent of total rural Scheduled Tribes population. 7, 8 and 5 villages are registered in literacy range of 31-40, 41-50 and 51-60 per cent respectively. Scheduled Tribes population in these respective villages is 31.8 per cent, 7.1 per cent and 0.7 per cent. 15 villages have literacy rate between 61 to 70 per cent 8 and 3 villages are in the literacy rate ranges of 81-90 and 91-99 per cent while the highest no. of villages i.e. 58 have reported 100 per cent literacy rate. It can be seen from the table that 74 per cent of Scheduled Tribes population in rural areas of the district has literacy rate of 21-40 per cent. 7.1 per cent Scheduled Tribes population has literacy of 1 to 20 per cent. Only 2.2 per cent of Scheduled Tribes population is cent percent literate.

TABLE 30

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TOWNS, 2001

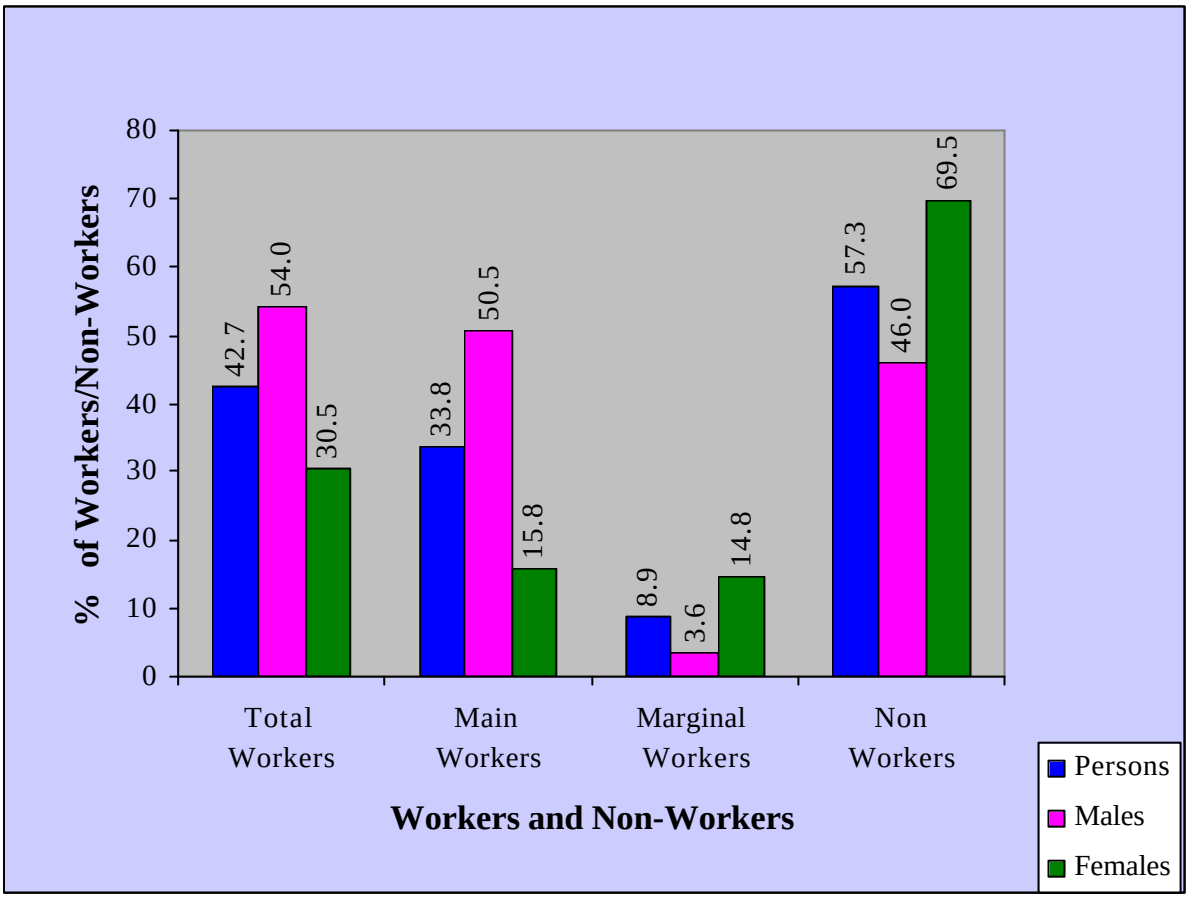
Sl. No.	Name and Urban Status of Town	Number of Literates and Illiterates						Percentage of Literates			Gap in Male/Female Literacy Rate
		Number of Literates			Number of Illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Dhrangadhra (M)	58	38	20	36	17	19	75.3	86.4	60.6	25.8
2	Halvad (M)	23	15	8	9	4	5	82.1	100	61.5	38.5
3	Kharaghoda (CT)	30	19	11	35	13	22	57.7	76	40.7	35.3
4	Limbdi (M)	77	45	32	31	10	21	81.9	93.8	69.6	24.2
5	Surendranagar Dudhrej (M)	311	180	131	99	36	63	84.7	93.3	75.3	18
6	Thangadh (M)	37	21	16	16	10	6	82.2	84	80	4
7	Wadhwan (M)*	115	75	40	137	47	90	56.9	75	39.2	35.8
	District (Urban) Total:	**651**	**393**	**258**	**363**	**137**	**226**	**75.3**	**87.3**	**62.2**	**25.1**

*Towns having outgrowths

Table 30 gives the details about number of illiterates and literates and percentage of Scheduled Tribes literates, by sex in urban areas in the district. It can be seen that 75.3 per cent of total urban population excluding 0-6 years is literate. The male and female literacy rate for the urban areas is 87.3 per cent and 62.2 per cent respectively showing a male/female literacy gap of 25.1 percentage points. Among towns Surendranagar-Dudhrej (M) has reported the highest literacy rate of 84.7 per cent while the lowest of 56.9 per cent is recorded in Wadhwan (M). The highest and the lowest gap in male and female literacy rate are 38.5 percentage points in Halvad (M) and 4 percentage points in Thangadh (M) respectively.

TABLE 31

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN TALUKAS, 2001



Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Main Workers		Marginal Workers		Total Workers (Main and Marginal Workers)		Non Workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Halvad	Persons	144,305	49,693	34.4	12,894	8.9	62,587	43.4	81,718	56.6
		Males	74,693	37,705	50.5	2,408	3.2	40,113	53.7	34,580	46.3
		Females	69,612	11,988	17.2	10,486	15.1	22,474	32.3	47,138	67.7
2	Dhrangadhra	Persons	195,085	66,686	34.2	15,034	7.7	81,720	41.9	113,365	58.1
		Males	102,265	52,517	51.4	2,839	2.8	55,356	54.1	46,909	45.9
		Females	92,820	14,169	15.3	12,195	13.1	26,364	28.4	66,456	71.6
3	Dasada	Persons	169,123	58,486	34.6	19,848	11.7	78,334	46.3	90,789	53.7
		Males	87,988	46,258	52.6	3,714	4.2	49,972	56.8	38,016	43.2
		Females	81,135	12,228	15.1	16,134	19.9	28,362	35	52,773	65
4	Lakhtar	Persons	69,551	23,822	34.3	6,973	10	30,795	44.3	38,756	55.7
		Males	36,106	18,198	50.4	1,828	5.1	20,026	55.5	16,080	44.5
		Females	33,445	5,624	16.8	5,145	15.4	10,769	32.2	22,676	67.8
5	Wadhwan	Persons	315,995	96,906	30.7	17,751	5.6	114,657	36.3	201,338	63.7
		Males	163,875	81,959	50	4,354	2.7	86,313	52.7	77,562	47.3
		Females	152,120	14,947	9.8	13,397	8.8	28,344	18.6	123,776	81.4

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Main Workers		Marginal Workers		Total Workers (Main and Marginal Workers)		Non Workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	Muli	Persons	101,568	38,441	37.8	9,368	9.2	47,809	47.1	53,759	52.9
		Males	52,508	26,964	51.4	1,811	3.4	28,775	54.8	23,733	45.2
		Females	49,060	11,477	23.4	7,557	15.4	19,034	38.8	30,026	61.2
7	Chotila	Persons	172,433	57,468	33.3	17,430	10.1	74,898	43.4	97,535	56.6
		Males	90,283	42,588	47.2	4,109	4.6	46,697	51.7	43,586	48.3
		Females	82,150	14,880	18.1	13,321	16.2	28,201	34.3	53,949	65.7
8	Sayla	Persons	101,162	36,512	36.1	13,354	13.2	49,866	49.3	51,296	50.7
		Males	52,615	25,778	49	3,054	5.8	28,832	54.8	23,783	45.2
		Females	48,547	10,734	22.1	10,300	21.2	21,034	43.3	27,513	56.7
9	Chuda	Persons	87,947	30,775	35	9,767	11.1	40,542	46.1	47,405	53.9
		Males	45,467	23,681	52.1	1,616	3.6	25,297	55.6	20,170	44.4
		Females	42,480	7,094	16.7	8,151	19.2	15,245	35.9	27,235	64.1
10	Limbdi	Persons	157,979	53,249	33.7	13,152	8.3	66,401	42	91,578	58
		Males	81,850	41,791	51.1	2,319	2.8	44,110	53.9	37,740	46.1
		Females	76,129	11,458	15.1	10,833	14.2	22,291	29.3	53,838	70.7
District Total:		**Persons**	**1,515,148**	**512,038**	**33.8**	**135,571**	**8.9**	**647,609**	**42.7**	**867,539**	**57.3**
		Males	**787,650**	**397,439**	**50.5**	**28,052**	**3.6**	**425,491**	**54**	**362,159**	**46**
		Females	**727,498**	**114,599**	**15.8**	**107,519**	**14.8**	**222,118**	**30.5**	**505,380**	**69.5**

Table 31 gives absolute number and percentage of main, marginal workers and non-workers by sex in talukas of the district. It can be seen that total workers are 42.7 per cent of total population. This is made by 33.8 per cent of main workers and 8.9 per cent of marginal workers. The remaining 57.3 per cent are non-workers. As regards males and females total workers it is noted that male total workers are 54 per cent of total male population while female total workers are 30.5 per cent of total female population. Male main and marginal workers are 50.5 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively whereas female main and marginal workers are recorded at 15.8 per cent and 14.8 per cent respectively. As females are also engaged in domestic duties the proportion of female marginal workers are found to be higher than the proportion of male marginal workers. Among talukas the highest and the lowest proportion of total workers are recorded at 49.3 per cent in Sayla and at 36.3 per cent in Wadhwan taluka respectively. The highest percentage of 21.2 per cent of female marginal workers is found in Sayla while the lowest of 8.8 per cent is found in Wadhwan.

TABLE 32

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN TALUKAS / C.D.BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka/ C.D. Block	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Main Workers		Marginal Workers		Total Workers (Main and Marginal Workers)		Non Workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Halvad	Persons	119,980	42,235	35.2	11,815	9.8	54,050	45	65,930	55
		Males	62,084	31,406	50.6	2,123	3.4	33,529	54	28,555	46
		Females	57,896	10,829	18.7	9,692	16.7	20,521	35.4	37,375	64.6
2	Dhrangadhra	Persons	124,422	46,147	37.1	13,085	10.5	59,232	47.6	65,190	52.4
		Males	64,134	33,652	52.5	2,008	3.1	35,660	55.6	28,474	44.4
		Females	60,288	12,495	20.7	11,077	18.4	23,572	39.1	36,716	60.9
3	Dasada	Persons	158,199	54,976	34.8	19,325	12.2	74,301	47	83,898	53
		Males	82,135	43,305	52.7	3,516	4.3	46,821	57	35,314	43
		Females	76,064	11,671	15.3	15,809	20.8	27,480	36.1	48,584	63.9
4	Lakhtar	Persons	69,551	23,822	34.3	6,973	10	30,795	44.3	38,756	55.7
		Males	36,106	18,198	50.4	1,828	5.1	20,026	55.5	16,080	44.5
		Females	33,445	5,624	16.8	5,145	15.4	10,769	32.2	22,676	67.8
5	Wadhwan	Persons	96,410	34,181	35.5	12,843	13.3	47,024	48.8	49,386	51.2
		Males	49,700	25,819	51.9	2,169	4.4	27,988	56.3	21,712	43.7
		Females	46,710	8,362	17.9	10,674	22.9	19,036	40.8	27,674	59.2
6	Muli	Persons	101,568	38,441	37.8	9,368	9.2	47,809	47.1	53,759	52.9
		Males	52,508	26,964	51.4	1,811	3.4	28,775	54.8	23,733	45.2
		Females	49,060	11,477	23.4	7,557	15.4	19,034	38.8	30,026	61.2
7	Chotila	Persons	135,553	45,639	33.7	16,843	12.4	62,482	46.1	73,071	53.9
		Males	70,880	32,767	46.2	3,910	5.5	36,677	51.7	34,203	48.3
		Females	64,673	12,872	19.9	12,933	20	25,805	39.9	38,868	60.1
8	Sayla	Persons	101,162	36,512	36.1	13,354	13.2	49,866	49.3	51,296	50.7
		Males	52,615	25,778	49	3,054	5.8	28,832	54.8	23,783	45.2
		Females	48,547	10,734	22.1	10,300	21.2	21,034	43.3	27,513	56.7
9	Chuda	Persons	87,947	30,775	35	9,767	11.1	40,542	46.1	47,405	53.9
		Males	45,467	23,681	52.1	1,616	3.6	25,297	55.6	20,170	44.4
		Females	42,480	7,094	16.7	8,151	19.2	15,245	35.9	27,235	64.1
10	Limbdi	Persons	117,908	41,887	35.5	12,398	10.5	54,285	46	63,623	54
		Males	61,026	31,666	51.9	1,999	3.3	33,665	55.2	27,361	44.8
		Females	56,882	10,221	18	10,399	18.3	20,620	36.3	36,262	63.7
District (Rural) Total:		**Persons**	**1,112,700**	**394,615**	**35.5**	**125,771**	**11.3**	**520,386**	**46.8**	**592,314**	**53.2**
		Males	**576,655**	**293,236**	**50.9**	**24,034**	**4.2**	**317,270**	**55**	**259,385**	**45**
		Females	**536,045**	**101,379**	**18.9**	**101,737**	**19**	**203,116**	**37.9**	**332,929**	**62.1**

Table 32 gives the details about number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex in Talukas / C.D. Blocks of the district. It can be seen that total workers in rural areas of the district are 46.8 per cent of total rural population. This 46.8 per cent is made by 35.5 per cent of main workers and 11.3 per cent of marginal workers. The rest i.e. 53.2 per cent are non-workers. Among main workers, male main workers are found to be 50.9 per cent of male population while female main workers are 18.9 per cent of female population. As women are also pursuing more than one duty, female marginal workers are found to be 19 per cent which is quite higher as compared to only 4.2 per cent of male marginal workers. The male and female percentage of non workers is found at 45 per cent and 62.1 per

cent respectively. The proportion of female marginal workers and non-workers is higher than that of male marginal and non-workers in all the Talukas / C.D. Blocks of the district. Among Talukas / C.D. Blocks Sayla has the highest proportion of total workers i.e. 49.3 per cent and the lowest of 44.3 per cent is found in Lakhtar. The highest percentage of non-workers i.e. 55.7 per cent found in Lakhtar while the lowest of 50.7 per cent is recorded in Sayla.

