

Census of India, 1941

VOLUME XVII

B A R O D A

SOME RESULTS OF THE CENSUS OF 1941

WITH

TABLES AND SUBSIDIARY TABLES

SATYA VRATA MUKERJEA

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FOREWORD

This is the third Census of Baroda for which I am responsible. I am deeply grateful to the Government of the State for their renewed confidence in me and the promptitude and the unstinted measure with which they met my requisitions for finance and establishments.

2. This Report only reviews some of the results of the Census. The Government of India decided early in March last, on a limited tabulation for their provinces, leaving to the States full discretion to complete their census operations if they so wished. Instead of the complete scheme of 16 Imperial and 2 Provincial Tables, the provinces were only required to compile Imperial Tables I–V, XIII and XIV and Provincial Tables I and II; some provinces were however allowed to compile caste figures on a selected basis. The Census Commissioner for India also instructed all Superintendents, provided time allowed them, to attempt random sorts in certain directions. The Government of this State decided to follow the example of the Government of India, authorising me to compile whatever was required by the Census Commissioner for India on a limited basis for the provinces, and in addition to prepare literacy statistics for broad age groups and figures for the principal castes. In consultation with the Census Commissioner for India, I also undertook to do random samples for Age and Civil Condition, Sex and Size of Families, and for Means of Livelihood. Special Tenement Tables were compiled as before for the City of Baroda, and also for the two towns of Patan and Navsari. Housing statistics for the villages of the State on a sampled basis were also compiled. Following the practice of previous censuses, a *Dehzada* (in Gujarati) giving village statistics for population distributed by religion for each administrative division has also been published. Details of population etc., for the different wards and other parts of the City are shown therein.

3. As regards the mode of dealing with the statistical material, the Census Commissioner for India had also contemplated a striking departure from the previous practice. Instead of the old time elaborate Reports, it was decided to have a synoptic essay for each Census unit. The old type Tables Volumes were, however, to be prepared, but instead of the fly leaves that used to precede each table, a short explanatory chapter round each table was to be written. In view of the limited tabulation, the synoptic essay is now dispensed with in respect of provinces and those States (like Baroda) which have chosen to follow the example of the Government of India.

4. This book attempts to follow these lines. The object of each Section is merely to explain the statistics and how they are to be analysed. If and when the full tabulation is completed by this State along with the provinces, supplementary chapters need only be added, and the synoptic essay for the State prepared. But the reader must here and now note the immense significance of the departure that is being made from old time tradition. The great old Reports of the Indian Census–some of them classics for all time–were written with the view to lead and guide all thinking India in the matter of analysing and correlating the immense mass of figures which at every census was collected. For each unit, the Head of the operations was the chosen guide. But now everywhere we find a group of scholars, who are competent to deal with the measurement of social phenomena, like in western countries, and the role of the counter of peoples has to approximate itself to that of his opposite number in England or America,—the humbler role of just collecting the statistical data, doing as little as possible of writing and leaving the figures to speak for themselves. As an old census man,

I may regret this, but it is as well that it should be so. From this point of view, the old Reports of the all-India series have now become a luxury. The general reader never had much use for them, while their prodigious size has been an ever present problem for libraries to store, and for white ants to digest. My own ponderous tomes of 1921 and 1931 have always lain heavily on my conscience. This briefer effort may perhaps serve a more useful purpose.

Baroda,
Dated 31st July 1941.

S. V. MUKERJEA,
Census Commissioner, Baroda State.

SOME RESULTS

OF THE

CENSUS OF BARODA

1941

I

INTRODUCTORY

1. Past Censuses—It is usual to begin with the past. The recent Census of the 1st March last was the eighth enumeration of the modern type in the history of Baroda State. The first regular census on systematic lines was taken in the State on the 21st February 1872, but the operations were not synchronous, preliminaries being undertaken by the State and the tabulation begun in Baroda and completed in Bombay. The first of the great Indian synchronous censuses began in 1881, and in that year, and every tenth year thereafter, this State has undertaken the counting of its inhabitants with its own independent organisation but under the general superintendence of Indian Census authorities, compiled its own tables and contributed its own report to the Indian Series. Before 1872, however, the counting or *Khane Sumari* of people was not quite unknown as a part of the State's duties. Such business, however, was almost always tacked on to some fiscal or administrative purpose. In 1849, Briggs in his *Cities of Gujarashtra*, collated different estimates supplied to him by various officials and determined the population of the State to be 2·25 millions. In 1856 and 1860, there is evidence in the State records of two other censuses in the State, the former of which attempted to get into details by sex and age-constitution. The estimate of the former year was 1·4 millions or 1,389,922 to be exact. In 1860, the population figure rose to 1,420,647. These figures are laboriously compiled but suffer from the fact that their estimates for the City of Baroda (296, 745 in 1856 and 305,655 in 1860) are so improbable, that the general accuracy of the whole results is vitiated in consequence. Perhaps the estimates for the City included not only the environs but also surrounding villages. Otherwise the record for the different districts shows a fair degree of accuracy.

2. Disturbing factors—Of recent years, the Indian Census has been afflicted with political turmoils. In 1931, British Gujarat was troubled by the non-co-operation movement, which extended to census operations. Baroda itself was completely free from these disturbances, but our census was burdened with an unwanted crowd of "*hijratis*" numbering 26,755 persons, who temporarily swelled our numbers. Our record otherwise was accurate and free from any deliberate or concerted attempts at vitiation. In

the latest Census also, the State was happily free from communal tension of any kind, and as in the neighbouring British territory also, there was happily no attempt at non-co-operation and our population figures did not receive any unearned increment due to political reasons. All classes and communities co-operated with obvious goodwill, and the peace of the census operations was entirely undisturbed by communal yappings of any kind. Here and there leaflets from certain outside organisations appealed to Hindus to return Hindi as their national language and "Arya" as their community, and to Muslims to return Urdu as their native tongue, "Muslim" as their caste and "Islam" as their religion. How far these appeals succeeded in respect of the language and other returns will not be known until full tabulation is pursued, and all the statistical details are compiled. It is true, however, that these appeals had some success with local Muslims in towns so far as the language returns are concerned. It has been estimated that 60 per cent of Muslims in the State are Gujarati speaking, and when the language data are known, it will perhaps appear that a good proportion of town-bred Muslims whose natural language is Gujarati have through an unfortunate communal zeal returned Urdu as their mother tongue. In respect of the Gujarati Hindus, the Hindi-appeal, it may be safely surmised, fell flat, but it is quite possible that their appeal to the tribal population to record "Hinduism" in the returns found substantial response. This point will be examined in greater detail in a subsequent Section.

3. Marriages and Melas—If political alarums and excursions were happily absent, the frequency of marriages and festivals faced the local census authorities with perplexing problems. Hindu astrology had most unaccountably fastened on 27th and 28th February as dates suitable for marriages. Melas and fairs happened at isolated places in Khambha and elsewhere; and at Unava, the *urus* (or anniversary) of the Muslim saint Miran Datar, which usually attracts a crowd of nearly 20,000 persons, came to be celebrated in the vicinity of the Census date. Marriages were celebrated almost everywhere, and the Unava problem was serious and had to be managed with special devices. It was decided that marriage migrants or persons going to this *urus* or other melas from the different parts of the State were to be enumerated only in their original place of residence and not counted at the places of marriage or mela: and that only persons coming to these occasions from outside the State were to be enumerated if they did not possess any enumeration passes, the intention being not to allow these factors to disturb the preliminary count as far as possible. How far these instructions were effectively carried out will be discussed later on, while dealing with Imperial Table III.

4. The process of Census taking: How it is done—Here the general reader will like to know briefly and in as non-technical a language as possible how this immense business of the census is done. The zero hour for the census was fixed for the sunrise of the 1st March but for more than a year and three months before this date, the operations were in hand. The usual method is to proceed from the general to the particular. Our foremost business is to "catch every man", to count him and to elicit details about him. But before we do that, we prepare a register of houses, estimate the number of families and of individual persons composing each, and paint numbers on each house, whether tenanted or no. House numbering, however, cannot be done without previously ascertaining the number of villages in the State, and dividing the tract to be enumerated into suitable charges, circles and blocks. Each block consisted of 60 to 120 houses, and each circle was formed of 10 to 15 blocks. The area of charges usually corresponded to that of talukas, with special charges for large railway settlements and municipalities. Every railway station, big or small, was constituted into a separate circle; in a State like Baroda which has more than 200 railway stations, scattered all over Gujarat and Kathiawad, it can be well imagined how the problem of censusing of railway areas was one of great difficulty. Again, the forest areas of the State, and the maritime ports on the west coast having problems of their own, were constituted into separate charges and circles. Altogether the State was divided into 96 charges, 1,162 circles and 11,570 blocks.

5. The Enumeration Stage-Billets Individuels System--Coming to the enumeration stage, it is necessary to refer briefly to what was described in detail in the last Census Report of 1931, namely the striking departure from the all-India system which the State introduced and carried out with what Dr. Hutton was pleased to call "great success". Hitherto it was the practice to record census details in enumeration schedules, which were later collected in the Abstraction Office in which the particulars of each individual person were copied out again in slips, which were later sorted and compiled into tables. In 1931, the Baroda Census decided, with the approval of the Census Commissioner for India, to do away with the slip-copying system altogether and to record census particulars of an individual direct on to books of slips, which could later be cut out, sorted and compiled. This process of direct record on to books of slips, one slip for an individual,-instead of the old-time method of noting lengthwise on schedules which necessitated after the census the entertaining of a large temporary slip-copying establishment to recopy the information regarding each individual on small-sized slips, before abstraction could be undertaken,-obviously made for economy in cost, personnel and time. Besides the books of slips were of a handier size than long sheets of old type schedules and better able, therefore, to stand rough usage from unpaid enumerators. Thirdly, the system made for greater accuracy in the compilation of tables, as it eliminated the errors due to slip copyists who were a horde of hastily trained clerks working on the wage system with little interest in the business. This innovation is usually known as the *billets individuels* system. In the present Census, the State continued this *billets individuels* system and had the satisfaction to learn that the principle of the change it had introduced in 1931 was now generally extended throughout all India.

6. The 1941 book of slips : Baroda and General Indian slips compared—From the experience gained from 1931, some cumbrousness was avoided this time without any slackness in the routine of transmission of the slips from, and to, the Central Office. The essence of the success of the new system was that it needed constant supervision and very rigorous watch over the mahal agency: the business of transmission and return of slips and their subsequent handling in the Abstraction Office had to be transacted exactly on the basis of treasure, controlled by an elaborate series of call books, distribution registers and receipt counterfoils. The Book of Slips of 1931, each page containing three slips, gave place in this Census to the One-slip Pad, as adopted for the general Indian Census, with the difference that the colour differentiation for sex (white for slips recording information regarding males, and buff for females) was continued and the questionnaire was repeated on each slip. In the Pad adopted in British India, the questions were only shown on the cover and sex was indicated by having the bottom right hand corner of slips for females cut off along the line printed.

7. Information compiled in 1931 and 1941—The information required from each household differed in 1941 in certain respects from the previous census. In the first place, at the house-numbering stage, a serious attempt was made this time to find out the number of the resident population, divided by sex and broadly by age into adults and children under 14. In the second place details were also shown on the House-list regarding tenements as to their kind, the number of floors and rooms and the population inhabiting in each. In 1931, we attempted a classification of homesteads according to standards of comfort; but as the attempt was not very successful, on this occasion this was dropped. The Census of Livestock had already been taken by the State Veterinary department, just before the census operations began, on the lines of the forms supplied by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and it was not thought necessary to undertake a separate count of cattle through the census agency.

8. The Questionnaires of 1931 and 1941—In respect of the questionnaire for the census of humans, there were certain differences in the lists of 1931 and 1941. On the present occasion, the gruesome details in respect of infirmities like blindness, insanity, deaf-mutism and leprosy were dropped. Further, in 1931, we had certain special enquiries .

along side of the census: there was, for instance, the one about educated unemployment. The special enquiry regarding the size and sex constitution of families was another deserving of mention. Both these enquiries were embodied in the general questionnaire of 1941. A special question regarding unemployment was added both for males and females, and in respect of married females, questions were asked about the number and sex of their children born and surviving, and their age at the birth of their first child, and the sex of their first born. A desire to come to closer grips with the education problem was evidenced by the additional questions regarding the script of literacy, and the examinations passed by the individual. In respect of means of livelihood, the questions were far more detailed than heretofore.

9. Economy in cost, personnel and time—It has been already claimed above in behalf of the *billets individuels* system which has now been firmly grounded in this State, that it worked for economy in cost, personnel and time. In 1931, the cost in the Abstraction Office was reduced to nearly half of what would have been, if the old system were continued. In 1941, it is not possible so far to find out the extent of economies in cost effected, as it will be only known when full tabulation is undertaken. But it is possible at once to state that the new system has effected considerable economy in personnel and time. In 1921, Tables I to VI could only be ready on the 30th May. In 1931 and 1941, these were ready over a month earlier. In the marginal table, is shown striking evidence of how by the new system, we could manage to do with a far less number of enumerating staff than ever before. Not only is it possible now to entrust an enumerator with many more individuals to count in a block, but it is possible also to charge him with more than one block (137 blocks to 100 enumerators) even to a greater extent than before.

Year of Census	No. of Blocks	No. of Enumerators	Population per each enumerator
1901	11,386	11,386	172
1911	10,893	10,893	186
1921	11,099	11,099	191
1931	12,138	9,409	259
1941	11,570	8,466	337

10. Elimination of humour—It must be sadly confessed, however, that by the present austere method of ticks and crosses, we have effected a severe economy in writing and thereby left little scope for humour. In other days, under the schedule system, there was a great deal of play of wit both by people and the enumerating staff. No longer can the village Lothario describe his civil condition as-"*fakkad*"-an untranslateable word, the nearest approach to which can be described in Oscar Wilde's phrase as "passionate celebacy." But even inspite of the inhibitions of the present system, one of our enumerators managed to count the God Mahadev in a village in Mahuwa taluka, entered him as Hindu, described his civil condition (with profound discernment) as married, and thereafter, as if appalled by his profanity, filled the other questions with crosses! In respect of age, almost the only column left now in our questionnaire where the imagination is allowed to roam, full advantage seems to have been taken, as no less than 375 persons are returned as centenarians (including 28 in the City, 41 in Amreli, 52 in Navsari, 117 in Mehsana and 137 in Baroda district). At every census, centenarians have forced themselves to attention, but in this, as if the age column was the last refuge of the facetious, the peak seems to have been attained.

Year	Persons aged 100 and over
1911	181
1921	321
1931	311
1941	375

11. Actual Enumeration: Final and Preliminary counts—The actual counting of the people was taken in two stages. There were the preliminary counts beginning from the 8th February in villages and 13th February in towns and ending in both cases on the 28th February, and the final check commencing from the morning of the 1st March and ending on the evening of the 2nd March. Here was a most welcome departure from the hectic all-night count familiar to census officers of previous years. There was no platform or train enumeration and the census staff were, therefore, spared the imprecations

of sleepy passengers. The training of the enumerators, supervisors and others was taken up intensively both by the Central Census Office and the Mahal Charge Superintendents, as the testing of house-number was being scrutinised. At the house numbering stage, the actual business of painting of house-numbers and preparing of house-lists was attended to by the revenue *talatis* (or village accountants) who knew their charges and could be trusted to do their work well. Altogether 930,832 houses were numbered by about 900 *talatis*, to whom a word of praise is due for doing this irksome work extraordinarily well. Later on in December, enumerators were added from the teaching staff of primary schools, in which our well-established compulsory education system provided a ready-made and fairly efficient organisation. Altogether, of 8,466 enumerators appointed, there were 867 talatis and 5,403 teachers, and 1,961 were other public servants. Only 235 private persons were requisitioned for census purposes as against 521 in 1931. With further experience of the new methods adopted, it may be hoped that the State network of organisation in the villages of educational, revenue and other departmental agencies will be found adequate and no private persons will be required. Non-official volunteers are not easy to control and they are not so readily amenable to training and the discipline of the census as permanent hands in the State employ.

12. House-list estimates, provisional and final results—The accuracy of the enumeration can be gauged by the close correspondence or otherwise between the house-list estimates of the total residential population, the provisional and final results. The first estimates are available about three or four months before the final count. The provisional results are obtained from the Charge Summaries furnished by the Charge Superintendents, after the census date, and the final totals are arrived at, when the boxes of slips are received at the Abstraction Office, made up into different boxes for sorting, and counted and re-counted, the village lists are prepared therefrom and the final Register of population per each block is prepared and totalled. In this State, the provisional results are usually prepared from telegraphic summaries and on this occasion a curious mistake happened, as unique in its simplicity as it was unexpected. An enterprising Vahivatdar, not content with sending his telegraphic totals in figures harassed the Central Office with another telegram repeating the results in words, with the consequence that the figures of this taluka were inadvertently posted twice. As a result the tentative census total mounted upto 2,952,134 showing a spurious excess of nearly a hundred thousand persons over the truth. As soon as the charge summaries, however, arrived by post, the mistake was at once discovered and corrected provisional totals were issued soon after. These totals are shown in col. 3 of the marginal table. The difference between the Final Totals and the House-List Estimate will be discussed at their proper place, but generally it may be concluded here that the census enumeration was highly accurate, at least in so far as an endeavour was successfully made to cast the census net wide enough to "catch every man". Overzeal may have led here and there an enumerator to catch his man more than once, but then this is set off at other places by the staff not remembering eleventh-hour instructions and cancelling slips of persons who had gone out of their place of enumeration temporarily for marriages and such like reasons. Such mistakes must have been rather more numerous in Mehsana than in other parts, but the point will be further discussed later on. In the meanwhile, it is comforting to know that the difference between Provisional and Final Results has been again low as in 1931, showing that the charge summaries were generally well and carefully prepared. The difference is, as it

Division	House-List Estimate	Provisional Totals (corrected)	Final Totals
1	2	3	4
State	**2,804,907**	**2,854,925**	**2,855,010**
City	145,332	153,308	153,301
Amreli	205,519	206,543	206,543
Baroda	777,845	805,959	806,115
Mehsana	1,172,589	1,175,189	1,175,097
Navsari	456,201	465,935	465,923
Okhamandal	41,663	42,547	42,587
Pethapur (Tributary Area).	5,758	5,444	5,444

happens, only 85, but of this, 31 persons enumerated as boating population after the census date will have to be omitted to get at the true figure of error which is only 54 for a population of 2,855,000 or ·0019 per cent.

13. The Cost of the operations—The Administrative Volume will show in detail the total cost of the operations. At present, it is only possible to give the figures of expenditure incurred upto the end of July 1941. These do not include the cost of printing this Report with its Maps and Diagrams, the Administrative Volume and the *Dehzada* (Village Statistics Volume) and other expenses. The total cost so far amounts to Rs. 93,671, testifying once again to the high cost of the Baroda Census. That this is inevitably due to what may be called overhead charges is shown by the expenditure on the Central Office absorbing nearly half of this total (*i. e.* Rs. 46,473). The following table gives comparative figures as far as possible for this and the previous Census :—

Items	Upto July 31st, 1941	Upto July 31st, 1931
	Rs.	Rs.
i. Central Office	46,473	26,845
ii. Abstraction Office	12,749	15,434
iii. Travelling allowances of staff and Census Inspectors	5,097	2,781
iv. Furniture, contingency etc.	11,510	8,334
v. Printing cost	8,182	5,064
vi. Paper cost	4,191	2,691
vii. Prizes to Census Officers and enumerating staff	3,874	4,000*
viii. Rent of Office	1,595	...
Total	**93,671**	**65.149**

Besides the above amount of Rs. 93,671, Rs. 6,750 will be required probably for the continuance of the office till the end of September 1941 and the cost of printing the census publications. Against this amount must be set of the sum of Rs. 3,011 realised from auction of census office dead stock by auctions or sale to other Government offices. Thus the net cost of the census will come to Rs. 97,410 so that even with the limited tabulation the cost is Rs. 34 per 1,000 of the population. The full operations cost in 1931 Rs. 112,651 or Rs. 46·1 per mille.

14. The arrangement of the report and tables—A final word is now necessary about the Tables and Subsidiary Tables. In the Foreword, a reference has been already made to the limited nature of tabulation that so far has been undertaken. Round each Imperial and State Table are prepared Subsidiary Tables, which reduce the absolute figures to proportions, so that they may be studied the more easily. For this purpose, the absolute figures which are shown by administrative divisions in the Imperial and State Tables are redistributed according to natural divisions in the subsidiary tables. It is, therefore, necessary at the outset to explain the scheme of these divisions.

15. Natural Divisions—Baroda forms part of the great natural division of Gujarat, one of India's historic tracts, which has an area of about 63,000 square miles. Thus this State forms only a little more than an eighth of this area, but its different districts are so spread over all parts of Gujarat, that they represent completely the different aspects of its composite life, its physiography, its linguistic and ethnical variations. Baroda State is one of the most dispersed of territories, and its interlacing particularly with British India and other Indian States in Kathiawad has contributed to the peculiar harassments of its district officers, and the complications of its administration. This dispersal, though not so evident in the mainland of Gujarat, where the three main districts lie, becomes acute in Kathiawad, where the territories of the Gaekwad are described as a "veritable archipelago". In a sense demographically, however, this dispersal has made for richness in its human material and the wide range of interest that

*Incurred after July 1931.

their study reveals. Part of Gujarat, all the different sections of the State share its variegated life and the consciousness of its comprehensive unity. For inspite of the differences in its physiography, agricultural conditions, and the contrasts of culture and social development, Gujarat may be said to have "an ecological unity". It has well-defined frontiers, and although the contours of its land widely differ, providing in this State, even within its limited extent, all the diversity of sea and plain and upland, and the soil and climatic variations are equally sharply divided, – the combination of natural influences, as well as the incidents of its history, have helped to produce something like a discernible and distinctive mental make-up for the Gujarati people. Their language has freely received influences from all sides and shows now the least dialectical differences, as compared to the other great regional languages–a most remarkable phenomenon. Their art and architecture similarly shows a like receptivity to outside influences. In respect of their social composition, the multitude of castes and sub-castes, the most diversified in India, has been preserved intact without making for any positive disunity. Its extensive sea coast line has helped to produce in Gujarat a race "bristling with enterprise and initiative".

The Mainland of Gujarat has three main divisions; the Northern with its sloping river valleys, a belt of saline tract towards the north west and west and a fertile and wooded region much cut up by ravines, in the south east, almost entirely bounded on its west by the Sabarmati. These features are found in Mehsana *prant*, which belongs wholly to North Gujarat, and is therefore, called the Northern division for the purposes of the Subsidiary Tables. The three natural sub-divisions of this tract are therefore named West and East Kadi, and Trans-Sabarmati.

Central Gujarat consists of transitional low land plains – the trans-Mahi valley of the Charotar and the territory spread between the Mahi and the Narmada, and it can be readily divided into the fertile overcultivated Charotar tract, the central low lands of the Vakal, the rolling dry tracts of the east frequently erupted by hills, and the black cotton soil of the Kahnam of which the City of Baroda may be taken as the northern limit.

South Gujarat comprises the tract between the Narmada and the Daman Ganga on the South. Navsari *prant* is wholly included in this, except for the isolated hill fort of Salher, which is detached towards the south of the *prant* and is surrounded by the district of Nasik.

The Kathiawad division of the State consists of about eighteen different bits forming the district of Amreli, and the special *Vibhag* (sub-division) of Okhamandal. Its sea-coast areas are well-marked. Its brown shallow soil retains little moisture but where it gets it, it produces good crops. It has a sea-coast well-marked and distinctive in part possessing abundant water facilities as in Kodinar, and otherwise bleak and arid, and salt infested as in the wide stretches of Okhamandal. The agricultural elements are lazy and thriftless, but the long coast line favours adventure, trade and enterprise.

16. Details of talukas included in natural divisions — The following table shows the details of Natural Sub-divisions and the talukas included in each :–

Natural Sub-division	Talukas comprised	Natural Sub-division	Talukas comprised
Central Gujarat (Baroda *prant* and City)		**North Gujarat** (Mehsana *prant* and Pethapur)	
(i) Charotar	Bhadran Petlad	(i) East Kadi	Sidhpur Vijapur Visnagar

Natural Sub-division	Talukas comprised
(ii) Chorashi	Savli
	Sankheda
	Vaghodia
	Tilakwada
(iii) Kanham	Dabhoi
	Sinor
	Karjan
(iv) Vakal	Baroda
	Padra
Kathiawad (Amreli *prant* and Okhamandal *vibhag*)	
(i) Middle Block	Amreli
	Dhari
	Khambha
(ii) Scattered Area	Ratanpur
	Bhimkatta
	Damnagar
(iii) Sea-coast Area	Kodinar
	Okhamandal
	Beyt
(ii) Trans-Sabarmati	Kalol
	Kheralu
	Pethapur
	Mehsana
	Dehgam
	Attarsumba
(iii) West Kadi	Patan
	Harij
	Chanasma
	Kadi
South Gujarat (Navsari *prant*)	
(i) Rani	Vyara
	Songadh
(ii) Rasti	Navsari
	Gandevj
	Kamrej
	Palsana
(iii) Semi-Rasti	Mahuva
	Mangrol

The map facing the next Section will illustrate the size and position of these Natural Divisions.

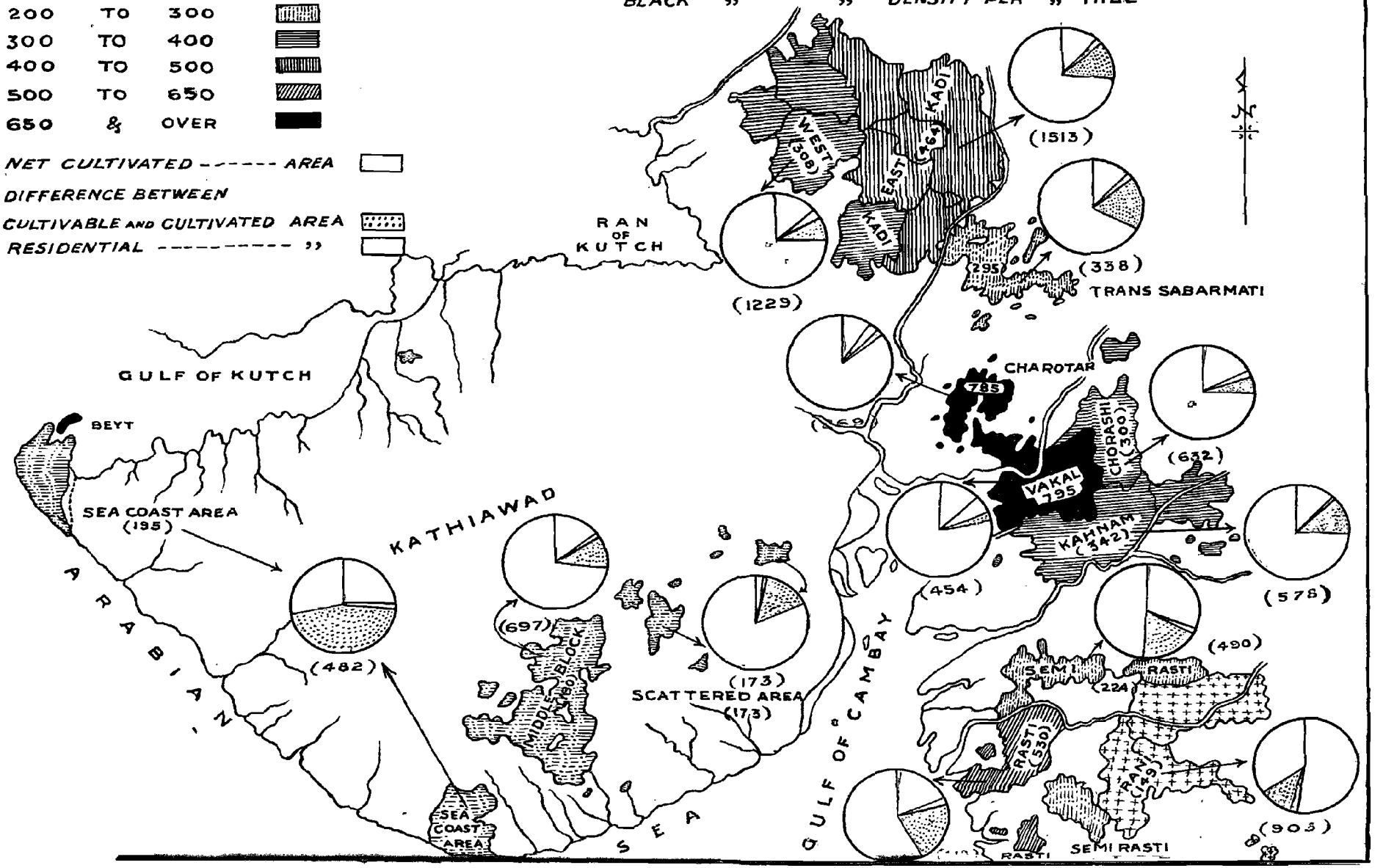
MAP SHOWING DENSITY AND THE PROPORTION OF CULTIVABLE NET CULTIVATED AND RESIDENTIAL AREA TO THE TOTAL AREA BY NATURAL DIVISIONS.

RED FIGURES REPRESENT AREA IN SQUARE MILES
BLACK » » DENSITY PER » MILE

SCALE OF DENSITY

100	TO	150	
150	TO	200	
200	TO	300	
300	TO	400	
400	TO	500	
500	TO	650	
650	&	OVER	

NET CULTIVATED ------ AREA
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CULTIVABLE AND CULTIVATED AREA
RESIDENTIAL ---------- »



II

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

17. Reference to Statistics—This Section deals with Imperial Table I and the four Subsidiary Tables based on it. These subsidiary tables are

(i) Density, Water-Supply and Crops,

(ii) Taluka Density by Natural Divisions,

(iii) Persons per 1,000 Houses and Houses per 100 square miles,

(iv) The Sex Ratio by Natural Divisions.

Population and area figures of talukas are shown in State Table I which is also here subjoined.

18. Summary Table—The Census of the 1st March 1941, disclosed a total population of 2,855,010 for the whole State. A summary table is subjoined here showing the total population as distributed according to the different districts of the State, and in the City (which counts as a separate administrative division):-

Natural Division	Name of Administrative Division with area shown in brackets	Population in 1941			Increase per cent over 1931 figures on same area	Proportion of Females to 1,000 Males
		Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kathiawad	Amreli District (1,071)	206,543	105,417	101,126	+19·5	951
	Okhamandal *Vibhag* (281)	42,587	22,279	20,308	+35·2	
Central Gujarat	Baroda City (11)	153,301	84,666	68,635	+35·8	810
	Baroda District (1,922)	806,115	424,129	381,986	+13·3	901
North Gujarat	Mehsana District (3,068)	1,175,097	597,108	577,989	+16·3	968
	Pethapur (12)	5,444	2,712	2,732	+3·2	
South Gujarat	Navsari District (1,811)	465,92[2]	236,598	229,325	+15·2	969
	THE STATE (8,176)	**2,855,010**	**1,472,909**	**1,382,101**	**+16·6**	**938**

19. Area of the State—The area shown in the table is as certified by the latest figures of the State Survey and Settlement department. The area of the State proper is 8,164 square miles, and that of the tributary area of Pethapur, now included within the jurisdiction of the State, is 12·25 square miles. The total area in bighas in 1931 of the State proper was 8,890,370 (1,089 bighas to a square mile) or 8,163·8 square miles. In 1941, the latest figures available, with the most recent corrections in measurements and taking

into account such variations as are caused by alluvium or diluvium amount to 8,890,460 bighas or 8,163·87 square miles. The area of Pethapur is 13,336 bighas. The total area, therefore, is 8,176·12 square miles. The survey of the whole State has been exhaustive, measurements field by field having been taken almost throughout the State, with the exception of only nine villages (out of 2,960 towns and villages) for which the figure as shown by traverse survey has been taken. There need be, therefore, no hesitation in accepting the above figure for total area by divisions as accurate.

The Survey of India shows the State area, however, to be 8,236 square miles (stated to be "calculated in May 1941") for which there appears from all the authorities locally consulted to be no justification. It is not known how these figures were arrived at in May 1941. In the Census Report of the State for 1891, the area was indeed shown to be 8,226, but since then much water has flown beneath the ancient Vishwamitri bridge, which divides our stately City into two!

20. Area and density of the natural sub-divisions — The map facing this Section shows the position and boundaries and gives the areas and density of the Natural Sub-divisions. It is interesting to note that the sea-coast only forms 6 per cent while the dry belt (West Kadi) is rather less than a sixth of the total area. The typically black soil cotton belt (in Kahnam and Rani) which though highly productive can manage with much less density than other fertile areas growing food crops, forms only a little more than 12 per cent, while the most fertile regions growing food as well as luxury crops of all kinds are found in Charotar, parts of Rasti and East Kadi tracts. The forested tracts are concentrated in Semi-Rasti and Rani regions, but small bits are found in Chorashi, Middle Block and Trans-Sabarmati sub-divisions. The total area under forests in the State is 714 square miles or 8·7 per cent of the gross area. The average density for the whole State is 349, as compared to which four out of 13 natural sub-divisions-Charotar, Vakal, East Kadi and Rasti (forming a third of the total extent), have greater spread per square mile, while the remaining two-thirds show less density.

Natural Divisions and Sub-divisions	Area	Proportion to total area	Density per square mile
Central Gujarat	**1,933**	**23·7**	**496**
Charotar	269	3·3	785
Chorashi	632	7·7	300
Kahnam	578	7·1	342
Vakal	454	5·6	795
Kathiawad	**1,352**	**16·5**	**184**
Middle Block	697	8·5	180
Scattered	173	2·1	173
Sea-Coast	482	5·9	195
North-Gujarat	**3,080**	**37·6**	**383**
East Kadi	1,513	18·5	464
Trans-Sabarmati	338	4·1	308
West Kadi	1,229	15·0	295
South Gujarat	**1,811**	**22·2**	**257**
Rani	903	11·1	149
Rasti	418	5·1	530
Semi-Rasti	490	6·0	224
THE STATE	**8,176**	**1·00**	**349**

21. Densities on total and cultivable areas compared — The difference between gross and cultivable area is 1,821 square miles, so that deducting the reserved forest area (714 square miles) and the total residential area (103·2 square miles), there remains 1,004 square miles of uncultivable waste from which further deductions are necessary for portions reserved for public purposes, such as pastures etc. The net cultivated area is 62·8 per cent of the total *i. e.* 5,137 square miles, but this is only the tilled area; for demography it is also useful to know the total occupied area

Density per Square Mile	
(i) Gross Area	349
(ii) Cultivable Area	449
(iii) Occupied Area	465
(iv) Net Cultivated Area	556
(v) Residential Area	27,665

DIAGRAM SHOWING AREA BY NATURAL SUB-DIVISION

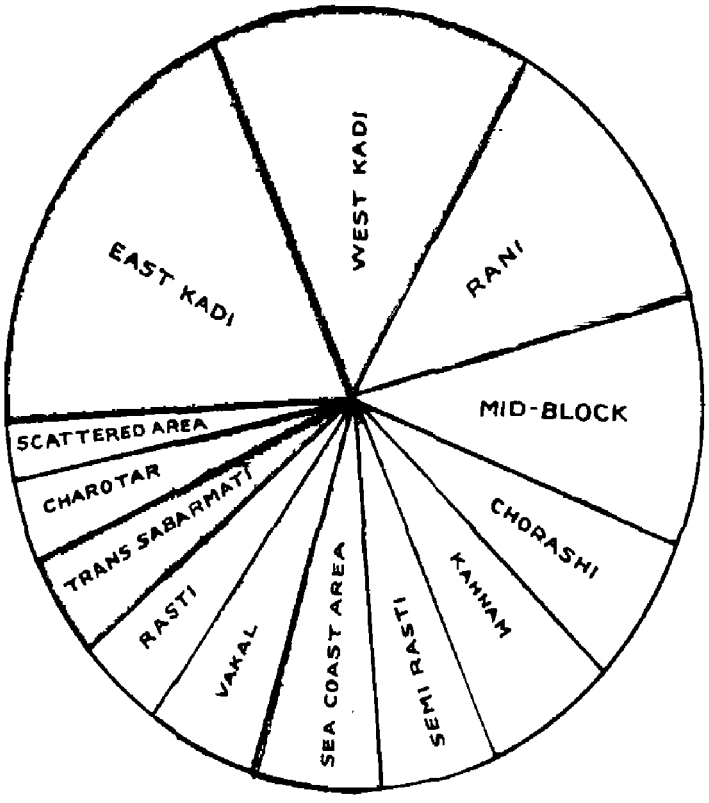
REFERENCES :—

CENTRAL GUJARAT.....