TABLE 33

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and Urban Status of UA/ Town	Persons/ Males / Females	Total Population	Main Workers		Marginal Workers		Total Workers (Main and Marginal Workers)		Non Workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Dhrangadhra (M)	Persons	70,663	20,539	29.1	1,949	2.8	22,488	31.8	48,175	68.2
		Males	38,131	18,865	49.5	831	2.2	19,696	51.7	18,435	48.3
		Females	32,532	1,674	5.1	1,118	3.4	2,792	8.6	29,740	91.4
2	Halvad (M)	Persons	24,325	7,458	30.7	1,079	4.4	8,537	35.1	15,788	64.9
		Males	12,609	6,299	50	285	2.3	6,584	52.2	6,025	47.8
		Females	11,716	1,159	9.9	794	6.8	1,953	16.7	9,763	83.3
3	Kharaghoda (CT)	Persons	10,924	3,510	32.1	523	4.8	4,033	36.9	6,891	63.1
		Males	5,853	2,953	50.5	198	3.4	3,151	53.8	2,702	46.2
		Females	5,071	557	11	325	6.4	882	17.4	4,189	82.6
4	Limbdi (M)	Persons	40,071	11,362	28.4	754	1.9	12,116	30.2	27,955	69.8
		Males	20,824	10,125	48.6	320	1.5	10,445	50.2	10,379	49.8
		Females	19,247	1,237	6.4	434	2.3	1,671	8.7	17,576	91.3
5	Surendranagar Dudhrej (M)					(See Wadhwan Urban Agglomeration)					
6	Thangadh (M)	Persons	36,880	11,829	32.1	587	1.6	12,416	33.7	24,464	66.3
		Males	19,403	9,821	50.6	199	1	10,020	51.6	9,383	48.4
		Females	17,477	2,008	11.5	388	2.2	2,396	13.7	15,081	86.3
7	Wadhwan UA	Persons	219,585	62,725	28.6	4,908	2.2	67,633	30.8	151,952	69.2
		Males	114,175	56,140	49.2	2,185	1.9	58,325	51.1	55,850	48.9
		Females	105,410	6,585	6.2	2,723	2.6	9,308	8.8	96,102	91.2
	(a) Wadhwan (M+OG)	Persons	63,424	18,169	28.6	2,187	3.4	20,356	32.1	43,068	67.9
		Males	32,798	15,948	48.6	653	2	16,601	50.6	16,197	49.4
		Females	30,626	2,221	7.3	1,534	5	3,755	12.3	26,871	87.7
	(i) Wadhwan (M)	Persons	61,752	17,695	28.7	2,178	3.5	19,873	32.2	41,879	67.8
		Males	31,933	15,527	48.6	652	2	16,179	50.7	15,754	49.3
		Females	29,819	2,168	7.3	1,526	5.1	3,694	12.4	26,125	87.6
	(b) Surendranagar Dudhrej (M)	Persons	156,161	44,556	28.5	2,721	1.7	47,277	30.3	108,884	69.7
		Males	81,377	40,192	49.4	1,532	1.9	41,724	51.3	39,653	48.7
		Females	74,784	4,364	5.8	1,189	1.6	5,553	7.4	69,231	92.6
	District (Urban) Total:	**Persons**	**402,448**	**117,423**	**29.2**	**9,800**	**2.4**	**127,223**	**31.6**	**275,225**	**68.4**
		Males	**210,995**	**104,203**	**49.4**	**4,018**	**1.9**	**108,221**	**51.3**	**102,774**	**48.7**
		Females	**191,453**	**13,220**	**6.9**	**5,782**	**3**	**19,002**	**9.9**	**172,451**	**90.1**

UA= Urban Agglomeration

Table 33 shows the absolute number with percentage of main, marginal and non-workers by sex in UA/Towns of the district. In percentage terms total workers are 31.6 per cent of total population which is made by 29.2 per cent of main workers and 2.4 per cent of marginal workers. The remaining 68.4 per cent population is non-workers. Sex wise break up reveals that male total workers are 51.3 per cent of male population and female workers are 9.9 per cent of total female population. As regards main workers 49.4 per cent of males and 6.9 per cent of females are main workers while 1.9 per cent population of males and 3 per cent population of females are marginal workers. It is important to note that in urban areas proportion of female non-workers is 90.1 per cent which is significantly higher than that of male non workers of 48.7 per cent. Among UA/ Towns the highest percentage of 36.9 per cent of total workers are reported in Kharaghoda (CT) and the lowest of 30.2 per cent in Limbdi (M).

TABLE 34

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN TALUKAS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total Number of Workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of Workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry Workers	Other Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Halvad	Persons	144,305	62,587	24,417	23,412	536	14,222
				(43.4)	(39.0)	(37.4)	(0.9)	(22.7)
		Males	74,693	40,113	16,639	12,400	313	10,761
				(53.7)	(41.5)	(30.9)	(0.8)	(26.8)
		Females	69,612	22,474	7,778	11,012	223	3,461
				(32.3)	(34.6)	(49.0)	(1.0)	(15.4)
2	Dhrangadhra	Persons	195,085	81,720	26,801	22,254	1,201	31,464
				(41.9)	(32.8)	(27.2)	(1.5)	(38.5)
		Males	102,265	55,356	16,994	10,877	744	26,741
				(54.1)	(30.7)	(19.6)	(1.3)	(48.3)
		Females	92,820	26,364	9,807	11,377	457	4,723
				(28.4)	(37.2)	(43.2)	(1.7)	(17.9)
3	Dasada	Persons	169,123	78,334	18,758	38,162	931	20,483
				(46.3)	(23.9)	(48.7)	(1.2)	(26.1)
		Males	87,988	49,972	13,796	19,760	589	15,827
				(56.8)	(27.6)	(39.5)	(1.2)	(31.7)
		Females	81,135	28,362	4,962	18,402	342	4,656
				(35.0)	(17.5)	(64.9)	(1.2)	(16.4)
4	Lakhtar	Persons	69,551	30,795	10,347	13,733	568	6,147
				(44.3)	(33.6)	(44.6)	(1.8)	(20.0)
		Males	36,106	20,026	7,388	7,061	433	5,144
				(55.5)	(36.9)	(35.3)	(2.2)	(25.7)
		Females	33,445	10,769	2,959	6,672	135	1,003
				(32.2)	(27.5)	(62.0)	(1.3)	(9.3)
5	Wadhwan	Persons	315,995	114,657	16,795	20,355	3,597	73,910
				(36.3)	(14.6)	(17.8)	(3.1)	(64.5)
		Males	163,875	86,313	11,625	8,726	2,033	63,929
				(52.7)	(13.5)	(10.1)	(2.4)	(74.1)
		Females	152,120	28,344	5,170	11,629	1,564	9,981
				(18.6)	(18.2)	(41.0)	(5.5)	(35.2)
6	Muli	Persons	101,568	47,809	20,809	16,033	1,398	9,569
				(47.1)	(43.5)	(33.5)	(2.9)	(20.0)
		Males	52,508	28,775	13,078	7,488	862	7,347
				(54.8)	(45.4)	(26.0)	(3.0)	(25.5)
		Females	49,060	19,034	7,731	8,545	536	2,222
				(38.8)	(40.6)	(44.9)	(2.8)	(11.7)
7	Chotila	Persons	172,433	74,898	26,115	17,110	1,119	30,554
				(43.4)	(34.9)	(22.8)	(1.5)	(40.8)
		Males	90,283	46,697	17,450	6,227	622	22,398
				(51.7)	(37.4)	(13.3)	(1.3)	(48.0)
		Females	82,150	28,201	8,665	10,883	497	8,156
				(34.3)	(30.7)	(38.6)	(1.8)	(28.9)

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total Number of Workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of Workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry Workers	Other Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	Sayla	Persons	101,162	49,866	22,513	15,508	708	11,137
				(49.3)	(45.1)	(31.1)	(1.4)	(22.3)
		Males	52,615	28,832	13,722	6,469	431	8,210
				(54.8)	(47.6)	(22.4)	(1.5)	(28.5)
		Females	48,547	21,034	8,791	9,039	277	2,927
				(43.3)	(41.8)	(43.0)	(1.3)	(13.9)
9	Chuda	Persons	87,947	40,542	12,410	16,367	920	10,845
				(46.1)	(30.6)	(40.4)	(2.3)	(26.8)
		Males	45,467	25,297	8,636	6,793	576	9,292
				(55.6)	(34.1)	(26.9)	(2.3)	(36.7)
		Females	42,480	15,245	3,774	9,574	344	1,553
				(35.9)	(24.8)	(62.8)	(2.3)	(10.2)
10	Limbdi	Persons	157,979	66,401	13,258	26,412	2,610	24,121
				(42.0)	(20.0)	(39.8)	(3.9)	(36.3)
		Males	81,850	44,110	9,402	12,330	1,828	20,550
				(53.9)	(21.3)	(28.0)	(4.1)	(46.6)
		Females	76,129	22,291	3,856	14,082	782	3,571
				(29.3)	(17.3)	(63.2)	(3.5)	(16.0)
	District Total:	**Persons**	**1,515,148**	**647,609**	**192,223**	**209,346**	**13,588**	**232,452**
				(42.7)	**(29.7)**	**(32.3)**	**(2.1)**	**(35.9)**
		Males	**787,650**	**425,491**	**128,730**	**98,131**	**8,431**	**190,199**
				(54.0)	**(30.3)**	**(23.1)**	**(2.0)**	**(44.7)**
		Females	**727,498**	**222,118**	**63,493**	**111,215**	**5,157**	**42,253**
				(30.5)	**(28.6)**	**(50.1)**	**(2.3)**	**(19.0)**

Note: Percentage of worker to total worker are given in brackets

Table 34 reveals the economic activity in the district. It details distribution of workers by sex in four economic activities in talukas of the district. As the data shows total workers are 42.7 per cent of total population. The bifurcation of these total workers indicates that 29.7 per cent of total workers are cultivators, 32.3 per cent are Agricultural labourers, 2.1 per cent are Households Industry workers and 35.9 per cent of total workers are other workers. This bifurcation of workers in four economic activities suggests that 62 per cent of total workers are engaged in agricultural activities while remaining 38 per cent are employed in Household Industry and other works.

The proportion of agricultural labourers varies between 48.7 per cent in Dasada to 17.8 per cent in Wadhwan while the highest proportion of 45.1 per cent of cultivators is recorded in Sayla and the lowest proportion of 14.6 per cent in Wadhwan taluka. The highest proportion of 64.5 per cent of other workers is recorded in Wadhwan while the lowest of 20 per cent is recorded in Muli taluka. The proportion of Household Industry workers is not so significant in all the talukas. It varies between 0.9 per cent in Halvad taluka to 3.9 per cent in Limbdi taluka. As regards male and female participation, it is observed that male workers participation of 30.3 per cent in cultivation and 44.7 per cent in other work is higher than that of female workers participation of 28.6 per cent in cultivation and 19 per cent in other work. The female workers participation of 50.1 per cent as agricultural labourers and 2.3 per cent as Household Industry workers is higher than that of male workers participation of 23.1 per cent as agricultural labourers and 2 per cent as Household Industry workers.

TABLE 35

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN TALUKAS / C.D. BLOCKS 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka / C. D. Block	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total Number of Workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of Workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry Workers	Other Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Halvad	Persons	119,980	54,050	23,339	21,217	423	9,071
				(45.0)	(43.2)	(39.3)	(0.8)	(16.8)
		Males	62,084	33,529	15,864	11,022	256	6,387
				(54.0)	(47.3)	(32.9)	(0.8)	(19.0)
		Females	57,896	20,521	7,475	10,195	167	2,684
				(35.4)	(36.4)	(49.7)	(0.8)	(13.1)
2	Dhrangadhra	Persons	124,422	59,232	25,818	21,269	1,087	11,058
				(47.6)	(43.6)	(35.9)	(1.8)	(18.7)
		Males	64,134	35,660	16,324	10,317	672	8,347
				(55.6)	(45.8)	(28.9)	(1.9)	(23.4)
		Females	60,288	23,572	9,494	10,952	415	2,711
				(39.1)	(40.3)	(46.5)	(1.8)	(11.5)
3	Dasada	Persons	158,199	74,301	18,609	37,870	880	16,942
				(47.0)	(25.0)	(51.0)	(1.2)	(22.8)
		Males	82,135	46,821	13,673	19,589	559	13,000
				(57.0)	(29.2)	(41.8)	(1.2)	(27.8)
		Females	76,064	27,480	4,936	18,281	321	3,942
				(36.1)	(18.0)	(66.5)	(1.2)	(14.3)
4	Lakhtar	Persons	69,551	30,795	10,347	13,733	568	6,147
				(44.3)	(33.6)	(44.6)	(1.8)	(20.0)
		Males	36,106	20,026	7,388	7,061	433	5,144
				(55.5)	(36.9)	(35.3)	(2.2)	(25.7)
		Females	33,445	10,769	2,959	6,672	135	1,003
				(32.2)	(27.5)	(62.0)	(1.3)	(9.3)
5	Wadhwan	Persons	96,410	47,024	15,975	18,428	1,633	10,988
				(48.8)	(34.0)	(39.2)	(3.5)	(23.4)
		Males	49,700	27,988	11,005	7,670	978	8,335
				(56.3)	(39.3)	(27.4)	(3.5)	(29.8)
		Females	46,710	19,036	4,970	10,758	655	2,653
				(40.8)	(26.1)	(56.5)	(3.4)	(13.9)
6	Muli	Persons	101,568	47,809	20,809	16,033	1,398	9,569
				(47.1)	(43.5)	(33.5)	(2.9)	(20.0)
		Males	52,508	28,775	13,078	7,488	862	7,347
				(54.8)	(45.4)	(26.0)	(3.0)	(25.5)
		Females	49,060	19,034	7,731	8,545	536	2,222
				(38.8)	(40.6)	(44.9)	(2.8)	(11.7)
7	Chotila	Persons	135,553	62,482	25,870	17,021	780	18,811
				(46.1)	(41.4)	(27.2)	(1.2)	(30.1)
		Males	70,880	36,677	17,244	6,184	437	12,812
				(51.7)	(47.0)	(16.9)	(1.2)	(34.9)
		Females	64,673	25,805	8,626	10,837	343	5,999

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka / C. D. Block	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total Number of Workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of Workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry Workers	Other Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	Sayla	Persons	101,162	49,866	22,513	15,508	708	11,137
				(49.3)	(45.1)	(31.1)	(1.4)	(22.3)
		Males	52,615	28,832	13,722	6,469	431	8,210
				(54.8)	(47.6)	(22.4)	(1.5)	(28.5)
		Females	48,547	21,034	8,791	9,039	277	2,927
				(43.3)	(41.8)	(43.0)	(1.3)	(13.9)
9	Chuda	Persons	87,947	40,542	12,410	16,367	920	10,845
				(46.1)	(30.6)	(40.4)	(2.3)	(26.8)
		Males	45,467	25,297	8,636	6,793	576	9,292
				(55.6)	(34.1)	(26.9)	(2.3)	(36.7)
		Females	42,480	15,245	3,774	9,574	344	1,553
				(35.9)	(24.8)	(62.8)	(2.3)	(10.2)
10	Limbdi	Persons	117,908	54,285	12,899	25,891	2,259	13,236
				(46.0)	(23.8)	(47.7)	(4.2)	(24.4)
		Males	61,026	33,665	9,082	12,009	1,591	10,983
				(55.2)	(27.0)	(35.7)	(4.7)	(32.6)
		Females	56,882	20,620	3,817	13,882	668	2,253
				(36.3)	(18.5)	(67.3)	(3.2)	(10.9)
District (Rural) Total:		**Persons**	**1,112,700**	**520,386**	**188,589**	**203,337**	**10,656**	**117,804**
				(46.8)	**(36.2)**	**(39.1)**	**(2.0)**	**(22.6)**
		Males	**576,655**	**317,270**	**126,016**	**94,602**	**6,795**	**89,857**
				(55.0)	**(39.7)**	**(29.8)**	**(2.1)**	**(28.3)**
		Females	**536,045**	**203,116**	**62,573**	**108,735**	**3,861**	**27,947**
				(37.9)	**(30.8)**	**(53.5)**	**(1.9)**	**(13.8)**

Table 35 gives the details about distribution of work by sex in four categories of economic activity in Talukas / C.D. Blocks as per 2001 Census. As the table shows total workers (Main + Marginal) are 46.8 per cent of total population in the district. Among these workers 36.2 per cent are cultivators, 39.1 per cent are Agricultural labourers, 2 per cent are Household Industry workers and 22.6 per cent are other workers. It can be seen that Agriculture plays a major role in providing employment in the district while Household Industry sector does not provide ample employment opportunities in district as almost 75.3 per cent of working force depends on agriculture for employment. Among cultivators participation of male workers is 39.7 per cent which is higher than that of female workers participation of 30.8 per cent. But in case of agricultural labourers the scene is quite reverse where the participation of females as agricultural labourers is significantly higher (53.5 per cent) against the male workers participation of 29.8 per cent as agricultural labourers. At Talukas / C.D. Blocks level the proportion of cultivators varies from 23.8 per cent in Limbdi to 45.1 per cent in Sayla. The highest proportion of 51 per cent of Agricultural labourers is recorded in Dasada while the lowest percentage of 27.2 per cent of Agricultural labourers is registered in Chotila. The percentage proportion of Household Industry workers varies from 0.8 per cent in Halvad to 4.2 per cent in Limbdi. Chotila has the highest percentage of 30.1 per cent of other workers while the lowest percentage of 16.8 per cent of other workers is recorded in Halvad.

TABLE 36

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and Urban Status of UA/ Town	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total Number of Workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of Workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry Workers	Other Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dhrangadhra (M)	Persons	70,663	22,488	983	985	114	20,406
				(31.8)	(4.4)	(4.4)	(0.5)	(90.7)
		Males	38,131	19,696	670	560	72	18,394
				(51.7)	(3.4)	(2.8)	(0.4)	(93.4)
		Females	32,532	2,792	313	425	42	2,012
				(8.6)	(11.2)	(15.2)	(1.5)	(72.1)
2	Halvad (M)	Persons	24,325	8,537	1,078	2,195	113	5,151
				(35.1)	(12.6)	(25.7)	(1.3)	(60.3)
		Males	12,609	6,584	775	1,378	57	4,374
				(52.2)	(11.8)	(20.9)	(0.9)	(66.4)
		Females	11,716	1,953	303	817	56	777
				(16.7)	(15.5)	(41.8)	(2.9)	(39.8)
3	Kharaghoda (CT)	Persons	10,924	4,033	149	292	51	3,541
				(36.9)	(3.7)	(7.2)	(1.3)	(87.8)
		Males	5,853	3,151	123	171	30	2,827
				(53.8)	(3.9)	(5.4)	(1.0)	(89.7)
		Females	5,071	882	26	121	21	714
				(17.4)	(2.9)	(13.7)	(2.4)	(81.0)
4	Limbdi (M)	Persons	40,071	12,116	359	521	351	10,885
				(30.2)	(3.0)	(4.3)	(2.9)	(89.8)
		Males	20,824	10,445	320	321	237	9,567
				(50.2)	(3.1)	(3.1)	(2.3)	(91.6)
		Females	19,247	1,671	39	200	114	1,318
				(8.7)	(2.3)	(12.0)	(6.8)	(78.9)
5	Surendranagar Dudhrej (M)		(See Wadhwan Urban Agglomeration)					
6	Thangadh (M)	Persons	36,880	12,416	245	89	339	11,743
				(33.7)	(2.0)	(0.7)	(2.7)	(94.6)
		Males	19,403	10,020	206	43	185	9,586
				(51.6)	(2.1)	(0.4)	(1.8)	(95.7)
		Females	17,477	2,396	39	46	154	2,157
				(13.7)	(1.6)	(1.9)	(6.4)	(90.0)
7	Wadhwan UA	Persons	219,585	67,633	820	1,927	1,964	62,922
				(30.8)	(1.2)	(2.8)	(2.9)	(93.0)
		Males	114,175	58,325	620	1,056	1,055	55,594
				(51.1)	(1.1)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(95.3)
		Females	105,410	9,308	200	871	909	7,328
				(8.8)	(2.1)	(9.4)	(9.8)	(78.7)
	(a) Wadhwan (M+OG)	Persons	63,424	20,356	515	1,354	807	17,680
				(32.1)	(2.5)	(6.7)	(4.0)	(86.9)
		Males	32,798	16,601	370	735	368	15,128
				(50.6)	(2.2)	(4.4)	(2.2)	(91.1)
		Females	30,626	3,755	145	619	439	2,552
				(12.3)	(3.9)	(16.5)	(11.7)	(68.0)
	(i) Wadhwan (M)	Persons	61,752	19,873	514	1,352	787	17,220
				(32.2)	(2.6)	(6.8)	(4.0)	(86.7)
		Males	31,933	16,179	370	733	357	14,719
				(50.7)	(2.3)	(4.5)	(2.2)	(91.0)
		Females	29,819	3,694	144	619	430	2,501

Sl. No.	Name and Urban Status of UA/ Town	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total Number of Workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of Workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry Workers	Other Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(b) Surendranagar Dudhrej (M)	Persons	156,161	47,277	305	573	1,157	45,242
				(30.3)	(0.6)	(1.2)	(2.4)	(95.7)
		Males	81,377	41,724	250	321	687	40,466
				(51.3)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(1.6)	(97.0)
		Females	74,784	5,553	55	252	470	4,776
				(7.4)	(1.0)	(4.5)	(8.5)	(86.0)
	District (Urban) Total:	**Persons**	**402,448**	**127,223**	**3,634**	**6,009**	**2,932**	**114,648**
				(31.6)	**(2.9)**	**(4.7)**	**(2.3)**	**(90.1)**
		Males	**210,995**	**108,221**	**2,714**	**3,529**	**1,636**	**100,342**
				(51.3)	**(2.5)**	**(3.3)**	**(1.5)**	**(92.7)**
		Females	**191,453**	**19,002**	**920**	**2,480**	**1,296**	**14,306**
				(9.9)	**(4.8)**	**(13.1)**	**(6.8)**	**(75.3)**

Note: Percentage of worker to total worker are given in brackets

Table 36 details the distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activities in UA/Towns of the district. In the urban areas of the district, total workers are 31.6 per cent of total population. Among these workers 2.9 per cent are cultivators, 4.7 per cent are agricultural labourers, 2.3 per cent are Household Industry workers and 90.1 per cent are other workers. Thus the data indicates that in urban areas other sector plays a major role in providing employment to the working force of urban population. Among UA/Towns of the district Surendranagar Dudhrej (M) which is a part of Wadhwan (UA) has the highest percentage of other workers i.e. 95.7 per cent and the lowest of 60.3 per cent is recorded in Halvad (M).

TABLE 37

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka / C. D. Block	Number of Inhabited Villages	Type of Amenity Available									
			Education	Medical	Improved Drinking Water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport Communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca Road	Power Supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Halvad	67	67	16	66	28	39	67	6	40	50	67
		(100)	(100.0)	(23.9)	(98.5)	(41.8)	(58.2)	(100.0)	(9.0)	(59.7)	(74.6)	(100.0)
2	Dhrangadhra	63	63	24	61	39	52	63	5	46	53	63
		(100)	(100.0)	(38.1)	(96.8)	(61.9)	(82.5)	(100.0)	(7.9)	(73.0)	(84.1)	(100.0)
3	Dasada	88	88	21	78	47	67	87	8	62	73	88
		(100)	(100.0)	(23.9)	(88.6)	(53.4)	(76.1)	(98.9)	(9.1)	(70.5)	(83.0)	(100.0)
4	Lakhtar	43	43	12	27	29	32	43	6	31	35	43
		(100)	(100.0)	(27.9)	(62.8)	(67.4)	(74.4)	(100.0)	(14.0)	(72.1)	(81.4)	(100.0)
5	Wadhwan	45	45	20	42	33	35	45	3	30	41	45
		(100)	(100.0)	(44.4)	(93.3)	(73.3)	(77.8)	(100.0)	(6.7)	(66.7)	(91.1)	(100.0)
6	Muli	58	58	17	58	24	39	58	8	23	43	58
		(100)	(100.0)	(29.3)	(100.0)	(41.4)	(67.2)	(100.0)	(13.8)	(39.7)	(74.1)	(100.0)
7	Chotila	112	111	15	107	23	40	74	7	36	65	112
		(100)	(99.1)	(13.4)	(95.5)	(20.5)	(35.7)	(66.1)	(6.2)	(32.1)	(58.0)	(100.0)

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka / C. D. Block	Number of Inhabited Villages	Type of Amenity Available									
			Education	Medical	Improved Drinking Water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport Communi cations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca Road	Power Supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8	Sayla	76	75	12	75	26	15	65	5	40	46	76
		(100)	(98.7)	(15.8)	(98.7)	(34.2)	(19.7)	(85.5)	(6.6)	(52.6)	(60.5)	(100.0)
9	Chuda	38	38	15	30	21	33	37	5	17	23	38
		(100)	(100.0)	(39.5)	(78.9)	(55.3)	(86.8)	(97.4)	(13.2)	(44.7)	(60.5)	(100.0)
10	Limbdi	60	60	18	39	35	43	60	4	25	49	60
		(100)	(100.0)	(30.0)	(65.0)	(58.3)	(71.7)	(100.0)	(6.7)	(41.7)	(81.7)	(100.0)
	District Total:	**650**	**648**	**170**	**583**	**305**	**395**	**599**	**57**	**350**	**478**	**650**
		(100)	**(99.7)**	**(26.2)**	**(89.7)**	**(46.9)**	**(60.8)**	**(92.2)**	**(8.8)**	**(53.8)**	**(73.5)**	**(100.0)**

Note : - Percentages are given in brackets.