KATHIAWAD .....

NORTH GUJARAT.....

SOUTH GUJARAT.....



I.K.P.

GIRNARAMAN LITHO, BARODA. 1941

in the State, which is 6·68 million bighas or 6,135 square miles. The reason why such a relatively large proportion of occupied area has remained fallow will be discussed in the next Section but in the meanwhile, the various comparative densities are shown in the margin. The difference between (ii) and (iii) shows that there is but little scope under present agricultural conditions for expansion in population in future. The last figure (v) shows the appalling conditions of congestion under which the population is herded together in this State. It is in Gujarat far more than in other parts of India, that the rural (and also urban) populations are seen to reside in close settlements. In each village, there is always a central inhabited nucleus round which cultivated fields spread out forming the bulk of the village area. If we deduct the area of the City from the total residential area (of 103 square miles), the congestion is even greater, namely 29,280 per square mile or 46 per acre, more than double the density of the City.

22. Comparison with other parts of Gujarat — A glance at the figures of population and density for British and other parts of Gujarat will be of interest. So far only provisional census figures are available and the margin collects them for comparison. The State is only next to British Gujarat in density but is much above the average for the whole of Gujarat. The Western India States which surround the Kathiawad portions of Baroda are much sparser in population.

Parts of Gujarat	Area in square miles	Population (000 omitted	Density
British Gujarat	10,183	4,094	402
Gujarat States	7,635	1,457	191
Western India States	36,797	4,902	133
Baroda State	8,176	2,855	349
Gujarat	**62,791**	**13,308**	**212**

23. Water-supply and crops — Subsidiary Table i compares the decennial rainfall with the normal and it is found that in all parts of the State, except North Gujarat, the decade saw more plentiful rainfall. In South Gujarat the excess was noticeable. In the next Section the variations in rainfall will be studied along with the agricultural seasons and their reactions on births and population changes. Irrigated area has risen from 4 per cent in 1931 to 6 in 1941. Cultivable area has on the other hand contracted from 6,462 to 6,355 square miles. The forest area has increased by nearly 60 square miles in the same period. In respect of acreage of crops, the proportion sown by cotton has declined from 25·18 to 23·8 per cent in the latest Census. The wheat and tobacco ratios remain insignificant, although they are luxury crops. Bajri and Juwar occupy 41 per cent while their proportion was only 37 in 1931. The occupied area has now gone upto 6,135 square miles, leaving only 220 square miles available for future cultivation.

24. Subsidiary Table ii—In this table, the proportions of area and population are worked out in respect of talukas. There are 35 talukas (taking Pethapur as a separate taluka) and 6 petas in the State. Of these, Bhimkatta and Beyt are single places, the former being a village and the other a town. The average density being 349, it is naturally expected that the largest group of talukas (2,780 square miles–34 per cent of the area) with 35 per cent of the population should belong to the Density Class of 300–450. One fifth of the State is comprised of talukas of high density–450 and over–with nearly 40 per cent of the population. More than half of Central Gujarat (excluding the City) belongs to the middle groups above mentioned: while in South Gujarat with its forest tracts, density inevitably rules low (more than two-fifths of its extent having less than 200 to the square mile). The North Gujarat contrasts are less varied. More than three-fourths of the area have a range of between 302 to 531 persons per square mile.

Imperial Table I

II–AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

25. Subsidiary Table iii—As has been mentioned in the Introduction, 930,832 houses were numbered. Of these, 618,014 were found occupied on the Census Day. In the Subsidiary Table iii, the proportions are all calculated on occupied houses, and variations in these ratios are shown from 1901. It is interesting to compare these ratios with the population changes: while the Census shows an increase of 46 per-cent since 1901 in population, the density of houses per square mile has only shown a rise of 26; showing that the growth of houses has not been *pari passu* with the population, and congestion in the household has correspondingly increased from decade to decade.

Year	Variations with 1901 as 100		
	Persons per 1,000 houses	Houses per 1,000 square miles	Population with 1901 as Index
1901	100	100	100
1911	95	104	104
1921	104	105	109
1931	109	115	125
1941	116	126	146

Coming to natural divisions, the house-density is the greatest in Charotar, and Rasti, while on the other hand, congestion in households is more in evidence in Rani, and Semi-Rasti in South Gujarat, and in the Scattered areas of Kathiawad than elsewhere.

26. The Sex Ratio: Subsidiary Table iv—Coming to the proportion of the sexes as disclosed in the last five censuses, the sex-ratio has remained more or less the same in the last 40 years. Throughout this period, the norm is 935 females to a thousand males. The only part of the State, where the sexes most approach parity is in South Gujarat, followed by North Gujarat. In other divisions, where the migration factor rules stronger, discriminating in favour of males, the female ratio tends to become lower.

27. State Table I--Imperial Table I only contents itself with the main administrative divisions showing figures for the City separately. State Table I shows the details for the talukas, the density for each, and the variations in the populations for the decades 1931–1941 and 1921 and 1931. The variations will be discussed in the next Section. Inter-divisional changes in the last decade were conspicuous by their absence, with the exception of the transfer of Bhimkatta to Okha *vibhag* and the inclusion of Pethapur tributary area within the limits of the State. The average area of a taluka (excluding Pethapur, Beyt and Bhimkatta and the City and its environs) is 214 square miles. The average population of a taluka on the same basis is 70,818. The largest taluka, as it is the most sparsely populated, is Songadh (583 square miles) in Navsari *prant*, but the size of talukas is larger in Mehsana *prant* than in other districts, where the average taluka area is 256 square miles and the average population is 97,925.

TABLE I

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Division	Area in Square miles	Towns	Villages	Occupied Houses		
				Total	In Towns	In Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BARODA STATE ...	**8,176**	**64**	**2,896**	**618,014**	**169,558**	**448,456**
Baroda City including Cantonment	11	2	...	**37,920**	37,920	...
Amreli Division ...	1,071	5	240	**39,141**	10,067	29,074
Baroda Division ...	1,922	19	820	**175,718**	34,870	140,848
Mehsana Division ...	3,068	22	1,035	**262,909**	60,311	202,598
Navsari Division ...	1,811	12	756	**91,559**	20,612	70,947
Okhamandal ...	281	3	42	**9,348**	4,414	4,934
Pethapur (Tributary Area) ...	12	1	3	**1,419**	1,364	55

Division	Population								
	Persons			Males			Females		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
BARODA STATE...	**2,855,010**	**719,272**	**2,135,738**	**1,472,909**	**378,712**	**1,094,197**	**1,382,101**	**340,560**	**1,041,541**
Baroda City including Cantonment	**153,301**	153,301	...	**84,666**	84,666	...	**68,635**	68,635	...
Amreli Division ...	**206,543**	49,069	157,474	**105,417**	25,073	80,344	**101,126**	23,996	77,130
Baroda Division ...	**806,115**	150,189	655,926	**424,129**	79,909	344,220	**381,986**	70,280	311,706
Mehsana Division ...	**1,175,097**	252,101	922,996	**597,108**	129,906	467,202	**577,989**	122,195	455,794
Navsari Division ...	**465,923**	89,849	376,074	**236,598**	46,276	190,322	**229 325**	43,573	185,752
Okhamandal ...	**42,587**	19,576	23,011	**22,279**	10,305	11,974	**20,308**	9,271	11,037
Pethapur (Tributary Area)	**5,444**	5,187	257	**2,712**	2,577	135	**2,732**	2,610	122

Imperial Table I

SUBSIDIARY TABLE i

DENSITY, WATER SUPPLY AND CROPS

Natural Division and District	Mean Density per Square mile	Mean Density per Square mile of Cultivable Area	Percentage of Total Area		Percentage of Cultivable Area		Percentage of cultivated area irrigated	Rainfall	
			Cultivable	Net Cultivated	Net Cultivated	Double cropped		Normal	Decennial Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BARODA STATE	**349**	**449**	**77·72**	**62·83**	**80·83**	**2·01**	**5·79**	**32·09**	
Central Gujarat including City	**496**	**595**	**83·47**	**76·70**	**91·89**	**0·25**	**2·55**	**35·39**	**38·38**
Charotar	785	891	87·90	86·25	98·13	0·33	13·77	30·28	
Chorashi	300	372	80·63	74·80	92·77	0·59	0·26	38·29	
Kahnam	342	395	86·63	73·62	84·98	...	0·09	36·56	
Vakal (incl. City)	795	989	80·74	77·59	96·09	0·06	1·14	32·97	
Kathiawad	**184**	**249**	**73·97**	**49·69**	**67·17**	**0·28**	**3·03**	**18·75**	**19·80**
Middle Block	180	248	72·54	60·79	83·79	0·13	2·42	18·23	
Scattered Area	173	214	81·47	66·05	81·07	...	3·06	18·62	
Sea Coast	195	265	73·37	27·80	37·89	0·59	4·92	19·57	
North Gujarat	**383**	**441**	**86·91**	**71·09**	**81·74**	**3·00**	**7·65**	**26·21**	**24·76**
East Kadi	464	530	87·55	73·57	84·04	4·43	12·37	26·05	
Trans-Sabarmati Area	295	350	84·34	74·95	88·86	1·27	0·66	33·83	
West Kadi	308	355	86·84	66·97	77·12	0·88	3·30	24·21	
South Gujarat	**257**	**438**	**58·77**	**43·80**	**74·53**	**3·85**	**9·25**	**48·48**	**54·54**
Rani	149	335	44·57	34·40	77·19	4·84	0·39	53·65	
Rasti	530	665	79·62	57·81	72·61	2·89	29·19	46·22	
Semi-Rasti	224	335	67·10	49·13	73·21	3·60	0·25	40·83	

Natural Division and District	Percentage of Gross Area cultivated under								
	Wheat	Rice	Bajri	Juwar	Other pulses	Oil Seeds	Cotton	Tobacco	Other Crops
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
BARODA STATE	**2·76**	**5·05**	**17·58**	**23·33**	**7·86**	**9·84**	**23·80**	**1·47**	**8·30**
Central Gujarat including City...	**0·36**	**11·12**	**7·76**	**10·54**	**6·75**	**7·59**	**38·55**	**4·17**	**13·16**
Charotar	0·25	5·52	30·10	14·92	7·12	1·71	1·53	13·39	25·46
Chorashi	0·12	15·05	3·96	10·83	5·87	20·58	36·54	1·21	5·85
Kahnam	0·47	12·18	1·81	11·67	4·74	0·87	57·17	0·15	10·93
Vakal (incl. City)	0.60	8·24	5·28	5·87	10·16	2·04	43·28	6·95	17·58
Kathiawad	**1·39**	**0·11**	**30·77**	**17·79**	**2·07**	**24·46**	**20·71**	**0·06**	**2·64**
Middle Block	1·20	0·03	32·28	16·35	2·78	29·07	15·91	0·02	2·34
Scattered Area	3·48	0·03	12·52	34·44	1·87	22·74	23·08	0·01	1·83
Sea Coast	0·18	0·47	41·28	8·37	...	11·52	33·68	0·22	4·28
North Gujarat	**5·43**	**0·18**	**26·26**	**35·25**	**8·60**	**8·85**	**8·31**	**0·64**	**6·48**
East Kadi	7·72	0·09	29·72	34·73	9·90	6·33	4·79	0·83	5·91
Trans-Sabarmati Area	0·80	0·40	37·79	18·07	15·03	9·11	5·28	0·07	13·44
West Kadi	3·65	0·23	17·86	41·29	4·80	12·29	14·18	0·53	5·17
South Gujarat...	**0·93**	**11·51**	**0·20**	**18·37**	**12·61**	**4·84**	**42·20**	**0·08**	**9·26**
Rani	0·77	19·38	0·01	12·10	24·66	6·98	23·22	...	12·90
Rasti	0·50	2·96	0·08	27·17	4·80	5·11	50·61	0·19	8·58
Semi Rasti	1·57	9·76	0·56	17·81	4·64	1·77	58·61	0·06	5·15

SUBSIDIARY TABLE ii

AREA AND POPULATION (000 OMITTED), ACTUAL AND PERCENTAGE, BY TALUKA DENSITY

Natural Division	TALUKAS WITH DENSITY							
	Under 100		100–150		150–200		200–300	
	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BARODA STATE	**583**	**55,4**	**768**	**98,6**	**501**	**84,5**	**1,858**	**500,2**
	(7·13)	(1·94)	(9·39)	(3·45)	(6·13)	(2·96)	(22·73)	(17·52)
Baroda City including Cantonment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Gujarat, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379	104,7
	...	...	...	...	...	...	(19·72)	(12·99)
Kathiawad ...	...	...	768	98,6	6	1,1	574	145,3
	...	...	(56·80)	(39.59)	(0·44)	(0·44)	(42·46)	(58·35)
North Gujarat. ...	...	...	...	...	149	24,1	585	170,8
					(4·84)	(2·03)	(18·99)	(14·47)
South Gujarat ...	583	55,4	...	...	346	59,3	320	79,4
	(32·19)	(11·89)	...	...	(19.11)	(12·72)	(17·67)	(17·02)

Natural Division	TALUKAS WITH DENSITY							
	300–450		450–600		600–750		750 and over	
	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
BARODA STATE	**2,780**	**1,006,8**	**1,231**	**602,7**	**211**	**138,7**	**244**	**368,1**
	(34·00)	(35·27)	(15·06)	(21·11)	(2·58)	(4·86)	(2·98)	(12·89)
Baroda City including Cantonment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	153,3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	(100·0)	(100·0)
Central Gujarat ...	1,072	387,2	202	103,0	86	52,8	183	158,4
	(55·78)	(48·03)	(10·51)	(12·78)	(4·47)	(6·55)	(9·52)	(19·65)
Kathiawad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4,0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	(0·30)	(1·62)
North Gujarat ...	1,317	486,0	1,029	499,7	...	...	...	...
	(42·76)	(41·17)	(33·41)	(42·33)				
South Gujarat ...	391	133,6	...	...	125	85,9	46	52,4
	(21·59)	(28·70)	...	...	(6·90)	(18·43)	(2·54)	(11·24)

NOTE :—Figures in brackets represent percentages.

Imperial Table I

SUBSIDIARY TABLE iii

PERSONS PER 1,000 HOUSES AND HOUSES PER 100 SQUARE MILES

Natural Division	Persons per 1,000 Houses					Houses per 100 Square Miles				
	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BARODA STATE ...	**4,620**	**4,340**	**4,145**	**3,797**	**3,984**	**7,589**	**6,900**	**6,291**	**6,233**	**6,012**
Baroda City ...	**4,043**	**3,750**	**3,520**	**3,470**	**3,320**	**344,727**	**273,818**	**244,273**	**260,027**	**284,091**
Central Gujarat excluding City	**4,588**	**4,230**	**3,980**	**3,910**	**3,820**	**9,143**	**8,747**	**8,002**	**7,818**	**7,348**
Charotar ...	4,225	3,890	3,630	...	...	18,585	19,211	17,302	...	...
Chorashi ...	4,905	4,650	4,400	...	...	6,107	5,547	4,988	...	...
Kahnam ...	4,828	4,480	4,220	...	...	7,092	6,484	6,059	...	...
Vakal	4,502	4,130	3,840	...	...	10,414	9,761	9,184	...	...
Kathiawad ...	**5,138**	**4,720**	**4,520**	**4,520**	**4,410**	**3,587**	**3,203**	**2,913**	**2,914**	**2,909**
Middle Block ...	5,270	4,790	4,510	...	...	3,413	5,020	4,681	...	...
Scattered Area ...	5,287	4,630	4,550	...	...	3,271	3,061	2,936	...	...
Sea Coast Area ...	4,928	4,650	4,590	...	...	3,951	3,305	2,847	...	...
North Gujarat ...	**4,466**	**4,187**	**4,020**	**3,744**	**3,822**	**8,582**	**7,872**	**7,315**	**7,250**	**7,140**
East Kadi ...	4,464	4,167	4,005	...	...	10,396	9,522	8,757	...	...
Trans-Sabarmati Area ...	4,398	4,040	3,890	...	...	6,718	6,267	5,795	...	...
West Kadi	4,488	4,390	4,080	...	...	6,861	6,299	5,959	...	...
South Gujarat ...	**5,089**	**5,040**	**4,940**	**4,930**	**5,010**	**5,056**	**4,427**	**3,806**	**3,758**	**3,305**
Rani	5,568	5,610	5,580	...	...	2,679	2,305	1 976	...	...
Rasti	4,737	4,620	4,450	...	...	11,183	9,766	8,660	...	...
Semi-Rasti	5,324	5,330	5,240	...	...	4,208	4,057	3,068	...	...

NOTE:—The figures for 'persons per 1,000 houses' and for 'houses per 100 square miles' for 1931 and previous years have been calculated on the adjusted figures of persons, houses and corrected area.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE iv

PROPORTION OF SEXES BY NATURAL DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS

Natural Division and District	Females per 1,000 Males				
	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6
BARODA STATE ...	**938**	**942**	**932**	**925**	**936**
Baroda City ...	810	799	837	853	853
Central Gujarat excluding City ...	901	898	886	872	891
Kathiawad ...	951	953	934	940	939
North Gujarat ...	968	971	954	947	957
South Gujarat ...	969	990	990	982	992

STATE TABLE I

AREA AND POPULATION OF MAHALS (TALUKAS) AND PETA MAHALS

Mahal (Taluka) or Peta Mahal	Area in square miles	Number of		Number of occupied houses	Population				Percentage of Variation		Number of persons per square mile in 1941
		Towns	Villages		1941			1931 Both sexes	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	
					Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BARODA STATE	**8,176**	**64**	**2,896**	**618,014**	**2,855,010**	**1,472,909**	**1,382,101**	**2,448,283**	**+16·6**	**+14·9**	**349**
Baroda City and Cantonment	**10·93**	**2**	**...**	**37,920**	**153,301**	**84,666**	**68,635**	**112,860**	**+35·8**	**+19·2**	**14,026**
Baroda City (Municipal area)	8·43	1	...	36,004	147,534	81,118	66,416	103,892	+42·0	+18·6	17,501
Cantonment ...	2·50	1	...	246	975	739	236	3,221	—69·7	+ 9·8	2,307
Railway Areas ...				763	2,585	1,425	1,160	3,344	—22·7	+32·8	
State Military Areas				907	2,207	1,384	823	2,403	— 8·2	+41·7	
Amreli Division ...	**1,071**	**5**	**240**	**39,141**	**206,543**	**105,417**	**101,126**	**172,788**	**+19·5**	**+14·0**	**193**
Amreli (Mahal) ...	254	1	58	13,400	69,655	35,255	34,400	58,565	+18·9	+ 9·5	274
Damnagar ...	113	1	25	4,347	23,279	11,868	11,411	18,853	+23·5	+ 4·2	206
Dhari ...	295	1	56	7,231	38,454	19,815	18,639	32,251	+19·2	+16·6	130
Khambha ...	148	1	30	3,154	17,246	8,869	8,377	14,857	+16·1	+26·1	117
Kodinar ...	207	1	63	9,929	52,409	26,750	25,659	43,750	+19·8	+19·8	253
Ratanpur ...	54	...	8	1,080	5,500	2,860	2,640	4,512	+21·9	+12·2	102
Baroda Division ...	**1,922**	**19**	**820**	**175,718**	**806,115**	**424,129**	**381,986**	**711,481**	**+13·3**	**+16·1**	**419**
Baroda (Mahal) ...	241	1	118	23,519	104,661	54,829	49,832	88,084	+18·8	+13·0	434
Bhadran ...	86	1	30	12,301	52,800	27,924	24,876	52,649	+ 0·3	+21·5	614
Dabhoi ...	217	1	95	17,135	80,685	42,307	38,378	70,531	+14·4	+11·7	372
Karjan ...	237	1	97	14,996	73,970	38,362	35,608	63,077	+17·3	+18·8	312
Padra ...	202	1	81	22,617	103,028	53,491	49,537	90,633	+13·7	+15·5	510
Petlad ...	183	7	66	37,693	158,434	84,768	73,666	148,545	+ 6·7	+17·2	866
Sankheda ...	215	3	127	14,412	71,110	37,373	33,737	60,213	+18·1	+ 8·6	331
Savli ...	212	1	62	12,963	62,428	33,448	28,980	52,338	+19·3	+19·8	294
Sinor ...	124	1	43	8,859	43,231	22,491	20,740	37,245	+16·1	+18·4	349
Tilakwada ...	38	1	33	2,579	13,502	7,064	6,438	11,504	+17·4	+22·8	355
Vaghodia ...	167	1	68	8,644	42,266	22,072	20,194	36,662	+15·3	+21·7	253
Mehsana Division	**3,068**	**22**	**1,035**	**262,909**	**1,175,097**	**597,108**	**577,989**	**1,010,007**	**+16·3**	**+12·1**	**383**
Attarsumba (with ...	95	1	55	6,149	28,648	15,060	13,588	23,401	+22·4	+12·9	302
Lal Mandva) ...	*21*	...	*21*	*884*	*4,392*	*2,343*	*2,049*	*3,367*	*+30·4*	*+16·9*	*209*
Chanasma ...	342	2	109	22,117	99,568	50,029	49,539	90,077	+10·5	+10·6	291
Dehgam ...	243	1	95	16,556	71,217	36,765	34,452	61,740	+15·5	+11·3	293
Harij ...	149	1	37	5,095	24,048	12,433	11,615	22,383	+ 7·4	+16·4	161
Kadi ...	333	1	120	25,081	111,894	57,306	54,588	94,910	+17·9	+ 9·4	336
Kalol ...	265	1	90	28,469	123,903	63,656	60,247	102,434	+21·0	+15·0	468
Kheralu ...	245	3	89	21,857	96,657	48,331	48,326	86,022	+12·4	+12·8	395
Mehsana (Mahal) ...	239	1	83	24,050	105,872	54,245	51,627	91,300	+16·0	+13·3	443
Patan ...	405	2	138	32,032	142,966	72,651	70,315	122,509	+16·7	+ 9·7	353
Sidhpur ...	257	3	78	28,772	136,367	70,327	66,040	110,674	+23·2	+14·2	531
Vijapur ...	323	4	87	33,927	152,711	75,884	76,827	132,709	+15·1	+12·9	473
Visnagar ...	172	2	54	18,804	81,246	40,421	40,825	71,848	+13·1	+10·4	472
Navsari Division ...	**1,811**	**12**	**756**	**91,559**	**465,923**	**236,598**	**229,325**	**404,377**	**+15·2**	**+18·8**	**257**
Gandevi ...	46	2	28	10,919	52,376	26,692	25,684	39,785	+31·6	+14·9	1,139
Kamrej ...	157	4	68	10,708	51,967	26,052	25,915	48,404	+ 7·4	+13·4	331
Mahuwa ...	144	1	68	9,319	50,460	25,441	25,019	48,325	+ 4·4	+25·6	350
Mangrol ...	346	1	124	11,301	59,329	30,952	28,377	50,633	+17·2	+28·2	171
Navsari (Mahal) ...	125	1	60	18,693	85,909	42,247	43,662	70,406	+22·0	+18·5	687
Palsana ...	90	1	51	6,424	31,162	15,685	15,477	30,011	+ 3·8	+14·6	346
Songadh ...	583	1	206	9,674	55,367	28,887	26,480	45,767	+21·0	+11·0	95
Vyara ...	320	1	151	14,521	79,353	40,642	38,711	71,046	+11·7	+21·9	248
Okhamandal ...	**281**	**3**	**42**	**9,348**	**42,587**	**22,279**	**20,308**	**31,494**	**+35·2**	**+18·9**	**152**
Beyt ...	4	1	...	974	4,036	2,000	2,036	3,860	+ 4·6	— 2·8	1,009
Bhimkatta ...	6	...	1	232	1,139	565	574	1,160	— 1·8	+15·1	190
Okhamandal (Mahal).	271	2	41	8,142	37,412	19,714	17,698	26,474	+41·3	+23·1	138
Pethapur (Tributary Area)	**12**	**1**	**3**	**1,419**	**5,444**	**2,712**	**2,732**	**5,276**	**+3·2**	**+5·8**	**454**

III

VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS

28. Reference to Statistics -Imperial Table II gives the population changes by sex for the whole State and in each administrative division for the last fifty years. There are two subsidiary tables prepared from this table :—

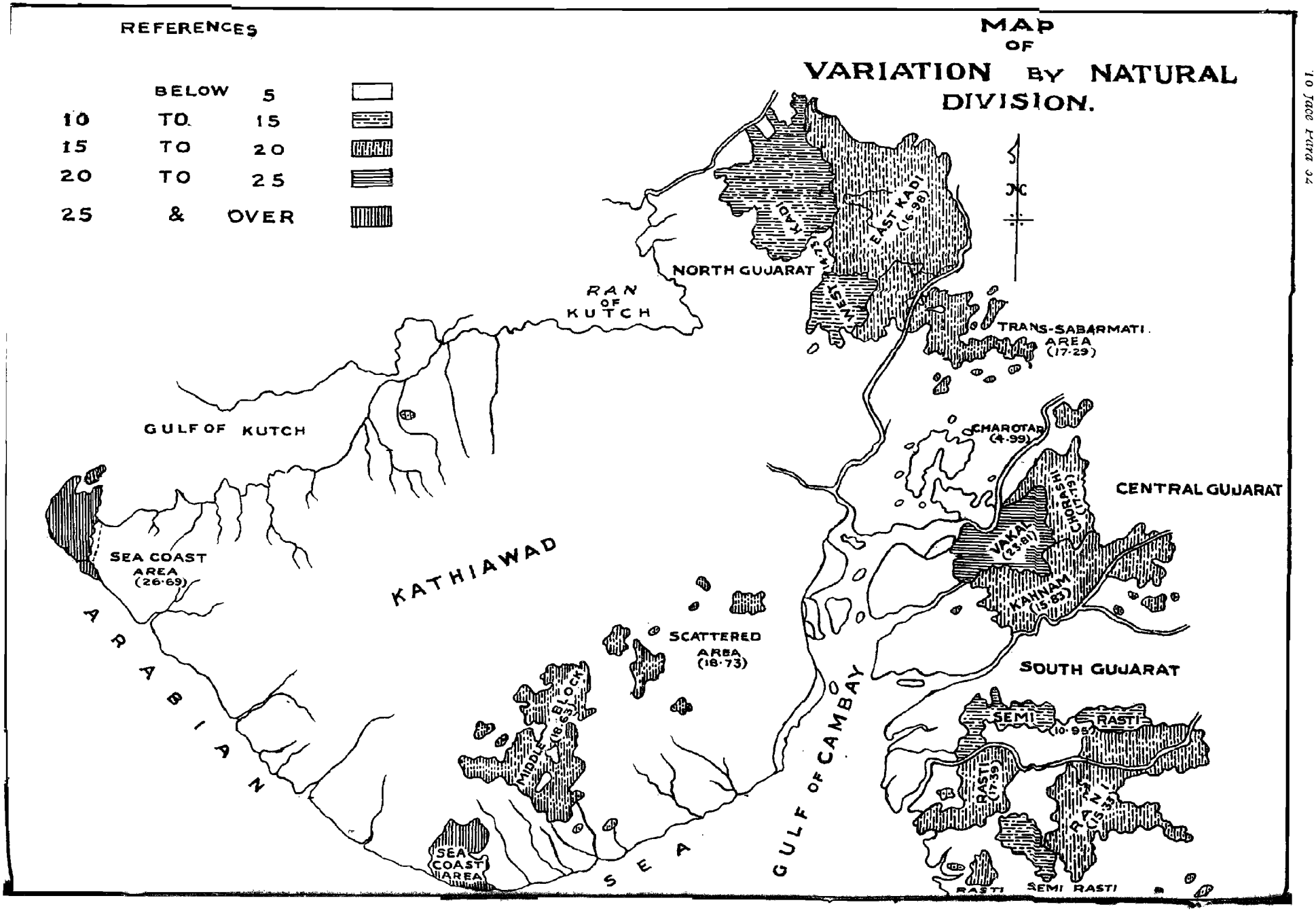
(i) Subsidiary Table i–Variation and Density (by Natural Sub–divisions),

(ii) Subsidiary Table ii–Population Variation according to the Census compared with the variation according to Vital Statistics for the decade.

29. Variations before 1891—Subsidiary Table i only gives the proportionate figures from 1901, but the marginal table compares the changes with 1901 and 1891 respectively as index numbers. In fifty years, the population has only increased by 18 per cent, the reason being that the serious loss occasioned by the great famine of 1901 was only made up by 1931. In that year, the Census recorded an increase of 14·8 per cent in ten years and the population then enumerated just exceeded the 1891 figure. The Census of 1891 showed an increase of nearly 10 per cent on 1881; though part of this increase was ascribed to better enumeration, there was real growth of population. The decade of 1881–1891 has been always looked back upon as the normal decade–years of successful agricultural seasons followed one after the other, undisturbed by any untoward afflictions of disease or disaster. Except for rainfall deficiency in 1885 and 1888, the rural conditions were distinctly favourable and deaths ruled low.

Year	Population of 1901 as 100	Population of 1891 as 100
1891	124	100
1901	100	81
1911	104	84
1921	109	88
1931	125	101
1941	146	118

30. Variations–1891–1931—Thus the year 1891 was statistically important as it marked the peak of the population curve until 1931. Upto 1898, conditions looked fairly normal inspite of two years of deficient rainfall. The two famine years that followed were, however, unprecedented for the distress they caused. To deaths from starvation, disease added its toll, and even the registered total of deaths in 1900 was more than three times the previous annual average. Plague and cholera claimed over a hundred thousand deaths. In 1901, the Census showed a phenomenal drop of 19 per cent. The 1901–11 was not very good although population in 1911 showed the beginnings of a rebound. The next ten years after 1911 were not very propitious either. This decade began with a frost. 1915 and 1918 were dark years of distress and famine. 1917 was little better with excessive rains. Plague again appeared in a virulent form, and influenza followed in its wake. The cumulative effect of all these calamities was that the Census in 1921 showed only an increase of 4·7 per cent. In the next decade, however, no epidemics were in evidence, nor did any calamities appear claiming serious loss of lives, but seasonal conditions still continued to be unpropitious, what with floods and frost, locusts and poor monsoons, and towards the end of the decade, a steep decline in prices. Nevertheless, the processes of enlightened administration worked vigorously for the benefit of the people. Medical


REFERENCES
BELOW 5
10 TO 15
15 TO 20
20 TO 25
25 & OVER
MAP OF VARIATION BY NATURAL DIVISION.
N
NORTH GUJARAT
WEST KADI (17.33)
EAST KADI (16.98)
RAN OF KUTCH
TRANS-SABARMATI AREA (17.29)
CHAROTAR (4.99)
CENTRAL GUJARAT
CHORASI (11.79)
VAKAL (23.61)
KAHNAM (15.83)
SOUTH GUJARAT
SEMI RASTI (10.95)
RASTI (17.39)
RASTI (15.35)
GULF OF KUTCH
KATHIAWAD
SEA COAST AREA (26.69)
SCATTERED AREA (18.73)
MIDDLE BLOCK (16.63)
SEA COAST AREA
ARABIAN SEA
GULF OF CAMBAY
RASTI
SEMI RASTI

relief in rural areas continued to function more extensively: health conditions improved. Agriculture was helped and encouraged through the expansion of the co-operative movement and an enlightened State policy,-resulting in an increase in the occupied area (by nearly 4 per cent) and in the number of permanent irrigation wells from 60,433 to 63,755. The Census in 1931 disclosed an increase of 14·8 per cent. The constituents of this increase were estimated as follows :—

Elements of Increase 1	Figure 2	Per cent of 1921 population 3	Per cent of the increase 4
Natural Increase ...	190,620	8·96	60·2
Temporary Migration ...	26,755	1·26	8·4
Normal Migration ...	99,110	4·66	31·4
Total ...	**316,485**	**14·88**	**100·0**

The temporary migration was due to political causes and has been already referred to in the Introduction.

31. Variation since 1931—Coming to the present decennium, the increase disclosed by the latest Census is 406,727 persons or 16·6 per cent. Males have increased by 212,448 or 16·9 per cent, and females by 194,279 or 16·4 per cent. Thus the former have gained at a slightly higher rate, pointing to the greater influence of temporary migration (where males predominate) in the movement of population.

32. Subsidiary Table i - This table indicates the details by natural sub-divisions. It is seen how the general population increase of 16·6 per cent is made up of a range of variations from 5 per cent in Charotar to 26·7 per cent in the Sea Coast. It was pointed out in 1931, while studying future trends of population, that room for expansion could only be within areas which had a density of 150 to 450. It was further pointed out that even within these limits, where the difference between the densities on net cultivated area, and cultivable area exceeded 100 per square mile, there it was possible to anticipate future increases of population. By this test, Semi-Rasti, Rani and Sea Coast showed such indications. In the present Census, out of these sub-divisions, only the Sea Coast shows an increase of 26·7 per cent. Rani talukas inspite of endemic malarial conditions have showed up by 15·3 per cent. Rasti and Charotar are the only parts of the State, where the high density figures represent critical points beyond which agricultural conditions will not allow of further growth in population. In the present Census, they show increases of 17·4 and 5 per cent respectively, but if we exclude the urban population from these natural sub-divisions, the increase in the purely rural area is found to be only 8·8 and 0·8 per cent. On the other hand, the Sea Coast shows an unusually large rate of increase; even if we exclude the urban population, the rate of increase in the rural element there is still as high as 22·6 per cent. Other natural sub-divisions showing higher rates of increase than the State average are Vakal (23·8) and Chorashi (17·8) (in Baroda *prant*), the Middle Block (18·6) and Scattered Areas (18·7) (in Amreli *prant*) and East Kadi (17) and Trans-Sabarmati (17·3) (in Mehsana *prant*). In all these parts, the rural rate of increase is far less than in the whole. For instance, in Vakal, the rural increase is only 15·7 per cent, and in Middle Block only 15·2. Thus the real increase on account of the agricultural factor has been very small. West Kadi, even though it is one of the worst affected regions with its soil continuously deteriorated by salt, and perpetually pestered by poverty and famine, yet shows an increase of 14·7 per cent. Here again the towns have gained largely at the expense of the countryside, and the rural increase is only a little over 13 per cent. Harij, Patan and Chanasma without their towns show only 11·8 per cent; even this increase must be due largely to balance of migration as territories towards the north-west surrounding this tract are even worse hit than our State. In the

other talukas, the increase has been general except the talukas noted in the margin, where conditions are rather stationary or unprogressive. Bhadran where the density is 614 to the square mile is stationary. Bhimkatta is actually less by 2 per cent, because of emigration. Pethapur has shown only a small increase. This tributary taluka is surrounded by British and Mehsana *prant* villages. Industries there have decayed, and the people have emigrated largely.

Taluka	Percentage variation since 1931
Bhadran ...	+ 0·3
Mahuwa ...	+ 4·4
Palsana ...	+ 3·8
Beyt ...	+ 4·6
Bhimkatta ...	— 1·8
Pethapur ...	+ 3·2

33. How far agriculture affected population increase—The experience of two decades since 1921 confirms the statement made in the Census Report of 1921 that "the cumulative effect of these afflictions.....may not look as serious as that of the great Famine of 1899–1900, but that this was so was more on account of the greater preparedness of the people, stiffened by a series of misfortunes to bear these sacrifices, their greater foresight and resourcefulness, in a word, to a more organised economic environment, than to anything else." Agricultural depression and even scarcity and famine do not much affect population growth within a decade, if health conditions are otherwise good, although they may seriously depress standards of life and the efficiency of the population.