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as `Improved ' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump / tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to `Improved drinking water source'. However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

\# Post office includes Post office, telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

Table 37 shows the talukawise distribution of villages according to availability of different amenities. Out of 650 inhabited villages in the district 648 (99.7 per cent) villages have at least one primary school and only 2 villages do not have any Educational facility at all. Medical facility of one or another kind is available in only 170 (26.2 per cent) villages. This means that almost 73.8 per cent of villages do not have any type of medical facilities. 583 (89.7 per cent) villages have Improved drinking water facility either of a tap, well, tank, tube-well, river or canal etc. Out of 650 villages 305 (46.9 per cent) villages have Post Office, 395 (60.8 per cent) villages have Telephone and 599 (92.2 per cent) villages have Transport Communication and only 57 (8.8 per cent) villages have Banks. Out of 650 villages 350 (53.8 per cent) villages have Agricultural Credit Societies and 478(73.5 per cent) villages have Approach by pucca roads. As far as Power supply is concerned all villages have Power supply.

TABLE 38

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION SERVED BY DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka/ C. D. Block	Total Population of Inhabited Villages	Type of Amenity Available									
			Education	Medical	Improved Drinking Water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communi cations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca Road	Power Supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Halvad	119,980	119,980	47,658	119,367	76,720	89,348	119,980	27,576	90,976	98,883	119,980
		(100)	(100.0)	(39.7)	(99.5)	(63.9)	(74.5)	(100.0)	(23.0)	(75.8)	(82.4)	(100.0)
2	Dhrangadhra	124,422	124,422	59,045	122,301	90,966	108,618	124,422	14,428	100,219	112,769	124,422
		(100)	(100.0)	(47.5)	(98.3)	(73.1)	(87.3)	(100.0)	(11.6)	(80.5)	(90.6)	(100.0)
3	Dasada	158,199	158,199	80,004	144,049	119,625	137,931	157,972	47,379	138,728	144,305	158,199
		(100)	(100.0)	(50.6)	(91.1)	(75.6)	(87.2)	(99.9)	(29.9)	(87.7)	(91.2)	(100.0)
4	Lakhtar	69,551	69,551	33,111	50,037	57,344	59,331	69,551	23,480	57,127	61,565	69,551
		(100)	(100.0)	(47.6)	(71.9)	(82.4)	(85.3)	(100.0)	(33.8)	(82.1)	(88.5)	(100.0)
5	Wadhwan	96,410	96,410	62,962	93,058	83,535	84,986	96,410	14,546	78,423	92,119	96,410
		(100)	(100.0)	(65.3)	(96.5)	(86.6)	(88.2)	(100.0)	(15.1)	(81.3)	(95.5)	(100.0)

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka/ C. D. Block	Total Population of Inhabited Villages	Type of Amenity Available									
			Education	Medical	Improved Drinking Water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communi cations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca Road	Power Supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6	Muli	101,568	101,568	52,601	101,568	66,102	83,036	101,568	30,939	61,223	84,603	101,568
		(100)	(100.0)	(51.8)	(100.0)	(65.1)	(81.8)	(100.0)	(30.5)	(60.3)	(83.3)	(100.0)
7	Chotila	135,553	135,455	46,836	130,921	61,695	73,399	109,399	32,612	66,566	105,435	135,553
		(100)	(99.9)	(34.6)	(96.6)	(45.5)	(54.1)	(80.7)	(24.1)	(49.1)	(77.8)	(100.0)
8	Sayla	101,162	101,137	41,987	100,511	64,876	40,042	95,017	26,141	75,595	76,589	101,162
		(100)	(100.0)	(41.5)	(99.4)	(64.1)	(39.6)	(93.9)	(25.8)	(74.7)	(75.7)	(100.0)
9	Chuda	87,947	87,947	56,993	80,091	67,724	81,858	85,953	31,320	58,978	65,666	87,947
		(100)	(100.0)	(64.8)	(91.1)	(77.0)	(93.1)	(97.7)	(35.6)	(67.1)	(74.7)	(100.0)
10	Limbdi	117,908	117,908	63,860	88,328	97,163	103,181	117,908	19,289	56,218	96,943	117,908
		(100)	(100.0)	(54.2)	(74.9)	(82.4)	(87.5)	(100.0)	(16.4)	(47.7)	(82.2)	(100.0)
	District Total:	**1,112,700**	**1,112,577**	**545,057**	**1,030,231**	**785,750**	**861,730**	**1,078,180**	**267,710**	**784,053**	**938,877**	**1,112,700**
		(100)	**(99.9)**	**(49.0)**	**(92.6)**	**(70.6)**	**(77.4)**	**(96.9)**	**(24.1)**	**(70.5)**	**(84.4)**	**(100.0)**

Note: - Percentages are given in brackets.

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as `Improved ' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump / tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to `Improved drinking water source'. However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

Post office includes Post office, telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

Table 38 gives the details about the number and percentage of rural population served by different amenities. Out of total rural population of 1,112,700 educational facilities of one or another kind are available to 1,112,577 (99.9 per cent) persons. As far as other facilities are concerned 545,057 (49 per cent) persons have medical facilities and population of 1,030,231 (92.6 per cent) have Improved drinking water facilities. Facilities of Post office are available to 785,750 (70.6 per cent) persons and 861,730 (77.4 per cent) persons have facilities of telephone. Transport and communication facilities are available to 1,078,180 (96.9 per cent) persons and only 24.1 per cent of population i.e. 267,710 persons have Banking facilities. Facilities of Agricultural Credit Societies are available to 784,053 (70.5 per cent) persons while populations of 938,877 (84.4 per cent) persons are provided with the facilities of Approach by pucca roads. 100 per cent population is served by the facilities of Power supply. Among Talukas / C.D. Blocks, except Chotila all other Talukas/ C.D. Blocks have 100 per cent educational facilities. Out of 10 Talukas / C.D. Blocks Transport and communication facilities are available to 100 per cent population of 6 Talukas / C.D. Blocks namely Halvad, Dhrangadhra, Lakhtar, Wadhwan, Muli and Limbdi. Banking and Medical facilities are not adequately available in most of the C D Blocks.

TABLE 39

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING CERTAIN AMENITIES, ARRANGED BY DISTANCE RANGES FROM THE PLACES WHERE THESE ARE AVAILABLE, 2001

Sr. No.	Village Not Having the Amenity of	Distance Range of Place from the Villages where the Amenity is Available			
		Less than 5 Kilometres	5-10 Kilometres	10+ Kilometres	Total (Col. 2 - 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Education :-				
	(a) Primary School	2	0	0	2
	(b) Middle School*	0	0	0	0
	(c) Degree College	18	61	569	648
2	Medical:-				
	(a) Hospital	48	135	458	641
	(b) PHC	94	171	355	620
3	Post Office	228	97	20	345
4	Telephone	119	97	39	255
5	Bus Service	41	9	1	51
6	Banks				
	(a) Commercial Bank	171	243	181	595
	(b) Co-operative Bank	56	143	440	639
7	Agricultural Credit Societies	186	85	29	300

Note : * In Gujarat State, the levels of education are classifiedas under
(i) Primary (from Std. I to VII passed)
(ii) Secondary/Matriculation(From Std. VIII to X passed)
(iii) Higher Secondary (From Std. XI to XII passed). Hence details under 1 (b) are not shown.

Table 39 shows the distribution of villages not having certain amenities arranged by distance ranges from the place where these amenities are available. It can be seen that 2 villages have primary schools and 18 villages have colleges at distance of less than 5 kms. While 61 villages and 569 villages have colleges at a distance of 5-10 km and at a distance of 10 more km. respectively. 48 villages have hospitals and 94 villages have Primary Health Centres within 5 km. while 135 villages have Hospitals and 171 villages have Primary Health Centers at a distance of 5-10 kms. 458 villages have Hospitals and 355 villages have Primary Health Centres at a distance of 10 and more kms. 228 villages have Post Offices within 5 kms. 97 have at a distance of 5-10 km. and 20 villages have Post Offices at a distance of 10 or more kms. As regards Telephone facilities 119 villages have Telephone facilities within 5 km., 97 have at a distance of 5-10 km. and 39 villages have telephone at a distance of 10 or more kms. 41 villages have bus services within 5 km. 9 and 1 village have bus services at a distance of 5-10 km. and a distance of 10 or more km. respectively. 171 villages have commercial Banks and 56 villages have Co-operative banks within 5 km. 243 villages have commercial banks and 143 villages have co-operative banks at a distance of 5-10 km. while 181 villages have commercial banks and 440 villages have co-operative banks at a distance of 10 or more kms. 186 villages have Agricultural Credit societies within 5 km. while 85 and 29 villages have Agricultural Credit societies at a distance of 5-10 km. and at a distance of 10 or more km. respectively.

TABLE 40

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST STATUTORY TOWN AND AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Distance Range from the Nearest Statutory Town (In Kilometres)	Number of Inhabited Villages in each Range	Type of Amenity Available							
		Education	Medical	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport Communi cations $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca Road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Less than 5	11	11	2	5	9	8	1	3	10
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(18.2)	(45.5)	(81.8)	(72.7)	(9.1)	(27.3)	(90.9)
5 -15	181	181	46	92	124	171	8	98	143
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(25.4)	(50.8)	(68.5)	(94.5)	(4.4)	(54.1)	(79.0)
16 - 50	443	441	122	205	260	406	48	242	317
	(100.0)	(99.5)	(27.5)	(46.3)	(58.7)	(91.6)	(10.8)	(54.6)	(71.6)
51+	15	15	0	3	2	14	0	7	8
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(13.3)	(93.3)	(0.0)	(46.7)	(53.3)
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Total :	**650**	**648**	**170**	**305**	**395**	**599**	**57**	**350**	**478**
	(100.0)	**(99.7)**	**(26.2)**	**(46.9)**	**(60.8)**	**(92.2)**	**(8.8)**	**(53.8)**	**(73.5)**

Post office includes Post office, Telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

Table 40 villages are distributed according to four ranges of the distance from the nearest statutory town and availability of different amenities. Out of 650 inhabited villages 11 villages have nearest statutory town at a distance of less than 5 kms. All these 11 villages have educational facilities and 10 villages have Approach by pucca roads. In this range 9 villages have Telephone facilities, 8 villages have Transport and communications, 5 villages have Post office, 3 villages have Agricultural Credit societies, 2 villages have medical and only one village has banking amenities.181 villages have nearest town at a distance of 5-15 km. and all these villages have educational facilities. As regards other facilities in this range 143 villages have Approach by pucca roads, 124 villages have Telephone, 171 villages have Transport Communications, 98 villages have Agricultural Credit societies, 92 villages have Post Office, 46 villages have Medical facilities and 8 villages have Banks. 443 villages have nearest town at a distance of 16-50 kms. Out of these, 441 villages have educational facilities, 406 have Transport Communications, 317 have Approach by pucca roads, 260 have Telephone, 242 villages have Agricultural Credit societies, 205 villages have Post Office, 122 villages have medical facilities and 48 villages have banks.15 villages have nearest town at a distance of 51 and more kms. All these villages have educational facilities and 14 villages in this range have Transport communication facilities. As regards availability of other amenities in this range, 8 villages have Approach by pucca roads, 7 villages have Agricultural Credit societies, 3 villages have Post Office and 2 villages have facility of Telephone. Medical and banking facilities are not available to any of the villages in this range. There is no village in the range title ‘unspecified’.

TABLE 41

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION RANGE AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE, 2001

Population Range	Number of Inhabited Villages in each Range	Type of Amenity Available									
		Education	Medical	Improved Drinking Water*	Post Office #	Tele phone	Transport Communi cations $	Banks	Agricultu ral Credit Societies	Approa ch by Pucca Road	Power Supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-499	60	58	0	51	1	12	42	0	8	23	60
	(100.0)	(96.7)	(0.0)	(85.0)	(1.7)	(20.0)	(70.0)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(38.3)	(100.0)
500-999	178	178	12	157	20	75	154	1	52	100	178
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(6.7)	(88.2)	(11.2)	(42.1)	(86.5)	(0.6)	(29.2)	(56.2)	(100.0)
1,000-1,999	233	233	43	207	122	146	224	5	142	193	233
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(18.5)	(88.8)	(52.4)	(62.7)	(96.1)	(2.1)	(60.9)	(82.8)	(100.0)
2,000-4,999	153	153	89	142	137	136	153	31	125	137	153
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(58.2)	(92.8)	(89.5)	(88.9)	(100.0)	(20.3)	(81.7)	(89.5)	(100.0)
5,000-9,999	21	21	21	21	20	21	21	15	18	20	21
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(95.2)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(71.4)	(85.7)	(95.2)	(100.0)
10,000 +	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
District Total :	**650**	**648**	**170**	**583**	**305**	**395**	**599**	**57**	**350**	**478**	**650**
	(100.0)	**(99.7)**	**(26.2)**	**(89.7)**	**(46.9)**	**(60.8)**	**(92.2)**	**(8.8)**	**(53.8)**	**(73.5)**	**(100.0)**

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as 'Improved ' or otherwise.

\# Post office includes Post office, telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump / tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to 'Improved drinking water source'.