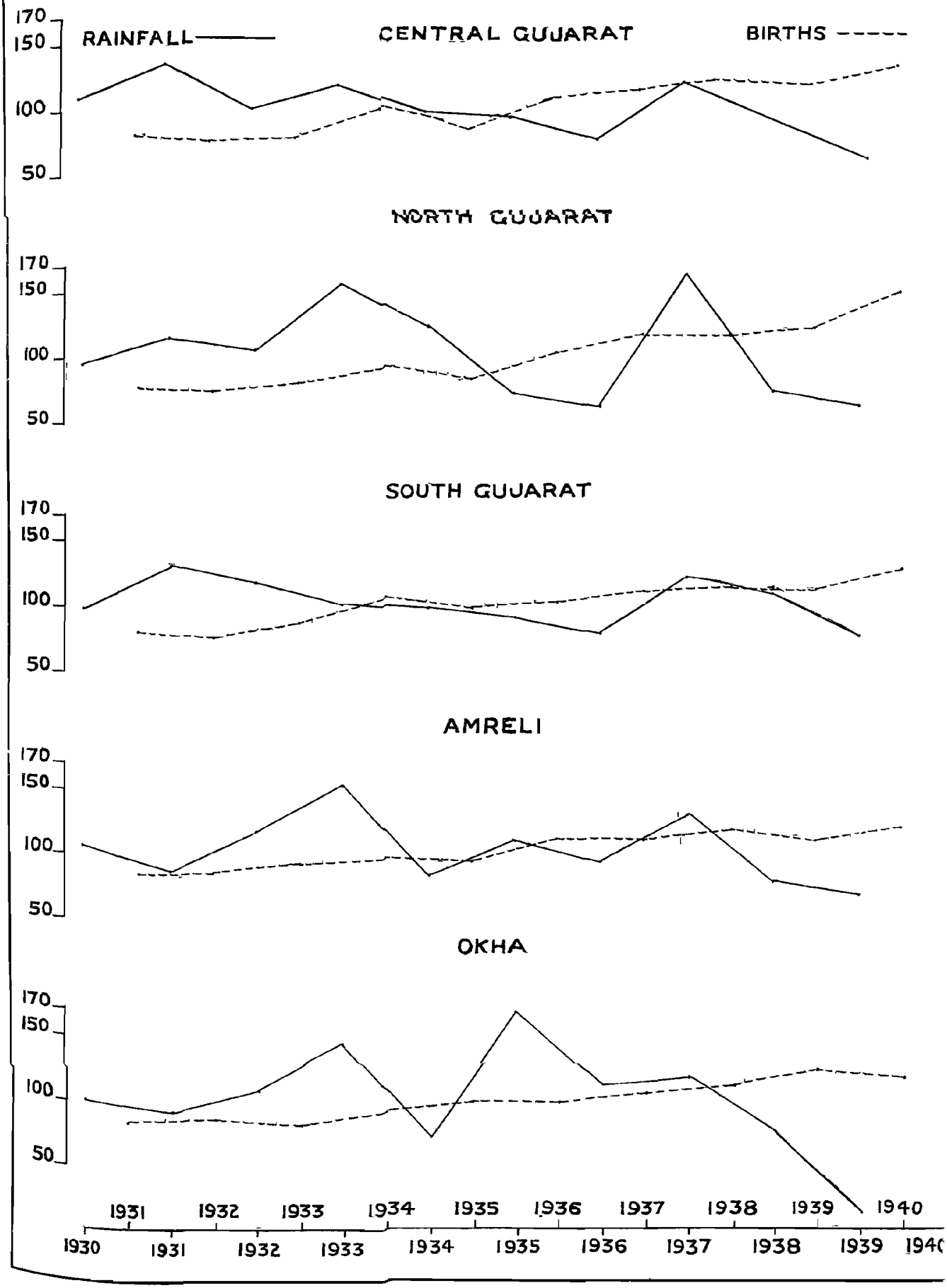
34. Agricultural Conditions in the Decade: (*a*) *Rainfall*—Turning to actual seasonal changes affecting crops and their yield, it is necessary to state the decennial rainfall data. It was pointed out in connection with Subsidiary Table i of Imperial Table I that the decennial average generally showed an excess over the normal average. In the accompanying diagram the rainfall variations from the norm are plotted for each natural division. Compared to the previous decade, the past one did not show any marked fluctuations. In the decade 1921–1931, two years (1927 and 1923) showed variations of 210 and 53 per cent in Central Gujarat. The decennial average also showed a marked increase over the same figure for the previous decennium. In North Gujarat, the fluctuations follow more or less the same feature as in the previous decade, both decenniums returning two abnormal and two sub-normal years. The rainfall average for the latest decade shows even an improvement on the previous one. In South Gujarat, rainfall is fairly uniform -with a smaller range of variation (51) as compared to 61 in the previous decennium. There is a marked absence of the effect of uncertain monsoons in both the decades. The decennial average has gone up this time by 4·3 inches. Kathiawad had one abnormal year (1933) as against a sub-normal and an abnormal one in the 1921–31 period. But Okhamandal shows the greatest vagaries: in 1939, there was a steep deviation to sub-normality and the general conditions in 1934 and 1938 are hardly better.

(*b*) *The State of the Seasons*—The above discussion is based on the total extent of rainfall (in inches) but has no reference to its seasonability or its other reactions on agriculture. Following the practice of previous years, a survey of the seasons has been attempted with the help of the State Department of Agriculture. The seasons were classed as per marginally noted scale, from the point of view of the combined influence of yield and crop values, the nature and distribution of rainfall, the presence or otherwise of disturbing factors etc. Mr. Allan, the State Commissioner of Agriculture, has supplied me with the following resumé of agricultural conditions, year by year, for the past decennium:—

(a)	Excellent	9	Marks
(b)	Very good	8	"
(c)	Good	7	"
(d)	Satisfactory ...	6	"
(e)	Fair	5	"
(f)	Sub-normal... ...	4	"
(g)	Bad	3	"
(h)	Very bad	1	"

1931–32 – In Navsari and Baroda districts, rainfall was quite satisfactory, while the season in Amreli was feeble all along. In the first two districts, *kharif* crops suffered

PERCENTAGE DEVIATIONS OF RAINFALL AND ANNUAL RECORDED BIRTHS FROM THEIR MEANS IN THE DECADE



on account of heavy rain in June, while at Mehsana and Amreli, the condition of crops was poor.

1932–33 – Rainfall at Amreli and Mehsana was a little insufficient; crop conditions, however, were satisfactory throughout the State.

1933–34 – Rainfall was satisfactory. Crops suffered seriously, however, from heavy frost.

1934–35 – This was a year of deficiency of rainfall in Amreli district. Severe frost again damaged the crops on an intensive scale in the beginning of 1935.

1935–36 – Rainfall was normal and crop conditions may be called satisfactory.

1936–37 – Rains were 30 per cent below normal. Mehsana and Amreli were badly affected. Paddy crop practically failed and bajri, juwar and other pulses suffered seriously.

1937–38 – Rains were normal with a slight period of drought in August. Crop conditions, on the whole, were satisfactory.

1938–39 – The season was not exactly a happy one. Monsoon began satisfactorily, but later on, it nearly failed, especially in Amreli district. The heavy early rain led to a poor stand. Paddy, groundnut and bajri suffered while other crops were normal.

1939–40 – In Mehsana and Amreli, the rains were not favourable, and crops seriously suffered. In Navsari and Baroda districts, rainfall was below the average. On the whole, crop conditions were far from satisfactory.

1940–41 – The rains were fairly favourable in Navsari and Baroda, while Amreli and Mehsana suffered somewhat. General crop conditions could be considered about the average standard.

[*N. B.* The seasons are calculated from June to June]

(*c*) *The Decade's Seasons compared with 1920–1930* – With the above analysis, it is now possible to give marks to each district as below. This marking was prepared in consultation with Mr. Allan. The figures prepared on the same basis for the decade ending 1931 are also reproduced here in brackets :–

Year	Central Gujarat	North Gujarat	South Gujarat	Kathiawad
1931	7	5	7	4
1932	7	5	7	5
1933	8	6	6	6
1934	6	5	5	3
1935	5	4	5	5
1936	3	3	4	4
1937	7	6	8	4
1938	5	4	5	3
1939	4	1	4	1
1940	4	3	6	3
Total	**56**	**42**	**57**	**38**
Average	5.6	4.2	5.7	3.8
(Average 1920-30)	(5.9)	(5)	(7)	(4.5)

It will be thus seen that inspite of a higher decennial average of rainfall, the decade under consideration was markedly worse than the previous one in every part of the State. Inspite of these adverse conditions, the census showed a remarkable increase of 16·6 per cent, quite the largest rate of growth since 1872, and the reasons for this record

increase must be sought for elsewhere. The first and foremost of these reasons is found in the very good health record of the decade.

35. Public health conditions in the decade—In the last ten years, 835,262 births and 544,164 deaths were registered. The birth and death rates—calculated per mille on the 1931 population—were 34·2 and 22·3 per year. In the previous decade, the corresponding proportions were 27·4 and 21·0 per mille respectively. One would imagine, therefore, that both these sets of vital occurrences ruled higher than before. It is quite possible that the crude birth rate, as calculated on the total population was higher, in so far as there was a greater number of child bearing women in the decade. But the increase in the death rate must be entirely put down to greater accuracy in registration. It was estimated in 1931 that the registered total of deaths was short by about a third of the truth. Thus the true death rate was more in the neighbourhood of 32 per mille than 21·0. In 1941, as we shall presently see, the machinery of registration has been remarkably accurate about births. In respect of deaths, it will be safe to add only about 10 percent to the registered figure and estimate the true death rate now to be about 24·6 per mille, which would indicate a decided improvement in the health conditions as compared to previous years. It is of little use to look back to the normal decade of 1881–1891, but the years 1920–30 although fairly healthy showed one bad year (1929–30) when small pox raged violently claiming over 8,000 deaths. In 1930–40, no such visitations were in evidence; small-pox did appear in most parts of the State in 1934–35 and to a smaller extent in 1935–36 and 1939–40 and cholera claimed a few hundred victims in Navsari, but both from the number of their victims and the period of their visitations, these epidemics never appeared to be virulent even in these years. Thus the corrected total of deaths for the last decade (544,164+10 per cent = 598,600), as against the estimate of 680,000 deaths for the previous ten years, shows a decided improvement in health conditions.

36. Births in the decade—In respect of births in the decade, it is, however, possible to state that there was a real though slight increase in the birth rate. The rainfall diagram shows almost a general rise in the trend of the dotted line for births in all the divisions of the State. This rise, however, is largely due to accuracy of registration. It is important to remember generally that fluctuations in the birth rate can only be within narrow limits. In 1920–30, the annual average of registered births was 58,258 as against the corrected estimate of 85,973. The annual average of registered births in the latest decade is 83,526 showing an improvement of 43·4 per cent. As the total population increase is only 16·6 per cent, the improvement above referred to must be almost entirely due to better registration. This improvement is seen in the last three or four years of the decade, as in the marginal table, the birth curve shows a big and progressive rise since 1935–36. The Sanitary department of the State has now tightened its grip over the method of birth-registration, and through its vaccinating staff, whenever primary vaccinations take place, it scrutinises birth registers closely, so that wherever a vaccinated baby is found unregistered, the omission is rectified. In this way, there is a visible improvement in birth registration. But this does not wholly explain the rise in the birth rate. In Appendix I of Chapter I of the Baroda Census Report, of 1931, a method was described how to test the accuracy of birth registrations. This Appendix is reproduced along with this Report for ready reference. A corrective index was there given which applied to the population figure would give the number of births in the previous

Year	No. of Births
1930-31	66,685
1931-32	62,592
1932-33	67,817
1933-34	80,573
1934-35	71,326
1935-36	85,010
1936-37	93,057
1937-38	95,463
1938-39	98,166
1939-40	114,633

twelve months before the census date. Working out this corrective index on the 1931 population we get the following result:—

$$2,443,000 \times \frac{3,308 \cdot 5}{100,000} \times \frac{100}{86 \cdot 934} = 92,974 \cdot 7$$ births per year or 929,747 births for the decade. This average we find from the marginal table has been already exceeded every year since 1936–37, since which year, the machinery of registration having become decidedly more efficient, the actual increase in the number of births may be safely put down to a real improvement in the birth rate. On the whole, the decade's births could not have come to less than 930,000 in round figures or 38 per mille of the 1931 population.

37. Causes of real improvement in birth rate—The real improvement in the birth rate referred to above can be rightly ascribed to the wide extension of facilities for the medical relief for men and women resulting in a considerable decrease in maternal mortality. The enlightened policy of providing at least one dispensary within a five mile radius, which would mean provision of medical relief for at least 104 places has been continued and extended actively through the past decennium also. There were 90 hospitals and dispensaries in 1930 in 67 towns and villages in the Raj. In 1940, the number has increased to 117 institutions distributed as shown in the margin. These institutions are found in 40 towns and 66 villages and now can cater to 24,402 persons per institution as against 27,144 in 1930. The extension of medical relief to women in particular has received marked attention during the decade. To co-ordinate and extend all efforts for maternity relief and child-welfare clinics, a Trust named after Her Highness Maharani Shanta Devi has been formed. It will construct, equip and manage all such institutions and it will organise further a scheme of ante-natal advice throughout the State, organising clinics, and training nurses and encouraging them to stay and practice in the villages. The Government of the State has transferred to this Trust a sum of five lakhs of rupees, together with recurring subventions of Rs. 50,000 per year. To it also are transferred large sums of money that this generous scheme has evoked from private charity. For the present its plan is to open immediately 13 new maternity centres in addition to the existing 14. In Baroda City itself, a very efficient child welfare organisation has been functioning since 1923 and has been largely instrumental in bringing down infant mortality from 35·2 per cent of births in 1920 to only 21·3 in 1940. Of the 6,000 annual births in the City, the State and allied organisations are now able to control nearly 80 per cent and the incidence of maternal mortality in respect of controlled births has been reduced from 14 to only 5 per mille of deliveries. In the districts, similar progress has been achieved, where maternity relief has been organised. Out of 87,000 annual births, it is estimated that it will be now possible to control a third within the near future. In 1939–40, nearly 18,000 pregnancies were attended under trained and aseptic conditions and in their case, the proportion of deaths to deliveries was reduced from nearly 30 to about 7 per mille. All these facilities have undoubtedly helped in bringing about a healthier natal record. Besides, changes in social habits have also helped. Marriage age has risen slowly as yet, but rather more rapidly than in previous decades, and with it also, has risen the age of effective marriage resulting in higher fertility and survival.

District	No. of medical institutions	No. of Towns and villages with medical institutions
Baroda City ...	12	1
Baroda ...	35	35
Navsari ...	24	24
Mehsana ...	31	31
Amreli and Okhamandal.	15	15
Total ...	**117**	**106**

Imperial Table II

III—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS

38. Constituents of the census increase—Having thus arrived at a corrected estimate of 930,000 births and 598,600 deaths, we would suggest that 331,400 (the difference between the above two figures) represents the amount of natural increase. The remainder *i. e.* 75,327 (out of the total increase of 406,727) must be put down to balance of migration. In the next section in connection with Imperial Table III, we shall see that the number of temporary migrants is 29,108. This figure has to be deducted from 75,327, to allow for the true balance of ordinary migration. These figures, as summarised in the inset, are instructive and show how natural increase has dominated the movement of population in this Census. The balance of ordinary migration in favour of the State is now reduced by more than a half from 99,110 in 1931 to 46,219 in 1941. The natural increase alone is 13·6 per cent over the population of 1931, so that only less than a fifth of the total increase is ascribable to other causes. The decrease in the balance of migration need not cause surprise : in the matter of migration the State has been always a gainer except in 1901; conditions in the latest decade, however, militated against a favourable balance of migration, so that while the State continued to receive immigrants from Kathiawad or surrounding Gujarat States, it sent out emigrants in larger numbers than before in search of employ to swell the populations of Bombay, Ahmedabad and other places. The birthplace figures will not be compiled for the present, so that the statement above made lacks statistical evidence, but all the local authorities consulted agree that the volume of emigration is higher than in the previous decade, so that the net balance has been reduced by a half.

Causes of increase	Number	Per cent
Natural ...	331,400	81·5
Ordinary Migration...	46,219	11·4
Temporary Migration	29,108	7·1

39. State efforts in aid – Land Revenue Relief and Loans – In the face of continued rural distress and strain, the State on its part went all out to help the agriculturists to cope with the problems of their land and to keep alive their homes. Against frost and famine, the State helped with ready remissions of revenue, gratuitous grants of relief and *tagavi* on a generous scale. In 1934, to mitigate the effects of the frost of that year, the State remitted Rs. 10 lakhs or more than 10 per cent of its land revenue demand. In 1935, frost again supervened, and the State responded with nearly Rs. 22 lakhs of remission and a special *tagavi* of Rs. 8 lakhs. In 1936-37, Rs. 6 lakhs of *tagavi* and Rs. 22 lakhs of remissions were sanctioned. In 1938–39, remissions to the tune of Rs. 7 lakhs were again granted. To crown all, almost at the close of the late reign, the total land revenue demand was reduced by 22·3 per cent. This reduction was made permanent by the new Maharaja at his accession and was substituted for the existing settlement rates. The total concession thus amounted to Rs. 21·67 lakhs annually.

40. Other efforts at amelioration-Special measures for permanent improvement—Not content with these palliatives to tide over years of strain, the State decided to grapple with the problem of distressed areas. A Committee consisting of three principal officers was appointed in January 1939, to go thoroughly into the rural problems in the distress afflicted talukas of Harij, Patan, Chanasma, Kadi and Kalol, with special reference to the advisability of changes in agricultural practices, the possibility of extending well-irrigation, with a view to stop soil deterioration, the chances of introducing subsidiary industries and such other measures of planned improvement. The Committee's report was a comprehensive one recommending a ten year plan of improvements, falling under (a) irrigation schemes, (b) dry farming, (c) pasture and animal husbandry, (d) agricultural finance and (e) improvements in rural education. Very important orders of Government were passed towards the end of the decade, generally approving of the far reaching recommendations and providing finance to bring them gradually into execution according to the ten year plan devised. Work has already begun in right earnest, in connection with the reconditioning of the existing irrigation channels,

costing large sums of money, the deepening of tanks, the introduction of dry farming towards the north-west, the extension of Rabari colonisation projects in Harij and other places, the encouragement of cottage industries, the establishment of a land mortgage bank and the attaching of farms to rural schools at specified places. Further steps towards permanent improvement in soil conditions were taken to prevent soil erosion, and an intensive survey of a selected area of 12 square miles near the Sabarmati was undertaken.

41. The Uplift Trust Funds—In addition to these important measures, the State finances set apart for these beneficent services, were augmented in a remarkable way through the private munificence of His late Highness and his present successor. The late Maharaja Sayaji Rao was fortunate to be able to witness the Diamond Jubilee of his great reign and to commemorate that unique event, he set apart a Trust Fund of a crore of Rupees for rural uplift in 1936. After his lamented death, the present ruler, to perpetuate his memory, added another crore from his privy charities, for the general purposes of the people's well-being. The income from these funds amounting to 7 lacs of rupees is being utilised for the improvement of village life in all its aspects - social, economic and cultural,-and their special object is to open out backward areas and encourage forest tribes, scheduled castes and such like elements to advance in thrift, education and quality of life.

42. Programme of uplift and protection—In addition, the usual programme of social services was continued and extended. The extension of *pucca* wells for irrigation was continued throughout the State. Agricultural marketing facilities were developed; a special market was established at Bodeli. Rural Reconstruction Centres at Kosamba and Karjan functioned with a wide programme of activities. Land Mortgage Banks were established at Navsari and Baroda, and with four other agricultural banks, helped to give a new orientation to rural agricultural finance. As part of the co-operative movement, seven financial institutions functioned successfully. Co-operative societies increased from 1,045 in 1930 (including banks and banking unions) to 1,297 in 1940. Their membership and capital rose similarly from 39,210 and Rs. 71·4 lakhs in 1930 to 65,920 and Rs. 101·98 lakhs in 1940, showing both wide extension as well as intensive progress. As pointed out in the latest State Administration Report, its features were (a) a satisfactory fall in over-dues, (b) an active reconditioning of weak societies, (c) organisation of new societies on the controlled credit system, (d) a large development of the application of co-operation to cotton sale transactions and other forms of non-credit work, and (e) a further extension of land mortgage banks. The problem of agricultural indebtedness being an ever-present one, the decade marked the enactment of a remarkable series of protective legislation (i) for conciliation of debts leading to the establishment of debt conciliation boards in various parts of the State, and (ii) the regulation of relations of landlords with tenants of the weaker kind, *i. e.* those who belong to the forest tribes, scheduled castes and other backward classes, and those others who are tenants of large estate holders; and within the last few years, these enactments have succeeded in establishing a well-appreciated position of security for these persons, and effecting a substantial scaling down of rents.

43. Improvement in road and railway mileage—It remains to add to the above record, which by no means is exhaustive, that the past decennium also saw a satisfactory increase in roads and railways in the State. Already it was seen in 1930, that the State was supplied with railway facilities far in advance of any other part of India. For the area of the State there was one mile of railway for 10·3 square miles. There are now 866 miles of railway within the limits of the

Year	Railway Mileage
1911	504
1921	775
1931	795
1941	866

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State (of which 633·4 miles are owned by the State and 232·23 belong to other railway administrations). As to State owned railways, it may be mentioned, that besides the above mileage, the State owns 89·6 miles of railways outside its limits. As the inset above shows, there is a remarkable increase in the railway systems of the State, there being now 9·4 square miles of area to a mile of railway. As to roads there is even greater evidence of progress. A long term programme of feeder roads–sedulously pursued–has covered the countryside with a network of serviceable communications which are useful to the agricultural population. The marginal table compares the road mileage as in 1940 with the figures shown in 1930. The road mileage has now increased by 57·4 per cent although the extent of metalled roads is still only a little more than half of the railways in the Raj. The progress of the feeder road programme is indicated by the fact that the mileage of local board roads is now five times as much as ten years ago.

Roads	Mileage in	
	1940	1930
P. W. D.		
(a) Metalled	448	405
(b) Unmetalled	589	532
LOCAL BOARDS		
(a) Metalled	30	129
(b) Unmetalled and Fairweather	611	
Total	**1,678**	**1,066**

44. Possibilities of expansion —Before this Section is closed, some remarks are necessary about possibilities of population increase in the future. We are studying in the present Census age-statistics, only on a sampled basis, and their usefulness will be appraised elsewhere. But an accurate estimate of the full age-constitution studied along with full data for sex and civil condition can alone give useful results for forecasting future trends of population. It will suffice, however, for the present to indicate how far present agricultural conditions enable us to lay our sweepstakes of statistical imagination. A table has been prepared which is given below. It shows by natural sub-divisions the difference between densities of cultivated area and cultivable area:–

Natural Division	Density over Cultivable Area	Density over Net Cultivated Area	Difference (3)–(2)	Difference (4) / Density over Cultivable Area (2) × 100
1	2	3	4	5
BARODA STATE ...	**449**	**556**	**107**	**23·83**
Central Gujarat including City.	**595**	**648**	**53**	**8·91**
Charotar ...	891	910	19	2·13
Chorashi ...	372	401	29	7·80
Kahnam ...	395	465	70	17·72
Vakal including City ...	989	1,028	39	3·94
Kathiawad ...	**249**	**371**	**122**	**49·00**
Middle Block ...	248	296	48	19·35
Scattered Area ...	214	262	48	22·43
Sea Coast Area ...	265	700	435	164·15
North Gujarat ...	**441**	**539**	**98**	**22·22**
East Kadi ...	530	630	100	18·87
Trans-Sabarmati Area ...	350	395	45	12·86
West Kadi ...	355	460	105	29·58
South Gujarat ...	**438**	**588**	**150**	**34·25**
Rani ...	335	433	98	29·25
Rasti ...	665	915	250	37·59
Semi Rasti ...	335	457	122	36·42

Following the test prescribed in the last Census Report, where the difference is over 100 in areas in which the critical point in density has not been reached, there further increase may be expected. We have seen in the foregoing discussion how the apparent exceptions to the above test are caused by large increases in the urban population through non-agricultural factors in high density tracts, by balance of migration turning in the scale in places where decreases in population were expected, and such other causes. In the present table, we find this difference between the densities of cultivated and cultivable areas most marked in (1) Sea Coast, and (2) West Kadi. East Kadi and Rasti also show this difference, but here density may be said to have already reached the critical point. In the Sea Coast and West Kadi also, the difference is accounted for by successive years of drought causing widespread distress and impoverishment of the ryot to such an extent that they have allowed large portions of their holdings to lie fallow. The quality of soil having also suffered through continuing invasions of salt, large parts of "culturable" tracts are merely so by courtesy, being used only for growing grass for pasture. In, Harij this grass area is now double. In Chanasma, the situation is even worse, as 94,000 bighas or a fourth of the total area are really bad. In Patan, cultivable wastes show a rather terrifying increase since 1929. In the Kadi-Kalol region-particularly in the hapless tract known as the *Khakhar*,-bad villages number 48 out of 212 or a fifth of the whole extent. In this region the area of cultivable waste has more than doubled. Under the circumstances, the differences in density above disclosed do not hold out much hope for any large increase, unless the pace of industrialisation is quickened beyond present conditions or widespread changes happen in the direction of improvements in the soil, farming practices or the social efficiency of the people.

45. Population in the intercensal years and forecast for the next ten years- A table is given in the margin prepared on the basis of the geometric rate of progression at the present rate of movement. These estimates were given in the last Census and found useful for purposes of administration (calculation of death rates, percentages of school-going population etc.) and for students in economic research. The rate of progress assumed in 1931 was at the rate of movement then disclosed. On that basis the population of 1941 was estimated to be 2,729,000*, but as we found the natural rate of increase being higher, the actual population was more than by over 126,000. In 1951, the population will be in the neighbourhood of 3·4 million (an increase of 16·6 per cent).

Year	Estimated population (000 omitted)
1931	2,448·2
1932	2,484·9 ± 49·6
1933	2,524·0 ± 50·5
1934	2,563·8 ± 51·3
1935	2,603·5 ± 52·1
1936	2,643·8 ± 52·9
1937	2,684·8 ± 53·7
1938	2,726·4 ± 54·5
1939	2,768·6 ± 55·3
1940	2,811·5 ± 56·2
1941	2,855·0
1942	2,899·2 ± 58·0
1943	2,944·1 ± 58·9
1944	2,989·7 ± 59·8
1945	3,036·0 ± 60 7
1946	3,083·1 ± 61·6
1947	3,130·1 ± 62·6
1948	3,179·3 ± 63·6
1949	3,228 5 ± 64·6
1950	3,278·5 ± 65·6
1951	3,328·7 ± 66·7

* Baroda Census Report of 1931 Para 32 (page 33).

Imperial Table II

TABLE II

VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS

Year		Persons		Variation		Net Variation 1891 to 1941	Males		Variation	Females		Variation
1		2		3		4	5		6	7		8
						BARODA STATE						
1891	...	2,422,731		...			1,256,594		...	1,166,137		...
1901	...	1,958,445	—	464,286			1,011,473	—	245,121	946,972	—	219,165
1911	...	2,036,736	+	78,291			1,058,000	+	46,527	978,736	+	31,764
1921	...	2,131,755	+	95,019		+ **432,279**	1,103,158	+	45,158	1,028,597	+	49,861
1931	...	2,448,283	+	316,528			1,260,461	+	157,303	1,187,822	+	159,225
1941	...	**2,855,010**	+	**406,727**			**1,472,909**	+	**212,448**	**1,382,101**	+	**194,279**
						Baroda City including Cantonment						
1891	...	116,420		...			62,871		...	53 549		...
1901	...	103,790	—	12,630			56,009	—	6,862	47,781	—	5,768
1911	...	99,345	—	4,445			53,616	—	2,393	45,729	—	2,052
1921	...	94,712	—	4,633		+ **36,881**	51,555	—	2,061	43,157	—	2,572
1931	...	112,860	+	18,148			62,744	+	11,189	50,116	+	6,959
1941	...	**153,301**	+	**40,441**			**84,666**	+	**21,922**	**68,635**	+	**18,519**
						Amreli Division						
1891	...	152,196		...			78,958		...	73,238		...
1901	...	145,266	—	6,930			74,575	—	4,383	70,691	—	2,547
1911	...	151,823	+	6,557			78,356	+	3,781	73,467	+	2,776
1921	...	151,577	—	246		+ **54,347**	78,001	—	355	73,576	+	109
1931	...	172,788	+	21,211			88,246	+	10,245	84,542	+	10,966
1941	...	**206,543**	+	**33,755**			**105,417**	+	**17,171**	**101,126**	+	**16,584**
						Baroda Division						
1891	...	700,603		...			371,992		...	328,611		...
1901	...	540,281	—	160,322			285,634	—	86,308	254,597	—	74,014
1911	...	587,555	+	47,274			313,870	+	28,186	273,685	+	19,088
1921	...	612,800	+	25,245		+ **105,512**	324,887	+	11,017	287,913	+	14,228
1931	...	711,481	+	98,681			374,884	+	49,997	336,597	+	48,684
1941	...	**806,115**	+	**94,634**			**424,129**	+	**49,245**	**381,986**	+	**45,389**
						Mehsana Division						
1891	...	1,098,742		...			563,363		...	535,379		...
1901	...	834,744	—	263,998			426,723	—	136,640	408,021	—	127,358
1911	...	832,162	—	2,582			427,324	+	601	404,838	—	3,183
1921	...	900,578	+	68,416		+ **76,355**	461,052	+	33,728	439,526	+	34,688
1931	...	1,010,007	+	109,429			512,421	+	51,369	497,586	+	58,060
1941	...	**1,175,097**	+	**165,090**			**597,108**	+	**84,687**	**577,989**	+	**80,403**
						Navsari Division						
1891	...	319,443		...			160,913		...	158,530		...
1901	...	300,441	—	19,002			150,789	—	10,124	149,652	—	8,878
1911	...	335.467	+	35,026			169,225	+	18,436	166,242	+	16,590
1921	...	340,372	+	4,905		+ **146,480**	171,002	+	1,777	169,370	+	3,128
1931	...	404,377	+	64,005			203,168	+	32,166	201,209	+	31,839
1941	...	**465,923**	+	**61,546**			**236,598**	+	**33,430**	**229,325**	+	**28,116**
						Okhamandal						
1891	...	27,992		...			14,886		...	13,106		...
1901	...	28,170	+	178			14,854	—	32	13,316	+	210
1911	...	26,446	—	1,724			13,544	—	1,310	12,902	—	414
1921	...	26,483	+	37		+ **14,595**	14,067	+	523	12,416	—	486
1931	...	31,494	+	5,011			16,354	+	2,287	15,140	+	2,724
1941	...	**42,587**	+	**11,093**			**22,279**	+	**5,925**	**20,308**	+	**5,168**
						Pethapur (Tributary Area)						
1891	...	7,335		...			3,611		...	3,724		...
1901	...	5,753	—	1,582			2,839	—	772	2,914	—	810
1911	...	3,938	—	1,815			2,065	—	774	1,873	—	1,041
1921	...	5,233	+	1,295		— **1,891**	2,594	+	529	2,639	+	766
1931	...	5,276	+	43			2,644	+	50	2,632	—	7
1941	...	**5,444**	+	**168**			**2,712**	+	**68**	**2,732**	+	**100**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE i

VARIATION AND DENSITY

Natural division	Percentage variation					Density				
	1931–1941	1921–1931	1911–1921	1901–1911	1901–1941	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BARODA STATE ...	**16·6**	**14·85**	**4·66**	**3·99**	**45·78**	**349**	**299**	**261**	**249**	**204**
Central Gujarat ...	**16·38**	**15·79**	**3·00**	**6·65**	**48·96**	**496**	**426**	**366**	**355**	**333**
Charotar ...	4·99	18·31	— 0·95	...	...	785	748	632	...	...
Kahnam ...	15·83	15·67	2·20	...	...	342	291	251	...	...
Chorashi ...	17·79	15·91	17·17	...	...	300	254	219	...	...
Vakal ...	23·81	16·11	— 0·53	...	...	795	642	553	...	...
Kathiawad ...	**21·95**	**14·72**	**— 0·12**	**2·8**	**43·64**	**184**	**151**	**132**	**132**	**128**
Middle Block ...	18·63	13·70	— 1·85	...	...	180	152	133	...	...
Scattered Area ...	18·73	6·09	— 6·42	...	...	173	142	134	...	...
Sea coast ...	26·69	19·48	5·32	...	...	195	154	129	...	...
North Gujarat ...	**16·27**	**12·09**	**8·34**	**—0·52**	**40·46**	**383**	**330**	**294**	**271**	**273**
East Kadi ...	16·98	13·15	7·55	...	...	464	397	351	...	...
Trans-Sabarmati area ...	17·29	11·72	0·10	...	...	295	220	196	...	...
West Kadi ...	14·73	13·67	12·06	...	...	308	277	243	...	...
South Gujarat ...	**15·2**	**18·8**	**1·46**	**11·66**	**55·08**	**257**	**223**	**188**	**185**	**166**
Rani ...	15·33	17·42	— 0·44	...	...	149	129	110	...	...
Rasti ...	17·39	15·77	4·97	...	...	530	451	390	...	...
Semi-Rasti ...	10·95	26·93	— 2·95	...	...	224	202	159	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE ii

POPULATION VARIATION ACCORDING TO { CENSUS ... ...406,727 / VITAL STATISTICS...291,098 (Excluding Pethapur and Non-Registration Areas)

Administrative Division	1931–1941		Per 1,000 of 1931 Population		Column 2–3 (000 omitted)	1941 minus 1931 Census (000 omitted)
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BARODA STATE ...	**835,262**	**544,164**	**341·89**	**222·74**	**291**	**407**
Baroda City with Cantonment ...	49,994	35,468	442·90	314·26	15	40
Amreli Division ...	71,076	39,785	411·34	230·25	31	34
Baroda Division ...	234,513	159,509	329·61	224·19	75	95
Mehsana Division ...	327,714	214,949	324·46	212·81	113	165
Navsari Division ...	140,578	87,583	347·64	216·58	53	62
Okhamandal ...	11,387	6,870	361·56	218·13	4	11
Pethapur (Tributary Area) ...	Details not available					

APPENDIX I

A METHOD TO TEST THE ACCURACY OF BIRTH REGISTRATION

1. Assumptions involved in the Method — The following method is suggested for estimating the number of births in any given year from the corrected Census Return for the age period 0–1. The method assumes, in the first place, that there is a constant ratio between the census return at that age and the number of births in the 12 months preceding; and this relation enables us to compute to a high degree of accuracy the number of births in any one year and to estimate the births of the decade. So long as the registration of vital occurrences continues to be defective, some such method is necessary. The census return, however, in the age period 0–1 is very rarely accurate, because very often numbers of unweaned infants over 1 are included in the earlier age period. In this census we have adopted a procedure of smoothing, which, unlike the method of Bloxam's, does take into account the age period 0–1.

2. Construction of the Vitality Table : Varying Risks of Mortality — The next point is how to construct a table showing the number of deaths in each batch of 100 births per month from 1st March 1930 to the census date. With a view to do this, it is necessary for us to assume that infant mortality proceeds more or less on the basis of a law. It is a universal experience that it decreases in force as the infant grows and this decrease is perceptible from month to month and even from week to week. It is the first weeks and the first three months that constitute the most critical period in the infant's life. The more accurate vital experiences of European statisticians may serve as a guide. From the general experience of mortuary returns for 1881–90 of England and also from the death figures for three rural counties, five manufacturing counties and three selected towns (*vide* Newsholme's *Vital Statistics*, page 182) it has been observed that the proportion of mortality in the first three months after birth varies from 41 per cent to 49 per cent of the total infant deaths during the year. Notter and Firth (*vide* their *Practical Hygiene*) observe as their experience that out of a total of 121·1 infants dying within a year no less than 66·6 die in the first three months and a further 24·7 die within the next three months. The Life Table of General Census of England and Wales states that 73 per cent of infant deaths happen within 6 months after birth.

3. Assumptions modified for the State— Now taking these results, we may fairly assume for this State and India generally, 60 per cent to be the proportion of infant deaths occurring within the first quarter, 20 per cent in the second quarter, 12 per cent in the third quarter and 8 per cent in the last quarter of the year. These assumptions are necessary because at the census date the infant population would be existing at varying "risks," the largest amount of average risk being $11\frac{1}{2}$ months for those born between March and April 1930 and the smallest average risk being $\frac{1}{2}$ a month for those born in February–March 1931. Between these two batches of births, the mortality varies in intensity inversely to the lapse of months. Children born in March–April 1930 and living on the census date will have escaped the full intensity of infant mortality of the first six months and survived into the healthier portion of their first year life. Children born in the later months will be progressively subjected to a higher rate of mortality month by month than those born earlier. Therefore, starting with a normal rate of mortality, we have progressively to weight it according as the intensity grows stronger.