However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

Table 41 shows the distribution of villages according to six different type of population ranges and amenities available. There are 5 villages in the highest population range of 10,000 or more persons and all the amenities are available to each of these 5 villages. There are 21 villages in the population range of 5,000-9,999. Out of these 21 villages 15 villages have banks, 18 villages have Agricultural Credit societies and 20 villages have Post Offices as well as Approach by pucca roads. The remaining facilities of Education, medical, improved drinking water, Telephone, Transport communication and Power Supply are available to each of these 21 villages. There are 153 villages in the range of 2000-4999 and only Education, Transport communication and Power Supply facilities are available to each of these villages. As regards other amenities 31 villages have banks, 89 villages have medical facilities, 125 villages have Agricultural Credit societies, 136 villages have Telephone, 137 villages have Post Office and Approach by pucca roads and 142 villages have improved drinking water. There are 233, 178 and 60 villages in the remaining ranges of 1000-1999, 500-999 and 1-499 respectively. It can be seen that in the lower population ranges, with the decrease in population, availability of different types of amenities is also decreasing. Thus the data suggests that villages with low population do not enjoy the facilities like Medical, Post Office, Telephone, Banks, Agricultural Credit societies and Approach by pucca road in comparison to those villages having the population of more than 1,000- 1,999.

TABLE 42

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO LAND USE, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka / C. D. Block	Number of Inhabited Villages	Total Area (In Hectares)	Percentage of Cultivable Area to Total Area	Percentage of Irrigated Area to Total Cultivable Area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Halvad	67	114,404.0	63.7	29.1
2	Dhrangadhra	63	130,306.0	66.6	21.6
3	Dasada	88	161,854.3	67.6	0
4	Lakhtar	43	74,176.8	75.6	0.3
5	Wadhwan	45	67,389.9	80	14.6
6	Muli	58	93,575.6	59.6	21.9
7	Chotila	112	100,784.6	54	23.5
8	Sayla	76	97,291.8	57.4	23.1
9	Chuda	38	51,278.5	77.4	19.6
10	Limbdi	60	112,808.8	63.3	3.7
	District Total:	**650**	**1,003,870.2**	**65.4**	**14.7**

Note : - Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area

Table 42 gives the details about distribution of villages in Talukas / C.D. Blocks according to land use. It also shows number of inhabited villages with total area. The percentages of cultivable area to total area and irrigated area to total cultivable area are also shown in the table.

There are 650 inhabited villages in the district with total area of 1,003,870.2 hectares. 65.4 per cent of the total area is reported to be cultivable area and 14.7 per cent cultivable area is shown as irrigated at district level. The number of highest and the lowest inhabited villages are reported in Chotila (112 villages) and Chuda (38 villages). Dasada has reported the highest total area of 161,854.3 hectares while the lowest total area of 51,278.5 hectares is reported in Chuda. In Taluka / C.D. Block Cultivable area of Wadhwan is reported to be 80.0 hectares of total area which is the highest proportion in district. Chotila has 54 per cent of total area reported as cultivable area which is the lowest among all Taluka / C.D.Blocks. As regards irrigated area, Halvad has 29.1 per cent of cultivable area reported as irrigated which is the highest among Taluka / C.D.Block while in Lakhter only 0.3 per cent of cultivable area is reported to be irrigated which is the lowest proportion of irrigated area to cultivable area.

TABLE 43

PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN STATUTORY TOWNS

(In Rs.)

Sl. No.	Class, Name & Urban Status of the Town	Per Capita Receipt				Per Capita Expenditure				
		Total	Through Taxes	From all Other Sources	Total	General Administration	Public Health and Conveniences	Public Works	Public Institutions	Other(s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	II Dhrangadhra (M)	451.7	247.6	204.1	121.7	66.8	13.4	18.0	0.0	23.5
2	III Halvad (M)	570.8	201.3	369.5	568.5	72.2	101.2	134.3	0.0	260.8
3	III Limbdi (M)	518.8	262.0	256.7	494.5	87.0	115.6	11.7	17.9	262.3
4	I SurendranagarDudhrej (M)	696.3	329.8	366.5	655.2	45.9	139.5	55.6	28.4	385.8
5	III Thangadh (M)	214.6	108.5	106.2	17.7	8.1	5.4	0.4	0.8	3.0
6	II Wadhwan (M)	418.3	327.7	90.5	433.7	24.5	50.6	28.9	4.3	325.5
	District Total:	**535.8**	**278.9**	**256.9**	**441.2**	**48.5**	**84.9**	**39.7**	**13.9**	**254.2**

Table 43 shows the details of per capita receipt and expenditure in statutory towns of the district. The district per capita receipt is Rs. 535.8/- which is made by contribution of Rs. 278.9 through taxes and Rs. 256.9/- from all other sources. The per capita expenditure of the district is Rs. 441.2/-. Out of this expenditure Rs. 48.5 are spent on General Administration. Rs. 84.9/- on Public Health and conveniences, Rs. 39.7/- on Public works, Rs. 13.9/- on Public Institutions and Rs. 254.2/- are spent in other(s) items.

TABLE 44

SCHOOLS / COLLEGES PER 10,000 POPULATIONS IN STATUTORY TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and Urban Status of Town	Type of Educational Institution				
		Primary	Junior Secondary / Middle	Secondary / Matriculation	Senior Secondary	College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dhrangadhra (M)	2.5	0	0.8	0.8	0.1
2	Halvad (M)	5.3	0	1.6	1.2	0.4
3	Limbdi (M)	4	0	1.7	1.5	0.7
4	Surendranagar Dudhrej (M)	3.2	0	0.5	0.6	0.1
5	Thangadh (M)	4.1	0	0.8	0.3	0
6	Wadhwan (M)*	2.5	0	0.8	0.6	0.5
	District Total :	**3.3**	**0**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.2**

Note: In Gujarat State, the levels of education are classified as under
(i) Primary School (From Std. I to VII passed)
(ii) Secondary/Matriculation (From Std. VIII to X passed)
(iii) Higher Secondary (From Std. XI to XII passed). Hence, the middle school is 0.

* Towns having outgrowths

Table 44 shows the availability of schools/colleges per 10,000 populations in statutory towns of the district. There are 3.3 primary schools, 0.8 secondary schools, 0.7 senior secondary school and 0.2 colleges per 10,000 populations in urban areas of the district. Among towns Halvad (M) has reported the highest number of primary schools i.e. 5.3, while the lowest number of schools i.e. 2.5 is reported in Dhangadhra (M) and Wadhwan (M). Limbdi has 1.7 secondary schools, 1.5 senior secondary schools and 0.7 colleges per 10,000 populations, which are the highest numbers among all towns. Surendranagar Dudhraj (M) (which is a part of Wadhwan UA) has 0.5 secondary school and Thangadh (M) has 0.3 senior secondary school which are the lowest numbers among all towns. Dhrangadhra (M) and Surendranagar Dudhraj (M) both have 0.1 colleges which is the lowest among all the towns.

TABLE 45

NUMBER OF BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and Urban Status of the Town	Number of Beds in Medical Institutions per 10,000 Population
1	2	3
1	Dhrangadhra(M)	17
2	Halvad(M)	22
3	Kharaghoda(CT)	6
4	Limbdi(M)	163
5	Surendranagar(M)	94
6	Thangadh(M)	9
7	Wadhwan(M)*	24
	District Total :	**62**

* Towns having outgrowths

Table 45 gives the detail about the number of beds in Municipal Institutions per 10,000 populations in each town of the district. At district level there are 62 beds per 10,000 populations in the towns of the district. The highest number of 163 beds and the lowest number of 6 beds are reported in the towns of Limbdi(M) and Kharaghoda (CT) respectively.

TABLE 46

PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION IN TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of the Town	Total Population	Slum Population	Percentage of Slum Population to Total Population
1	2	3	4	5
1	Limbdi	40,071	5,162	12.9
2	Surendranagar	156,161	15,872	10.2
3	Thangadh	36,880	2,900	7.9
4	Wadhwan	63,424	1,500	2.4
	District Total:	**296,536**	**25,434**	**8.6**

Table 46 gives the details of the slum population and percentage of slum population to total population in the towns of the district. The total population of the four towns, which have reported slum population, is 296,536 and the slum population of these towns is 25,434 which is 8.6 per cent of total population. Among towns Surendranagar has slum population of 15,872, which is the highest while the lowest slum population of 1,500 is reported in Wadhwan. In percentage terms Limbdi has the highest proportion of 12.9 per cent of slum population to total population while Wadhwan has the lowest slum population proportion of 2.4 per cent.

TABLE 47

MOST IMPORTANT COMMODITY EXPORTED OUT OF AND MANUFACTURED IN TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and Urban Status of Town	Most Important Commodity	
		Manufactured	Exported
1	2	3	4
1	Dhrangadhra (M)	Soda Ash	Soda Ash
		Cotton Bales	Cotton Bales
		Stone & Stone Articles.	Stone
2	Halvad (M)	Cotton	Salt
		Sugar Cane	Stone
		Oil Seeds	Sugarcane
3	Kharaghoda (CT)	Salt	Salt
		Cotton	Magnesium Chloride
		Magnesium Chloride	Bromine
4	Limbdi (M)	R.C.C. Hume Pipe	Copper, Brass Utensils
		Glazed and Mosaic Tiles	Hosiery
		Cotton Seed Oil	School Furniture
5	Surendranagar Dudhrej (M)	Lathe Machines	Lathe Machines
		Bearings	Bearrings
		Textile. Machinery Spare Parts	Medicines
6	Thangadh (M)	Sanitary Wares	Sanitary wares
		Pottery Wares	Pottery Wares
		Glazed Tiles	Glazed Tiles
7	Wadhwan (M)*	Medicines	Medicines
		Bearings	Bearings
		Machinery Parts	Machinery Parts

*Towns having outgrowths.

Table 47 details the most important commodities exported and manufactured in towns of Surendranagar district. The most important commodities manufactured in the towns are Soda ash, cotton bales, stone and stone articles, cotton, sugarcane, oil seeds, salt, magnesium chloride, RCC hume pipe, glazed mosaic tiles, cotton seeds oil, lathe machine, bearing, textile machinery parts, sanitary wares, pottery wares, glazed tiles, medicines and machinery parts. All the commodities manufactured are mostly exported out of the towns. Besides the commodities manufacturing other commodities exported are copper, brass utensils, Hosiery school furniture and bromine. Thangadh (M) of this district is famous for sanitary and pottery wares as well as for glazed tiles. Dhrangadhra (M) is known for soda ash factory.

TABLE 48

HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE STATUS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED IN THE DISTRICT, 2001

Tenure Status	Number of Dwelling Room	Number of Households								
		Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Owned	No exclusive room	12	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	One room	148,259	122,755	25,504	19,594	16,967	2,627	2,360	2,107	253
	Two rooms	72,335	50,663	21,672	6,775	4,045	2,730	406	210	196
	Three rooms	14,387	6,808	7,579	1,056	262	794	85	15	70
	3+ rooms	9,846	4,859	4,987	511	150	361	29	5	24
	Median number of rooms	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Rented	No exclusive room	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	One room	17,446	8,246	9,200	1,880	1,069	811	359	204	155
	Two rooms	6,299	2,356	3,943	700	266	434	99	43	56
	Three rooms	911	191	720	73	16	57	12	2	10
	3+ rooms	293	89	204	13	1	12	2	2	0
	Median number of rooms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Others	No exclusive room	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	One room	4,338	3,130	1,208	466	339	127	210	189	21
	Two rooms	1,441	608	833	162	57	105	66	37	29
	Three rooms	345	90	255	37	8	29	15	1	14
	3+ rooms	153	63	90	21	16	5	18	15	3
	Median number of rooms	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total	**No exclusive room**	**12**	**11**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	One room	**170,043**	**134,131**	**35,912**	**21,940**	**18,375**	**3,565**	**2,929**	**2,500**	**429**
	Two rooms	**80,075**	**53,627**	**26,448**	**7,637**	**4,368**	**3,269**	**571**	**290**	**281**
	Three rooms	**15,643**	**7,089**	**8,554**	**1,166**	**286**	**880**	**112**	**18**	**94**
	3+ rooms	**10,292**	**5,011**	**5,281**	**545**	**167**	**378**	**49**	**22**	**27**
	Median number of rooms	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**
	District Total :	**276,065**	**199,869**	**76,196**	**31,288**	**23,196**	**8,092**	**3,661**	**2,830**	**831**

Source: Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

Table 48 gives the details of Household by tenure status and number of rooms occupied in the district. The total numbers of Household in the district are 276,065. Out of these Households 199,869 (72.4 per cent) households are in rural areas and 76,196 (27.6 per cent) households are in urban areas. The table also indicates that out of total households 31,288 (11.3 per cent) households belong to Scheduled Castes and 3,661 (1.3 per cent) households belong to Scheduled Tribes. Out of total of 276,065 households in the district 244,839 (88.7 per cent) households are living in their owned houses, 24,949 (9.0 per cent) households are living in rented houses and the remaining 6,277 (2.3 per cent) households are living in other types of house.Out of total of 276,065 households 12 households do not have any exclusive room and majority of households i.e. 170,043 have only one room accommodation, 80,075 households have two rooms and 15,643 households have three room accommodation. In the district three and more room accommodations are occupied by 10,292 households. The median number of rooms is found to be greater i.e. 2 in urban areas in comparision to rural areas of the district. It can also be observed that out of 199,869 rural households 185,096 (92.6 per cent) have their owned houses which is far more than that of the urban areas where 59,743 i.e. 78.4 per cent households have their owned houses. Out of 31,288 Scheduled Castes households, 27,936 (89.3 per cent) households have their owned house while out of total of 3,661 Scheduled Tribes households 2,880 (78.7 per cent) households have owned houses.