4. What should be the Normal Mortality Rate for Infants?—Now what should be the normal rate of mortality for infants calculated on the total amount of births (*i. e.*, of those living at age 0). Professor Vaidyanathan in his life table for Baroda for 1921 assumes a rate of 29·7 per cent for those living at age 0 in order to keep alive a stationary population. Mr. Ackland in his life table for 1911 for all-India assumed for the Bombay Presidency males similar mortality rate of 29·7 per cent on births. The actual recorded rate of mortality amongst infants in Baroda State is only 170 per mille. This rate is wholly false, because in Madras, for example, the recorded rate is no less than 203 per mille. In the City of Baroda itself, where the record of infant deaths is the most accurate and where facilities for maternity welfare are effective, the recorded rate of infant mortality (per 1,000 births) in 1921–31 was no less than 26·22. How far out of the truth the recorded rate of infant mortality for Baroda State is, can be also gathered from the fact the that if we exclude the average annual number of infant deaths from the average annual number of births, we get an average annual number of surviving infants below 1 of 49,230; while the actual figure recorded in the census at the age period 0–1 is 87,439. Therefore, we can well start with the assumption of 30 per cent to be the normal rate of infant mortality.

5. How is the Mortality Rate to be weighted Month by Month?–The question now remains how the mortality rate is to be weighted month by month. The March–April born are subjected to $11\frac{1}{2}$ months' risk on an average. Therefore, they yield $\frac{30\times11\cdot5}{12}$ or 28·75 deaths per 100 births. The June–July born will have $8\frac{1}{2}$ months' risk and should have, according to our assumptions, 92 per cent of 28·75 or 26·00 deaths. Those born in September–October 1930 will be subjected to $5\frac{1}{2}$ months' risk and should, therefore, yield according to our assumptions, 80 per cent of 28·75 or 23·00 deaths. Those born in December–January will have $2\frac{1}{2}$ months' risk and should, therefore, suffer 60 per cent of 28·75 or 17·25 deaths. Of these 17·25 deaths the first month after birth should absorb the largest number, as it is in that period the infant is liable to the greatest risk.

6. Interpolation for Intervening Months—From these data we have now to work up the rates of intervening months; for this purpose we should take as our guide the Hamburg City Vitality experience for 1911 and 1912 (quoted in Whipple, *Vital Statistics*, page 342) perhaps the completest record of births and infant deaths. We find the specific mortality rate of infants for that city from that table to be 15 per cent for each of those years. As we have taken 30 per cent to be our rate, the Hamburg Record may well be taken as our basis. From that table, the monthly records of deaths among births may be averaged, so also the monthly record of births; and from the proportion between them our deaths may be distributed month by month and the monthly mortality rates deduced thereupon. Thus we get the following tables (corrected to three decimals) :—

TABLE I

Year and Month	Births	Died before Census Day	Survived on Census Day
March-April 1930 ...	100	$\frac{30}{12}$ x 11·5 or 28·750	100-28·750=71·250
April-May 1930 ...	100	$\frac{32\cdot31}{12}$ x 10·5 or 28·268	100-28·268=71·732

Imperial Table II

APPENDIX I—A METHOD TO TEST THE ACCURACY OF BIRTH REGISTRATION

Yer and month	Births	Died before Census Day	Survived on Census Day
May-June 1930 ...	100	$\frac{34\cdot63}{12}$ x 9·5 or 27·413	100-27·413=72·587
June-July 1930 ...	100	$\frac{37\cdot34}{12}$ x 8·5 or 26·450	100-26·450=73 550
July-August 1930 ...	100	$\frac{40\cdot79}{12}$ x 7·5 or 25·492	100-25·492=74·508
August-September 1930 ...	100	$\frac{45\cdot02}{12}$ x 6·5 or 24·388	100-24·388=75·612
September-October 1930 ...	100	$\frac{50\cdot18}{12}$ x 5·5 or 23·000	100-23·000=77·000
October-November 1930 ...	100	$\frac{57\cdot6}{12}$ x 4·5 or 21·600	100-21·600=78 400
November-December 1930 ...	100	$\frac{67\cdot28}{12}$ x 3·5 or 19·623	100-19·623=80·377
December 1930-January 1931 ...	100	$\frac{82\cdot8}{12}$ x 2·5 or 17·250	100-17·250=82·750
January-February 1931 ...	100	$\frac{111\cdot47}{12}$ x 1·5 or 13·934	100-13·934=86·066
February-March 1931 ...	100	$\frac{218\cdot71}{12}$ x ·5 or 9·113	100-9·113=90·887
Sum ...	**1,200**	**265·281**	**934·719**

TABLE II

Year and Month	Died from March 1, 1930 to February 28, 1931 before reaching the age of one year													
1	Births 2	March-April 3	April-May 4	May-June 5	June-July 6	July-August 7	Aug.-Sept. 8	Sept.-Oct. 9	Oct.-Nov. 10	Nov.-Dec. 11	Dec.-Jan. 12	Jan.-Feb. 13	Feb.-March 14	Total 15
1930 March-April	100	9·113	4·821	3·316	2·373	1·977	1·400	1·388	1·104	·958	·963	·855	·482	28·750
April-May	100	...	9·113	4·821	3·316	2·373	1·977	1·400	1·388	1·104	·958	·963	·855	28·268
May-June	100	...	...	9·113	4·821	3·316	2·373	1·977	1·400	1·388	1·104	·958	·963	27·413
June-July	100	...	...	...	9·113	4·821	3·316	2·373	1·977	1·400	1·388	1·104	·958	26·450
July-August	100	...	...	...	...	9·113	4·821	3·316	2·373	1·977	1·400	1·388	1·104	25·492
Aug.-Sept.	100	...	...	...	...	...	9·113	4·821	3·316	2·373	1·977	1·400	1·388	24·388
Sept.-Oct.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·113	4·821	3·316	2·373	1·977	1·400	23·000
Oct.-Nov.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·113	4·821	3·316	2·373	1·977	21·600
Nov.-Dec.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·113	4·821	3·316	2·373	19·623
Dec.-Jan.1931 1931	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·113	4·821	3·316	17·250
Jan.-Feb.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.113	4·821	13·934
Feb.-March	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·113	9·113
Sum	*1200*	*9·113*	*13·934*	*17·250*	*19·623*	*21·600*	*23·000*	*24·388*	*25·492*	*26·450*	*27·413*	*28·268*	*28·750*	*265·281*

7. Final Results—Thus an enumeration of 934,719 infants on the census day accounts for 1,200,000 births that have taken place within twelve months before that date. Or in other words $\frac{934,719}{1,200}$ or 77·893 per cent of the children born in the course of just one year preceding the census are enumerated on the census date, and this ratio worked out on the mid-decade population of 0–1 (calculated on the principle of geometric variation from the corrected data of two censuses) would give the average annual number of births or the total of the decade, on the assumption that of a thousand children born a twelve months before the census date, 28·75 per cent die before that date. This assumption has to be a little modified for this decade. A Life Table has been prepared for this State, in which after careful actuarial analysis, Prof. A. C. Mukherji has found out that the normal infant mortality rate should not be more than 25·76 per cent of 100 born. Thus the above factor of 77·893 has to be raised by $\frac{28·75}{25·76}$ to be useful for our calculations for the past decade and the next one. This becomes 86·934 per cent so that for the purposes of this decade, and the succeeding one, the annual average of births should be $\frac{100}{86·934}$ of the corrected return in age 0–1. The mean corrected number of persons living in that age period in the decade has been found to be 33,085 per million. For the mean population of the last decade within the registrable area, which is 2,259,016, the strength of the infant population is therefore 74,740. The annual average number of births is therefore $\frac{74,740×100}{86·934}$ or 85,973. The total births for the last decade ought to have been therefore 859,730* instead of the registered total of 582,578. The margin of error therefore is 32·24 per cent. For the next decade 1931–41 taking the mean population at 2,556,392, the annual average of births should be $2,556,392 \times \frac{3,308·5}{100,000} \times \frac{100}{86·934}$ or 97·675. In 1921, on a high rate of infant mortality, the annual average of births for the decade 1911–21 was fixed (striking a mean of various estimates) at 898,060. This gave a margin of error of 36 per cent.

* This is raised to 870,620 in para 35.

IV

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

46. Reference to Statistics—This Section is concerned with Imperial Table III, which has the above caption with one subsidiary table prepared from it, namely Distribution of Population between Towns and Villages.

47. General results— "Village", "Hamlet", "Town"—The population of 2,855,010 persons is distributed between 2,960 villages and towns. A "Village" is an inhabited place whose boundaries are coterminous with a revenue "village", so that the number of census villages must accord with that given in the Revenue list of inhabited villages. Each village consists of one or more inhabited centres, round which cultivated fields lie, in which there may also be scattered huts or tenements, where farmers choose to reside for agricultural needs. Where such scattered residences appear in groups at a distance from the main village-site, they are known as *"paras"* or "hamlets". Such hamlets may be of differing sizes and usually owe their origin to the concerted move of a group of settlers or even to the enterprise of an individual *entrepreneur.* For purposes of revenue administration, hamlets of both kinds-the individual and the group-type—are recognised, but limits are set in the Land Revenue Rules beyond which the hamlet becomes a village, and below which it is not called a hamlet at all. The Census, however, does not recognise these limits and looks upon the phenomenon of hamlets purely for purposes of demography, as so many outlets for rural movement.

48. "Town" defined—For purposes of the Census, again a "Town" includes all inhabited places which

(1) are municipalities,

(2) cantonments, civil lines or

(3) taluka headquarters, or

(4) otherwise are continuous collections of houses, inhabited by at least 5,000 persons, or

(5) lastly are such places, which though below the population limit of 5,000 are continuously built and have enough urban characteristics (such as possession of factories, urban amenities like electricity and water-works and social services such as hospitals, schools and the like) to be in the opinion of the local census authority, reckoned as a town.

The essential property of "townhood", or "conurbation" as Prof. Fawcett terms it, is its continuous building-"an area occupied by a continuous series of dwellings, factories, and other buildings, harbours and docks, urban parks and playing fields etc., which are not separated from each other by rural land; though in many cases.....such an urban area includes enclaves of rural land, which is still in agricultural occupation."*

*Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, February 1932.

VARIATIONS IN NUMBER OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES SINCE 1931

49. Villages and Hamlets —Under the above definitions, there are 64 towns and 2,896 villages. Included within these villages and towns, are 723 hamlets. Imperial Table III does not show the number of hamlets separately, but they are shown under each parent village in the Gujarati *Dehzada* published by the Census department. This *Dehzada* is prepared from Register A, where the population per block is entered, and the different totals as per each hamlet, or part of village or town can be compiled. The following table gives comparative figures as far available, of the growth of hamlets since 1911 in the different divisions:--

Year	State			Central Gujarat			North Gujarat			South Gujarat			Kathiawad		
	Compact villages	Villages with hamlets	Hamlets	Compact villages	Villages with hamlets	Hamlets	Compact villages	Villages with hamlets	Hamlets	Compact villages	Villages with hamlets	Hamlets	Compact villages	Villages with hamlets	Hamlets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1911	Not available		431	Not available			Not available			Not available			Not available		
1921	Not available		574	Not available		319	Not available		193	Not available		43	Not available		19
1931	2,534	386	641	643	180	319	865	172	266	758	18	31	268	16	25
1941	2,478	418	723	642	178	343	840	198	312	734	22	39	262	20	29

The number of hamlets has increased in the last thirty years by 67·7 per cent from 431 to 723. Although the figures of earlier censuses are not available, the compact villages have declined everywhere, and the tendency to scatter from the congested village-sites is a widespread and increasing phenomenon. In North Gujarat, however, the migration factor has operated more powerfully than the desire to escape from congestion in the parent village-site. Here swarms of settlers have come from outside the State, particularly from Jhalawad and other places. The group-type hamlet is usually found here. In Central Gujarat, on the other hand, to the individual enterpriser is chiefly due the formation of hamlets, particularly in Savli and Vaghodia. In Kathiawad, the growth of hamlets is not noteworthy, although the region generally has gained substantially through migration. The gain from this source, however, has so far helped to swell the town population.

50. Variations in number of towns and villages since 1931--The number of towns has increased from 50 to 64, and that of villages has declined from 2,920 to 2,896. The following reasons explain variations in each:—

(*a*) *Towns*—The increase of 14 towns consists of

(i) 5, which have been promoted to the town-class by the 5,000 population limit rule. These are Vasai, Gojaria, Umta, Balisana and Valam-all in Mehsana *prant*,

(ii) 1, which has come in, because of its growing importance as a sea port-Port Okha, although it is still a little below the 5,000-limit,

(iii) 5, which now belong to the class of towns because they are taluka headquarters of sufficient importance to count as towns-Khambha (in Amreli *prant*), Mangrol and Kamrej (in Navsari *prant*), Tilakwada (in Baroda *prant*) and Harij (in Mehsana *prant*),

(iv) 1–Pethapur–which is a town of 5,000 population, and the headquarters of the Tributary Area now added to the suzerainty of this State,

(v) Lastly, 2 are included (Kholvad in Navsari *prant* and Bodeli in Baroda *prant*) because they have strong urban characteristics–Kholvad with electric lights, water works, roads and high class residences and Bodeli with markets, gins, commercial and other good class buildings, shops, hospital and schools.

(*b*) *Villages*—The decrease of 24 villages is made up as follows:—

Number shown in 1931			2,920
Deduct			*37*
(i) inhabited villages since turned uninhabited	22		
(ii) inhabited villages since amalgamated with neighbouring villages	2		
(iii) Villages of 1931 treated as towns in 1941	13		
Add			*13*
(i) Uninhabited villages in 1931 become inhabited in 1941	6		
(ii) Hamlets in 1931 treated as independent villages in 1941	4		
(iii) Inhabited villages of Pethapur added area	3		
Number shown in 1941			2,896

51. "Unclassed population" defined—Imperial Table III classes inhabited places according to size of population, after deducting from each, the figures of "unclassed" population. This "unclassed" population consists usually of the following categories:—

(i) the floating population of homeless vagrants and wandering bands of *sadhus* and other mendicants, who are counted in the final census day without reference to any numbered houses,

(ii) mobile bands of forest tribes, Rabaris with their herds of cattle or sheep, labourers moving from one reserve to another in forest areas, and temporary farm labourers squatting in the fields engaged for the preliminary operations of agriculture, who are similarly recorded at the final count,

(iii) boating and steamer population temporarily arriving on, or within the scheduled period after, the Census date at ports and harbours and

(iv) temporary migrants counted at melas (religious festivals, fairs or celebrations of anniversaries of saints and such like).

52. Figures of unclassed population in 1941—On the present occasion, no less than 19,717 persons were counted under such heads. 12,344 (7,564 males and 4,780 females) were returned as homeless including boating and steamer population

(classes (i), (ii), (iii) above). 7,373 (5,552 males and 1,821 females) were counted as temporary visitors to the shrine of Miran Datar, the Muslim saint, at Unava, whose *urus* or anniversary was celebrated about the census time.

53. Estimate of marriage migrants— Another category of temporary immigrants not included in the above was the number of migrants enumerated within the State as coming from outside the State for marriages without enumeration passes, who were found and counted on the Census date. This number as appears from the records of mahal charge superintendents amounts to 9,391 persons. These persons were not unclassed, as they were enumerated as guests of resident families in their houses. Under special instructions, marriage migrants from one place to another within the State were only recorded in their usual place of residence. As otherwise serious disturbances would have happened to the figures for villages: such as have a population of just over 2,000 would have been declassed with adverse administrative results.

54. Villages and towns by their size -- Imperial Table III distributes the "classed" population into nine divisions according to size of population. The marginal table sets out the proportionate figures per class as calculated on the total number of villages and the total population. The lowest sized villages, *i. e.* below 500, number rather a little less than half the total of villages and towns while absorbing only about an eighth of the population. The size of villages does not go beyond the 5,000 population limit, with the exception of the three villages shown in footnote to the Imperial Table. The towns come down, however, to Class VI and even to Class VII. There are 17 towns with a population of under 5,000 (1 Cantonment, 1 Port, 6 municipalities, 7 non-municipal taluka headquarters and 2 special urban towns–Bodeli and Kholwad already mentioned).

Classes		Number of villages and towns	Per cent to Total	
			Number of villages and towns	Population
I	100,000 and over	1		5.3
II	50,000 - 100,000	...	0.2	...
III	20,000 - 50,000	6		5.8
IV	10,000 - 20,000	11	0.4	5.5
V	5,000 - 10,000	32	1.1	7.1
VI	2,000 - 5,000	187	6.3	18.6
VII	1,000 - 2,000	478	16.2	22.9
VIII	500 - 1,000	844	28.5	21.0
IX	Under 500	1,401	47.3	13.0
X	Unclassed	...	...	0.8

55. Subsidiary Table i -- In this table, the Imperial Table is analysed (i) according to number per 1,000 of urban population residing in the different classes of towns, and (ii) according to number per 1,000 of rural population in villages similarly classed. The nine classes of the Imperial Table are sub-divided into four classes for towns and four for villages: the highest classes for towns being 20,000 and over, and for villages, 5,000 and over. It is important to remember in understanding this table, that for calculating proportions for the classes of towns or villages, the 'unclassed' population is deducted, while for reckoning the rural urban ratio and the average size of town or village, the whole population, as enumerated, is taken into account. The average size of a town is 11,239, and that of a village only 737 or about one fifteenth of the size of a town. In 1931, the respective figures were 10,460 and 658. 25 per cent of the population now reside in towns as against 21 in 1931. 93 per cent of the urban population reside in towns of the standard size of 5,000 and over, though of the largest size forming 45 per cent of the town-residents. Vakal (which includes the City) naturally has the highest urban ratio (46·5) – Charotar and Rasti following with 35·9 and 34·1 respectively. The size of villages seems to follow this scale – Charotar villages having an average size of 1,411, the largest in the State, followed by East Kadi, Vakal, West Kadi, Scattered Area and Rasti.

Imperial Table III

IV–TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POULATION

56. Rural/Urban Ratio for all-India purposes – For the State Census, the number of places determined as towns is 64 with a population of 719,272. Of these, 16 towns have a population below 5,000–with a total strength of 46,733. For all-India purposes, to secure uniformity, the rural/urban ratio is calculated on the population of towns which have at least a population of 5,000. Thus 48 towns with such a qualification have a population of 672,539 (354,249 males and 318,290 females). The all-India urban ratio, therefore, is 23·6 per cent. For purposes of this calculation, Baroda Cantonment has been excluded from the lowest class of towns and added to the City population. The male urban ratio on this basis is 24·05 per cent, and female, 23·03 per cent.

57. Measure of the accuracy of the enumeration – The question of the accuracy of the census record may now be briefly discussed. It may occur to the reader why this point should not have been first taken in hand. The reason is that Imperial Table III contains a clue in its unclassed population, by which the accuracy of the final check, and of the whole enumeration itself, can be truly gauged. As stated in the Introduction, disturbing factors were in evidence in 1931 as well as in the present Census. In 1931, they took the shape of *hijratis* (political immigrants) who with the floating population of that year numbered 30,294 (26,755+3,539). In 1941, the "unclassed" population together with marriage migrants numbered 29,108. Thus in both censuses, the extent of disturbing factors as influencing population totals was about the same.

Now comparing the census count with the estimates from house-lists prepared at the time of house-numbering at both censuses, we find as in the inset, that the final count in 1941 was a little better, in so far as the increase per cent on the house-list estimate is slightly more than in 1931. Also the number shown as floating in 1931, which is only 3,539 does not appear to be very accurate. The homeless and the vagrant did not appear to be fully counted, as the above figure is only a little more than the totals elicited from the platform counts. The 1941 count was in this respect more painstaking and accurate. On the other hand, it appears that in this Census in certain parts of the State, not the same amount of care as elsewhere was shown by local authorities in attending to the very urgent instructions issued about counting temporary migrants. Thus the house-list estimate for Mehsana *prant* was 1,172,589 and the final count showed only an increase of 2,508, while if we exclude the mela immigrants of Unava alone (7,373), the actual normally resident population of Mehsana is found to be less than the house-list estimate, which shows that either the latter was carelessly prepared or else the final count omitted a few thousand persons. The true Mehsana total must be at least 5,000 more if the house-list estimate is accepted as correct. The omissions must have happened in respect of marriages or mela migrants belonging to the district whose slips in the villages of their enumeration must have been cancelled against instructions, while they were omitted from enumeration at the places of marriage or mela, where they had gone. The discrepancies are only limited, however, to two or three talukas in that *prant*, which form somewhat unfortunate exceptions to an otherwise very creditable record of zealous and careful work.

Item	Number in (000 omitted)	
	1931	1941
House-List Estimate	2,405	2,805
Census Total	2,443	2,855
Variation	+ 38	+ 50
Per cent	+ 1.6	+ 1.8

TABLE III

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

N = Number P = Population

DIVISION	Total number of inhabited Towns and villages	P	Under 500		500 - 1,000		1,000 - 2,000		2,000 - 5,000	
			N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BARODA STATE	**2,960**	**2,855,010**	**1,401**	**371,588**	**844**	**600,205**	**478**	**653,936**	**187**	**530,923**
Baroda City including Cantonment	**2**	**153,301**	...	...	1	975	...	...	...	...
Amreli	**245**	**206,543**	111	29,592	81	54,891	42	56,706	7	18,860
Baroda	**839**	**806,115**	374	106,471	243	176,238	146	199,682	60	171,943
Mehsana	**1,057**	**1,175,097**	393	109,173	329	237,821	216	299,281	99	281,361
Navsari	**768**	**465,923**	491	119,048	181	124,567	72	95,693	18	48,018
Okhamandal... ...	**45**	**42,587**	29	7,047	9	5,713	2	2,574	3	10,741
Pethapur (Tributary Area)	**4**	**5,444**	3	257	...	...	...	...	...	...

DIVISION	5,000 - 10,000		10,000 - 20,000		20,000 - 50,000		50,000 - 100,000		100,000 and over		Floating population unclassed
	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
BARODA STATE	**32**	**202,296**	**11**	**157,632**	**6**	**166,967**	...	...	**1**	**151,746**	**19,717**
Baroda City including Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	151,746	580
Amreli	3	20,856	...	...	1	25,464	...	...	...	...	174
Baroda	12	74,737	2	24,430	2	44,945	...	...	...	...	7,669
Mehsana	11	69,385	7	106,978	2	61,114	...	...	...	...	9,984
Navsari	4	26,895	1	15,369	1	35,444	...	...	...	...	889
Okhamandal... ...	1	5,236	1	10,855	...	...	...	...	...	...	421
Pethapur (Tributary Area)	1	5,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE :--1. Following inhabited places with a population of 5,000 and over are not treated as towns, because they are not continuously built collections of houses :--

Naldhara (Navsari *prant*), Karvan (Baroda *prant*) and Suraj Karadi (Okhamandal).

2. The floating population of 19,717 persons is composed of

(1) 12,344 persons returned as homeless

(2) 7,373 persons returned as temporary visitors on account of the *urus* at Unava (Mehsana *prant*).

3. It appears from the records of Mahal Charge Superintendents that 9,391 persons were enumerated as temporary visitors from outside the State for marriages etc., but as they were counted in houses of the resident population, this number cannot be reckoned as "floating" or "unclassed".

Imperial Table III

SUBSIDIARY TABLE i

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BETWEEN TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Natural Division	Population per		Number per 1,000 in		Number per 1,000 of Urban Population in towns with a population of				Number per 1,000 of Rural Population in villages with a population of			
	Town	Village	Towns	Villages	20,000 and over	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Under 5,000	5,000 and over	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BARODA STATE	**11,239**	**737**	**252**	**748**	**449**	**222**	**263**	**66**	**7**	**230**	**588**	**175**
Central Gujarat including City	**14,452**	**800**	**316**	**684**	**650**	**81**	**231**	**38**	**8**	**251**	**577**	**164**
Charotar ...	9,472	1,411	359	641	315	153	532	...	...	419	541	40
Chorashi ...	4,361	563	138	862	...	...	653	347	...	162	533	305
Kahnam ...	11,270	698	171	829	625	...	375	...	31	86	692	191
Vakal ...	41,936	971	465	535	908	77	...	15	...	347	540	113
Kathiawad ...	**8,581**	**640**	**276**	**724**	**373**	**159**	**305**	**163**	**29**	**103**	**665**	**203**
Mid Block ...	11,868	623	284	716	716	...	208	76	...	124	721	155
Scattered Area ...	5,022	732	168	832	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	831	169
Sea Coast Area ...	7,005	633	299	701	...	392	305	303	80	112	526	282
North Gujarat ...	**11,186**	**889**	**218**	**782**	**245**	**428**	**299**	**28**	**...**	**298**	**583**	**119**
East Kadi ...	11,283	1,101	241	759	152	556	292	...	...	392	534	74
Trans-Sabarmati Area ...	4,612	604	92	908	...	...	733	267	...	152	635	213
West Kadi ...	13,137	742	208	792	464	218	261	57	...	175	655	170
South Gujarat ...	**7,487**	**485**	**193**	**807**	**395**	**172**	**238**	**195**	**15**	**86**	**582**	**317**
Rani ...	4,871	350	72	928	...	...	734	266	...	40	485	475
Rasti ...	9,438	705	341	659	471	204	189	136	...	151	629	220
Semi-Rasti ...	2,303	548	42	958	...	...	...	1,000	53	51	631	265

V

THE CITY AND LARGE TOWNS WITH VARIATIONS SINCE 1891

58. Reference to Statistics—This Section deals with Imperial Table IV and two subsidiary tables. The original plan of the Imperial Table was modified by later instructions, under which we were required only to compile the figures for the City, but in view of local interest, the data for the six large towns next in order of size were also included in the Table, and the class totals for the other towns compiled and proportioned for Subsidiary Table i. Variations (in class totals only) are shown for 1931–41 and also for 1891–1941. Subsidiary Table ii gives the chief figures for the City of Baroda.

59. Variations since 1891 in the City and large towns—In order to understand the variations in these places, a table is prepared which takes the population figures of 1891 as 100, and proportions the subsequent changes accordingly for the City and each of the six large towns :—

Name of the City or Town	Variations since 1891 with 1891 as 100					
1	1891 2	1901 3	1911 4	1921 5	1931 6	1941 7
Baroda City with Cantonment	100	89	85	81	97	132
Patan ...	100	96	87	83	91	112
Navsari ...	100	132	110	119	150	218
Amreli ...	100	115	111	114	129	163
Sidhpur ...	100	91	95	99·8	126	151
Petlad ...	100	98	96	98	124	154
Dabhoi ...	100	96·5	63	109	125	145

60. Baroda City and Cantonment—(*Residential Area–11,902 bighas*)—The combined population of the City and Cantonment is now 153,301, or 31·7 per cent more than the corresponding figure 50 years ago. The City proper with a population of 152,326 shows an improvement of 35·4 per cent over the 1891 figures. The Cantonment with only 975 shows a decrease of 75 per cent. This decrease is explained by the fact that the part of the Cantonment known as Residency bazar is now retroceded to the State in full sovereignty and forms part of the Sayajigunj Ward of the City under the new name of Fatehgunj. The Civil and Military area (about 530 acres out of its original area of one square mile) now contains the military and the civil population connected with it. The total area of the City and Cantonment remains the same as before *i. e.* 10·93 square miles, although new suburbs towards the west (near the Race Course) and north (near the Residency) have

sprung up within the open grounds of the City area that had been still unbuilt on and left to cultivation. Settlements are opening out towards the Karelibagh side, towards Goyagate, Danteswar and the road to Ajwa. But even with these extensions, the congestion within the City Municipal area (which includes all these extensions) has increased from 12,593 per square mile to 17,501 per square mile, the small accession to the City's area by the addition of Fatehgunj above referred to making little difference to these comparisons. The State Military area and the large Railway settlements known as the Marshalling Yard towards the north and the Goyagate Colony towards the south-east show actual decreases of 8 and 22·7 per cent respectively. The Alakapuri and Pratapgunj suburbs, the two main additions to the residential amenities have done a great deal to relieve congestion in the crowded wards. But the City and Babajipura wards hitherto the densest centres, show very large increases also. As against the net increase of 35·8 per cent since 1931 for the whole City, the Municipal area records the phenomenal increase of 42 per cent easily the highest in the City's history. Neglecting the Fatehgunj addition, the City Municipal area shows an increase of over 40,000 in the latest Census. Of these, only 14,500* represent the excess of births over deaths in the decade. As registration of vital occurrences shows the highest degree of accuracy in the State, the above figure may be accepted as the natural increase (only 36 per cent of the total increase) in the City's population. Here the movement runs counter to the general trend in the State population, as we have seen there that the surplus of births over deaths contributes more than four fifths of the gross census increase in 1941.

61. Subsidiary Table ii –Chief figures for the City—This table summarises the main figures of interest. Curiously enough with such a large element of the increase due to balance of migration, the sex ratio improves towards parity from 799 in 1931 to 811 in 1941. In the City Municipal area, however, the proportion of females to 1,000 males decreases slightly from 825 to 819. It is not possible to find out without birth-place data the proportion of the outside-born, but general indications seem to be an increase in permanent or semi-permanent immigration as a result of which families have come to reside in the City from Bombay, Ahmedabad and other places. The Subsidiary Table also shows figures for Literacy–52 per cent for males and 24·7 per cent for females in this Census. The corresponding figures for literates in 1931 were respectively 49·6 and 18·4.

62. Patan, Navsari, and other towns—Next we may take up the six large towns and discuss their variations briefly.

(*a*) *Patan* (*Residential Area 824 bighas*)—The increase of 22·5 per cent in the last ten years is one of the surprises of this Census. The net gain in the last fifty years is only 12 per cent. The town was continuously decaying since 1891 until 1931 when it registered a small gain of 10 per cent. Shot away at the far north of Mehsana *prant*, without any industrial facilities, it was the headquarters of a dry area, with its once affluent inhabitants deserting it for more fortunate cities of opportunity. It was pre-eminently the town of closed doors, which were opened only occasionally when the owners returned through social necessity to the call of festivals or marriages. The town has now been opened up, the quarters towards the station-end remodelled with new bungalows, and schools and hospitals have vastly improved its amenities. Educational progress has given it a new tone.

(*b*) *Navsari* (*Residential Area 601 bighas*)—Here is a different state of things with a progressive and go ahead town which has more than doubled itself within the last

* *vide* Subsidiary Table ii of Imperial Table II

50 years. In the last decade further progress was evidenced by the establishment of mills and factories in its neighbourhood. The increase of latest decade of 45·3 per cent is wholly due to this industrial development. Females now form only 95·5 per cent of males, while in 1931 and all preceding censuses, they predominated. Thus the town has developed an industrial fringe, completely dissociated from the normal life of the resident population.

(*c*) *Amreli* (*Residential Area 751 bighas*)--This capital town of the Kathiawad *prant* of the State with its stone buildings, clean wide roads, and brand new suburbs, has gained immensely at the expense of its neighbourhood. The total gain since 1891 is 63 per cent, while the district itself has only increased a little more than half of this rate.

(*d*) *Sidhpur* (*Residential Area 784 bighas*)--This town after decaying for years has become again progressive since 1931; the net gain in the fifty years is 51 per cent, and since 1931, 20 per cent. Like Patan, it appeared to be an absentee town, the palatial houses of its Muslim inhabitants remaining for the most part empty along with the more modest tenements of their Hindu neighbours. The multiplication of hospitals and dispensaries catering for the special needs of the two communities has kept down deaths and helped the birth rate. Civic amenities have also increased along with educational institutions which have attracted scholars from outside. The temporary eclipse of Indian business in Ethiopia has led many Muslims to return to their homes. It is possible that with the return of trade and prosperity, the town may not show the same progress in population as now. Industrially the town has, however, developed of recent years, with its cotton mills and other factories. A pilgrim place, it usually showed a predominance of females in previous years. In 1941, the female ratio has gone down to 973.

(*e*) *Petlad* (*Residential Area 399 bighas*)—This town, encircled by British territory, is one of the chief agricultural distributory centres of Charotar. Educationally it has developed also, and in the last two decades, cotton mills, dyeing factories, a match factory and other industries have helped largely towards its growth. Since 1891, it remained more or less stationary for three censuses, recovering in 1931, and it has progressed further since. Charotar is the centre of Gujarat's aristocracy of agriculture; the town, however, reflects little of this tradition, being almost wholly industrial in character and composition of its people but its railway facilities make it a favourite centre for distribution.

(*f*) *Dabhoi* (*Residential Area 552 bighas*)--Like Patan and Sidhpur, it is an old town with many fine architectural remains, but its present title to townhood is purely industrial. It is terribly congested without much room for expansion, being honeycombed all round with ginning factories whose ribbon-development of huts for their thousands of labourers has created sanitary problems of the gravest magnitude. It declined, as almost all the other towns did, in the dark year of 1901, but since then its progress has been continuous. The drop in 1911 is only apparent, as a plague epidemic just about the census date had driven the bulk of the population (who could afford to go out) to *mandwas* or hutments in the neighbouring villages. The net gain here since 1891 is 45 per cent; since 1931, the increase is 16·4 per cent. The female ratio has remained at about 89, as about the census time, the seasonal factories are in full swing.

63. Subsidiary Table i—Variations in class totals are shown in this table. Since 1931, in place of 50 towns, we have now 64 towns, and thus the urban population has increased by 37·5 per cent. Similarly the variation in the class of towns since 1891 is now 55 per cent. Class I has had since 1891 only one City. Baroda City lost its place amongst Indian cities in 1911 and 1921, and has regained it since then. There are no

towns in the class 50,000 to 100,000, now. The next class, 20,000–50,000 has had accession of strength in the last ten years, Petlad and Dabhoi having been promoted to it. That is why, the decade has registered an increase of 76 per cent. In Class IV 10,000–20,000, there are now 12 towns. There were 9 in this class in 1931, since which date two have been lost to the upper class, and 5 gained from the class below. In this way it has registered a gain of 37 per cent.

TABLE IV

BARODA CITY AND LARGE TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1891

Year	Division	Description	Persons	Variation	Net Variation 1891 to 1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			CLASS I—100,000 and Over						
			Baroda City and Cantonment						
1891	...	City Municipality with Cantonment, State Military Area and Railway stations and settlements	116,420*	...		62,871	...	53,549	...
1901	...		103,790	— 12,630		56,009	— 6,862	47,781	— 5,768
1911	...		99,345	— 4,445		53,616	— 2,393	45,729	— 2,052
1921	...		94,712	— 4,633	+ **36,881**	51,555	— 2,061	43,157	— 2,572
1931	...		112,860	+ 18,148		62,744	+ 11,189	50,116	+ 6,959
1941	...		**153,301**	+ **40,441**		**84,666**	+ **21,922**	**68,635**	+ **18,519**
			CLASS III—20,000 to 50,000						
			Patan						
1891	...	Mehsana Municipality	32,646	...		15,724	...	16,922	...
1901	...		31,402	— 1,244		15,690	— 34	15,712	— 1,210
1911	...		28,339	— 3,063		13,904	— 1,786	14,435	— 1,277
1921	...		27,017	— 1,322	+ **3,903**	13,487	— 417	13,530	— 905
1931	...		29,830	+ 2,813		14,884	+ 1,397	14,946	+ 1,416
1941	...		**36,549**	+ **6,719**		**18,398**	+ **3,514**	**18,151**	+ **3,205**
			Navsari						
1891	...	Navsari Municipality and District Head-quarters	16,276	...		7,760	...	8,516	...
1901	...		21,451	+ 5,175		10,502	+ 2,742	10,949	+ 2,433
1911	...		17,982	— 3,469		8,690	— 1,812	9,292	— 1,657
1921	...		19,437	+ 1,455	+ **19,169**	9,478	+ 788	9,959	+ 667
1931	...		24,397	+ 4,960		12,013	+ 2,535	12,384	+ 2,425
1941	...		**35,445**	+ **11,048**		**18,129**	+ **6,116**	**17,316**	+ **4,932**
			Amreli						
1891	...	Amreli Do.	15,653	...		8,061	...	7,592	...
1901	...		17,997	+ 2,344		9,271	+ 1,210	8,726	+ 1,134
1911	...		17,443	— 554		8,893	— 378	8,550	— 176
1921	...		17,793	+ 350	+ **9,832**	8,929	+ 36	8,864	+ 314
1931	...		20,186	+ 2,393		10,129	+ 1,200	10,057	+ 1,193
1941	...		**25,485**	+ **5,299**		**13,007**	+ **2,878**	**12,478**	+ **2,421**
			Sidhpur						
1891	...	Mehsana Municipality	16,224	...		7,932	...	8,292	...
1901	...		14,743	— 1,481		7,269	— 663	7,474	— 818
1911	...		15,447	+ 704		7,585	+ 316	7,862	+ 388
1921	...		16,187	+ 740	+ **8,341**	8,110	+ 525	8,077	+ 215
1931	...		20,468	+ 4,281		10,218	+ 2,108	10,250	+ 2,173
1941	...		**24,565**	+ **4,097**		**12,448**	+ **2,230**	**12,117**	+ **1,867**
			Petlad						
1891	...	Baroda Municipality and Industrial Centre	15,528	...		7,872	...	7,656	...
1901	...		15,282	— 246		7,887	+ 15	7,395	— 261
1911	...		14,863	— 419		7,852	— 35	7,011	— 384
1921	...		15,159	+ 296	+ **8,400**	8,091	+ 239	7,068	+ 57
1931	...		19,236	+ 4,077		10,290	+ 2,199	8,946	+ 1,878
1941	...		**23,928**	+ **4,692**		**12,803**	+ **2,513**	**11,125**	+ **2,179**
			Dabhoi						
1891	...	Baroda Do.	14,539	...		7,340	...	7,199	...
1901	...		14,034	— 505		7,023	— 317	7,011	— 188
1911	...		9,117	— 4,917		4,684	— 2,339	4,433	— 2,578
1921	...		15,870	+ 6,753	+ **6,600**	8,500	+ 3,816	7,370	+ 2,937
1931	...		18,156	+ 2,286		9,698	+ 1,198	8,458	+ 1,088
1941	...		**21,139**	+ **2,983**		**11,188**	+ **1,490**	**9,951**	+ **1,493**

Imperial Table IV

SUBSIDIARY TABLE i

TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Class of Town	1941				Variation percent in the Class Totals	
	No. of Towns	Population	Proportion to total Urban Population	Females per 1,000 Males	1931 to 1941	1891 to 1941
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**64**	**719,272**	**100.00**	**899**	**+ 37.53**	**+ 55.42**
i 100,000 and over	1	152,326	21.18	815	+ 38.93	+ 35.44
ii 50,000 to 100,000... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
iii 20,000 to 50,000	6	167,111	23.23	944	+ 76.13	+ 209.34
iv 10,000 to 20,000	12	171,748	23.88	890	+ 36.61	+ 19.72
v 5,000 to 10,000	28	180,379	25.08	945	+ 26.51	+ 35.88
vi Under 5,000	17	47,708	6.63	893	— 4.92	+ 137.27

NOTE:—1. Baroda Cantonment has been considered as a separate Town and therefore is included in Class vi (under 5,000).

2. Class i includes only Baroda City proper (without Cantonment).

3. Variations are calculated only on the corresponding class totals in each year concerned, changes from class to class ,being neglected.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE ii

BARODA CITY (WITH CANTONMENT)—CHIEF FIGURES

City	Population 1941	Density	Females per 1,000 Males	Literates per 1,000		Percentage Variation					
				M	F	1931-41	1921-31	1911-21	1901-11	1891-1901	1891-1941
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Baroda City (including Cantonment)	**153,301**	**14,026**	**811**	**516**	**247**	**+ 35·83**	**+19·2**	**—4·7**	**—4·3**	**—10·8**	**+ 31·68**
City Municipal Area ...	147,534	17,501	819	519	251	+ 42·01	+ 18·6				
State Military Area ...	2,207		595	410	86	— 8·16	+ 41·7	—4·3	—4·7	— 10·5	+ 35·44
Railway Areas... ...	2,585	2,307	814	378	126	— 22·70	+ 32·8				
Baroda Camp	975		319	589	407	— 69·73	+ 9·8	—15·6	+1·0	— 19·9	— 75·31

VI

TOWNS BY DIVISIONS AND COMMUNITIES

64. Reference to Statistics–Here we deal in Imperial Table V with the religious and communal distribution of the population in towns in the different divisions.

The two subsidiary tables prepared from it are

(i) Subsidiary Table i–Number per 1,000 of the total population and of each community who live in towns,

(ii) Subsidiary Table ii–Communities of Urban and Rural population.

Three other tables are added giving,

(i) Subsidiary Table iii–Variation in population of towns continuously urban since 1891,

(ii) Subsidiary Table iv–Total area (in bighas) and Residential area (urban and whole) by Talukas—1,089 bighas, as already pointed out, form a square mile, and

(iii) Subsidiary Table v–giving by natural divisions the variation in the towns as classed in 1941 in the last ten years.

65. "Community"–It must be explained that unlike previous censuses, the present one seeks to study the variations in the different communal groupings, instead of the main religions, for which purpose the responses to question 3, which referred to Race, Caste and Tribe, were collated with question 4, which was about Religion, in the general Census Questionnaire. Thus Hindus or Muslims are no longer studied under their sect variations, but as communities. Hindus are further sub-divided into Scheduled Castes and other Hindus, these latter including Tribal Hindus. For purposes of Table V, Tribes are not required to be shown separately, as presumably, the vast bulk of them reside in villages. The few who live in towns and are not included under Hindus are shown under "Others".

66. "Others"—Under "Others" (columns 20–21 of Imperial Table V) are included persons shown in the following statement:—

Town	Anglo-Indian		Other Christians		(Non-Hindu) Tribes		Jew		Buddhist		No Religion	
1	M 2	F 3	M 4	F 5	M 6	F 7	M 8	F 9	M 10	F 11	M 12	F 13
Baroda State ...	**79**	**65**	**87**	**41**	**57**	**57**	**25**	**21**	**45**	...	**1**	**1**
Baroda City and Cantonment.	36	38	44	30	...	...	11	13	15	...	1	1
Kodinar ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dabhoi ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinor ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patan ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalol ...	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Visnagar ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehsana ...	29	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unawa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	..	...	...
Navsari ...	...	...	3	4	1	...	10	2	9	...	...	...
Bilimora ...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vyara ...	...	...	2	4	27	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Songadh ...	...	...	...	...	26	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okha Port ...	7	4	36	2	...	...	2	3	21	...	...	...

Imperial Table V

VI–TOWNS BY DIVISIONS AND COMMUNITIES

A reference to Imperial Table XIII, which will be dealt with in the next Section, will show that 272 out of 310 non–Indian Christians (Anglo–Indians and others), 46 out of 47 Jews and 45 out of 46 Buddhists live in towns. Most Anglo–Indians are concentrated in Baroda City and Mehsana town. Europeans are almost entirely confined to the City but on the Census date, 33 Europeans in a Norwegian boat, which touched at Port Okha, were counted as part of the State population. Buddhists are almost all Chinese: all males: either pedlars met with in Baroda City and Navsari town, or ship's crew of a steamer which halted at Port Okha about the Census date. The non–Hindu section of the tribes enumerated in towns form only 4·8 per cent of their total. Tribal Hindus recorded in towns number 31,165 or 8·4 per cent of the whole.

67. Subsidiary Table i—The extent to which the different communities contribute their quota is studied in two different ways in Subsidiary Tables i and ii. In i, the proportions of each community living as town–dwellers are compared to the general rural–urban ratio. The Hindus being the predominant community naturally correspond closely to the State average. As we know, the urban population constitutes 25 per cent of the population, but the Hindus are less urban than this, their ratio being a little over a fifth. This is due largely to the fact that in South Gujarat 61 per cent of Hindus belong to Primitive Tribes (who are almost wholly rural in their ways and therefore lower the Hindu urban ratio there). The communal composition of the population influences the variations in these ratios. For instance, the least urban areas are Semi–Rasti which contains only two towns of the smallest size and has a large aboriginal element, Rani which is predominantly Tribal in the composition of its population, and Trans–Sabarmati which contains only one town and is a backward tract rather ill–supplied with railway and other urban facilities and peopled mostly by Kolis and Thakardas (the "aboriginals of the plains"). Chorashi, where the tribal element is substantial, follows these regions in order of strength of the urban population. The Sea Coast area has a relatively large urban ratio, because the sea–faring Muslims there forming 27 per cent of the town–dwelling total are largely urban in their ways of living. Muslims in the State are far more urban than Hindus. Nearly half of them reside in towns. Only in Semi–Rasti alone, they display fondness for villages, their urban ratio dropping to 87 per mille, as most of their number are *Khedu* Voras, who are agriculturists and live on rural land. Indian Christians are less urban than Muslims, the proportion of 40·5 per cent shown in the subsidiary table being worked for all Christians: if only Indian Christians outside the City of Baroda are taken into account, their urban ratio drops to 26·2. Parsees are almost wholly urban in their ways of residence and standards of life : over four fifths residing in towns. The bulk of them reside in the Rasti, being found in the towns of Navsari, Bilimora and Gandevi, where they form most influential sections in civic life. Among the town Parsees, females predominate, constituting 1,431 to 1,000 males, as their men–folk usually go out to Bombay or other places for business or other gainful employment. The sex ratio for the general Parsee population is 1,290, and the higher ratio for the urban areas is explained by the greater business enterprise of the town–dwelling Parsees. Similar reasons account for the high female ratio amongst Muslims of commercial and sea–faring classes in Sidhpur, Beyt, Kathore, Variav and Kholwad. Jains like the Muslims are about half rural and half urban, ranging from 71 per cent in Rasti and 62·6 per cent in Vakal, to 27 per cent in Trans–Sabarmati and only 25·5 per cent in the Sea Coast.

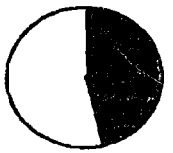
68. Subsidiary Table ii—The communal composition of towns is here studied from the proportions they form of the total urban population. Hindus generally form 80 per cent of the strength of towns, and the variations in the different natural sub–divisions are within narrow limits from Chorashi (with 86 per cent), Vakal (85 per cent) and Rani (84·7 per cent)–(where Hindus are mostly tribal), to 67 per cent in Semi–Rasti (where Muslim Voras are in evidence), 75·7 per cent in Rasti (where Parsees appear in large

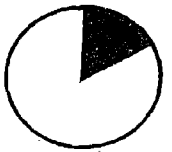
DIAGRAM SHOWING PROPORTION OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISION

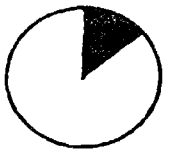
FIGURES IN BRACKETS REPRESENT POPULATION IN THOUSANDS

URBAN
RURAL


CHAROTAR
(211)


VAKAL
(361)


KAHNAM
(198)


CHORASHI
(190)

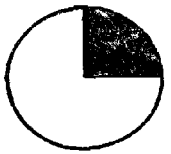
CENTRAL GUJARAT


MIDDLE BLOCK
(125)


SEA COAST
(94)


SCATTERED AREA
(30)

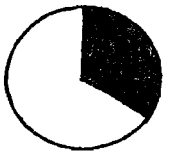
KATHIAWAD


EAST KADI
(702)

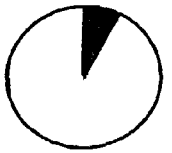

WEST KADI
(378)


TRANS SABARMATI
(98)

NORTH GUJARAT


RASTI
(222)


SEMI RASTI
(110)


RANI
(135)

SOUTH GUJARAT

To face Para 68

numbers), and 72 per cent in Sea Coast, (where Muslims again form a considerable element). Muslims are, *cum longo intervallo*, the next largest element in the town population, their share being 15 per cent. In Sea Coast (27) and Kahnam (22), the largest Muslim proportions in the town population are observed.

In rural areas, Hindus dominate the figures much more than in towns being over 93 per cent. The other communities do not call for remarks, except Tribes (both Hindu and Tribal sections), who form 16 per cent of the rural population in the State. In the Rani tract, they constitute 95 per cent of the villagers, and in Semi-Rasti, 69 per cent. In this Subsidiary Table, the attention of the reader is drawn to the footnote, in which it is pointed out that Hindu tribes have been twice reckoned in while casting the ratios, once under the general Hindu total and again under Tribes.

69. Variations in the town population-Subsidiary Table v—Changes in the urban strength from census to census can be studied in two ways. In the previous Section, we have seen how the strength of towns of the different classes have varied from decade to decade. Subsidiary Table i of Imperial Table IV showed the changes in the corresponding totals for each class. It may also be of interest to know how the population of places classed as towns in this Census has varied since 1931. Our 64 towns have now a population of 719,272. The corresponding figure in 1931 for 64 places was only 569,195, there being thus an increase of 26·4 per cent against only an increase of 16·6 in the general population, proving how the towns have gained at the expense of the countryside. The rural population of 1941 has increased only by 13·65 per cent. Class by class, the rural variation is only 11 per cent. The growth of towns has been most noticeable in South Gujarat (34·7 per cent) and Kathiawad (31·7 per cent).

70. Changes in the towns treated as continuously urban since 1891-Subsidiary Table iii—There are 35 places in the State (including the City) which have continued in the class of towns since 1891. These may be said to be pronouncedly urban in character having satisfied all reasonable tests of townhood in the last 50 years. Of these 32 are municipalities-14 have electrical supply, 12 water-supply schemes either in operation or in progress, and all have medical institutions, schools and libraries. The total population of these 35 places is now 591,211 having increased by 31 per cent in the last fifty years.

71. Congestion in villages and towns-Subsidiary Table iv—Lastly before we proceed to other Sections, a table which is attached showing residential area in towns and rural areas may be considered. The total residential area in the State has been already stated to be 103·2 square miles (*vide* Para 21 *supra*). This in bighas is 112,387: of this total, 27,085 form the residential area for the 64 towns and 85,302 bighas that of 2,896 villages. The average residential area of a town is now 423 bighas or 248 acres. The similar average for a village is only 29 bighas or 17 acres. The density per acre of a town is over 45, of a village, 43·4; the City density is 22 per acre—thus the congestion in the villages is actually almost twice as great as in the City of Baroda. If the City area is taken out and the congestion is calculated only on the 62 towns, *i.e.* on 8,860 acres, the rate goes up to 64 per acre. Indeed the problem of congestion is the most acute in the small aggregations which have developed without any municipal control or any town planning like Nar, Pij, Mehlav, Valam and Balisana. These five towns for instance, have between them only 250 acres or 426 bighas to house 27,501 persons, or over 110 per acre. This Census has promoted the two last named to the class of towns, and in respect of all the five, it is now imperative to extend their area and control ribbon-development through municipal bye-laws and administration. The problem is also seen in an acute form in the figures of certain towns, where marked development on industrial lines has

gone on in recent years. Kalol has grown by 91 per cent and Bilimora by 66 per cent, and in case of both, the female ratio has gone down seriously to 784 and 833 respectively, showing that the growth of large scale factories has led to concentrations of labourers round about permanent residential sites, obstructing healthy civic development and rendering effective sanitary administration impossible. These fringe areas are completely alien to the town populations, which they attempt to strangle. In Dabhoi, the factory sites have almost choked the approaches to the town proper. In Karjan, the railway line marks out the new town with its ginning factories from the old settlement.

72. Town planning development —On the other hand, town planning surveys have been fruitfully developed in certain areas; Amreli has spaced itself better since 1931—Vaghodia, Savli, Dhari, Bhadran, Kheralu, Vadnagar, Bodeli and Kalol have all shown increases to their *gamthan* (village-site) area. Town planning surveys in each district are being undertaken and schemes are taken up on the basis of a long term programme. Pethapur, the capital of the tributary area has a population of 5,444 spread over 387 bighas or about 225 acres. It is thus a well-spaced town, with traces of old prosperity, once a well-established centre for arts and crafts and famed throughout Gujarat for its calenderers and dyers, but now decaying through lack of railway and other facilities. There used to be 150 families of these dyers, but now only half a dozen remain. The neighbouring village of Randheja (in Kalol taluka) has increased by 14·2 per cent.

73. Development in Okhamandal -Port Okha and Suraj Karadi—In Okhamandal town development has gone on healthier lines. Dwarka is having a planned extension. Okha Port has developed from a small fishing village of only 78 inhabitants in 1921 to a spacious town of nearly 5,000, with excellent port facilities, a safe harbour, a well-laid out civil station, with electric lights, telephones, water-works and other amenities. The port was established in 1926, and since then has had excellent progress, and would have shown more achievements, if it were not for the present war. The latest State Administration Report, therefore, registers a little inevitable decline, but the following table summarises the main facts of progress:—

Year	No. of Ocean going Steamers	Total Cargo handled	Port and Customs Revenue in lakhs of Rupees
1	2	3	4
1926-27	17	16,195	Not available
1929-30	59	133,321	14·14
1939-40	97	204,526	28.62

Suraj Karadi although not yet a town deserves mention. It has a population of 5,238 but it is still out of the town-class, because it is so far a group of hamlets, but the Tatas have acquired land here in connection with their gigantic enterprise—The Tata Chemicals—and the village population has jumped up from 207 to its present strength. When the Tata scheme of buildings for its factory town, is completed with its 36 sections arranged on a concentric plan, its shops, hospitals, water-works and schools, its bungalows, hotels and other amenities, the next Census may reveal Suraj Karadi in a new guise, perhaps with 20, or even 30,000 inhabitants.

74. Relief of congestion in villages—Early in 1936, the attention of Government was engaged on the question of relieving congestion in villages. On a scheme

developed by the Revenue department, the following principles were laid down for the extension of village sites:-

(i) where the village-site area falls short of 30 bighas for a population of 700 or 43 bighas for 1,000, the *gamthan* should be held to be insufficient;

(ii) the Suba and the Sanitary Commissioner should inspect such villages and select suitable areas for expansion;

(iii) the selected areas should be acquired and divided into convenient plots, with suitable building regulations;

(iv) the Vahivatdar should give the first choice to build to the owner of the land acquired and sell the rest of the plots at an upset price;

(v) no *kiraya* (site-rent) should be payable for the first three years; half the *kiraya* should be charged for the next five years and full *kiraya* should be charged after eight years.

To further the ends of sanitation and relieve the lungs of congested towns, a plan was also ordered to be prepared to provide play grounds and open spaces for towns with a population of 7,000 and upwards, where such are not ordinarily provided. Under the scheme of village extensions, already twelve villages in Baroda and Mehsana *prants*, where congestion was acute, have had their village-sites extended according to reasonable standards. A plan has been developed to take up 5 to 10 such cases every year.

Imperial Table V

TABLE

TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY

Division	Description	Population			Hindu			
					Scheduled Castes		Other	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BARODA STATE	.....	**719,272**	**378,712**	**340,560**	**22,629**	**22,218**	**279,753**	**249,864**
Baroda City and Cantonment	City Municipality with Cantonment, State Military Area and Railway stations and settlements	**153,301**	**84,666**	**68,635**	**3,960**	**3,634**	**64,440**	**52,227**
1 Baroda City Proper ...	Municipality	**152,326**	83,927	68,399	3,920	3,601	64,144	52,149
(i) Municipal Area		*147,534*	*81,118*	*66,416*	*3,644*	*3,345*	*62,241*	*50,895*
(ii) State Military Area		*2,207*	*1,384*	*823*	*25*	*31*	*1,123*	*671*
(iii) Railway Areas...		*2,585*	*1,425*	*1,160*	*251*	*225*	*780*	*583*
2 Baroda Cantonment	Cantonment	**975**	739	236	40	33	296	78
(i) Civil Area ...		*297*	*171*	*126*	*12*	*11*	*70*	*44*
(ii) Military Area ...	,,	*678*	*568*	*110*	*28*	*22*	*226*	*34*
Amreli Division	...	**49,069**	**25,073**	**23,996**	**952**	**970**	**17,989**	**16,758**
3 Amreli	Municipality	**25,485**	13,007	12,478	361	362	9,749	9,074
4 Kodinar	Municipality	**8,442**	4,227	4,215	339	339	2,285	2,246
5 Dhari ...	Municipality	**7,394**	3,863	3,531	80	101	2,975	2,654
6 Damnagar ...	Municipality	**5,022**	2,543	2,479	117	117	1,889	1,801
7 Khambha ...	Taluka Headqrs.	**2,726**	1,433	1,293	55	51	1,091	983
Baroda Division	...	**150,189**	**79,909**	**70,280**	**4,599**	**4,518**	**61,062**	**52,891**
8 Petlad	Municipality	**23,928**	12,803	11,125	860	775	8,169	6,877
9 Dabhoi	Municipality	**21,139**	11,188	9,951	352	359	7,525	6,489
10 Padra	Municipality	**12,858**	6,713	6,145	278	298	5,410	4,851
11 Sojitra	Municipality	**11,604**	6,074	5,530	329	347	4,917	4,434
12 Vaso	Municipality	**9,567**	5,005	4,562	276	279	3,888	3,493
13 Nar	...	**7,358**	4,195	3,163	135	129	3,756	2,791
14 Dharmaj... ...	Municipality	**7,310**	3,874	3,436	307	275	3,439	3,063
15 Sinor	Municipality	**6,804**	3,446	3,358	145	159	2,491	2,383
16 Bhadran	Municipality	**5,977**	3,062	2,915	339	355	2,554	2,393
17 Savli	Municipality	**5,955**	3,157	2,798	174	187	2,415	2,150
18 Sankheda ...	Municipality	**5,867**	3,030	2,837	89	86	2,555	2,387
19 Karjan	Municipality	**5,866**	3,309	2,557	264	231	2,335	1,861
20 Bahadarpur ...	Municipality	**5,120**	2,750	2,370	204	209	2,292	1,931
21 Pij	...	**5,028**	2,711	2,317	232	230	2,229	1,899
22 Mehlav	...	**5,002**	2,619	2,383	197	203	2,334	2,095
23 Vaghodia... ...	Municipality	**4,025**	2,184	1,841	201	201	1,735	1,435
24 Bodeli	Cotton Centre	**2,890**	1,736	1,154	29	17	1,378	884
25 Tilakwada ...	Taluka Headqrs.	**2,308**	1,195	1,113	76	94	946	877
26 Makarpura ...	Municipality	**1,583**	858	725	112	84	694	598
Mehsana Division	...	**252,101**	**129,906**	**122,195**	**10,299**	**10,464**	**92,799**	**88,847**
27 Patan	Municipality	**36,549**	18,398	18,151	1,566	1,589	13,058	12,742
28 Sidhpur	Municipality	**24,565**	12,448	12,117	1,132	1,113	7,429	6,906
29 Kalol	Municipality	**17,879**	10,024	7,855	980	779	6,938	5,304
30 Visnagar... ...	Municipality	**17,227**	8,494	8,733	462	527	6,938	7,200
31 Kadi	Municipality	**17,165**	9,028	8,137	827	732	6,196	5,460
32 Mehsana... ...	Municipality	**16,986**	9,160	7,826	497	452	6,841	5,823
33 Unava	...	**13,866**	8,778	5,088	217	191	2,371	2,309
(Mela Population)		*(7,373)*	*(5,552)*	*(1,821)*	*(20)*	*(4)*	*(222)*	*(86)*
34 Vadnagar ...	Municipality	**13,550**	6,614	6,936	512	546	5,570	5,753
35 Unjha	Municipality	**13,216**	6,492	6,724	597	674	5,469	5,587
36 Vijapur	Municipality	**11,061**	5,413	5,648	407	476	3,635	3,720
37 Chanasma ...	Municipality	**9,922**	4,946	4,976	498	546	3,856	3,851
38 Kheralu	Municipality	**8,141**	3,990	4,151	322	332	2,946	3,004
39 Dehgam	Municipality	**6,771**	3,522	3,249	216	257	2,628	2,324
40 Ladol	...	**6,202**	3,124	3,078	292	334	2,673	2,602
41 Vasai	...	**5,726**	2,882	2,844	165	191	2,695	2,629
42 Dhinoj	Municipality	**5,544**	2,813	2,731	354	358	2,077	2,029
43 Gojaria	...	**5,446**	2,649	2,797	220	255	2,414	2,537
44 Umta	...	**5,179**	2,507	2,672	238	255	2,048	2,135
45 Balisana	...	**5,103**	2,532	2,571	312	323	1,969	2,015
46 Valam	...	**5,010**	2,454	2,556	271	288	2,141	2,232
47 Harij	Taluka Headqrs.	**4,540**	2,426	2,114	80	83	2,059	1,827
48 Attarsumba ...	Municipality	**2,453**	1,212	1,241	134	163	848	858

V

WITH POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES

Muslim		Indian Christian		Jain		Sikh		Parsee		Other		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
59,448	**51,690**	**2,013**	**1,558**	**11,861**	**11,526**	**366**	**158**	**2,348**	**3,361**	**294**	**185**	
13,276	**10,312**	**889**	**694**	**1,510**	**1,338**	**198**	**93**	**286**	**255**	**107**	**82**	
12,995	10,263	859	663	1,510	1,338	135	70	275	240	89	75	1
12,618	*10,024*	*647*	*477*	*1,507*	*1,336*	*123*	*55*	*265*	*230*	*73*	*54*	
229	*119*	...	...	...	...	*7*	*2*	...	...	...	...	
148	*120*	*212*	*186*	*3*	*2*	*5*	*13*	*10*	*10*	*16*	*21*	
281	49	30	31	...	...	63	23	11	15	18	7	2
33	*24*	*27*	*25*	...	...	...	...	*11*	*15*	*18*	*7*	
248	*25*	*3*	*6*	...	...	*63*	*23*	...	...	...	...	
5,028	**5,207**	...	...	**1,092**	**1,061**	**7**	...	**4**	...	**1**	...	
2,482	2,652	...	...	415	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1,598	1,630	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4
516	*462*	...	...	*284*	*314*	*7*	...	1	...	...	...	5
250	291	...	...	287	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
182	172	...	...	105	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
11,132	**10,156**	**785**	**671**	**2,265**	**2,012**	**42**	**14**	**20**	**15**	**4**	**3**	
3,185	3,009	381	306	192	146	12	9	4	3	...	...	8
2,795	2,638	14	12	482	441	13	4	6	7	1	1	9
614	588	6	6	394	398	6	1	5	3	...	...	10
548	502	46	32	233	215	1	...	...	...	...	...	11
560	503	168	161	112	126	...	...	1	...	...	...	12
73	60	75	60	156	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
90	54	1	...	37	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
688	698	...	...	119	116	...	...	...	...	3	2	15
146	130	8	22	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
551	452	9	7	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	17
362	348	1	1	23	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
393	232	25	16	284	217	6	...	2	...	...	...	19
239	226	...	...	15	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	20
160	120	12	7	78	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
32	29	11	17	45	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
238	197	...	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
245	195	20	15	62	42	...	...	2	1	...	...	24
171	142	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	25
42	33	8	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
20,762	**16,765**	**62**	**55**	**5,817**	**5,943**	**81**	**41**	**52**	**56**	**34**	**24**	
2,164	2,090	4	2	1,600	1,719	1	1	5	6	...	2	27
3,801	4,001	4	8	68	79	11	6	3	4	...	...	28
1,482	1,226	4	2	591	525	22	16	4	...	3	3	29
715	*633*	6	10	*372*	*362*	...	...	...	...	1	1	30
1,795	1,747	1	1	200	197	9	...	...	...	...	...	31
1,179	988	35	32	531	486	30	16	18	14	29	15	32
6,018	2,402	3	...	145	151	1	...	22	32	1	3	33
(5,268)	*(1,697)*	...	...	*(27)*	*(16)*	*(1)*	...	*(13)*	*(15)*	*(1)*	*(3)*	
394	479	...	...	138	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
137	130	2	...	287	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
957	986	...	...	412	466	2	...	...	...	...	...	36
173	131	...	...	418	448	1	...	...	...	...	...	37
592	653	...	...	127	160	3	2	...	...	...	...	38
304	303	3	...	371	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
79	59	...	...	80	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
20	23	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
183	168	...	...	199	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
13	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
139	187	...	...	82	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
250	233	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	45
26	16	...	...	16	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
111	86	...	...	176	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
230	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48

Imperial Table V

TABLE

TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY

Division	Description	Population			Hindu			
					Scheduled Castes		Other	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Navsari Division	...	**89,849**	**46,276**	**43,573**	**2,389**	**2,237**	**33,586**	**30,281**
49 Navsari	Municipality	**35,445**	18,129	17,316	1,080	1,017	12,919	11,514
50 Bilimora	Municipality	**15,460**	8,434	7,026	473	409	6,629	5,365
51 Gandevi	Municipality	**8,688**	4,379	4,309	83	65	3,327	3,269
52 Vyara	Municipality	**7,151**	3,829	3,322	88	83	3,100	2,719
53 Kathore	Municipality	**5,597**	2,744	2,853	225	200	1,270	1,273
54 Palsana	Taluka Headqrs.	**3,192**	1,566	1,626	73	85	1,460	1,514
55 Variav	Municipality.	**2,867**	1,407	1,460	130	131	783	790
56 Songadh	Municipality	**2,591**	1,378	1,213	18	10	1,193	1,044
57 Mangrol	Taluka Headqrs.	**2,513**	1,316	1,197	77	71	777	698
58 Kholwad	Elec. & Water-Works	**2,497**	1,173	1,324	79	97	643	634
59 Mahuva	Taluka Headqrs.	**2,093**	1,056	1,037	11	6	746	705
60 Kamrej	,,	**1,755**	865	890	52	63	739	756
Okhamandal	...	**19,576**	**10,305**	**9,271**	**271**	**215**	**7,768**	**6,808**
61 Dwarka	Municipality	**10,876**	5,647	5,229	115	121	5,022	4,597
62 Okha Port ...	Harbour & Port	**4,664**	2,658	2,006	137	75	1,528	1,196
63 Beyt	Municipality	**4,036**	2,000	2,036	19	19	1,218	1,015
Pethapur (Tributary Area)	...	**5,187**	**2,577**	**2,610**	**159**	**180**	**2,109**	**2,052**
64 Pethapur ...	Headquarters	**5,187**	2,577	2,610	159	180	2,109	2,052

V—(concld.)

WITH POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES

Muslim		Indian Christian		Jain		Sikh		Parsee		Other		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
6,940	**6,865**	**250**	**127**	**1,026**	**956**	**30**	**10**	**1,973**	**3,030**	**82**	**67**	
2,404	2,213	54	55	228	193	11	1	1,410	2,317	23	6	49
856	705	46	25	172	200	6	2	248	318	4	2	50
742	702	...	...	42	27	1	...	184	246	...	...	51
300	300	135	37	132	108	1	2	44	43	29	30	52
1,131	1,265	4	2	101	103	4	5	9	5	...	...	53
33	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
475	523	...	...	17	10	...	...	2	6	...	...	55
127	125	8	2	1	...	...	...	5	3	26	29	56
319	299	1	1	132	123	5	...	5	5	...	...	57
415	560	2	4	32	28	...	...	2	1	...	...	58
94	100	...	...	143	141	...	...	62	85	...	...	59
44	46	...	1	26	23	2	...	2	1	...	...	60
2,117	**2,197**	**27**	**11**	**35**	**26**	**8**	...	**13**	**5**	**66**	**9**	
487	501	14	9	2	...	2	...	5	1	...	...	61
887	711	13	2	15	9	4	...	8	4	66	9	62
743	985	...	...	18	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	63
193	**188**	...	...	**116**	**190**	...	...	...	...	...	...	
193	188	...	...	116	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	64

Imperial Table V

SUBSIDIARY TABLE i

NUMBER PER 1,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AND OF EACH MAIN COMMUNITY WHO LIVE IN TOWNS

Natural Division	Number per 1,000 who live in town						
	Population	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Tribes (Hindu and Tribal)	Jain	Parsee
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BARODA STATE ...	**252**	**224**	**497**	**405**	**84**	**499**	**824**
Central Gujarat (including City)	**316**	**291**	**502**	**445**	**75**	**563**	**958**
Charotar ...	359	339	521	411	475	490	1,000
Chorashi ...	138	127	326	76	53	353	286
Kahnam ...	171	144	307	676	78	556	714
Vakal (including City) ...	465	435	668	552	160	626	984
Kathiawad ...	**276**	**235**	**590**	**779**	**649**	**561**	**647**
Middle Block ...	284	242	709	...	854	605	1,000
Scattered Area ...	168	141	501	...	...	520	...
Sea Coast Area ...	299	257	522	786	128	255	636
North Gujarat ...	**218**	**193**	**483**	**950**	**822**	**445**	**982**
East Kadi ...	241	213	531	981	795	405	980
Trans-Sabarmati Area ...	92	80	235	1,000	357	271	...
West Kadi ...	208	185	419	625	862	562	1,000
South Gujarat ...	**193**	**163**	**445**	**195**	**77**	**628**	**809**
Rani ...	72	64	744	131	31	533	161
Rasti ...	341	295	591	733	238	713	953
Semi-Rasti ...	42	32	87	6	20	530	257

SUBSIDIARY TABLE ii

COMMUNITIES OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Natural Division	Per 10,000 of Urban Population						Per 10,000 of Rural Population					
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Tribes	Jain	Other	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Tribes	Jain	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BARODA STATE ...	**7,987**	**1,545**	**53**	**410**	**325**	**88**	**9,320**	**527**	**26**	**1,595**	**110**	**...**
Baroda City	**8,106**	**1,539**	**113**	**121**	**185**	**57**	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Gujarat excluding City	**8,194**	**1,418**	**97**	**433**	**285**	**6**	**9,172**	**680**	**61**	**1,566**	**85**	**...**
Charotar	8,393	1,214	173	2	216	4	9,110	625	139	2	126	...
Chorashi	8,619	1,287	20	1,114	71	3	9,507	427	39	3,206	21	1
Kahnam	7,274	2,202	20	1,036	491	11	8,890	1,023	2	2,512	81	1
Vakal	8,535	884	20	55	551	10	9,173	639	74	474	113	...
Kathiawad	**7,536**	**2,118**	**13**	**29**	**322**	**11**	**9,341**	**560**	**2**	**5**	**96**	**1**
Middle Block	7,734	1,816	...	52	448	2	9,587	296	...	4	116	1
Scattered Area	7,822	1,077	...	...	1,101	...	9,577	216	...	...	207	...
Sea Coast Area... ...	7,235	2,692	25	4	22	26	8,917	1,049	5	11	27	2
North Gujarat	**8,042**	**1,473**	**7**	**109**	**469**	**9**	**9,398**	**439**	**...**	**7**	**163**	**...**
East Kadi	7,981	1,638	9	77	359	13	9,374	458	...	6	168	...
Trans-Sabarmati Area...	8,053	1,146	3	22	798	...	9,402	380	...	4	218	...
West Kadi	8,171	1,158	1	191	667	3	9,440	423	...	8	137	...
South Gujarat	**7,623**	**1,536**	**44**	**2,225**	**221**	**564**	**9,380**	**458**	**41**	**6,309**	**31**	**31**
Rani	8,474	875	187	4,047	247	106	9,713	23	91	9,466	17	39
Rasti	7,569	1,608	25	1,933	161	637	9,432	510	5	3,198	34	16
Semi-Rasti	6,711	1,763	4	3,172	1,170	352	8,999	812	30	6,876	46	43

NOTE:—Under column 5, Tribes include Hindu tribes as well; hence the total of columns 2 to 7 and 8 to 13 taken separately for each row may amount to more than 10,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE iii