TABLE 49

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN PERMANENT,SEMI PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY HOUSES, 2001

Sl. No.	District/ Taluka	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Halvad	21,403	2,445	1,157	17,136	2,356	962	4,267	89	195
		(85.6)	(9.8)	(4.6)	(83.8)	(11.5)	(4.7)	(93.8)	(2.0)	(4.3)
2	Dhrangadhra	30,605	3,136	846	18,598	2,631	656	12,007	505	190
		(88.5)	(9.1)	(2.4)	(85.0)	(12.0)	(3.0)	(94.5)	(4.0)	(1.5)
3	Dasada	13,463	8,696	11,780	12,877	8,047	10,756	586	649	1,024
		(39.7)	(25.6)	(34.7)	(40.6)	(25.4)	(34.0)	(26.0)	(28.7)	(45.3)
4	Lakhtar	5,934	4,569	2,809	5,934	4,569	2,809	0	0	0
		(44.6)	(34.3)	(21.1)	(44.6)	(34.3)	(21.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
5	Wadhwan	47,046	10,375	1,872	10,965	5,338	1,092	36,081	5,037	780
		(79.3)	(17.5)	(3.2)	(63.0)	(30.7)	(6.3)	(86.1)	(12.0)	(1.9)
6	Muli	13,034	2,979	1,314	13,034	2,979	1,314	0	0	0
		(75.2)	(17.2)	(7.6)	(75.2)	(17.2)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
7	Chotila	25,760	3,787	709	19,331	3,573	675	6,429	214	34
		(85.1)	(12.5)	(2.3)	(82.0)	(15.2)	(2.9)	(96.3	(3.2)	(0.5)
8	Sayla	8,513	8,097	1,354	8,513	8,097	1,354	0	0	0
		(47.4)	(45.1)	(7.5)	(47.4)	(45.1)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
9	Chuda	7,007	7,609	574	7,007	7,609	574	0	0	0
		(46.1)	(50.1)	(3.8)	(46.1)	(50.1)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0. 0)
10	Limbdi	14,587	12,834	1,723	8,097	11,337	1,607	6,490	1,497	116
		(50.1)	(44.0)	(5.9)	(38.5)	(53.9)	(7.6)	(80.1)	(18.5)	(1.4)
District Total :		**187,352**	**64,527**	**24,138**	**121,492**	**56,536**	**21,799**	**65,860**	**7,991**	**2,339**
		(67.9)	**(23.4)**	**(8.8)**	**(60.8)**	**(28.3)**	**(10.9)**	**(86.4)**	**(10.5)**	**(3.1)**

Source : Census of India 2001, H - series : "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

Note :

Permanent : Permanent houses refers to those houses whose wall & roofs are made of pucca materials i.e., where, burnt bricks, G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone cement concrete is used for wall and tiles slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets asbestos sheets, bricks, lime and stone and RBC/RCC concrete are used for roof

Semi permanent:-2 Semi-permanent houses refer to those houses made of other types of materials

Temporary: 3 Temporary houses refers to those houses having wall and roofs made of Kutcha materials i.e. where grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo mud, unburnt bricks are used for the construction of walls and grass, leaves reeds, bamboo hatch, mud, unburnt bricks, wood etc. are used for roofs.

Table 49 gives the details about percentage distribution of households living in permanent, semi permanent and temporary houses in the district. It can be seen that majority of households i.e. 67.9 per cent have permanent houses i.e. houses made of pucca materials. 23.4per cent of households have semi permanent houses i.e. houses made of other type of materials and only 8.8 per cent of households have temporary houses i.e. houses made of kutcha materials. In rural areas 60.8 per cent at households have permanent houses, 28.3 per cent have semi permanent houses and 10.9 per cent households have temporary houses. As far as urban areas are concerned 86.4 per cent of households are living in permanent houses, 10.5 per cent of households are living in semi permanent houses and only 3.1 per cent of households are living in temporary houses. Comparatively houses of permanent nature are found to be more in urban areas than the rural areas. Dhrangadhra has 88.5 per cent of households living in permanent houses which is the highest among talukas whereas the lowest percentage of 39.7 per cent of permanent houses are recorded in Dasada Taluka.Chuda has 50.1 per cent households living in semi permanent houses which are the highest while the lowest proportion of semi permanent houses i.e. 9.1 per cent is found in Dhrangadhra Taluka. As regards temporary houses Dasada Taluka has the highest proportion 34.7 per cent of households having temporary houses while the lowest proportion of 2.3 per cent households living in temporary houses in Chotila.

TABLE 50

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCE , ELECTRICITY, BATHROOM, TOILET AND DRAINAGE FACILITY, 2001

Sl. No.	Taluka	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of Households	Number and Percentage of Households Having				
				Improved Drinking Water*	Electricity	Bathroom@	Toilet $	Drainage #
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Halvad	Total	25,005	22,515	21,848	10,804	5,634	1,683
				(90.0)	(87.4)	(43.2)	(22.5)	(6.7)
		Rural	20,454	18,028	17,706	7,852	2,949	1,455
				(88.1)	(86.6)	(38.4)	(14.4)	(7.1)
		Urban	4,551	4,487	4,142	2,952	2,685	228
				(98.6)	(91.0)	(64.9)	(59.0)	(5.0)
2	Dhrangadhra	Total	34,591	29,359	30,891	17,568	8,693	11,344
				(84.9)	(89.3)	(50.8)	(25.1)	(32.8)
		Rural	21,889	17,081	18,995	9,019	1,919	1,218
				(78.0)	(86.8)	(41.2)	(8.8)	(5.6)
		Urban	12,702	12,278	11,896	8,549	6,774	10,126
				(96.7)	(93.7)	(67.3)	(53.3)	(79.7)
3	Dasada	Total	33,952	22,407	26,633	10,590	7,041	4,197
				(66.0)	(78.4)	(31.2)	(20.7)	(12.4)
		Rural	31,693	20,212	25,005	9,875	6,643	4,005
				(63.8)	(78.9)	(31.2)	(21.0)	(12.6)
		Urban	2,259	2,195	1,628	715	398	192
				(97.2)	(72.1)	(31.7)	(17.6)	(8.5)
4	Lakhtar	Total	13,312	2,639	11,232	5,064	2,799	1,782
				(19.8)	(84.4)	(38.0)	(21.0)	(13.4)
		Rural	13,312	2,639	11,232	5,064	2,799	1,782
				(19.8)	(84.4)	(38.0)	(21.0)	(13.4)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
5	Wadhwan	Total	59,311	47,366	56,515	38,869	31,933	26,019
				(79.9)	(95.3)	(65.5)	(53.8)	(43.9)
		Rural	17,411	8,203	16,248	6,675	1,821	502
				(47.1)	(93.3)	(38.3)	(10.5)	(2.9)
		Urban	41,900	39,163	40,267	32,194	30,112	25,517
				(93.5)	(96.1)	(76.8)	(71.9)	(60.9)

Sl. No.	Taluka	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of Households	Number and Percentage of Households Having				
				Improved Drinking Water*	Electricity	Bathroom@	Toilet $	Drainage #
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	Muli	Total	17,332	13,522	14,739	5,437	2,275	1,527
				(78.0)	(85.0)	(31.4)	(13.1)	(8.8)
		Rural	17,332	13,522	14,739	5,437	2,275	1,527
				(78.0)	(85.0)	(31.4)	(13.1)	(8.8)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
7	Chotila	Total	30,257	18,995	22,844	8,285	5,382	6,984
				(62.8)	(75.5)	(27.4)	(17.8)	(23.1)
		Rural	23,580	13,227	16,398	4,969	2,716	3,053
				(56.1)	(69.5)	(21.1)	(11.5)	(12.9)
		Urban	6,677	5,768	6,446	3,316	2,666	3,931
				(86.4)	(96.5)	(49.7)	(39.9)	(58.9)
8	Sayla	Total	17,967	11,241	14,293	3,770	3,289	3,747
				(62.6)	(79.6)	(21.0)	(18.3)	(20.9)
		Rural	17,967	11,241	14,293	3,770	3,289	3,747
				(62.6)	(79.6)	(21.0)	(18.3)	(20.9)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
9	Chuda	Total	15,190	7,769	14,352	5,449	2,840	2,607
				(51.1)	(94.5)	(35.9)	(18.7)	(17.2)
		Rural	15,190	7,769	14,352	5,449	2,840	2,607
				(51.1)	(94.5)	(35.9)	(18.7)	(17.2)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
10	Limbdi	Total	29,148	13,084	25,488	12,043	8,229	6,702
				(44.9)	(87.4)	(41.3)	(28.2)	(23.0)
		Rural	21,041	5,562	17,926	6,316	3,101	932
				(26.4)	(85.2)	(30.0)	(14.7)	(4.4)
		Urban	8,107	7,522	7,562	5,727	5,128	5,770
				(92.8)	(93.3)	(70.6)	(63.3)	(71.2)
District Total :		**Total**	**276,065**	**188,897**	**188,897**	**238,835**	**117,879**	**78,115**
				(68.4)	**(86.5)**	**(42.7)**	**(28.3)**	**(24.1)**
		Rural	**199,869**	**117,484**	**166,894**	**64,426**	**30,352**	**20,828**
				(58.9)	**(83.7)**	**(32.3)**	**(15.2)**	**(10.4)**
		Urban	**76,196**	**71,413**	**71,941**	**53,453**	**47,763**	**45,764**
				(93.7)	**(94.4)**	**(70.2)**	**(62.7)**	**(60.1)**

Source: Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as 'Improved ' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump / tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to 'Improved drinking water source'.

@ Bathroom means bathroom within the house

$ Toilet means toilet within the house

\# Drainage means closed and open drainage

Note: Percentage are given in brackets .

Table 50 shows percentage of households having improved drinking water source, electricity, bathroom, toilet and drainage facility. The data indicates that 68.4 per cent of total households of the district have improved drinking water and 86.5 per cent have electricity facilities. 42.7 per cent of households have Bathroom, 28.3 per cent have toilet facilities within the house. Only 24.1 per cent of households have

closed and open drainage. In rural areas 58.9 per cent households have Improved drinking water facility, 83.7 per cent have electricity, 32.3 per cent have bathroom, 15.2 per cent have toilet and 10.4 per cent have drainage facility. In urban areas the situation is better than rural areas as in urban areas proportionately more households have such facilities than households of rural areas. In urban areas 93.7 per cent households have Improved drinking water facilities, 94.4 per cent have electricity, 70.2 per cent have bathroom, 62.7 per cent have toilet and 60.1 per cent have drainage facility. Thus it can be seen that urban area is better equipped with all the facilities as compared to rural areas.

TABLE 51

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING, 2001

Sl. No.	Taluka	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Households	Fire wood	Crop Residue	Cowdung cake	Electricity	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No Cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Halvad	Total	25,005	14,630	5,178	650	1	24	1,089	24	3,334	3	72
				(58.5)	(20.7)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(4.4)	(0.1)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(0.3)
		Rural	20,454	12,728	5,035	597	1	5	667	19	1,371	0	31
				(62.2)	(24.6)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(0.1)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.2)
		Urban	4,551	1,902	143	53	0	19	422	5	1,963	3	41
				(41.8)	(3.1)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(9.3)	(0.1)	(43.1)	(0.1)	(0.9)
2	Dhrangadhra	Total	34,591	16,724	5,682	635	1	76	7,940	35	3,372	3	123
				(48.3)	(16.4)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(23.0)	(0.1)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(0.4)
		Rural	21,889	13,774	5,278	255	1	6	1,256	35	1,237	0	47
				(62.9)	(24.1)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(0.2)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(0.2)
		Urban	12,702	2,950	404	380	0	70	6,684	0	2,135	3	76
				(23.2)	(3.2)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(52.6)	(0.0)	(16.8)	(0.0)	(0.6)
3	Dasada	Total	33,952	21,726	8,007	612	1	53	1,744	36	1,676	0	97
				(64.0)	(23.6)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(5.1)	(0.1)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.3)
		Rural	31,693	20,219	7,935	602	1	24	1,613	13	1,192	0	94
				(63.8)	(25.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.3)
		Urban	2,259	1,507	72	10	0	29	131	23	484	0	3
				(66.7)	(3.2)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(5.8)	(1.0)	(21.4)	(0.0)	(0.1)
4	Lakhtar	Total	13,312	7,733	2,404	583	0	34	716	9	1,653	150	30
				(58.1)	(18.1)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(5.4)	(0.1)	(12.4)	(1.1)	(0.2)
		Rural	13,312	7,733	2,404	583	0	34	716	9	1,653	150	30
				(58.1)	(18.1)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(5.4)	(0.1)	(12.4)	(1.1)	(0.2)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
5	Wadhwan	Total	59,311	19,594	4,801	1,965	9	110	22,169	73	10,234	9	347
				(33.0)	(8.1)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(37.4)	(0.1)	(17.3)	(0.0)	(0.6)
		Rural	17,411	12,045	3,644	234	4	4	882	24	513	0	61
				(69.2)	(20.9)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(0.1)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.4)
		Urban	41,900	7,549	1,157	1,731	5	106	21,287	49	9,721	9	286
				(18.0)	(2.8)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(50.8)	(0.1)	(23.2)	(0.0)	(0.7)
6	Muli	Total	17,332	13,698	1,837	141	2	12	762	26	785	0	69
				(79.0)	(10.6)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(4.4)	(0.2)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.4)
		Rural	17,332	13,698	1,837	141	2	12	762	26	785	0	69
				(79.0)	(10.6)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(4.4)	(0.2)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.4)