CONTINUOUS URBAN POPULATION SINCE 1891

Natural Divison and Town	Number of Towns	Population						Net Variation since 1891	
		1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BARODA STATE	**35**	**591,211**	**466,144**	**398,068**	**385,791**	**420,443**	**451,415**	**+139,796**	**30·97**
Baroda City	**2**	**153,301**	**112,860**	**94,712**	**99,345**	**103,790**	**116,420**	**+ 36,881**	**31·7**
City Proper		152,326	109,639	91,778	95,867	100,628	112,471	+ 39,855	35·4
Cantonment		975	3,221	2,934	3,478	3,162	3,949	— 2,974	75·3
Central Gujarat	**9**	**105,080**	**89,280**	**75,048**	**68,580**	**77,642**	**85,041**	**+ 20,039**	**23·6**
Petlad ...		23,928	19,236	15,159	14,863	15,282	15,528	+ 8,400	54·1
Dabhoi ...		21,139	18,156	15,870	9,117	14,034	14,539	+ 6,600	45·4
Padra ...		12,858	10,379	9,006	7,853	8,289	8,415	+ 4,443	52·9
Sojitra ...		11,604	10,649	8,851	9,315	10,578	11,412	+ 192	1·7
Vaso ...		9,567	8,712	5,986	7,508	8,765	10,271	— 704	6·9
Nar ...		7,358	6,481	5,856	5,722	6,525	7,921	— 563	7·1
Sinor ...		6,804	5,595	5,068	5,636	5,186	5,309	+ 1,495	28·2
Savli ...		5,955	5,089	4,650	3,620	4,687	6,551	— 596	9·1
Sankheda ...		5,867	4,983	4,602	4,946	4,296	5,095	+ 772	15·2
Kathiawad	**6**	**61,255**	**48,377**	**43,861**	**41,434**	**44,724**	**40,568**	**+ 20,687**	**50·1**
Amreli ...		25,485	20,186	17,793	17,443	17,997	15,653	+ 9,832	62·8
Dwarka ...		10,876	7,632	7,977	6,548	7,535	6,129	+ 4,747	77·5
Kodinar ...		8,442	7,384	6,430	6,075	6,664	7,447	+ 995	13·4
Dhari ...		7,394	5,336	4,243	4,397	4,262	3,763	+ 3,631	96·5
Damnagar ...		5,022	3,979	3,450	3,313	3,651	2,951	+ 2,071	70·2
Beyt ...		4,036	3,860	3,968	3,658	4,615	4,625	— 589	12·8
North Gujarat	**13**	**199,234**	**164,342**	**143,097**	**136,532**	**151,692**	**169,286**	**+ 29,948**	**17·7**
Patan ...		36,549	29,830	27,017	28,339	31,402	32,646	+ 3,903	11·9
Sidhpur ...		24,565	20,468	16,187	15,447	14,743	16,224	+ 8,341	51·4
Kalol ...		17,879	9,364	7,259	6,376	6,465	6,805	+ 11,074	162·7
Visnagar ...		17,227	15,050	13,855	14,137	17,268	21,376	— 4,149	19.4
Kadi ...		17,165	13,455	11,919	11,556	13,070	16,331	+ 834	5·1
Mehsana ...		16,986	14,762	11,888	10,141	9,393	9,985	+ 7,001	70·1
Vadnagar ...		13,550	12,692	11,671	11,228	13,716	15,941	— 2,391	15·0
Unjha ...		13,216	11,344	9,832	9,258	9,800	11,287	+ 1,929	17·1
Vijapur ...		11,061	9,481	8,306	6,408	8,510	9,716	+ 1,345	13·8
Chanasma ...		9,922	8,918	7,940	7,003	8,183	8,560	+ 1,362	15·9
Kheralu ...		8,141	7,290	6,866	6,574	7,617	8,905	— 764	8·6
Dehgam ...		6,771	5,861	4,954	4,636	4,884	5,472	+ 1,299	23·7
Ladol ...		6,202	5,827	5,403	5,429	6,641	6,038	+ 164	2·7
South Gujarat	**5**	**72,341**	**51,285**	**41,350**	**39,900**	**42,595**	**40,100**	**+ 32,241**	**80·4**
Navsari ...		35,445	24,397	19,437	17,982	21,451	16,276	+ 19,169	117·8
Bilimora ...		15,460	9,318	7,321	6,462	4,693	5,915	+ 9,545	161·4
Gandevi ...		8,688	6,342	5,721	6,482	5,927	7,919	+ 769	9·7
Vyara ...		7,151	6,189	4,932	4,604	6,117	5,171	+ 1,980	38·3
Kathore ...		5,597	5,039	3,939	4,370	4,407	4,819	+ 778	16·1

NOTE :—Pethapur is not included in above. Its present population is 5,187. The Bombay Census Report Tables Volume of 1931 (on page 26) showed population for Pethapur town as under :—

1891	...	7,159
1901	...	5,616
1911	...	3,712
1921	...	4,985
1931	...	5,370

Imperial Table V

SUBSIDIARY TABLE iv (a)

TOTAL AREA AND RESIDENTIAL AREA BY MAHALS

(1,089 BIGHAS = 1 SQUARE MILE)

Name of Taluka or City	Total Area (in bighas)	Residential Area (in bighas)	
		In Towns	In whole Taluka
1	2	3	4
BARODA STATE	**8,903,795**	**27,085**	**112,387**
Baroda City with Cantonment	**11,902**	**11,902**	**11,902**
Baroda City Proper	**11,003**	**11,003**	**11,003**
City Municipality	9,174	9,174	9,174
State Military Area	1,089	1,089	1,089
Baroda Railway Area	740	740	740
Cantonment	**899**	**899**	**899**
Amreli Division	**1,167,246**	**1,343**	**6,899**
Amreli	277,779	751	2,213
Damnagar	123,139	213	813
Dhari	321,204	146	1,122
Khambha	160,895	93	611
Kodinar	225,698	140	1,823
Ratanpur	58,531	...	317
Baroda Division	**2,090,861**	**3,594**	**29,626**
Baroda	261,547	47	3,573
Bhadran	94,046	137	1,216
Dabhoi	236,631	552	3,356
Karjan	258,504	224	2,796
Padra	218,381	211	3,233
Petlad	199,438	1,188	3,350
Sankheda	233,968	500	4,689
Savli	231,122	145	2,690
Sinor	134,600	178	1,743
Tilakwada	41,272	118	551
Vaghodia	181,352	294	2,429
Mehsana Division	**3,342,308**	**5,655**	**40,159**
Attarsumba (with Lal Mandwa)	103,776	61	1,234
Chanasma	372,815	321	4,011
Dehgam	264,101	155	2,867
Harij	162,117	165	1,002
Kadi	362,807	379	4,532
Kalol	289,022	324	4,266
Kheralu	267,753	746	3,228
Mehsana	259,883	256	3,692
Patan	440,894	920	4,616
Sidhpur	280,011	1,223	3,939
Vijapur	351,599	631	4,549
Visnagar	187,530	475	2,223
Navsari Division	**1,972,119**	**2,741**	**20,924**
Gandevi	50,215	609	1,691
Kamrej	171,217	449	2,355
Mahuwa	156,629	116	1,669
Mangrol	376,636	99	3,601
Navsari	136,609	601	3,156
Palsana	97,959	156	1,643
Songadh	634,176	381	3,965
Vyara	348,678	330	2,844
Okhamandal	**306,023**	**1,464**	**2,491**
Beyt	4,839	143	143
Bhimkatta	6,098	...	52
Okhamandal	295,086	1,321	2,296
Pethapur (Tributary Area)	**13,336**	**386**	**386**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE iv (b)

RESIDENTIAL AREA IN INDIVIDUAL TOWNS

Town		Residential Area in bighas	Town		Residential Area in bighas
1		2	1		2
BARODA STATE	...	**27,085**	**North Gujarat**	...	**6,041**
Baroda City	...	**11,902**	Patan	...	824
City Proper	...	11,003	Balisana	...	96
Cantonment	...	899	Sidhpur	...	784
			Unjha	...	276
Central Gujarat	...	**3,594**	Unawa	...	162
			Kalol	...	324
Petlad	...	399	Visnagar	...	410
Sojitra	...	208	Valam	...	65
Vaso	...	200	Kadi	...	379
Nar	...	115	Mehsana	...	256
Dharmaj	...	116	Kheralu	...	180
Pij	...	82	Vadnagar	...	372
Mehlav	...	68	Umta	...	194
Dabhoi	...	552	Vijapur	...	198
Padra	...	211	Ladol	...	151
Sinor	...	178	Vasai	...	166
Bhadran	...	137	Gojaria	...	116
Savli	...	145	Chanasma	...	188
Sankheda	...	253	Dhinoj	...	133
Bahadarpur	...	127	Dehgam	...	155
Bodeli	...	120	Harij	...	165
Vaghodia	...	294	Attarsumba	...	61
Tilakwada	...	118	Pethapur	...	386
Makarpura	...	47			
Karjan	...	224	**South Gujarat**	...	**2,741**
			Navsari	...	601
Kathiawad	...	**2,807**	Gandevi	...	231
			Bilimora	...	378
			Vyara	...	330
Amreli	...	751	Kamrej	...	74
Kodinar	...	140	Variav	...	131
Dhari	...	146	Kathore	...	164
Damnagar	...	213	Kholvad	...	80
Khambha	...	93	Palsana	...	156
Dwarka	...	573	Songadh	...	381
Okha Port	...	748	Mahuva	...	116
Beyt	...	143	Mangrol	...	99

SUBSIDIARY TABLE v

VARIATION IN POPULATION OF PLACES CLASSED AS TOWNS IN 1941

Natural Division	Population of 1941	Population of 1931	Variation since 1931	
			In figures	Percent
1	2	3	4	5
BARODA STATE	**719,272**	**569,195**	**+150,077**	**26·4**
Baroda City and Cantonment	153,301	112,860	+ 40,441	35·8
Central Gujarat	150,189	128,385	+ 21,804	17·0
Kathiawad	68,645	52,113	+ 16,532	31·7
North Gujarat	257,288	209,125	+ 48,163	23·0
South Gujarat	89,849	66,712	+ 23,137	34·7

VII

COMMUNITY

75. Reference to Statistics—This Section is concerned with Imperial Table XIII and the three subsidiary tables prepared from it, which are

(i) Subsidiary Table i—General Distribution of Population by Communities,

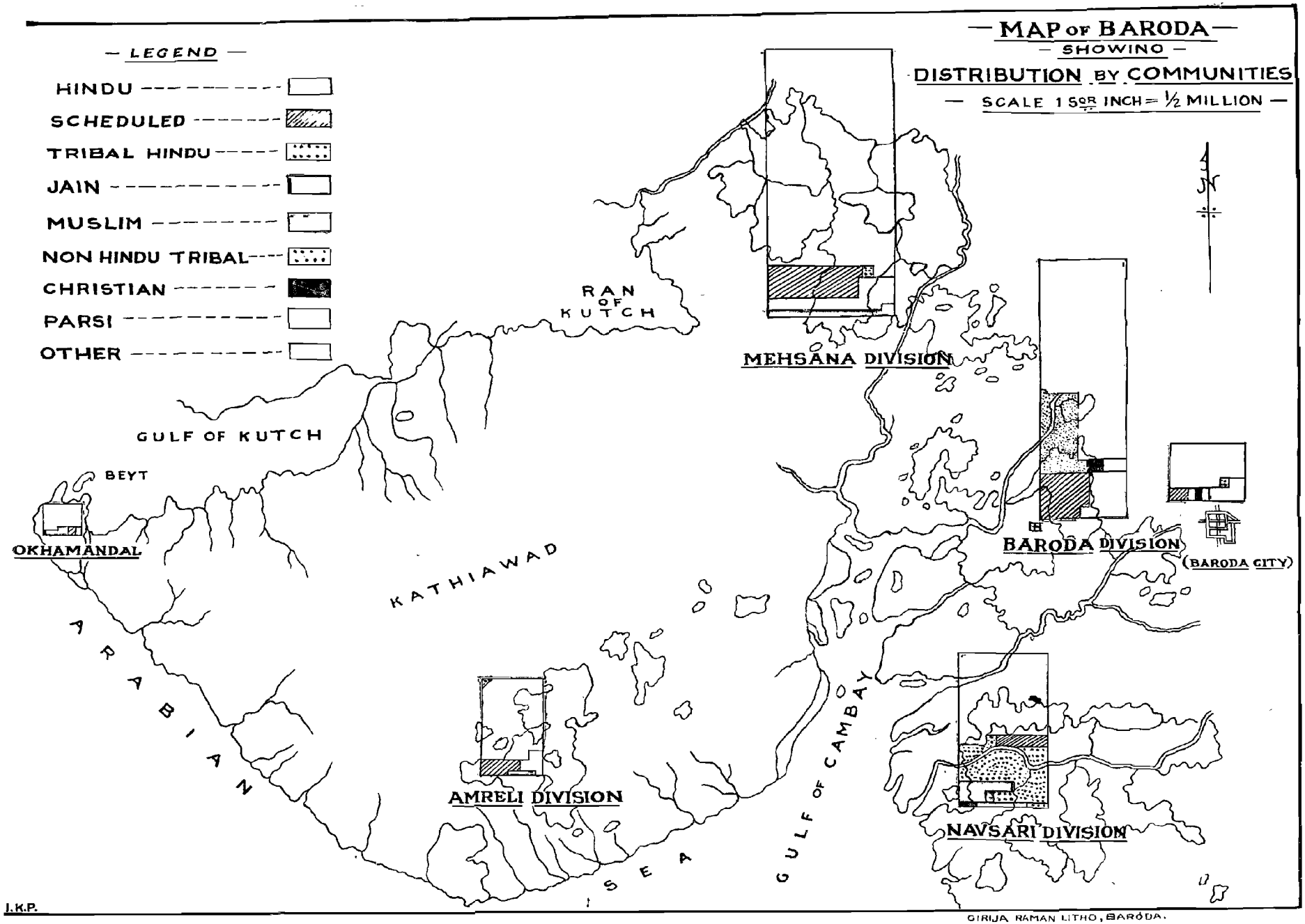
(ii) Subsidiary Table ii—Distribution of the Main Communities by Districts,

(iii) Subsidiary Table iii—Christians—Percentage Variation.

State Table II is also here subjoined, as it gives the community details for talukas. It gives also figures for literates per community and taluka, which will be studied when dealing with State Table IV and its various parts.

76. "Community"—As already explained in the previous Section, in this Census, we are concerned not so much with the main religions, as with the main sub-divisions of the population, which both from the point of view of their social alignments and also religious affiliation, claim distinctiveness from one another. By such combination, some groups are shown twice. Thus the bulk of Primitive Tribes are returned as Hindus. Therefore, they have been shown (i) as included under "Other Hindu" and (ii) under the Hindu section of Primitive Tribes also. Similarly, Tribal is shown twice in the Table. Thus the proportional figures calculated in the subsidiary tables when added up, come to more than the unit on which they are reckoned (*i. e.* in the present instance, 10,000 of the population). Under "Hindu", the sect variations are not compiled on this occasion, but the broad divisions between what are called the "Scheduled Classes" and other Hindus are used as a basis for the statistics. Jains and Sikhs have as before been shown separate from "Hindus". Claims have been made with increasing emphasis in recent years by educated Hindus and their representative organisations to include Jains and Sikhs under the total of Hindus. Indeed, if in future censuses, the community principle, as apart from religion, is to be emphasised, on the foundations of racial and cultural affinity, there is no doubt that Jains and Sikhs will have to come under the generic name of "Hindu." Hitherto so far Sikhs have not, however, shown any marked desire for such amalgamation, but a tendency in this direction amongst Jains has become increasingly noticeable. Muslims are not sub-divided under group or tribe for this Table, but in the special State Table III, which we shall examine in a later Section, the main racial groups in the Muslim community, broadly dividing themselves under "Foreign Elements" and "Indigenous" will be shown. "Primitive Tribes" are another substantial element in the State population. Here the global figure for the whole group of tribes taken together is shown with the two religious divisions of "Hindu" and "Tribal".

77. "Community" Principle borrowed from Burma—In the Burma Census, for many decades, Caste has been forbidden entry, and details for Race have been recorded instead for the population. The test for Race is what the Language variations show, but the two returns for Race and Language are by no means identical, so that a Tamilian for instance, long resident in Burma and having forgotten his mother tongue, still continues to be shown as Tamilian. The race divisions of the Indian community are, therefore, mainly



To face Para 15

based on language, with territory influencing in a subsidiary way. Thus the "Bengali" sub-division of the Indian Community has a special section, "Chittagonian", marked off from it and shown separately. The other main divisions of the Indian race shown are Hindustani, Tamilian, Telugu or Andhra and Uriya. This scheme is natural, and has been tried successfully for many decades, and there is no reason why the Indian Census should not adopt it. For some unaccountable reason modern territorial names such as Bengali, Gujarati, Madrasi are anathema to the orthodox census authorities, but the community names based on well-marked language groups are well known and something like the sentiment of 'race' and 'nation' has clung round each language for centuries. There is no reason, therefore, why the Census whose special function is the recording of the dynamics of social change, should not recognise this as a substitute for caste or even religious divisions. If the Religion-detail is still required for political and administrative purposes, a separate table for Religions on the old lines may be continued along with a new table for Race as above. A composite table collated from two different types of responses, as attempted on this occasion, cannot be wholly satisfactory.

78. Value of a Religious Census—The value of a Religious Census for purposes of demography, it must be made clear, is likely to be overestimated. As it was pointed out in the Baroda Census Report of 1921, "the religious differentiation is so broad that the data prepared on that basis are the resultant of a wide range corresponding to the sharp contrasts in the social strata comprised in each religion. The variations by social strata are the divisions of real significance, and not differences by religion. But any scientific compilation of statistics on the basis of differentiation by social strata is met at the outset by the difficulty that there is no readily intelligible test which can be of general application to India by which such differences can be appraised and distinguished. Any social classification on a provincial basis, *e. g.*, Gujaratis, Deccanis, etc., although now tabooed in the Census Code, is, however, more satisfactory and of more practical use than the religious basis. But even the provincial distinction has its disadvantages as it does not take sufficient count of the social and economic differences within the provincial group itself."

79. Main figures of Community Distribution—The main figures of the Table may now be given. In the inset, the absolute as well as the proportionate strength and variation of the different heads are culled from Imperial Table XIII and Subsidiary Table i. Hindus again dominate the figures—they have increased by 19·2 per cent. Muslims have grown even by a higher rate, and have improved their position proportionately to the population. Jains and Parsees have declined slightly. Primitive Tribes have increased at a slightly higher rate than Hindus. Over 99 per cent of these Tribes have been returned as Hindus, so that their higher rate of growth has influenced the general Hindu progress in population. Without the Tribal Hindus, the rest of the Hindu community show an increase of 16·1 per cent. "Others" include 566 Sikhs and 95 "Others."

Community	Number (000 omitted)	Population per 10,000	Variations per cent since 1931
Hindu ...	2,565	8,984·4	+19.2
Scheduled ...	*231*	*808·4*	*+13·8*
Other ...	*2,334*	*8,176*	*+19.75*
Muslim ...	224	783·2	+22.4
Jain ...	47	164·2	- 3.2
Christian ...	9·5	33·2	+30.7
Parsee ...	6·9	24·3	- 2.8
Tribal ...	2·4	8·4	- 94.7
Primitive Tribes ...	373·2	1,315·6	+19.6
Hindu ...	*370·8*	*1,307·2*	*+38.8*
Tribal ...	*2·4*	*8·4*	*- 94.7*
Others ...	0·7	2·3	+ 6.8

Imperial Table XIII

VII–COMMUNITY

80. Details of "Others"—Details for Sikhs by divisions are shown in the Imperial Table. Details of "Others" are required for all-India purposes and are here subjoined:—

Division	Jew		Buddhist		No Religion	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda State ...	**26**	**21**	**46**	...	**1**	**1**
Baroda City ...	11	13	15	...	1	1
Okhamandal ...	3	3	21	...	...	...
Baroda ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mehsana ...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Navsari ...	10	2	9	...	...	...

As most of these belong to towns, they have been referred to already in the previous Section.

81. "Scheduled Castes"—Some remarks are necessary to enable the reader to understand what exactly is meant by "Scheduled Castes" and "Primitive Tribes." In this State, and also, if the suggestion is hazarded, in Western India generally, the connotation of these terms is well known and is not open to doubt or confusion. "Scheduled" castes are simply those on whom definite religious and social disabilities have been enforced through long established custom. Although in recent years, these disabilities have been relaxed, mainly through enlightened State effort, these castes are still marked off from the rest of the community by a kind of indelible stamp. Other castes hitherto low in the social scale or else backward and held in less esteem than the so-called higher groups, have tried to pass off under other names, or even successfully to falsify the census record by returning themselves as belonging to one or other of the higher castes. But these unfortunates of the scheduled fold are still beyond the pale of Hindu society and cannot attempt these evasions with much hope of success. Sporadic cases of individuals belonging to Scheduled Castes passing off as "Arya", "Rajput", "Kshatriya", "Maratha" are easily detected and promptly restored by the enumerators, even in their presence, to their proper labels in the inexorable census returns. In State Table III, the details of sub-castes included under the Scheduled Caste lists will be shown, -here only the global figures are given. Subsidiary Table i shows the variations since 1901-the figures follow the general census trend but at a slower pace. That is all.

82. "Primitive Tribes"—It is clear that so far as this State is concerned, the Scheduled Castes do not include any section of Primitive Tribes*. These are entirely separate. Their various sub-divisions are detailed in Imperial Table XIV: here only global figures are analysed. Here also there is no confusion or doubt as to what tribes or groups should be included within the class of Primitive Tribes. "Bariya", "Koli", "Thakarda" and allied castes, although still recognised ethnically as "aboriginals of the plain" have long since been absorbed in the Hindu community,with caste organisations analogous to any other Hindu castes and Brahman priests freely offering services to them. They have, therefore, been recognised as part of "caste" Hindus since 1901. Among Primitive Tribes, the Hinduising movement has gone on apace; the Mata-movement of 1923 was a definite move towards Hinduism, initiated by leaders from among the tribes. Since then, sophistication has developed to a remarkable extent, particularly amongst those tribes, that have shown the greatest progress relatively in education and have

*The practice of excluding Primitive Tribes from the list of Scheduled Castes does not appear to be uniform. From a summary of census results of the Census of the United Provinces, appearing in the Statesman of the 6th July 1941, it appears that a section of the Tribes is included under Scheduled Castes. In the Bombay Census Imperial Table XVII of 1931, a section of the Tribes is included under " Depressed " (page 435 of Tables Volume).

come longest in contact with caste Hindus. Chodhras and Dhodias in the Rani and Semi-Rasti areas, Dublas in the Rasti tract, Tadvis in Chorashi, Bhils in Central Gujarat, Bavchas in Baroda City and isolated Bhil settlements in North Gujarat appear to be completely absorbed into Hinduism of the popular type, indistinguishable from the intermediate agricultural castes. Even Gamits and to a less extent the Rani Bhils of Vyara and Songadh have shown eagerness to return themselves as Hindus.

83. Hindu Primitive Tribes—Having made the above general observations, we shall now turn to the actual figures of Tribes returned as Hindus. These Hindu tribes now form no less than 99 per cent of the global figure for all tribes. In South Gujarat, the Raniparaj Hindus form 60·6 per cent of the entire Hindu population. For the whole State the non-Hindu section now numbers only 2,395, mostly found in Navsari *prant*. The 154 persons returned as Tribal in Baroda *prant* are Talavias, Nayakas and Bhils of low grade labourer type, some being immigrants from the Panchmahals and neighbouring Gujarat States for temporary work in the fields. There is no question about the accuracy of the religion return for these tribes in any other *prant* except in Navsari. There the Tribals have decreased from 44,890 to 2,241 or by 95 per cent. On the other hand, the total of Tribes of both sections have increased from 218,352 to 257,297 or by 17·8 per cent. If this rate of increase were applied to the Tribals of 1931, the number expected in their strength in 1941 in Navsari should have been 52,880. Thus over 50,000 of these tribes appear to have been converted to Hinduism within the decade. Who converted them? Was the enumerating staff responsible? Or else was it whipped-up propaganda? Or was it the accelerated phase of a natural movement going on for years? Local officers were particularly asked to make close enquiries on these points. Care was taken before the enumeration to issue strict injunctions to all the staff that no one was to be returned as Hindu if he did not wish to do so, and where a member of the tribe was so ignorant as not to know about Hinduism, or if he professed adherence to the aboriginal deities, he was to be entered as "Ranipanth" or tribal religion. Quite a few Muslims and Christian converts who were forest employès or teachers were enlisted as enumerators so that where the change-over was most marked, there no suspicion of bias could be entertained against the census staff. Then again there was no propaganda of any kind reported amongst these tribes about the census season. Such propaganda as did go on operated only amongst the caste Hindus and Muslims of towns and such like places and could have influenced only the higher classes of these tribes. There was further no political or administrative incentive to force up Hindu totals amongst these sections or any other in the State; as it is, the Hindus form well over four fifths of the population. The Suba of Navsari moved in this area at my request, and with the help of his Naib Suba and mahal officers, made close enquiries. I also travelled and elicited information from the local leaders of tribes, educationists and Christian missionaries operating in this region. They all pointed to the powerful influence of the Mata movement already referred to. The Suba also writes about the social influence of Hindu neighbours in the forest tracts - large land owners, masters and contractors, operating as a powerful factor of absorption, and to a minor extent he ascribes the variation to the growth of education and such like causes. Missionary workers in their discussions with me have spoken about the increasingly "kill-joy" effect of Hinduism on the tribes' primitive attitude towards life, village dances and festivals, adult marriage and relations between the sexes, even to the extent of approximating their tribal organisations to the rigid cast-iron Hindu pattern.

84. Tests of Hinduisation not now applicable —In the last Census Report certain tests about changes in tribal organisation and the abandonment of the tribal dialects were laid down as indications of Hinduisation. These tests had obvious limitations, and on the present occasion in the absence of language data, they cannot be applied. The most that can be averred is that the number of tribes outside Hinduism has

largely declined although the rate of absorption may not have been quite so rapid as the figures would appear to indicate.

85. Variations amongst Primitive Tribes —Taking the global figures of all the tribes, they form now a little more than one eighth of the population, and they have nearly doubled themselves since 1901, as against a general increase of 45·8 per cent in the last 40 years. The *locale* of these tribes is almost entirely confined to South and Central Gujarat—69 per cent living in the former and nearly 30 per cent in the latter. They have shared in the general well-being resulting from the excellent health-record in the last decade and, in spite of malaria and drink, with which they are riddled, they have increased by 19·6 per cent since 1931.

86. Muslim Population: Distribution and Variations —The Muslims now number 223,610 and form nearly 8 per cent of the population as against only 7·5 in 1931. Their rate of increase has been faster than the Hindu, being 22·4 since 1931. But the progress since 1901 (35·5 per cent) is about half the rate of Hindus (65·8) during the same period. A substantial element of their population consists of enterprising emigrants, who had gone out for trade and business generally to Africa, Burma and other places. The Italian War in Abyssinia, the present conflict in Europe, and the continuing slump in trade have led many of these emigrants (*safaris*) to return to their home towns and swell their community's totals. As a community also, they allow remarriage of widows and favour large families, so that their natural rate of increase is higher than the Hindus'. The gain from conversions, however, does not appear to be large. Just as the Hindus have their tribal elements, the Muslims also have what may be called a spurious fringe. A large number of semi-converted elements still observe a mixture of ceremonies, and castes like Mumna Patidars, Shaikhs (hitherto called Shaikhdas opprobriously), Satya Keval and other Pirana sectaries form quite appreciable elements of the rural Muslim population in Chorashi, Kahnam, West Kadi, and Rasti areas. Formerly the bulk of these mixed-religion people returned themselves as Hindus. Amongst these sections Muslim religious organisations have now worked with success, resulting in the greater part naturally and genuinely describing themselves Muslims. Muslims are somewhat unevenly distributed in the State. They are in the greatest strength in the City, where they form over 15 per cent (*vide* Subsidiary Table ii). In Kathiawad, particularly in the Sea Coast areas, they have strongholds in Kodinar and Amreli mahals. Patan and Sidhpur show them in large numbers–so also Karjan and Petlad in Central Gujarat, and Navsari and Mangrol in South Gujarat (*vide* State Table II).

87. Jains—The figures of Jains show a decline of 3 per cent since 1901. Within 10 years, this rate of decline has accelerated. The variations since 1901 show curious ups and downs. In 1931, the increase was explained away by the coming back of the returned emigrant. In 1911, it was stated that the Jain total for the whole State was unduly swollen by a marriage feast at Gandevi on the Census day ! The marriages were functioning merrily also on the present occasion but did not bring much grist to the Jain mill. In 1931, it was confidently claimed that the Jain record was accurate and that the community showed no desire to be included under Hindus. Taking the Jain and Hindu sections of all Vanias in the State (from the State Table III to be discussed later) we find that the combined total shows an increase of 9 per cent. So the Jains, who are exactly in the same social *milieu* as the Hindu Vanias, should have increased normally at that rate. The suggestion is, therefore, made with some assurance that the Jain decline must be put down largely to many Jains calling themselves Hindus and electing to be known under the common name. This move towards Hinduism which is due to nationalist tendencies in present-day India has gathered strength within recent years. Another cause for the Jain decline may be attributed to the increasing number of Jain girls given in marriage to

Vaishnav Vania families: the Vaishnav sections of Vanias often take Jain girls as brides, but seldom give any to the Jains in exchange. The distribution of Jains is not shown in Subsidiary Table ii, but can be seen from State Table III and judged from the main Table XIII. Nearly 60 per cent of them are found in North Gujarat, particularly in Vijapur, Patan, Mehsana, and Kalol talukas. In North Gujarat, they form nearly 23 per mille of the total population. Next in order of importance of the Jain population are Central Gujarat including the City and Kathiawad.

88. Parsees—This small community is obviously declining and now numbers only 6,930, registering a decline of 2·8 per cent, rather less than the Jain decrease, which as shown above, is more apparent than real. The Parsee decline in this State is governed by two factors–a continuing loss through migration and a decreasing birth-rate. Of the total number, over 89 per cent are found in Navsari *prant* (mostly in the Rasti talukas). Females outnumber males mostly because of absence of males through migration, and also because natality conditions approximate European standards where the female ratio always predominates. Economically the community, in the State at any rate, does not show much progress, although in educational and social advancement, they still lead the rest of the population.

89. Christians: Subsidiary Table iii—A whole subsidiary table is required for all-India purposes for this community, although they only form 3 per mille of the population. Their number is now 9,492, of whom 9,182 are Indian by race. 150 Anglo-Indians and 160 Europeans make up the rest. The European Christian total received an unearned increment of 33, because of the temporary advent of a Norwegian steamer at Port Okha. Thus the proper strength of Europeans is only 127 with 2 returning "no belief" or 129 in all. They numbered 111 in 1931. Anglo-Indians have increased from 63 to their present number. Armenians are not met with in the State. Indian Christians naturally form the largest element (nearly 97 per cent). They are confined mostly to Central Gujarat and South Gujarat. The City, Petlad, Baroda mahal (where in a village adjacent to the City, the American Methodist Episcopalian Mission have their Hospital, Theological College and Girls' Hostel), and Padra (in Baroda *prant*), and Vyara taluka (in Navsari *prant*) are the chief contributory centres. The Catholics concentrate on Petlad and the City, the American Church of the Brethren in Vyara and the Methodist Episcopalians in Baroda and Padra. The patient educational effort of these Missionary agencies is, as we shall see later, bearing good fruit. The Christian increase of 31 per cent in the last ten years is a composite of varying averages from 11·5 in Central Gujarat to 126 per cent in South Gujarat. The Indian Christians are mostly from Scheduled Castes and Primitive Tribes; where the variation is 14 and 20 per cent, so that at least 15 per cent of the Christian increase must be put down to conversion. In the instructions issued to the enumerating staff, they were directed not to press the Indian Christians to state the tribe or caste of their origin. Nearly all the converts, therefore, described themselves *Deshi Khristi*. Only about 6 persons in South Gujarat were shown in column 3 of the enumeration slips under tribal names. As their number was so few, they were not shown separately under the Tribal total.

Imperial Table XIII

TABLE

COM-

Division	POPULATION			HINDU					
				Total Hindu			Scheduled Castes		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BARODA STATE	**2,855,010**	**1,472,909**	**1,382,101**	**2,565,056**	**1,322,080**	**1,242,976**	**230,794**	**114,495**	**116,299**
Baroda City ... (including Cantonment)	**153,301**	84,665	68,635	**124,261**	68,400	55,861	**7,594**	3,960	3,634
Amreli	**206,543**	105,417	101,126	**186,180**	95,210	90,970	**17,027**	8,607	8,420
Baroda	**806,115**	424,129	381,986	**724,698**	381,314	343,384	**74,631**	37,677	36,954
Mehsana	**1,175,097**	597,108	577,989	**1,069,805**	542,531	527,274	**105,888**	51,906	53,982
Navsari	**465,923**	236,598	229,325	**421,207**	214,231	206,976	**22,002**	10,453	11,549
Okhamandal ...	**42,587**	22,279	20,308	**34,148**	17,991	16,157	**3,313**	1,733	1,580
Pethapur ... ... (Tributary Area)	**5,444**	2,712	2,732	**4,757**	2,403	2,354	**339**	159	180

Division	CHRISTIAN			SIKH			JAIN			TRIBAL		
	Other											
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
BARODA STATE	**160**	**105**	**55**	**566**	**400**	**166**	**46,866**	**23,746**	**23,120**	**2,395**	**1,210**	**1,185**
Baroda City ... (including Cantonment)	**74**	44	30	**291**	198	93	**2,848**	1,510	1,338	...	...	...
Amreli	**2**	2	...	**14**	12	2	**3,817**	1,939	1,878	...	...	...
Baroda	**10**	2	8	**66**	51	15	**9,826**	5,116	4,710	**154**	83	71
Mehsana	**3**	2	1	**132**	90	42	**26,780**	13,301	13,479	...	...	...
Navsari	**25**	12	13	**48**	38	10	**3,156**	1,694	1,462	**2,241**	1,127	1,114
Okhamandal ...	**46**	43	3	**15**	11	4	**133**	70	63	...	...	...
Pethapur ... ... (Tributary Area)	...	...	...	...	...	...	**306**	116	190	...	...	...

XIII

MUNITY

HINDU			MUSLIM			CHRISTIAN					
Other including Primitive Tribes returned as Hindu						Indian Christian			Anglo-Indian		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
2,334,262	**1,207,585**	**1,126,677**	**223,610**	**117,322**	**106,288**	**9,182**	**4,865**	**4,317**	**150**	**83**	**67**
116,667	64,440	52,227	**23,588**	13,276	10,312	**1,583**	889	694	**74**	36	38
169,153	86,603	82,550	**16,526**	8,250	8,276	...	...	...	...	...	...
650,067	343,637	306,430	**65,870**	34,798	31,072	**5,427**	2,722	2,705	**3**	2	1
963,917	490,625	473,292	**78,086**	41,030	37,056	**124**	66	58	**52**	32	20
399,205	203,778	195,427	**31,036**	15,706	15,330	**1,994**	1,149	845	**10**	6	4
30,835	16,258	14,577	**8,123**	4,069	4,054	**54**	39	15	**11**	7	4
4,418	2,244	2,174	**381**	193	188	...	...	...	...	...	...

PARSEE			OTHER			TRIBES								
						Total (Hindu and Tribal)			Hindu			Tribal		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
6,930	***3,025***	***3,905***	**95**	**73**	***22***	***373,207***	***191,646***	***181,561***	***370,812***	***190,436***	***180,376***	***2,395***	***1,210***	***1,185***
541	286	255	**41**	27	14	**1,858**	1,039	819	1,858	1,039	819	...	...	...
4	4	...	...	...	...	**288**	159	129	288	159	129	...	...	...
60	40	20	**1**	1	...	**110,315**	57,054	53,261	110,161	56,971	53,190	154	83	71
110	54	56	**5**	2	3	**3,432**	1,775	1,657	3,432	1,775	1,657	...	...	...
6,185	2,616	3,569	**21**	19	2	**257,297**	131,609	125,688	255,056	130,482	124,574	2,241	1,127	1,114
30	25	5	**27**	24	3	**17**	10	7	17	10	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Imperial Table XIII

SUBSIDIARY TABLE i

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES

Community	Proportion per 10,000 of population in					Variation per cent				
	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931-41	1921-31	1911-21	1901-11	1901-41
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu...	*8,984·4*	*8,809*	*8,196*	*8,351*	*7,922*	*+ 19·19*	*+ 23·48*	*+ 2·60*	*+ 9·74*	*+ 65·81*
(i) *Scheduled*	*808·4*	*830*	*832*	*858*	*835*	*+ 13·82*	*+ 14·7*	*+ 1·38*	*+ 6·88*	*+ 41·44*
(ii) *Other Hindus* ...	*8,176*	*7,979*	*7,364*	*7,493*	*7,087*	*+ 19·75*	*+ 24·47*	*+ 2·80*	*+ 10·08*	*+ 68·68*
Muslim	783·2	747	763	791	845	+ 22·44	+ 12·51	+ 0·9	— 2·50	+ 35·45
Jain	164·2	198	203	214	247	— 3·19	+ 11·99	— 0·5	— 10·0	— 2·94
Christian	33·2	30	35	35	39	+ 30·70	— 2·14	+ 3·0	— 6·35	+ 23·41
Parsee...	24·3	29	35	39	43	— 2·77	— 5·35	— 5·3	— 5·40	— 17·59
Other	2·3	3	1	2	1	+ 6·78	+ 500·97	—20·77	+182·61	+1,336·52
Primitive Tribes	1,315·6	1,277	1,215	1,215	975					
(i) *Hindu*	*1,307·2*	*1,093*	*448*	*647*	*72*	+ 19·6	+ 20·7	+ 4·7	+ 29·6	+ 95·9
(ii) *Tribal*	*8·4*	*184*	*767*	*568*	*903*					

NOTE:—Figures for 1931 and previous censuses are not available for Pethapur Taluka; therefore the proportion for these censuses as given in the previous reports have not been adjusted.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE ii

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAIN COMMUNITIES BY NATURAL DIVISION

Natural Division	Number per 10,000 of the population									
	Hindu					Muslim				
	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BARODA STATE ...	**8,985**	**8,809**	**8,196**	**8,351**	**7,922**	**783**	**747**	**763**	**791**	**845**
Baroda City ...	8,106	7,915	7,964	7,891	7,783	1,539	1,643	1,604	1,732	1,809
Central Gujarat ...	8,991	9,004	8,690	8,409	8,202	817	780	831	834	840
Kathiawad ...	8,844	8,762	8,821	8,736	8,662	989	1,037	1,045	1,061	1,140
North Gujarat ...	9,102	9,112	9,089	9,035	8,939	664	606	608	632	667
South Gujarat ...	9,040	7,986	4,714	6,479	4,215	666	646	670	692	847

Natural Division	Nmuber per 10,000 of the population									
	Christian					Others				
	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BARODA STATE ...	**33**	**30**	**35**	**35**	**39**	**199**	**414**	**1,006**	**823**	**1,194**
Baroda City ...	113	111	111	76	75	242	331	321	301	333
Central Gujarat	67	69	92	103	126	125	147	387	654	832
Kathiawad ...	5	2	2	...	4	162	199	201	203	194
North Gujarat ...	2	2	2	4	...	232	280	301	329	394
South Gujarat ...	44	22	15	2	1	250	1,346	4,602	2,827	4,936

NOTE:—Figures for 1931 and previous censuses have not been adjusted with reference to figures of Pethapur, as community details for that Taluka are not available for these years.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE iii

CHRISTIANS—PERCENTAGE VARIATION

Natural Division and District	Percentage variation				
	1931-1941	1921-1931	1911-1921	1901-1911	1901-1941
1	2	3	4	5	6
BARODA STATE ...	**+ 30·71**	**— 2·14**	**+ 3·02**	**— 6·35**	**+ 23·42**
Baroda City ...	+ 36·94	+ 20·61	+ 40·10	— 3·36	+ 123·64
Central Gujarat ...	+ 11·52	— 13·82	— 6·27	— 11·06	— 19·88
South Gujarat ...	+ 126·20	+ 80·12	+ 730·0	+ 39·53	+ 461·86

NOTE:—Figures for Kathiawad and North Gujarat for Christians have not been calculated as the absolute figures in these divisions are too small to need any such treatment.

State Table II

STATE

POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TALUKAS
P = Persons L = Literate

	District and Taluka	Hindu							
		Scheduled Castes				Other			
		P		L		P		L	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	**BARODA STATE** ...	**114,495**	**116,299**	**24,652**	**8,579**	**1,207,585**	**1,126,677**	**388,201**	**137,957**
2	**Baroda City and Cantonment**	**3,960**	**3,634**	**1,097**	**236**	**64,440**	**52,227**	**34,997**	**14,360**
3	Baroda City (Municipal Area) ...	3,644	3,345	1,026	226	62,241	50,895	33,981	14,174
4	Cantonment ...	40	33	7	2	296	78	216	28
5	Railway Areas ...	251	225	58	8	780	583	323	92
6	State Military Areas ...	25	31	6	...	1,123	671	477	66
7	**Amreli Division** ...	**8,607**	**8,420**	**1,766**	**731**	**86,603**	**82,550**	**31,436**	**14,587**
8	Amreli (Mahal) ...	1,837	1,840	461	229	29,874	28,886	13,194	6,399
9	Damnagar ...	691	740	135	46	10,261	9,776	3,568	1,339
10	Dhari ...	1,275	1,194	263	90	16,748	15,689	6,074	2,887
11	Khambha ...	414	412	49	25	7,929	7,483	1,789	733
12	Kodinar ..	4,191	4,043	814	330	19,290	18,426	6,026	2,956
13	Ratanpur ...	199	191	44	11	2,501	2,290	785	273
14	**Baroda Division** ...	**37,677**	**36,954**	**10,207**	**3,276**	**343,637**	**306,430**	**130,398**	**43,922**
15	Baroda (Mahal) ...	5,316	5,321	1,579	569	45,910	41,211	18,414	6,525
16	Bhadran ...	2,839	2,828	956	361	23,344	20,445	9,920	3,683
17	Dabhoi ...	3,939	3,942	908	236	33,349	29,883	13,019	3,845
18	Karjan ...	4,798	4,638	1,351	410	26,877	24,939	10,986	3,522
19	Padra ...	5,412	5,291	1,773	634	42,251	38,874	18,557	7,003
20	Petlad ...	6,281	6,053	2,015	634	67,541	57,678	29,775	11,349
21	Sankheda ...	2,209	2,193	418	104	33,470	30,103	8,917	2,352
22	Savli ...	2,773	2,572	408	98	27,352	23,514	7,325	1,851
23	Sinor ...	2,423	2,417	503	156	17,391	15,863	7,197	2,269
24	Tilakwada ...	240	275	33	3	6,381	5,883	1,258	362
25	Vaghodia ...	1,447	1,424	263	71	19,771	18,037	5,030	1,161
26	**Mehsana Division** ...	**51,906**	**53,982**	**8,957**	**3,338**	**490,625**	**473,292**	**133,246**	**44,250**
27	Attarsumba ...	1,345	1,377	155	54	12,929	11,568	2,853	834
	(with Lal Mandwa) ...	*(262)*	*(269)*	*(18)*	...	*(1,798)*	*(1,550)*	*(211)*	*(14)*
28	Chanasma ...	4,588	4,702	668	158	42,587	42,169	10,340	2,749
29	Dehgam ...	2,490	2,663	264	92	31,381	28,893	7,482	2,002
30	Harij ...	988	982	47	23	10,748	10,056	1,308	214
31	Kadi ...	5,588	5,718	643	157	46,679	43,987	12,934	3,041
32	Kalol ...	4,885	5,061	907	271	55,189	52,039	15,991	5,069
33	Kheralu ...	4,368	4,494	1,157	488	39,315	39,066	10,853	4,164
34	Mehsana (Mahal) ...	4,701	5,008	997	401	45,503	42,763	13,714	4,440
35	Patan ...	7,069	7,091	1,157	386	58,279	56,062	13,122	5,043
36	Sidhpur ...	5,844	6,090	1,020	487	48,223	46,648	14,315	5,458
37	Vijapur ...	6,486	7,090	1,066	435	65,642	65,698	19,269	7,009
38	Visnagar ...	3,554	3,706	876	386	34,150	34,343	11,065	4,227
39	**Navsari Division** ...	**10,453**	**11,549**	**2,531**	**987**	**203,778**	**195,427**	**52,620**	**19,067**
40	Gandevi ...	1,091	1,241	273	138	22,485	21,441	9,426	4,013
41	Kamrej ...	2,109	2,449	577	201	20,874	20,198	8,475	3,082
42	Mahuwa ...	764	818	230	81	23,241	22,750	5,676	1,572
43	Mangrol ...	1,928	1,841	270	37	24,396	22,004	3,144	624
44	Navsari (Mahal) ...	2,774	3,284	834	444	32,832	33,294	14,348	6,241
45	Palsana ...	1,210	1,364	290	80	13,770	13,410	5,327	1,977
46	Songadh ...	209	191	7	...	28,041	25,827	1,387	339
47	Vyara ...	368	361	50	6	38,139	36,503	4,837	1,219
48	**Okhamandal** ...	**1,733**	**1,580**	**75**	**11**	**16,258**	**14,577**	**4,916**	**1,613**
49	Beyt ...	19	19	...	...	1,218	1,015	532	219
50	Bhimkatta ...	84	76	17	6	468	491	189	84
51	Okhamandal (Mahal) ...	1,630	1,485	58	5	14,572	13,071	4,195	1,310
52	**Pethapur (Tributary Area)** ...	**159**	**180**	**19**	...	**2,244**	**2,174**	**588**	**158**

TABLE II

BY COMMUNITIES AND LITERACY
LE = Literate in English

Jain				Sikh				Muslim				
P		L		P		L		P		L		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
23,746	**23,120**	**17,200**	**8,638**	**400**	**166**	**265**	**51**	**117,322**	**106,288**	**46,999**	**11,392**	1
1,510	**1,338**	**1,173**	**625**	**198**	**93**	**137**	**30**	**13,276**	**10,312**	**5,396**	**1,255**	2
1,507	1,336	1,171	624	123	55	77	14	12,618	10,024	5,157	1,230	3
...	...	...	...	63	23	53	15	281	49	107	12	4
3	2	2	1	5	13	3	1	148	120	52	8	5
...	...	...	...	7	2	4	...	229	119	80	5	6
1,939	**1,878**	**1,323**	**676**	**12**	**2**	**8**	**1**	**8,250**	**8,276**	**3,664**	**1,519**	7
644	610	447	262	5	2	3	1	2,894	3,062	1,363	658	8
466	406	307	126	...	...	...	...	450	489	217	74	9
558	594	390	220	7	...	5	...	1,226	1,162	610	297	10
123	107	85	25	...	...	...	...	403	375	161	35	11
52	58	36	26	...	...	...	...	3,213	3,132	1,277	447	12
96	103	58	17	...	...	...	...	64	56	36	8	13
5,116	**4,710**	**3,697**	**1,907**	**51**	**15**	**31**	**2**	**34,798**	**31,072**	**14,523**	**2,908**	14
487	473	348	182	2	...	...	...	2,733	2,259	1,102	257	15
430	396	302	156	...	...	...	...	1,238	1,092	493	121	16
611	569	443	239	13	4	8	...	4,342	3,933	1,856	516	17
650	627	499	262	11	1	10	1	5,989	5,379	2,493	367	18
1,019	994	730	418	6	1	3	...	4,535	4,101	1,850	393	19
1,324	1,190	945	503	13	9	8	1	8,008	7,334	3,475	715	20
150	97	97	23	...	...	...	...	1,511	1,318	707	142	21
41	28	35	8	4	...	1	...	2,887	2,524	977	98	22
288	241	218	87	...	...	...	...	2,380	2,217	1,061	229	23
66	48	42	15	2	...	1	...	374	232	202	15	24
50	47	38	14	...	...	...	...	801	683	307	55	25
13,301	**13,479**	**9,616**	**4,662**	**90**	**42**	**55**	**15**	**41,030**	**37,056**	**14,736**	**2,843**	26
133	89	96	43	...	...	...	...	653	554	201	20	**27**
(21)	*(5)*	*(18)*	*(2)*	...	...	...	...	*(262)*	*(225)*	*(36)*	*(2)*	
1,485	1,373	1,065	454	1	...	1	...	1,367	1,295	455	66	28
1,256	1,237	903	433	3	...	3	...	1,632	1,659	528	85	29
317	252	202	57	...	...	...	...	380	325	82	5	30
746	754	549	224	9	...	6	...	4,283	4,128	1,383	261	31
1,286	1,195	948	486	22	16	14	4	2,263	1,931	779	49	32
875	958	672	331	5	3	1	2	3,768	3,805	1,281	279	33
1,583	1,563	1,138	578	30	16	20	6	2,345	2,216	865	102	34
2,197	2,219	1,556	758	2	1	1	...	5,093	4,929	1,584	382	35
681	753	504	277	12	6	7	3	15,532	12,496	5,960	1,213	36
1,905	2,228	1,334	732	6	...	2	...	1,841	1,811	838	182	37
837	858	644	289	...	...	...	...	1,873	1,907	780	199	38
1,694	**1,462**	**1,265**	**667**	**38**	**10**	**27**	**2**	**15,706**	**15,330**	**7,813**	**2,707**	39
223	234	186	113	7	2	3	...	2,342	2,153	1,171	463	40
266	229	205	97	14	5	10	1	2,700	2,975	1,258	625	41
299	299	219	141	...	...	...	...	577	584	308	67	42
245	174	156	66	5	...	4	...	4,114	4,086	1,926	500	43
375	296	290	138	11	1	9	...	4,696	4,343	2,515	894	44
44	20	35	9	...	...	...	...	647	674	323	96	45
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	154	100	22	46
241	210	174	103	1	2	1	1	420	361	212	40	47
70	**63**	**45**	**12**	**11**	**4**	**7**	**1**	**4,069**	**4,054**	**788**	**154**	48
18	17	11	1	2	...	1	...	743	985	71	6	49
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	12	7	5	...	50
52	46	34	11	8	4	5	1	3,314	3,062	712	148	51
116	**190**	**81**	**89**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**193**	**188**	**79**	**6**	52

State Table II

STATE

POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TALUKAS

P = persons L = Literate

	District and Taluka	Indian Christian				Tribes (Hindu and Tribal)			
		P		L		P		L	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	**BARODA STATE** ...	**4,898**	**4,317**	**2,307**	**1,027**	**191,646**	**181,561**	**19,570**	**4,454**
2	**Baroda City and Cantonment**	**889**	**694**	**514**	**215**	**1,039**	**819**	**149**	**57**
3	Baroda City (Municipal Area) ...	647	477	409	182	937	728	142	54
4	Cantonment ...	30	31	27	18	4	4	2	2
5	Railway Areas ...	212	186	78	15	29	34	5	1
6	State Military Areas ...	...	...	...	...	69	53	...	...
7	**Amreli Division** ...	...	...	...	...	**159**	**129**	**29**	**9**
8	Amreli (Mahal) ...	...	...	...	...	52	44	11	2
9	Damnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dhari ...	...	...	...	...	67	49	12	7
11	Khambha ...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	...
12	Kodinar ...	...	...	...	...	36	33	3	...
13	Ratanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	**Baroda Division** ...	**2,722**	**2,705**	**1,327**	**578**	**57,054**	**53,261**	**6,959**	**1,582**
15	Baroda (Mahal) ...	362	551	214	169	4,195	3,829	351	56
16	Bhadran ...	73	115	55	24	2	2	1	...
17	Dabhoi ...	20	17	4	1	10,597	9,934	1,619	359
18	Karjan ...	34	24	10	2	7,644	7,156	1,311	340
19	Padra ...	261	272	129	62	1,190	1,121	149	44
20	Petlad ...	1,596	1,399	814	294	23	13	5	2
21	Sankheda ...	25	20	7	4	15,381	14,317	1,703	380
22	Savli ...	342	304	90	22	3,471	3,130	186	14
23	Sinor ...	5	...	3	...	4,769	4,625	748	230
24	Tilakwada ...	1	...	1	...	3,712	3,587	226	29
25	Vaghodia ...	3	3	...	...	6,070	5,547	660	128
26	**Mehsana Division** ...	**66**	**58**	**42**	**29**	**1,775**	**1,657**	**137**	**9**
27	Attarsumba ...	...	...	...	...	27	9	1	...
	(*with Lal Mandwa*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Chanasma ...	1	...	1	...	9	13	...	...
29	Dehgam ...	3	...	1	...	12	8	...	...
30	Harij ...	...	...	...	...	77	71	...	...
31	Kadi ...	1	1	...	...	78	77	6	1
32	Kalol ...	4	2	1	1	48	37	...	...
33	Kheralu ...	...	...	...	...	16	16	1	...
34	Mehsana (Mahal) ...	36	32	29	20	131	116	13	7
35	Patan ...	6	5	3	2	728	691	74	...
36	Sidhpur ...	9	8	3	1	507	461	35	1
37	Vijapur ...	...	...	...	...	60	78	2	...
38	Visnagar ...	6	10	4	5	82	80	5	...
39	**Navsari Division** ...	**1,149**	**845**	**393**	**198**	**131,609**	**125,688**	**12,293**	**2,797**
40	Gandevi ...	63	32	18	4	7,294	6,733	1,190	380
41	Kamrej ...	31	9	3	4	8,478	8,445	1,264	391
42	Mahuwa ...	...	...	...	...	19,608	19,200	3,483	730
43	Mangrol ...	151	160	32	9	18,212	16,776	544	51
44	Navsari (Mahal) ...	62	62	42	31	9,730	9,521	1,255	386
45	Palsana ...	...	...	...	...	5,573	5,476	646	220
46	Songadh ...	265	164	75	24	27,230	25,246	861	149
47	Vyara ...	577	418	223	126	35,484	34,291	3,050	490
48	**Okhamandal** ...	**39**	**15**	**31**	**7**	**10**	**7**	**3**	...
49	Beyt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Bhimkatta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Okhamandal (Mahal) ...	39	15	31	7	10	7	3	...
52	**Pethapur (Tributary Area)** ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE II—(concld.)

BY COMMUNITIES AND LITERACY

LE = Literate in English

Other				Number Literate						LE		
P		L		All ages 5 and over		Age 5—50		Age 50 and over				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
3,253	**4,049**	**2,666**	**2,964**	**482,353**	**170,622**	**428,361**	**166,906**	**53,992**	**3,716**	**52,300**	**4,653**	1
393	**337**	**350**	**265**	**43,664**	**16,986**	**38,545**	**16,176**	**5,119**	**810**	**15,407**	**2,377**	2
338	284	302	223	42,123	16,673	37,063	15,879	5,060	794	15,016	2,283	3
29	22	25	21	435	96	418	87	17	9	94	35	4
26	31	23	21	539	146	512	139	27	7	220	48	5
...	...	...	...	567	71	552	71	15	...	77	11	6
6	...	**6**	...	**38,203**	**17,514**	**34,321**	**17,292**	**3,882**	**222**	**2,486**	**120**	7
1	...	1	...	15,469	7,549	13,714	7,428	1,755	121	1,535	82	8
...	...	...	...	4,228	1,585	3,783	1,575	445	10	177	2	9
1	...	1	...	7,342	3,494	6,595	3,451	747	43	432	17	10
...	...	...	...	2,084	818	1,878	816	206	2	74	15	11
4	...	4	...	8,157	3,759	7,523	3,717	634	42	254	4	12
...	...	...	...	923	309	828	305	95	4	14	...	13
45	**29**	**40**	**21**	**160,227**	**52,615**	**141,361**	**51,780**	**18,866**	**835**	**13,186**	**676**	14
9	8	9	7	21,666	7,709	19,317	7,660	2,349	49	1,242	179	15
...	...	...	...	11,726	4,345	10,332	4,279	1,394	66	820	75	16
9	10	8	5	16,248	4,843	14,260	4,758	1,988	85	1,279	32	17
3	...	3	...	15,352	4,564	13,637	4,475	1,715	89	837	14	18
7	4	5	3	23,047	8,513	20,610	8,441	2,437	72	1,143	27	19
5	3	5	3	37,037	13,499	31,898	13,147	5,139	352	5,408	268	20
8	4	6	3	10,152	2,628	9,153	2,603	999	25	786	57	21
3	...	3	...	8,841	2,077	7,847	2,040	994	37	629	6	22
1	...	1	...	8,983	2,741	7,879	2,717	1,104	24	612	12	23
...	...	...	...	1,537	395	1,317	382	220	13	105	1	24
...	...	...	...	5,638	1,301	5,111	1,278	527	23	325	5	25
90	**80**	**73**	**56**	**166,725**	**55,193**	**149,577**	**54,463**	**17,148**	**730**	**11,880**	**360**	26
...	...	...	...	3,305	951	2,892	939	413	12	144	12	27
...	...	...	...	*(283)*	*(18)*	*(262)*	*(18)*	*(21)*	...	*(7)*	...	
...	...	...	...	12,530	3,427	11,227	3,401	1,303	26	503	5	28
...	...	...	...	9,186	2,612	8,023	2,561	1,163	51	473	4	29
...	...	...	...	1,639	299	1,453	296	186	3	74	3	30
...	...	...	...	15,515	3,683	14,024	3,624	1,491	59	1,041	27	31
7	3	6	1	18,646	5,881	16,772	5,802	1,874	79	1,408	45	32
...	...	...	...	13,964	5,264	12,542	5,208	1,422	56	620	22	33
47	29	34	17	16,797	5,564	15,263	5,520	1,534	44	1,644	46	34
5	8	3	6	17,426	6,577	15,403	6,445	2,023	132	1,829	98	35
26	39	25	32	21,834	7,471	19,719	7,338	2,115	133	2,152	56	36
4	...	4	...	22,513	8,358	20,253	8,299	2,260	59	973	20	37
1	1	1	...	13,370	5,106	12,006	5,030	1,364	76	1,019	22	38
2,653	**3,588**	**2,107**	**2,608**	**66,815**	**26,249**	**58,721**	**25,206**	**8,094**	**1,043**	**8,222**	**1,057**	39
456	579	372	436	11,450	5,167	10,138	5,006	1,312	161	1,915	217	40
49	43	46	31	10,576	4,042	9,217	3,974	1,359	68	892	51	41
191	197	143	126	6,611	1,997	5,938	1,951	673	46	222	7	42
112	112	71	56	5,603	1,292	4,911	1,254	692	38	369	25	43
1,495	2,382	1,200	1,855	19,239	9,603	16,634	8,979	2,605	624	3,542	717	44
14	9	9	6	5,984	2,168	5,177	2,141	807	27	474	14	45
85	63	65	40	1,635	426	1,497	409	138	17	207	4	46
251	203	201	58	5,717	1,554	5,209	1,492	508	62	601	22	47
99	**15**	**90**	**14**	**5,952**	**1,812**	**5,198**	**1,747**	**754**	**65**	**1,008**	**62**	48
...	...	...	...	615	226	488	212	127	14	53	1	49
...	...	...	...	212	90	189	90	23	...	5	...	50
99	15	90	14	5,125	1,496	4,521	1,445	604	51	950	61	51
...	...	...	...	**767**	**253**	**638**	**242**	**129**	**11**	**111**	**1**	52

Imperial Table XIV

VIII

VARIATION IN THE POPULATION OF TRIBES

90. Reference to Statistics—The global figures for the Baroda State tribes and their distribution by divisions have been already reviewed in the previous Section. In Imperial Table XIV, are given details of the strength of the different tribes (showing figures for the Hindu and Tribal sections separately) for this and the last Census.

91. Standard list of eighteen Tribes—Since 1911, the eighteen tribes selected for this Table, have been definitely recognised as belonging to the Forest and Primitive Tribes of the State. The list has been officially sanctioned for administrative purposes and for protective legislation in behalf of the tenants belonging to these tribes. This list does not include, as pointed out already, Kolis and Thakors (commonly known as Thakardas), who though once forming the aboriginals of the plains, now are part of the normal Hindu community. It may be mentioned that 12 out of these eighteen find place in the list given in Section XII (page 290) of "Gujarat Population" Volume of the Bombay Gazetteer of 1901. Mavchis and Tadvis are omitted from the above list, but are shown in Enthoven's *Tribes and Castes* as septs of Khandeshi Bhils (Volume I, page 156). Bavchas (1,501 persons in this Census) do not find mention in the Gazetteer and are treated separately by Enthoven, but they find place in the State list as one of the eighteen forest tribes, although they themselves will hotly repudiate this, as they claim descent from Vanias and are Hindus of the Balasundari sect. But they tenaciously cling to their Bavchi dialect, even though residing in the City of Baroda. This dialect has been proved to have close affinity with the now extinct Mavchi dialect,* and as the Bavchas originally came as grooms from Khandesh with their Maratha masters, they may be confidently assigned like the Mavchis as a sept of Khandeshi Bhils, long since differentiated out of their Bhil congeners. It is best, however, to treat Bavchas and Mavchas as separate early tribes, pending fuller information. As regards Vasawas, the Bombay Gazetteer refer to them as a section of Dublas and Enthoven dismisses them in one line as a sub-division of Dublas and Bhils. They cannot surely be sub-divisions of both, and the suggestion that they have anything to do with Dublas can hardly be accepted, as the Vasawas belong to a turbulent section of the great Bhil race, most unlike Dublas, who are content to remain as weaklings and obedient serfs of Parsees and Anavils. The Vasawas (26,035 in all) are met with in the extreme north west of Songadh and west of Mangrol (in Navsari) and in Sinor, Vaghodia and Sankheda mahals of Baroda *prant.* Talavias are referred to as a specially superior section of Dublas both in the Gazetteer and by Enthoven. Thus there remain only the Kotwalia and Valvi, which do not occur either in the Bombay Gazetteer or in Enthoven's *Tribes and Castes.* Kotwalias (2,248) for whom the reader is referred to the Caste Glossary published along with the State Census Report of 1931 (page 461) owe their name presumably to their being once utilised for village protection. Vālvis (591) who must not be confused with Valvi or Valvāi section of Chodhras, are a small community, who together with Kolghas (1,245) form what may be called the despised (and untouchable) elements amongst these tribes. But these two tribes are not included under the Scheduled Castes, as their social disabilities are not so marked as of the latter. In the Bombay Census Report of 1931, Imperial Table XVIII contains nine of these tribes as belonging to Gujarat, but also includes Kolis and Thakors, and incidentally Europeans ! The Bombay Caste Table XVII, however, includes 16 of these tribes.

* *vide* Appendix VIII of Baroda Census Report, 1931 (page 370 *et seq.*)

MAIN VARIATIONS

92. "Dhanka", "Raniparaj"–"Dhanka" is shown by all the authorities as a separate tribal name, but it is a generic term applied loosely to all these tribes. Formerly these tribes had no specific name in the Gujarati language. "Kaliparaj" (black fellows), "Dubla" (weaklings), "Narda" (savages) were some of the opprobrious epithets used. Now through a happy inspiration of Gandhiji, all these tribes are commonly known as *Raniparaj*. This term is now officially sanctioned in the State legislation also, and has served to give all of these tribes something of a unity of outlook, and even of status.

93. Main divisions amongst the Raniparaj—Thus the eighteen tribes really resolve themselves into

(i–iv) Bavcha, Mavchi, Kotwalia, Kathodia, unclassifiable early tribes (4,575 persons in all, showing normal variations, except Mavchis who have declined by over 60 per cent),

(v–vii) Bhil and Vasawa, with the Tadvi differentiated section (114,241 persons),

(viii–ix) Dubla and Talavia (76,479),

(x) Chodhra (43,205),

(xi) Gamit (69,271),

(xii) Nayak (or Nayakda) (16,276),

(xiii) Dholia or Dhundia (32,448),

(xiv) Kokna (10,025),

(xv) Vārli (226),

(xvi–xvii) Kolghā and Vālvi (1,836); and

(xviii) Dhanka, almost the same as Raniparaj unspecified. Together they number 4,625, an increase of over 33 per cent since 1931. This explains why the number of Mavchis has so largely declined.

94. Main variations—The census variations in the chief sections since 1931 are indicated in the inset. The largest increase is shown by the Dholia section, the most go-ahead of the Raniparaj. The Bhil and allied come next. These are the only sections showing higher rates of increase than all the global figure for Tribes. Dublas and Gamits show higher rates of increase than the general population. The different figures for variations in the Hindu and Tribal sections show broadly that Vasawas and next Gamits show the largest turnover to Hinduism. Chodhra tribals show a decline from 9,050 to only 563 in this Census. Probably the Tribal religion return for Chodhras for 1931 and previous censuses was not correct, as this tribe has been long Hinduised for many decades and certain sections of them, like the Chokapuri, even claim Rajput descent.

Name of Section	Per cent variation since 1931
Bhil etc. ...	23
Dubla and Talavia	16·8
Chodhra ...	11·4
Gamit ...	17
Dholia ...	24·2
All Tribes ...	**19·6**

TABLE XIV

VARIATION IN POPULATION OF SELECTED PRIMITIVE TRIBES—"RANIPARAJ"

Tribe and Locality	Persons			Males			Females		
	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL TRIBES ...	**373,207**	**312,051**	**+61,156**	**191,646**	**159,325**	**+32,321**	**181,561**	**152,726**	**+28,835**
Hindu ...	370,812	267,161	+ 103,651	190,436	136,632	+ 53,804	180,376	130,529	+ 49,847
Tribal ...	2,395	44,890	— 42,495	1,210	22,693	— 21,483	1,185	22,197	— 21,012
1 **Bavcha** (City) ...	**1,501**	**1,186**	**+ 315**	**754**	**573**	**+ 181**	**747**	**613**	**+ 134**
Hindu	1,501	1,186	+ 315	754	573	+ 181	747	613	+ 134
Tribal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 **Bhil** (Baroda and Navsari Divisions)	**63,033**	**54,542**	**+ 8,491**	**32,404**	**27,789**	**+ 4,615**	**30,629**	**26,753**	**+ 3,876**
Hindu	62,725	53,235	+ 9,490	32,243	27,158	+ 5,085	30,482	26,077	+ 4,405
Tribal	308	1,307	— 999	161	631	— 470	147	676	— 529
3 **Chodhra** (Navsari Division)	**43,205**	**38,786**	**+ 4,419**	**22,041**	**19,952**	**+ 2,089**	**21,164**	**18,834**	**+ 2,330**
Hindu	42,642	29,736	+ 12,906	21,779	15,411	+ 6,368	20,863	14,325	+ 6,538
Tribal	563	9,050	— 8,487	262	4,541	— 4,279	301	4,509	— 4,208
4 **Dhanka** (Baroda Division)	**2,903**	**3,457**	**— 554**	**1,483**	**1,805**	**— 322**	**1,420**	**1,652**	**— 232**
Hindu	2,891	3,457	— 566	1,477	1,805	— 328	1,414	1,652	— 238
Tribal	12	...	+ 12	6	...	+ 6	6	...	+ 6
5 **Dhodia** (Navsari Division)	**32,448**	**26,132**	**+ 6,316**	**16,694**	**13,268**	**+ 3,426**	**15,754**	**12,864**	**+ 2,890**
Hindu	31,945	25,414	+ 6,531	16,423	12,899	+ 3,524	15,522	12,515	+ 3,007
Tribal	503	718	— 215	271	369	— 98	232	349	— 117
6 **Dubla** (Navsari Division)	**38,664**	**12,894**	**+25,770**	**19,427**	**6,446**	**+12,981**	**19,237**	**6,448**	**+12,789**
Hindu	38,658	12,811	+ 25,847	19,423	6,403	+ 13,020	19,235	6,408	+ 12,827
Tribal	6	83	— 77	4	43	— 39	2	40	— 38
7 **Gamit** (Navsari Division)	**69,271**	**59,213**	**+10,058**	**35,617**	**30,239**	**+ 5,378**	**33,654**	**28,974**	**+ 4,680**
Hindu	68,938	33,210	+ 35,728	35,448	17,084	+ 18,364	33,490	16,126	+ 17,364
Tribal	333	26,003	— 25,670	169	13,155	— 12,986	164	12,848	— 12,684
8 **Kathodia** (Navsari Division)	**476**	**551**	**— 75**	**256**	**279**	**— 23**	**220**	**272**	**— 52**
Hindu	452	333	+ 119	245	170	+ 75	207	163	+ 44
Tribal	24	218	— 194	11	109	— 98	13	109	— 96
9 **Kokna** (Navsari Division)	**10,025**	**7,952**	**+ 2,073**	**5,300**	**4,137**	**+ 1,163**	**4,725**	**3,815**	**+ 910**
Hindu	9,775	6,449	+ 3,326	5,170	3,364	+ 1,806	4,605	3,085	+ 1,520
Tribal	250	1,503	— 1,253	130	773	— 643	120	730	— 610
10 **Kolgha** (Navsari Division)	**1,245**	**991**	**+ 254**	**632**	**472**	**+ 160**	**613**	**519**	**+ 94**
Hindu	1,072	798	+ 274	553	373	+ 180	519	425	+ 94
Tribal	173	193	— 20	79	99	— 20	94	94	...
11 **Kotwalia** (Navsari Division)	**2,248**	**2,207**	**+ 41**	**1,149**	**1,140**	**+ 9**	**1,099**	**1,067**	**+ 32**
Hindu	2,176	1,156	+ 1,020	1,115	597	+ 518	1,061	559	+ 502
Tribal	72	1,051	— 979	34	543	— 509	38	508	— 470

TABLE XIV—(concld.)

VARIATION IN POPULATION OF SELECTED PRIMITIVE TRIBES—"RANIPARAJ"

Tribe and Locality	Persons			Males			Females		
	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12 **Mavchi** [Navsari Division)	**350**	**919**	**— 569**	**229**	**510**	**— 281**	**121**	**409**	**— 288**
Hindu	350	905	— 555	229	499	— 270	121	406	— 285
Tribal	...	14	— 14	...	11	— 11	...	3	— 3
13 **Nayakda** (Navsari and Baroda Divisions)	**16,276**	**11,802**	**+ 4,474**	**8,484**	**6,053**	**+ 2,431**	**7,792**	**5,749**	**+2,043**
Hindu	16,135	11,662	+ 4,473	8,409	5,985	+ 2,424	7,726	5,677	+ 2,049
Tribal	141	140	+ 1	75	68	+ 7	66	72	— 6
14 **Tadvi** (Baroda Division)	**25,173**	**20,817**	**+ 4,356**	**12,980**	**10,768**	**+ 2,212**	**12,193**	**10,049**	**+2,144**
Hindu	25,173	20,817	+ 4,356	12,980	10,768	+ 2,212	12,193	10,049	+ 2,144
Tribal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 **Talavia** (Baroda and Navsari Divisions	**37,815**	**52,565**	**—14,750**	**19,442**	**26,728**	**— 7,286**	**18,373**	**25,837**	**—7,464**
Hindu	37,810	52,407	— 14,597	19,438	26,638	— 7,200	18,372	25,769	— 7,397
Tribal	5	158	— 153	4	90	— 86	1	68	— 67
16 **Valvi** (Navsari Division)	**591**	**132**	**+ 459**	**310**	**74**	**+ 236**	**281**	**58**	**+ 223**
Hindu	591	101	+ 490	310	58	+ 252	281	43	+ 238
Tribal	...	31	— 31	...	16	— 16	...	15	— 15
17 **Varli** (Navsari Division)	**226**	**368**	**— 142**	**138**	**203**	**— 65**	**88**	**165**	**— 77**
Hindu	226	187	+ 39	138	112	+ 26	88	75	+ 13
Tribal	...	181	— 181	...	91	— 91	...	90	— 90
18 **Vasawa** (Baroda and Navsari Divisions)	**26,035**	**17,527**	**+ 8,508**	**13,397**	**8,886**	**+ 4,511**	**12,638**	**8,641**	**+3,997**
Hindu	26,035	13,290	+ 12,745	13,397	6,734	+ 6,663	12,638	6,556	+ 6,082
Tribal	...	4,237	— 4,237	...	2,152	— 2,152	...	2,085	— 2,085
19 **Unspecified** (Raniparaj)	**1,722**	**10**	**+ 1,712**	**909**	**3**	**+ 906**	**813**	**7**	**+ 806**
Hindu	1,717	7	+ 1,710	905	1	+ 904	812	6	+ 806
Tribal	5	3	+ 2	4	2	+ 2	1	1	...

State Table III

IX

CHIEF CASTES

95. Reference to Statistics—This Section is only concerned with State Table III, which shows the details for chief castes by administrative divisions. The chief castes selected for compilation are those with a strength of 10,000 and over and a few others which are locally important *e.g.*, Barot (as apart from Brahmabhatt), Chunvalia, Kachhia, Maratha Kunbi (as apart from Maratha or Maratha Kshatriya), Prabhu and Vagher. All sections of Brahmans, Vanias, Patidars, Scheduled castes and of Primitive castes have also been included in this table. Altogether, out of a total strength of 2,614,317 Hindu and allied groups, only 123,393 (or less than 5 per cent) have been left out. Of a total of 223,610 Muslims, eight principal groups (three of foreign origin) have been taken (forming nearly 63 per cent). Altogether, 2,630,905 out of a total of 2,837,927 Hindus, Jains, Tribals and Muslims (or nearly 93 per cent) have been compiled by castes. Thus the table gives a fairly comprehensive idea of the caste (or race or tribe) variations within the two main communities.