Sl. No.	Taluka	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Households	Fire wood	Crop Residue	Cowdung cake	Electricity	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No Cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
7	Chotila	Total	30,257	16,614	3,922	2,189	38	1,051	3,230	134	2,987	3	89
				(54.9)	(13.0)	(7.2)	(0.1)	(3.5)	(10.7)	(0.4)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(0.3)
		Rural	23,580	15,416	3,781	1,540	35	19	592	132	2,018	0	47
				(65.4)	(16.0)	(6.5)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(2.5)	(0.6)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(0.2)
		Urban	6,677	1,198	141	649	3	1,032	2,638	2	969	3	42
				(17.9)	(2.1)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(15.5)	(39.5)	(0.0)	(14.5)	(0.0)	(0.6)
8	Sayla	Total	17,967	9,686	6,196	306	0	2	464	9	1,173	1	130
				(53.9)	(34.5)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.1)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(0.7)
		Rural	17,967	9,686	6,196	306	0	2	464	9	1,173	1	130
				(53.9)	(34.5)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.1)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(0.7)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
9	Chuda	Total	15,190	8,721	4,237	539	1	30	826	65	733	0	38
				(57.4)	(27.9)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(5.4)	(0.4)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.3)
		Rural	15,190	8,721	4,237	539	1	30	826	65	733	0	38
				(57.4)	(27.9)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(5.4)	(0.4)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.3)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
10	Limbdi	Total	29,148	17,616	3,798	1,723	15	14	4,152	109	1,633	0	88
				(60.4)	(13.0)	(5.9)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(14.2)	(0.4)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.3)
		Rural	21,041	15,765	2,893	1,577	13	9	362	34	355	0	33
				(74.9)	(13.7)	(7.5)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(0.2)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.2)
		Urban	8,107	1,851	905	146	2	5	3,790	75	1,278	0	55
				(22.8)	(11.2)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(46.7)	(0.9)	(15.8)	(0.0)	(0.7)
District Total :		**Total**	**276,065**	**146,742**	**46,062**	**9,343**	**68**	**1,406**	**43,092**	**520**	**27,580**	**169**	**1,083**
				(53.2)	**(16.7)**	**(3.4)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.5)**	**(15.6)**	**(0.2)**	**(10.0)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.4)**
		Rural	**199,869**	**129,785**	**43,240**	**6,374**	**58**	**145**	**8,140**	**366**	**11,030**	**151**	**580**
				(64.9)	**(21.6)**	**(3.2)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.1)**	**(4.1)**	**(0.2)**	**(5.5)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.3)**
		Urban	**76,196**	**16,957**	**2,822**	**2,969**	**10**	**1,261**	**34,952**	**154**	**16,550**	**18**	**503**
				(22.3)	**(3.7)**	**(3.9)**	**(0.0)**	**(1.7)**	**(45.9)**	**(0.2)**	**(21.7)**	**(0.0)**	**(0.7)**

Source: Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."
Percentage are given in brackets

Table 51 gives the details about the percentage distribution of households by type of fuel used for cooking. There are nine types of fuel used for cooking whose data is presented in this table. Firewood is widely used as fuel as 53.2 per cent of households use it in the district. 64.9 per cent households in rural areas and 22.3 per cent households in urban areas use firewood. In the talukas of the district percentage variation of households using firewood for cooking is between 33.0 per cent in Wadhwan to 79.0 per cent in Muli. Use of firewood is more prevalent in rural areas in comparison to urban areas. Use of crop residue is next to firewood as it is used by 16.7 per cent of households in the district. 21.6 per cent of rural households and only 3.7 per cent of urban households use crop residue as fuel for cooking. Cooking gas (LPG) is next to crop residue as 15.6 per cent household in the district use LPG for cooking. It can be seen that more households in urban areas i.e. 45.9 per cent of urban households use LPG in comparison to rural households where only 4.1 per cent of households use LPG. Kerosene is used by

10.0 per cent of households in district. 5.5 per cent of rural households and 21.7 per cent of urban households use kerosene.3.4 per cent household at district level use cowdung cake as fuel. The usage of other fuel such as coal, biogas and other(s) is comparatively insignificant. 0.4 per cent of households in district have reported 'No cooking fuel'. Electicity is not used in the district as fuel.

TABLE 52

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AVAILING BANKING SERVICES AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH OF THE SPECIFIED ASSET, 2001

Sl. No.	Taluka	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of Households	Total number of Households Availing Banking Services	Availability of Household Assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter/ Motor Cycle/ Moped	Car/ Jeep/ Van	None of the Specified Assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Halvad	Total	25,005	8,013	9,586	7,289	2,158	9,741	4,535	599	7,934
				(32.0)	(38.3)	(29.2)	(8.6)	(39.0)	(18.1)	(2.4)	(31.7)
		Rural	20,454	5,640	7,680	4,869	1,444	7,619	3,452	461	6,962
				(27.6)	(37.5)	(23.8)	(7.1)	(37.2)	(16.9)	(2.3)	(34.0)
		Urban	4,551	2,373	1,906	2,420	714	2,122	1,083	138	972
				(52.1)	(41.9)	(53.2)	(15.7)	(46.6)	(23.8)	(3.0)	(21.4)
2	Dhrangadhra	Total	34,591	13,072	13,228	14,840	3,692	19,030	7,046	1,354	8,087
				(37.8)	(38.2)	(42.9)	(10.7)	(55.0)	(20.4)	(3.9)	(23.4)
		Rural	21,889	6,378	7,658	6,910	1,611	10,336	3,798	580	6,446
				(29.1)	(35.0)	(31.6)	(7.4)	(47.2)	(17.4)	(2.6)	(29.4)
		Urban	12,702	6,694	5,570	7,930	2,081	8,694	3,248	774	1,641
				(52.7)	(43.9)	(62.4)	(16.4)	(68.4)	(25.6)	(6.1)	(12.9)
3	Dasada	Total	33,952	7,562	12,088	10,227	4,380	9,798	4,690	1,785	11,950
				(22.3)	(35.6)	(30.1)	(12.9)	(28.9)	(13.8)	(5.3)	(35.2)
		Rural	31,693	6,967	11,418	9,361	4,267	8,855	4,440	1,753	11,278
				(22.0)	(36.0)	(29.5)	(13.5)	(27.9)	(14.0)	(5.5)	(35.6)
		Urban	2,259	595	670	866	113	943	250	32	672
				(26.3)	(29.7)	(38.3)	(5.0)	(41.7)	(11.1)	(1.4)	(29.7)
4	Lakhtar	Total	13,312	4,051	3,556	4,765	929	4,695	1,487	599	5,142
				(30.4)	(26.7)	(35.8)	(7.0)	(35.3)	(11.2)	(4.5)	(38.6)
		Rural	13,312	4,051	3,556	4,765	929	4,695	1,487	599	5,142
				(30.4)	(26.7)	(35.8)	(7.0)	(35.3)	(11.2)	(4.5)	(38.6)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
5	Wadhwan	Total	59,311	25,534	22,876	35,422	12,162	33,462	16,881	2,212	11,609
				(43.1)	(38.6)	(59.7)	(20.5)	(56.4)	(28.5)	(3.7)	(19.6)
		Rural	17,411	3,853	5,280	6,564	1,175	7,985	2,919	610	5,280
				(22.1)	(30.3)	(37.7)	(6.7)	(45.9)	(16.8)	(3.5)	(30.3)
		Urban	41,900	21,681	17,596	28,858	10,987	25,477	13,962	1,602	6,329
				(51.7)	(42.0)	(68.9)	(26.2)	(60.8)	(33.3)	(3.8)	(15.1)
6	Muli	Total	17,332	4,651	5,817	4,893	1,273	6,496	1,991	476	6,182
				(26.8)	(33.6)	(28.2)	(7.3)	(37.5)	(11.5)	(2.7)	(35.7)
		Rural	17,332	4,651	5,817	4,893	1,273	6,496	1,991	476	6,182
				(26.8)	(33.6)	(28.2)	(7.3)	(37.5)	(11.5)	(2.7)	(35.7)
		Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
7	Chotila	Total	30,257	9,707	9,363	8,520	1,647	11,563	3,567	753	11,377
				(32.1)	(30.9)	(28.2)	(5.4)	(38.2)	(11.8)	(2.5)	(37.6)
		Rural	23,580	7,028	7,075	4,721	794	8,268	2,248	529	9,968
				(29.8)	(30.0)	(20.0)	(3.4)	(35.1)	(9.5)	(2.2)	(42.3)
		Urban	6,677	2,679	2,288	3,799	853	3,295	1,319	224	1,409
				(40.1)	(34.3)	(56.9)	(12.8)	(49.3)	(19.8)	(3.4)	(21.1)

Sl. No.	Taluka	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of Households	Total number of Households Availing Banking Services	Availability of Household Assets							
					Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter/ Motor Cycle/ Moped	Car/ Jeep/ Van		None of the Specified Assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
8	Sayla		Total	17,967	3,588	6,271	3,634	1,509	5,615	2,247	1,259	7,235
					(20.0)	(34.9)	(20.2)	(8.4)	(31.3)	(12.5)	(7.0)	(40.3)
			Rural	17,967	3,588	6,271	3,634	1,509	5,615	2,247	1,259	7,235
					(20.0)	(34.9)	(20.2)	(8.4)	(31.3)	(12.5)	(7.0)	(40.3)
			Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
9	Chuda		Total	15,190	3,232	4,234	4,390	1,082	6,544	1,854	400	5,468
					(21.3)	(27.9)	(28.9)	(7.1)	(43.1)	(12.2)	(2.6)	(36.0)
			Rural	15,190	3,232	4,234	4,390	1,082	6,544	1,854	400	5,468
					(21.3)	(27.9)	(28.9)	(7.1)	(43.1)	(12.2)	(2.6)	(36.0)
			Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
10	Limbdi		Total	29,148	5,945	7,915	9,859	2,564	10,111	3,146	844	11,931
					(20.4)	(27.2)	(33.8)	(8.8)	(34.7)	(10.8)	(2.9)	(40.9)
			Rural	21,041	2,671	4,952	4,872	865	5,776	1,305	295	10,690
					(12.7)	(23.5)	(23.2)	(4.1)	(27.5)	(6.2)	(1.4)	(50.8)
			Urban	8,107	3,274	2,963	4,987	1,699	4,335	1,841	549	1,241
					(40.4)	(36.5)	(61.5)	(21.0)	(53.5)	(22.7)	(6.8)	(15.3)
District Total :			**Total**	**276,065**	**85,355**	**85,355**	**94,934**	**103,839**	**31,396**	**117,055**	**47,444**	**10,281**
					(30.9)	**(34.4)**	**(37.6)**	**(11.4)**	**(42.4)**	**(17.2)**	**(3.7)**	**(31.5)**
			Rural	**199,869**	**48,059**	**63,941**	**54,979**	**14,949**	**72,189**	**25,741**	**6,962**	**74,651**
					(24.0)	**(32.0)**	**(27.5)**	**(7.5)**	**(36.1)**	**(12.9)**	**(3.5)**	**(37.3)**
			Urban	**76,196**	**37,296**	**30,993**	**48,860**	**16,447**	**44,866**	**21,703**	**3,319**	**12,264**
					(48.9)	**(40.7)**	**(64.1)**	**(21.6)**	**(58.9)**	**(28.5)**	**(4.4)**	**(16.1)**

Source: Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."
Percentage are given in brackets

Table 52 shows number of households availing Banking services and number of households having each of the specified assets. Out of total of 276,065 households, 85,355 (30.9 per cent) household are availing banking services. As regards specified assets it can be seen that 34.5 per cent of households have Radio/Transistor, 37.6 per cent have TV, 11.4 per cent have Telephone, 42.4 per cent have Bicycle, 17.2 per cent have scooter/Motor cycle (Moped) and 3.7 have Car, Jeep, Van. 31.5per cent of households do not have any of the specified assets which indicates that in Surendranagar district 68.5 per cent households have one or more such assets. In rural areas 37.3 per cent of households do not possess any of the specified assets while 16.1 per cent of urban households do not have any such assets. In rural areas 24.1per cent households avail banking facilities while 49.0 per cent of urban households are availing banking facilities. In rural areas 32.0 per cent households have Radio/Transistor, 27.5 per cent have TV, 7.5 per cent have Telephone, 36.1 per cent have Bicycle, and 12.9 per cent have scooter/Motor cycle, Moped and 3.5 per cent households have Car, Jeep, and Van. In urban areas 40.7 per cent households have radio/transistor, 64.1 per cent have TV, 21.6 per cent have Telephone, 58.7 per cent have Bicycle, 28.5 per cent have scooter, Motor cycle, Moped and 4.4 per cent households have car, jeep and van.

(viii) Major social & cultural events natural & administrative developments and significant activities during decade.

During the decade, the State Government reconstituted Surendranagar district by bifurcating some of the talukas and creating new talukas without any change in administrative border of the district. No other significant development worth mention took place during the decade.

(ix) Brief description of places of religious historical or archaeological importance in villages and places of tourist interest in the town of the district:

Name of Taluka : Wadhwan
Name of Village: Dedadara
Location Code: 00582500



(Gangvo kund)

There is a *Kund* (reservoir) known as Gangvo kund 52 feet in length and 38 feet broad. The inside walls of the kund architecturally decorated. On each corner of the K*und*, there is a temple. Besides these, there are several other temples of *Ganesh, Shiv, Ambaji* and *Surya* near this Kund. the temples are of impressive architectural beauty and belong to the *Chalukya* period. Nearby, there are two rows of *palias* (memorial stones). The oldest of them is dated Samvat 1783 and the latest one is dated 1946. About half a km. from the Gangvo Kund, there is a Shiv temple popularly known as Mania Mama's temple. This temple is now in a dilapidated condition.

Name of Taluka : Limbdi
Name of Town: Limbdi
Location Code: 40807000



(Shri Jagdish Ashram)

Limbdi was previously the capital of the Limbdi State. It played an important role in the freedom movement. In the town, the Gandhi Smruti Mandir, the Tower Bungalow, the Jagdish Ashram and the Fulnath Mahadev temple are worth visiting. There is a Jain Bhandar which has preserved ancient manuscripts and books written by Jain monks.

Name of Taluka : Sayla
Name of Town: Sayla
Location Code: 00603200



(Temple of Shri Ramchandra)

This place is famous for the institution started by Lalji Maharaj or Lala Bhagat. It has a temple of Shri Ramchandra where all persons irrespective of caste, creed or religion, are given free meals for the last over 150 years. Lala Bhagat was so popular that the village itself is popularly called Bhagat's village.

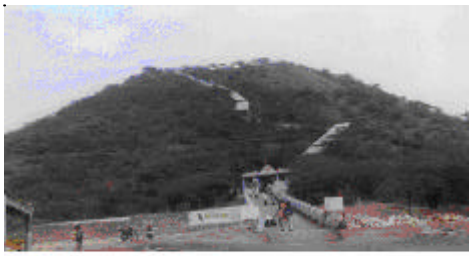
Name of Taluka : Sayla
Name of Town: Dhandhalpur
Location Code: 00607900



(Stepwell)

It is said that Minaldevi, the wife of Karandev Solanki of Anhilvad Patan, halted at Dhandhalpur to visit the 'Siddha' or the saint who resided there. There she delivered a son. In gratitude to the Siddhu, Minaldevi named her son, Siddharaj. When Siddharaj was the ruler of Gujarat, he built the fort of Dhandhalpur and constructed the tank at Adala (6 km. from Dhandhalpur) to commemorate his birth at that place.

Name of Taluka : Chotila
Name of Village : Chotila
Location Code: 00595500



(Chamunda hill)'

Chotila is situated at the foot of the Chamunda hill which is surmounted by the temple of the Chamunda Mata at a height of 1,173 feet. There is also a temple of Lord Shiv known as Zaria Mahadev 8 km. north-west of Chotila, where water trickles from the hill and continuously flows over the Shivling all the year round. The Shivling is Swayambhoo (self emerged).

Name of Taluka : Chotila
Name of Town : Thangadh
Location Code : 40806000



(Ceramic Industry of Thangadh)

Thangadh is famous throughout India as a center of ceramic industry. Ceramics in its wider sense connotes potteries hume pipes, tiles refrectories, glass etc. Thangadh is in every house of India in the form of roofing tiles, sanitary wares, crockery, pickle jars, toys insulators heaters and refractories. Thangadh is an important centre for the pottery works in the Surendranagar district. Even the word 'ceramic' was known only to a few who were closely connected with the few existing large scale units scattered over the country. Most of the requirements of the domestic demand were met through imports from Europe and Japan which were the main countries manufacturing ceramic wares. The brass and copper ware craft is one of the most important crafts in the district. There is a temple of Trinetreshwar (three eyed God Shiv) which is a protected monument. There is a step-well known as Satini Vav. The water of the step-well is said to have miraculous powers, as it is believed to bring milk to the mother's breasts.

Name of Taluka : Chotila
Name of Village : Tarnetar
Location Code: 00591400



(Trinestreshwar Mahadev)

Tarnetar is known for the ancient Tarnetar or Trinetreshwar Mahadev temple. The temple is called Trinetreshwar Mahadev. There are only two such temples in India, the other one being at Badrikashram in the Himalaya. The existing temple is surrounded by three kunds (reservoirs) called Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv. Near the Kunds the pilgrims take heated stamp of Trishul on their hands. In the kunds, the ashes of the dead are immersed. Its architecture belongs to the 14th century and it is a protected monument. A very big famous annual fair is held here on the *Bhadrapad Sud 4,5* and *6*. Tourism Corporation of the State has considered this place for eligible growth center for tourist.

Name of Taluka : Chotila
Name of Village : Chobari
Location Code: 00600700



(Chomukhi Stepwell)

There is an old step-well known as Chomukhi Vav which is declared as a protected monument by the State Government. A little beyond the Chomukhi Vav, there are three temples sacred to Nag Devta (Snake God). These temples are of historical importance. Near the temple, there is an unidentified tree which bears no fruits but has medicinal value.

Name of Taluka : Chotila
Name of Village: Anandpur(Bhadla)
Location Code : 00601400



(Ananteshwar Mahadev)

The temple of Ananteshwar Mahadev is believed to have been built by Siddharaj Jaysinh. But according to the bards, it was founded in 1068 AD by Chudasama Anand or Anant, who built a large Shiv temple and named it Ananteshwar, which subsequently came to be called Anteshwar. It is a monument of archaeological interest. The temple was destroyed by the Mahamud Ghazni and the idols on the outer walls of the temple were damaged.

Name of Taluka : Halvad
Name of Village : Sundari
Location Code : 00560400



(Temple of Samudri Mata)

It has a temple of the Samudri Mata or Sundari Mata, the Kuldevi or family deity of *Kandolia Brahmins*. Sundari Bhawani Mata, is also the family deity of the *Koli* sailors, because Sundari was once a port inhabited by sailors. According to a legend, the Pandavas stayed here. Because of this legend, the idols of the Pandavas have been installed at this place and have been preserved as a protected monument.

Name of Taluka : Dasada
Name of Village : Zinzuwada
Location Code: 00569600



(Sheshjal Talav)

It is said that Zinzuwada was founded by Jhunjho Rabari. This ancient village has an old fort and a well built tank called Sheshjal Talav. The four old gates of the ruined outer fortifications are very fine specimens of the ancient Hindu architecture. The fort is built with 20-30 feet stones slabs. The stone walls are broad enough to allow two horsemen to pass at a time. The fort gates are preserved as national protected monuments.

Munibawa Temple



(Munibawa Temple)

Located near Than on a hillock, the Shiva temple commands a picturesque scenery. It I a 10th century pre- Solanki temple having a mandapa, a vestibule and the garbhagriha. The walls of the mandapa are screened. The entrance has benches called Shrinagar – Chowki. The mandovara or walls of garbhagriha on the outside, bear beautifully carved sculptures of Gods, goddesses and vials (mythical animals). The back of the temple has the image of Brahma in a niche. The back window has a chhajja or sunshade. The sikhara is delicately carved with jhalak decoration. The roof of the mandapa now gone, was pyramidal, supported by pillars. The top of the pillars were in the form of brackets formed by Kichakes or dwarfs.

Name of Taluka : Dhrangadhra
Name of Village : Hampur
Location Code : 00565600



Situated at Hampur village in Surendranagar district of Saurashtra, it is a beautiful specimen of stepwell architecture. Built in 16th century, it is a Nanda type, straight corridor stepwell with five Kutas or Pavilion towers. The entrance is formed by a Mukhamandapa. The well and the fifth Kuta (pavilion tower) has a spiral staircase that descends to the lower storeys. The corridor has five pavilion towers and four supporting frameworks. The pavilion towers are interested by four pilasters. The pavilion towers are intersected by four pilasters. The firs pavilion has niches on both the sides decorated with Purnaghata motifs.

(x) Major characteristics of the district, contribution of the district in the form of any historical figure associated with the district

The mainstay of economy of this district is agriculture. Cotton is one of the most important cash crops of the district. Short staple cotton such as *Mathio* and *Vagad* varieties is mainly grown. The important minerals of the district are sandstone, fire clay, cilica, building stone and salt. This district suffers from erratic unseasonal and uneven distribution of rainfall. There is no major forest produce in this district the minor forest produce is mainly grass. The Surendranagar district is devoid of coast line and is bounded by Little Rann of Kutch in the north. As a result, the fishery industry has not much scope for development in the district.

The main communities in the district are the Hindus and Muslims. Among Brahmins there are three chief divisions in the district such as Nagar, Audichya and Shrimalis. Among the traders, the Banias, the Luhanas and the Depalas are the main castes. The caste engaged in cultivation are the *Kanbis, Sathvaras, Kachhias, Bhansalis,* mair and *Rajputs.*

The food taken by the people in areas is prefer loaf of *Jowar or Bajari* vegetable or pulse and *Chutny* or onion or chillies. In the matter of dress the male members mainly put on *faliyu or chorno* shirt or Junagadhi Jabho-kot or coat or *Kadiya* and *melkhayun* or double *Paghadi* on head. The women's dress consists of *chaniya or* petticoat embroidered with *abhla*, kapdu or blouse and thick *sallo*. As regards ornaments, their male members put an *bhungari* on ears and a *todo* on foot, while their women put on *hansdi* or *Kohari* on *Paro* in neck, fudadi or golden ful in nose, silver *akota* or *vedla* on ears and *baloya* on hands. The most famous fair in Gujarat is undoutedly the Tarnetar fair. It has achieved intact world wide fame and name. Lord Shiva is also known as Trinetra, meaning God with three eyes. The local inhabitants call it Tarnetar. Normally the area looks deserted. But it assumes vivid colours during the annual fair. Indian and foreign tourists participate in the fair. The Tarnetar fair is a symbol of folk art. The embroidered umbrellas create a beautiful picture. The traditional folk dance *'raas'* is an added attraction at the fair. Some youths play traditional musical instruments. The fair is held on Bhadrapad Sud 4, 5 and 6 (September) in the open space adjoing the temple of Trinetreshwar Mahadev near the small village Tarnetar. Tarnetar fair reflects the real mood of the people. The folklores say that the Swayamvar of Draupadi was held at this place and Arjun carried out *'Matsyavedh'* (killing the fish with his arrow on the basis of its image in the water). Tarnetar fair is a big attraction. The modern atmosphere has influenced the fragrance of this folk festival to an extent. Yet the originality has not totally faded out. The folk dances of *Raas, Garba, Raasada* and the like are the lovable pastime for the people.

Zaverchand Meghani *(1897-47):*

Zaverichand Meghani the poet laureate of Gujarat, was born at Chotila. Zaverchand Meghani concentrated on the sentiments of the people and contributed to preserving the heritage of the folk literature. That brought him a permanent place in the field of literature and the hearts of the people.

Zaverchand Meghani had a very good job in Calcutta but he heard the call from his motherland-Sorath and he left his permanent and good job only to serve the folk-literature. He moved round every

nook and corner of the land of Saurashtra. He complied the folk songs and stories with meticulous care and brought literary status to the cultural heritage. He published various part of *'Saurashtra ni Rasdhara'* from 1923 to 1927. he wrote about 88 books during his life span of only 50 years which included some extra-ordinary translations of the quality of original creations. He was a great compiler of folk literature of Saurashtra, a good novelist and short story writer and above all, a very good poet. Because of his poetic talents, Gandhiji honoured him by calling him *"Rashtriya Shayar"* (National Poet). During his two years of imprisonment, he wrote a book *'Jel office ni Bari' 'Sorathi Baharvatia' 'Vasundharana Vahala Davala' 'Tulsi Kyaro' 'Vevishal' 'Prabha Padharya' 'Rano Pratap' 'Karnavati' 'Ravindra Vina'* and *'Yugvandana'* are worth mentioning. Meghani proved an able spokeman of the people of Gandhian era. His bold voice, writtings and journalism expressed sentiments of his time.

(xi) Scope of Village Directory and Town Directory:



As mentioned earlier, the District Cen-sus Handbook is brought out in two parts-Part A and Part B. Part A covers the non-census data of village direc-tory and town directory whereas part B covers the primary census abstract data of 2001 Census. The scope of village directory and town directory is discu-ssed below.

Scope of Village Directory

For the census work, the villages in the district have been arranged taluka wise and within the taluka they are shown location code wise. Each village is assigned a location code number for the purpose of identification. In 2001 Census, all the villages have been given unique 8-digit code number, which will remain constant across the census, and shall make it easy to do comparative study. Eight digit code's last two digits are especially provided to take into account exigencies arising due to ju-ri-sdictional changes of villages by partition, amalgamation etc. This time it has been kept '00'. Prior to the village directory information, a map and alphabetical list of villages for each taluka is given in Part A. Village directory contains the non-census data of each village. It gives the village wise basic information relating to infrastructure and amenities available in the sphere of education, medical, drinking water, power supply, post and telegraph, communications, approach road to village and distribution of land use area. In addition, it contains information about total area of each village, total population and number of households and the nearest town and its distance from the village. The information on number of households and total population has been included with a view to examine the co-relation of amenities with the number of households and population they serve. If an amenity is not in existence in the referent village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place along with name, where the amenity is available is given. The broad range are (-5 kms), (5-10 kms.) and (10+ kms.). Some additional information has been added viz.(1) Number of Banks, (2) Credit Societies, (3) recreational and cultural facilities, (4) Receipt of Newspaper / Magazine, (5) Income & Expen-diture of the village and (6) Name of the three most important commodities imported, manufactured/ produced & exported. One information has been deleted this time, i.e., Market & Hat facility.

The village directory also carries the following appendices.

Appendix-I	It gives the taluka wise abstract of educational, medical and other amenities available in the villages of the district.
Appendix-I-A	Indicates number of villages Taluka wise having one or more primary schools.
Appendix-I-B	Indicates number of villages Taluka wise having primary, middle and secondary schools.
Appendix-I-C	Shows number of villages Taluka wise with different sources of drinking water facilities.
Appendix-II	Indicates the list of villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more important amenities.
Appendix-II-A	Indicates list of Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities.

Appendix-III	It gives the land utilization data in respect of Census Towns/non-municipal Towns.
Appendix-IV	Taluka wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available.
Appendix-V	Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Castes population.
Appendix-VI	Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Tribes population.
Appendix-VII-A VII-B	The appendix shows the list of villages according to proportion of the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges.
Appendix-VIII	Indicates Taluka wise number of villages under each Gram Panchayat.
Appendix-IX	Shows number of different types of girls school in a village.

Scope of Town Directory

Town Directory covers the non-census data for each town. It presents important and useful information like civic and other amenities available in all the towns of the district. The information in town directory is covered in following seven statements, viz. statements I to VII.

Statement-I	Town wise class, name, civic administrative status of the town, its area, growth rates, density and sex ratio.
Statement-II	Physical aspects of each town.
Statement-III	Income and expenditure of each town.
Statement-IV	Civic and other amenities in respect of each town.
Statement-V	Availability of medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities in each town.
Statement-V	Trade, commerce, industry and banking activities in each town.
Statement-VII	Civic and other amenities in slum areas of each town.

In all the Statement except VII the towns are arranged in the alphabetical order within the district. The details of these statements are given in the analytical portion of the town directory. In addition to the above statements, an appendix showing the towns with their outgrowths with population , is also given after the town directory statements.