96. Chief Groups—The margin shows the figures for the chief castes or races in the two main communities, and the strength of each is proportioned per mille of the population. The biggest group, Patidar, has two sections-Lewa localised in Central Gujarat and Kadwa found mostly in North Gujarat. The Patidar total is almost equally divided between these two-the Kadwa showing a slight majority. Among the larger Muslim elements is the Shaikh, a somewhat vague generic term, to which it appears many adherents on the fringe of Islam (hitherto known as Shaikhdas) usually get themselves included at every census. It no longer retains its original ethnic significance.

Name	Strength in 1941	Proportion of total population per mille
Hindu and allied		
Bariya ...	144,475	51
Brahman ...	139,063	49
Scheduled or Depressed	230,794	81
Patidar ...	505,665	177
Thakor or Thakarda	231,978	81
Tribes ...	373,207	131
Rajput ...	101,156	35
Vania ...	94,338	33
Muslim		
Shaikh ...	30,051	11
Pathan ...	17,429	6
Vora ...	32,889	12

97. Advanced, Intermediate and Backward—The variations amongst the castes selected for this table can be studied in two ways. In the first place, the castes etc. may be divided into Advanced, Intermediate and Backward according to their progress in education, and their variations examined to see whether their increasing sophistication has or has not influenced their rate of movement. Following the practice of previous censuses, castes have been classed as Advanced if they show a male literacy percentage of 50 per cent and over (reckoned on the total strength of each caste, aged

seven years and over), and Backward, if they show the proportion of their male literates to be below 10 per cent. The rest of the castes have been classed as Intermediate.

(*a*) *Advanced*—After the above classification is made, we can take selected castes and races from both Hindu and Muslim sections belonging to each of these three classes, and find out the contrast in variations: taking the Advanced first, the marginal table collects figures for four typical advanced Hindu groups, and three Muslim, and studies their individual and collective variations. Collectively, the advanced groups have advanced only by 10·3 per cent, as compared to the general increase of 16·6. The increases are invariably less amongst the Hindus than amongst similarly advanced Muslim groups–the very large Memon increase must be, however, put down partly to gain through migration and partly also to faulty return. Without Memons, the advanced rate is considerably lowered. In any case the Muslim natural growth is far less governed by modern influences than the Hindu.

Name	Strength in 1941	Percentage Variation since 1931
Advanced	**547,367**	10·3
Hindu and allied		
Brahman ...	139,063	12·6
Luhana ...	16,187	19·3
Vania ...	94,338	9·2
Lewa Patidar ...	241,339	6·9
Muslim		
Saiyad ...	11,325	18·1
Memon ...	12,226	36·3
Vohra ...	32,889	16·0

(*b*) *Intermediate*—For the Intermediate groups six Hindu and two Muslim representative samples have been chosen and their individual and collective variations are shown in the inset. Rajputs with only a female ratio of 907 have a low birth rate and therefore show the smallest rate of increase. Bariyas, who have little of the high caste Hindu inhibitions show the largest rate of increase. Here the Muslim races selected actually show less rates of increase than the Hindu castes. On the whole, the Intermediate groups collectively show a higher rate of increase than the Advanced.

Name	Strength in 1941	Percentage Variation since 1931
Intermediate	**758,427**	**16·9**
Hindu and allied.		
Anjana Chaudhari ...	43,653	13·5
Kadwa Patidar ...	251,204	14·6
Rajput ...	101,156	6·7
Bariya ...	144,475	39·2
Vankar ...	121,978	13·0
Chamar ...	48,481	13·3
Muslim		
Pathan ...	17,429	9·7
Shaikh ...	30,051	15·3

(*c*) *Backward*—Lastly with respect to the Backward, three representative castes and tribes from the Hindu and Tribal sections are chosen. As among the Muslim races compiled no backward class exists, none has been selected. The collective rate of increase is 18·6 the highest of the three classes, while individually also the castes show higher rates of growth than the general population.

Name	Strength in 1941	Percentage Variation since 1931
Backward	**189,086**	**18·6**
Hindu and allied.		
Bharwad ...	75,648	17·5
Gamit ...	69,271	17·0
Vaghri ...	44,167	23·4

State Table III

IX-CHIEF CASTES

98. Trend of population deduced from above —The general results confirm the thesis put forward in the previous Census Report that the trend of population seems to be that it restocks itself more from the more backward and socially less affluent elements than from the higher. This tendency is more marked amongst Hindus than amongst Muslims, as the dysgenic influence of social practices such as early motherhood, prohibition of marriage of widows, caste restrictions on marriage and other causes operate more powerfully amongst the former. These trends are illustrated most markedly by the variation amongst Brahmans and Vanias amongst whom they are most operative. The Brahman rate of increase is 12·6 in this Census. In 1931, the increase noted was 8·6. The Vanias have increased by 9·2 in this Census, having increased by 10·2 in 1931. Thus generally these two representative higher class communities amongst the Hindus have shown a tendency for rates of increase well below the general rate of movement.

99. Variation amongst castes by their traditional or distinctive occupations – A second way of reviewing the movement of population amongst castes, tribes and races in the State is to divide them according to their traditional or distinctive employments. It is true that traditional occupations have long ceased to be the badge of many castes. Large sections amongst Brahmans have abandoned their priestly avocations and the local Rajputs have been so long associated with land that the bulk of them have forgotten the use of arms. But the tradition lingers and influences their social *milieu* and affects to some extent their population changes.

100. Six Classes of population—The whole community from the point of view of occupation may be thus divided into six classes:—

(i) Public Administration, Learned Professions and Religion.

(ii) Military and Dominant.

(iii) Trade and Commerce.

(iv) Land holding and Farming.

(v) Artisan groups.

(vi) Others including Industry, Labour and Pasturage.

Under (i) would come Brahmans, Prabhus and Saiyads. Under (ii) will be grouped Marathas, Rajputs, Molesalams and Pathans. Trade and Commerce would mean Vania (although so many are in the administration), Luhana, Memon and Vohra. Under (iv) will come the great Patidar community with its two sections–Lewa and Kadwa, –the Anjanas and Karadias (amongst Hindus), and Mumnas and Maleks (amongst Muslims). Class (v) will include the craftsmen like Luhars, Sutars and Kumbhars, besides Mochis, Darjis, Sonis and Valands. The unclassified rest will be composed of the great body of tribes and scheduled castes, industrial workers of all kinds and persons engaged in pasturage and agrestic labour. The castes included in each of

the five classes of above do not exhaust by all means castes that can be put under that head, but an attempt is made to include the majority of castes under each class. The method of classification adopted permits a horizontal grouping of population according to social well-being and the degree of receptivity to modern influences; thus constructed, the marginal table shows that the rate of increase varies inversely with the social competence and modernisation of the groups. The Class (i) rate of movement is influenced by the high rate of 18·1 per cent for Saiyads. Class (ii) shows the smallest growth, inspite of the fact that Marathas (including Maratha Kunbis) in the State have now increased by 49·8 per cent. This large increase in this community is due to a large influx of immigrants to Baroda City and Navsari *prant*. The new major industries in both Navsari town and the City have absorbed a large proportion of these immigrants. Agriculturists should show a larger rate of increase than the class above, with which latter economic motive operates powerfully,-but the Lewa Patidars, who are included in Class (iv), have only increased by 6·9 per cent. A large proportion of them have been driven out of agriculture by economic necessity and have found place in the professions and administration, so that they really deserve a place in Class (i). If the number of Lewas (241,339) is excluded from Class (iv), the rate of increase rises to 15·0 per cent. Thus judged from this angle, caste variations would also seem to show that the rates of increases are higher as we go lower down the horizontal scale of the occupational scheme

Class	Strength in 1940	Percentage Variation since 1931
i	154,559	13·1
ii	154,214	11·3
iii	155,640	13·3
iv	586,029	11·5
v	194,480	19·5
Unclassified	1,593,005	20·0

101. Muslim Groups — Of the Muslim groups selected, Pathan, Saiyad and Shaikh represent outside elements with whom Gujarati is not the native tongue. Other foreign elements are Baloch, Khokhar, Makrani, Mughal, Sindhi etc., but these have not been separately compiled. Molesalams, who are of Rajput descent, Mumnas and Maleks are agriculturists. Vohras have a trading and an agricultural section-the latter being the bigger section forming nearly 59 per cent of the whole. These sections, however, have not been separately compiled in this Census. Other indigenous elements, not specially compiled are Ghanchi, Fakir, Behlim, Bhadela, Pinjara etc. Mumnas have only increased by 10·4 per cent, but then the Hindu section of these half-Muslims has practically disappeared and is now included presumably under "Muslim unspecified". Part of the slowness of the Mumna increase may be due to the confusion repeated at every census by the enumerating staff by confusing them with Memons. Nearly 6,000 Mumnas were estimated to have been wrongly entered as Memons in 1921. In 1931, the return was accepted as correct. On this basis, the Memon figure (which shows an exceptionally high increase of 36 per cent which cannot be wholly explained by migration-gain), must be open to doubt. If a rate of 25 per cent be applied to Memons, their number cannot be much more than 11,200. The balance from the census return of Memons must be added to the credit of Mumnas.

102. Accuracy of the Return—The mention of the Memon-Mumna confusion brings up the general question of the accuracy of the Caste return. The errors of record can be put down to either genuine mistakes at the time of enumeration or to undetected falsification of returns. In this Census, the census staff was not left with much discretion in the matter of record of castes or communities. They put down on the slips, whatever was stated in the responses of the people. Therefore changes of name, where they are

innocuous, as from Hajam to Valand, or Kumbhar to Prajapati did not affect the accuracy of the return, but where one caste or section of it through social ambition sought to call itself by a higher caste name, there was trouble. But figures were not much affected by this factor of social climbing. Individuals as well as communities are always eager to show themselves better in the eyes of their fellows. The story of the Indian baker, who got on in the world's goods as supplier of bread to a European regiment in a Cantonment and called himself thereafter "European Loafer" is typical of this tendency. The policy of the Baroda Census has been always to encourage with sympathy the efforts of castes lowly in the social scale to develop social ambitions in a legitimate way, but the problem of the surreptitious social climber is always perplexing. Occasionally the attempts were planned on a concerted basis and demands were pitched on a higher and higher scale at each census. For instance, Bariyas were hitherto content to ask to be returned as separate from Kolis. This was allowed in 1931. In 1941, sections of them in certain villages in Karjan, Vaghodia, Padra and Savli passed off as Rajputs, and even made formal demands either to be classified as Bariya Rajput, Gohel or Chohan Rajput or simply Rajput. Karadias were not content with being called Karadia Rajputs, but simply as Rajputs. Some Bariyas wished to call themselves "Girasia Kshatriya". In spite of these attempts, it cannot be said that the figures have been affected much. The Rajput total, which should have been swollen with these unwanted aspirants, only shows 6·7 per cent increase, and the Bariyas themselves have increased by 39 per cent. Perhaps these may have received spurious accessions from the Koli group, but the last named have increased by nearly 30 per cent. Karadias themselves increased by over 22 per cent. Other instances of castes feeling a new-found dignity and utilising the Census as a kind of college of heraldry to exploit their ambitions were Kumbhars wishing to be shown as Prajapati, Malis (or Rajput Malis) as Sainik or Saini Rajputs and Turis as Vankar–Barot. Their wishes were easily acceded to on the general principle that they could return what they liked. The community of Hindu–Muslims hitherto known as Shaikhdas were told they were free to call themselves Muslims and Shaikhs. The Hindu section of them wished to be returned as Shaikh Patidar or simply Patidar. As to the Scheduled Castes, their progress in literacy will be noted in the Section dealing with State Table IV. The most remarkable feature in their social progress was the gradual elimination of untouchability and other disabilities from their normal life. The State temples have been long open to their use throughout the State, the special schools reserved for their use were being abolished and the bulk of the pupils from this community are freely attending the general Gujarati schools. The community is now known generically as "Harijans"–another of Gandhiji's happy inspirations–and under that name they are showing signs of consolidation and organised constitutional activity. They are represented specially in local boards and the State Legislative Assembly. In every *prant* headquarters town, there is functioning under the Suba a local Harijan protection board to devise measures for their welfare and defence against unfair treatment from caste Hindus.

103. Attitude towards return of Caste, Tribe or Race—One other aspect of social change that may be mentioned before the Section is concluded is the growing tendency to disregard caste, race or tribal divisions. Amongst Hindus, though there was much talk about this, a request also to drop the caste return and strongly worded behests from Arya Samaj, Hindu Mahasabha and other organisations to stick to "Hindu" pure and simple, the number of these Hindus who did not specify their caste in 1941 was only 152 in the State. This was progress indeed, compared to 1931, when the number of Hindu unspecified was only 57. On the other hand, turning to Muslims, appeals to their communal solidarity had more effect, at least so far as census figures are concerned. These tendencies of course take decades to work out, but even then, it may be

mentioned that in 1921, the number of Muslim unspecified was only 5,179 while the corresponding figure in 1941 was 24,331. Caste still remains firmly entrenched in the Gujarat Hindu mind, (and amongst certain indigenous Muslim communities also),–and a return of castes, showing the varying reactions of different social environments on age, civil condition, gainful employment and educational progress has still some value which cannot be overestimated.

State Table III

STATE

CASTE

	Caste and Tribe	Baroda State			Baroda City		Amreli	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	**Hindu, Jain and Tribal**	**2,614,317**	**1,347,036**	**1,267,281**	**69,910**	**57,199**	**97,149**	**92,848**
2	Anjana Chaudhari	**43,653**	22,432	21,221	41	5	9	3
3	Baria (Hindu)	**144,433**	76,312	68,121	1,940	1,393	40	35
4	do (Jain)	**42**	18	24	...	...	...	...
5	Barot (Hindu)...	**3,444**	1,836	1,608	330	251	109	95
6	do (Jain)	**5**	2	3	...	...	...	...
7	Bharwad including Rabari	**75,648**	38,933	36,715	345	239	2,986	2,785
8	Brahmabhat	**12,528**	6,181	6,347	232	170	14	12
9	Brahman	**139,063**	71,998	67,065	12,600	10,165	5,779	5,557
10	Anavala	12,716	6,531	6,185	279	228	12	14
11	Audich	50,214	25,663	24,551	2,110	1,505	2,818	2,707
12	Dakshini	14,164	7,469	6,695	5,561	5,099	76	69
13	Modh	9,272	4,670	4,602	433	336	489	445
14	Nagar	8,559	4,197	4,362	834	757	173	149
15	Other Brahman	44,138	23,468	20,670	3,383	2,240	2,211	2,173
16	Chunvalia	**7,870**	4,042	3,828	...	...	2,995	2,856
17	Darji (Hindu)	**19,248**	9,431	9,817	704	664	1,229	1,241
18	do (Jain)	**1**	...	1	...	...	...	...
19	Depressed Classes	**230,794**	114,495	116,299	3,960	3,634	8,607	8,420
20	Bhangi	36,632	18,572	18,060	1,342	1,266	1,074	1,074
21	Burud	197	93	104	24	35	...	...
22	Chamar	48,481	24,145	24,336	376	334	619	617
23	Garoda	8,351	4,034	4,317	66	56	132	102
24	Holar	55	34	21	34	21	...	...
25	Mahar	857	446	411	302	310	...	...
26	Mang	48	26	22	23	21	...	...
27	Nadia	567	301	266	113	103	...	...
28	Shenva	11,465	5,720	5,745	8	3	...	...
29	Thori	45	21	24	...	...	...	...
30	Turi	2,118	986	1,132	14	22	7	10
31	Vankar including Dhed	121,978	60,117	61,861	1,658	1,463	6,775	6,617
32	Ghanchi	**17,245**	8,801	8,444	1,202	1,139	4	10
33	Gosai (Sansari, Vairagi and Bava) ...	**19,551**	11,094	8,457	503	300	2,308	2,065
34	Kachhia (Hindu)	**9,420**	4,898	4,522	718	631	2	2
35	do (Jain)	**12**	8	4	...	...	...	...
36	Karadia	**10,676**	5,311	5,365	...	1	5,309	5,361
37	Koli	**35,467**	17,904	17,563	95	48	4,593	4,460
38	Kumbhar or Prajapati	**61,870**	31,302	30,568	822	722	4,372	4,221
39	Luhana	**16,187**	8,369	7,818	741	572	2,738	2,614
40	Luhar	**23,788**	11,746	12,042	810	664	959	935
41	Makwana...	**21,834**	11,581	10,253	7	4	9	3
42	Maratha Kshatriya	**22,761**	12,550	10,211	9,076	7,829	274	236
43	Maratha Kunbi	**2,690**	1,542	1,148	1,150	934	15	16
44	Mochi (Hindu)	**12,264**	6,341	5,923	688	642	1,244	1,131
45	Patanwadia	**37,778**	19,940	17,838	135	73	27	14
46	Patidar (Hindu)...	**504,867**	260,693	244,174	5,136	3,556	30,181	28,849
47	do (Jain)	**798**	436	362	15	11	2	1
48	Kadwa (Hindu)	251,196	126,564	124,632	644	469	1,532	1,491
49	do (Jain)	8	3	5	...	...	...	...
50	Lewa (Hindu)	240,549	127,360	113,189	4,268	2,947	28,575	27,277
51	do (Jain)	790	433	357	15	11	2	1
52	Unspecified and other Patidar (Hindu)	13,122	6,769	6,353	224	140	74	81
53	Prabhu	**4,171**	2,036	2,135	1,285	1,384	72	76
54	Primitive and Forest Tribes (Hindu)...	**370,812**	190,436	180,376	1,039	819	159	129
55	do do (Tribal) ...	**2,395**	1,210	1,185	...	...	...	...
56	Bavcha (Hindu)	1,501	754	747	486	499	108	86
57	Bhil (Hindu)...	62,725	32,243	30,482	394	198	47	43
58	do (Tribal)	308	161	147	...	...	...	...
59	Chodhra (Hindu)	42,642	21,779	20,863	5	6	...	...
60	do (Tribal)	563	262	301	...	...	...	...
61	Dhanka (Hindu)	2,891	1,477	1,414	14	6	...	...
62	do (Tribal)	12	6	6	...	...	...	...
63	Dhodia (Hindu)	31,945	16,423	15,522	14	24	...	...
64	do (Tribal)	503	271	232	...	...	...	...
65	Dubla (Hindu)	38,658	19,423	19,235	27	11	4	...
66	do (Tribal)	6	4	2	...	...	...	...

TABLE III

AND TRIBE

Baroda		Mehsana		Navsari		Okhamandal		Pethapur		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
386,513	**348,165**	**555,832**	**540,753**	**217,052**	**209,552**	**18,061**	**16,220**	**2,519**	**2,544**	1
153	155	21,678	20,555	549	503	1	...	1	...	2
74,269	66,607	14	44	49	42	...	...	...	...	3
18	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
404	316	925	878	43	45	21	15	4	8	5
2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
4,661	4,183	27,500	26,295	2,394	2,276	975	874	72	63	7
1,917	1,854	3,933	4,266	81	41	4	4	...	...	8
14,289	12,492	26,134	27,053	10,489	9,385	2,611	2,330	96	83	9
67	45	38	28	6,132	5,864	3	6	...	...	10
5,091	4,385	13,766	14,406	1,411	1,203	410	306	57	39	11
557	474	626	507	568	493	81	53	...	...	12
905	818	2,099	2,284	709	683	29	30	6	6	13
422	390	2,602	2,910	74	59	75	75	17	22	14
7,247	6,380	7,003	6,918	1,595	1,083	2,013	1,860	16	16	15
63	52	844	800	9	5	131	115	...	...	16
1,668	1,479	4,493	4,807	1,187	1,475	116	113	34	38	17
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	18
37,677	36,954	51,906	53,982	10,453	11,549	1,733	1,580	159	180	19
8,812	8,683	6,312	6,101	870	803	120	98	42	35	20
...	3	9	13	60	53	...	...	...	...	21
6,585	6,138	15,217	15,824	1,226	1,288	101	108	21	27	22
798	803	2,857	3,165	85	89	69	66	27	36	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
18	2	1	2	125	97	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	188	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
326	302	5,213	5,295	156	135	17	10	...	...	28
21	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
150	90	804	1,003	...	...	...	...	11	7	30
20,967	20,909	21,305	22,416	7,928	9,083	1,426	1,298	58	75	31
412	347	5,000	4,955	2,143	1,947	2	...	38	46	32
2,112	1,451	5,211	3,887	362	269	584	484	14	1	33
2,937	2,651	430	418	811	820	...	...	...	...	34
8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	36
4,286	4,161	2,451	2,226	6,310	6,535	169	133	...	...	37
4,080	3,677	17,826	17,655	3,302	3,420	806	777	94	96	38
1,038	1,005	1,785	1,578	69	56	1,998	1,993	...	...	39
2,509	2,248	6,552	7,374	662	569	233	223	21	29	40
83	66	11,457	10,168	16	5	...	...	9	7	41
880	716	374	225	1,715	1,115	231	90	...	...	42
199	118	13	2	102	45	63	33	...	...	43
1,481	1,295	1,871	1,687	955	1,079	69	63	33	26	44
13,772	12,241	5,821	5,343	185	167	...	...	...	...	45
75,905	64,925	137,278	135,696	11,832	10,953	164	37	197	158	46
407	340	5	6	7	4	...	...	...	...	47
2,926	2,643	118,779	117,465	2,513	2,425	3	3	167	136	48
...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
69,411	58,997	17,151	16,844	7,828	7,093	125	29	2	2	50
407	338	2	3	7	4	...	...	...	...	51
3,568	3,285	1,348	1,387	1,491	1,435	36	5	28	20	52
130	119	213	212	281	282	55	62	...	...	53
56,971	53,190	1,775	1,657	130,482	124,574	10	7	...	...	54
83	71	...	...	1,127	1,114	...	...	...	...	55
5	5	146	150	1	2	8	5	...	...	56
22,170	20,798	1,573	1,466	8,059	7,977	...	...	...	...	57
32	22	...	...	129	125	...	...	...	...	58
5	1	1	1	21,768	20,855	...	...	...	...	59
...	...	...	...	262	301	...	...	...	...	60
1,437	1,390	25	17	1	1	...	...	...	...	61
6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
12	...	1	...	16,396	15,498	...	...	...	...	63
...	...	...	...	271	232	...	...	...	...	64
64	81	9	2	19,319	19,141	...	...	...	...	65
...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	66

State Table III

STATE

CASTE

	Caste and Tribe	Baroda State			Baroda City		Amreli	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
67	Gamit (Hindu)	68,938	35,448	33,490	17	12	...	...
68	do (Tribal)	333	169	164	...	...	...	...
69	Kathodia (Hindu)	452	245	207	...	...	...	...
70	do (Tribal)	24	11	13	...	...	...	...
71	Kokna (Hindu)	9,775	5,170	4,605	1	...	...	...
72	do (Tribal)	250	130	120	...	...	...	...
73	Kolgha (Hindu)	1,072	553	519	...	...	...	...
74	do (Tribal)	173	79	94	...	...	...	...
75	Kotwalia (Hindu)	2,176	1,115	1,061	...	...	...	...
76	do (Tribal)	72	34	38	...	...	...	...
77	Mavchi (Hindu)	350	229	121	...	...	...	...
78	Nayakda (Hindu)	16,135	8,409	7,726	16	7	...	...
79	do (Tribal)	141	75	66	...	...	...	...
80	Tadvi (Hindu)	25,173	12,980	12,193	11	16	...	...
81	Talavia (Hindu)	37,810	19,438	18,372	22	12	...	...
82	do (Tribal)	5	4	1	...	...	...	...
83	Valvi (Hindu)	591	310	281	...	...	...	...
84	Varli (Hindu)	226	138	88	...	...	...	...
85	Vasawa (Hindu)	26,035	13,397	12,638	23	22	...	...
86	Tribes Unspecified (Hindu) ...	1,717	905	812	9	6	...	...
87	do (Tribal)	5	4	1	...	...	...	...
88	Rajput	**101,156**	53,034	48,122	4,522	3,175	1,500	1,281
89	Raval	**35,224**	18,164	17,060	439	404	243	224
90	Soni	**14,988**	7,827	7,161	1,081	963	650	705
91	Sutar	**30,417**	15,904	14,513	1,196	987	1,314	1,253
92	Talabda	**48,592**	24,287	24,305	339	313	3,029	2,805
93	Thakarda (Hindu)	**231,977**	120,965	111,012	369	191	38	5
94	do (Jain)	**1**	...	1	...	...	...	...
95	Vagher	**6,693**	3,423	3,270	8	...	3	1
96	Vaghri	**44,167**	23,396	20,771	1,996	1,684	907	806
97	Valand	**31,904**	15,850	16,054	918	735	1,154	1,109
98	Vania (Hindu)	**49,619**	25,746	23,873	5,379	4,368	2,619	2,524
99	do (Jain)	**44,719**	22,641	22,078	1,420	1,282	1,928	1,860
100	Disawal (Hindu)	6,668	3,409	3,259	256	215	5	9
101	do (Jain)	29	4	25	2	...	...	...
102	Lad (Hindu)	8,446	4,458	3,988	1,197	1,051	1	3
103	do (Jain)	209	121	88	9	4	...	...
104	Porwad (Hindu)...	1,798	931	867	264	222	1	3
105	do (Jain)	5,442	2,676	2,766	72	60	...	...
106	Shrimali (Hindu)	6,181	3,140	3,041	925	775	394	371
107	do (Jain)	27,411	13,935	13,476	900	786	1,785	1,713
108	Other Vania (Hindu)...	26,526	13,808	12,718	2,737	2,105	2,218	2,138
109	do (Jain)	11,628	5,905	5,723	437	432	143	147
110	Hindu Unspecified	**152**	90	62	27	9	6	...
111	Other Hindu	**122,105**	63,190	58,915	8,567	7,193	9,713	9,131
112	do. Jain	**1,288**	641	647	75	45	9	17
113	**Muslim**	**223,610**	**117,322**	**106,288**	**13,276**	**10,312**	**8,250**	**8,276**
114	Malek	**10,763**	5,561	5,202	360	264	33	31
115	Memon	**12,226**	6,357	5,869	376	314	1,789	1,989
116	Molesalam	**10,178**	5,411	4,767	194	131	...	...
117	Momna	**15,272**	7,476	7,796	10	3	7	3
118	Pathan	**17,429**	9,574	7,855	1,932	1,088	440	405
119	Saiyad	**11,325**	5,991	5,334	1,104	921	459	470
120	Shaikh	**30,051**	16,382	13,669	4,105	3,390	571	530
121	Vohra	**32,889**	16,430	16,459	1,634	1,435	544	563
122	Muslim Unspecified	**24,331**	13,278	11,053	1,372	1,055	182	119
123	Other Muslim	**59,146**	30,862	28,284	2,189	1,711	4,225	4,166

TABLE III (concld.)

AND TRIBE

Baroda		Mehsana		Navsari		Okhamandal		Pethapur		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
...	...	1	...	35,428	33,476	2	2	...	...	67
...	...	...	...	169	164	...	...	...	...	68
...	...	...	...	245	207	...	...	...	...	69
...	...	...	...	11	13	...	...	...	...	70
2	1	...	...	5,167	4,604	...	...	...	...	71
...	...	...	...	130	120	...	...	...	...	72
...	...	...	...	553	519	...	...	...	...	73
...	...	...	...	79	94	...	...	...	...	74
...	...	...	...	1,115	1,061	...	...	...	...	75
...	...	...	...	34	38	...	...	...	...	76
1	1	...	...	228	120	...	...	...	...	77
3,794	3,381	...	...	4,599	4,338	...	...	...	...	78
41	42	...	...	34	24	...	...	...	...	79
12,967	12,177	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	80
10,181	9,528	...	...	9,235	8,832	...	...	...	...	81
4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
...	...	...	...	310	281	...	...	...	...	83
...	...	...	...	138	88	...	...	...	...	84
5,807	5,423	19	21	7,548	7,172	...	...	...	...	85
526	404	...	...	370	402	...	...	...	...	86
...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	87
20,045	18,553	22,204	20,686	3,397	3,212	778	631	588	584	88
2,299	2,082	15,015	14,200	63	48	49	45	56	57	89
2,070	1,866	2,569	2,294	1,234	1,141	211	184	12	8	90
3,170	2,353	7,963	7,783	2,013	1,891	172	168	76	78	91
10,664	9,676	44	56	10,167	11,430	44	25	...	...	92
1,337	1,054	118,536	109,139	166	148	31	30	488	445	93
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
2	1	...	...	...	...	3,410	3,267	...	1	95
9,336	8,032	10,757	9,866	286	278	70	67	44	38	96
5,005	4,451	7,517	8,441	1,027	1,042	153	176	76	100	97
9,357	8,473	6,481	6,790	1,768	1,574	83	77	59	67	98
4,547	4,240	12,920	13,042	1,641	1,402	70	63	115	189	99
1,089	965	2,050	2,064	5	1	4	5	...	...	100
...	...	2	17	...	8	...	...	...	...	101
2,667	2,340	20	13	569	579	4	2	...	...	102
10	3	90	66	10	12	2	3	...	...	103
257	226	323	331	35	26	4	2	47	57	104
367	290	1,626	1,733	518	518	1	...	92	165	105
897	898	774	856	131	129	18	12	1	...	106
2,866	2,674	8,076	8,056	257	199	43	40	8	8	107
4,447	4,044	3,314	3,526	1,028	839	53	56	11	10	108
1,304	1,273	3,126	3,170	856	665	24	20	15	16	109
9	9	24	30	9	6	15	8	...	...	110
16,124	14,532	15,937	16,226	9,618	9,048	2,999	2,544	232	241	111
134	99	376	430	46	55	...	...	1	1	112
34,798	**31,072**	**41,030**	**37,056**	**15,706**	**15,330**	**4,069**	**4,054**	**193**	**188**	113
4,032	3,831	930	932	204	143	1	...	1	1	114
640	470	2,072	1,643	162	117	1,317	1,335	1	1	115
5,057	4,471	54	58	106	107	...	...	...	...	116
738	740	6,644	6,975	76	75	1	...	...	...	117
2,765	2,353	3,568	3,303	652	540	161	101	56	65	118
1,660	1,499	2,142	1,835	477	472	141	128	8	9	119
2,882	2,344	6,235	5,106	2,514	2,229	70	56	5	14	120
6,572	5,927	3,272	3,789	4,398	4,728	...	...	10	17	121
2,349	2,041	5,078	3,627	4,275	4,166	16	43	6	2	122
8,103	7,396	11,035	9,788	2,842	2,753	2,362	2,391	106	79	123

State Table IV-A-D

X

LITERACY

104. Reference to Statistics—This Section deals with the literacy details of State Table II, the different parts of State Table IV, the six subsidiary tables prepared therefrom and the statistics of educational progress and of the ancillary library movement in the State furnished by the Department of Education. The four parts of State Table IV are (A) the literacy details for each community recorded in the State, (B) the details of literacy by administrative divisions, (C) the details of literacy by chief castes, divided according to their educational progress into Advanced, Intermediate and Illiterate, and (D) literacy in selected towns. The literacy figures compiled for State Table II and parts (A), (B) and (D) of State Table IV are shown by broad age-groups, 5-50 and 50 and over. The child-population below the age of 5 has been deemed to be illiterate and excluded from the calculations. In respect of Part (C), the details of literacy for each caste have been compiled for all ages 7 and over, to allow comparison with the figures of 1931. From the totals of each caste, persons aged 0-7 have been also excluded. For State Table IV, the categories "Able to Read Only" and "Literate in English" have been also specially compiled for the above two age-periods. The six subsidiary tables prepared from the above tables are the following :—

(i) Subsidiary Table i -Literacy by Age, Sex and Community
(ii) Subsidiary Table ii -Literacy by Age, Sex and Locality
(iii) Subsidiary Table iii -Literacy by Community, Sex and Locality
(iv) Subsidiary Table iv -Literacy in English by Age, Sex and Locality
(v) Subsidiary Table v -Progress of Literacy since 1901
(vi) Subsidiary Table vi -Progress of Literacy among Chief Castes

Besides the above subsidiary tables, figures furnished by the Department of Education are given illustrating educational progress and State effort (Subsidiary Tables vii and viii). An Appendix after the tables summarises briefly the work of the Library department.

105. Difference between Imperial Table XI and State Table IV—It will be noticed from the above that the statistical data prepared are based on the lines of Imperial Table XI and the subsidiary tables contemplated in the full scheme of tabulation approved by the Government of India. But the State data do not go to the full length prescribed-in so far as they are based only on two age-groups above mentioned, and not on the full scheme of 0-5, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-30, 30-50 and 50 and over required for the Imperial Table. On the other hand, the State Table contains details for the partially literate (*i. e.* those who are only able to read) and gives figures also for castes and the urban population, which the all-India Scheme omits. Details for partial literacy were first introduced into the Baroda Census in 1921, and have continued to be an essential feature, as they have proved to be a most useful corrective for the whole statistical material compiled in this direction. The existence of an intermediate class between the Wholly Illiterate and the Literate (*i. e.* those who are able both to read and write) has helped the State authorities to gauge accurately, from decade to decade, the educational progress achieved and the success or otherwise of the experiment of compulsory education towards which the eyes of all India are turned.

106. General results—A summary of the actual results may be at once stated. There are now 652,975 literates (males 482,353, females 170,622) in the State,

an increase of 50·2 per cent over the last Census figures. The number of male literates has increased by 35·8 per cent while literacy amongst women has shown the remarkable progress of 114·2 per cent. Still there is great disparity amongst the sexes in the matter of education. One out of every three males is able to read and write, while the female literacy ratio is even now one in eight. The ranks of those who are only able to read (*i.e.* the partially literate) have also increased from 102,778 to 160,515 (97,025 males and 63,490 females) or by 56 per cent. The Wholly Illiterate now form 715 per mille of the population, while they were 780 in 1931.

107. Variation in English Literacy—On the other hand, at the top of the literate population stands the advanced section comprising those who are able to read and write in English. This proficiency usually means in respect of Indians an additional qualification. The literates in English now number 56,953 (52,300 males and 4,653 females). These figures represent an increase of 77·9 per cent over the strength of English literates in 1931 (73·1 per cent for males and 157·9 per cent for females). These rates of increase are much more remarkable than the progress in general literacy.

108. Proportionate increase since 1931 calculated on total population — Progress since 1931 may be broadly described in proportions calculated on the total population. The calculations should be properly based on the exclusion of the child population below 5, and indeed most of the subsidiary tables are prepared accordingly, but the ratios calculated on the total population are useful in so far as they enable us to compare the State figures with the provisional results of literacy so far received from British India and other States. The proportion of literates to the whole population of the State has now increased from 17·8 per cent in 1931 to 22·9 per cent in 1941: but as indicated already, the rate of progress in the two sexes is entirely different. The proportion of male literacy has increased from 282 per mille of the male population ten years ago to 328 in 1941, while the rate for women's progress has now nearly doubled from 67 to 124 per mille of the sex. It is as well perhaps that men should now be resting a while in their race for educational advancement, till such time as their sisters made up the leeway and came up to them in rivalry.

109. Comparison with the other States and Provinces—Before proceeding to a more detailed examination of the figures, it will be of interest to compare the literacy proportions of this State as disclosed by the latest Census with the corresponding figures of States and Provinces of India. The marginal table is compiled on the basis of figures as are available. The information about Bengal and Madras is taken from *The Times of India*. The above figures, it must be understood, are mostly provisional, except for the United Provinces for which the final figures for literates have just arrived: the provisional figures must be accepted with reserve, as they are prepared from hastily furnished charge summaries in which enumerators were liable to the error oftentimes of reckoning in the partially literate under the literate total.

Name of the State or Province	Strength of Literates	Literates per mille of the total population
Travancore ...	2,894,416	477
Cochin ...	503,900	354
Baroda ...	**652,975**	**229**
Bombay Presidency ...	4,067,700	195
British Gujarat ...	*969,700*	237
Gujarat States ...	119,100	82
Western India States ...	717,200	146
Bengal ...	9,722,000	161
Madras ...	6,420,900	130
Mysore ...	948,915	129
Central Provinces ...	1,909,686	114
Assam ...	1,231,700	113
U. P.* ...	4,728,297	84
Gwalior ...	296,849	74
Hyderabad ...	1,111,245	69
Kashmir ...	264,195	66

*The final figure for U. P. literates reached this office on the 8th July 1941.

It is quite likely therefore that the corrected figures of literates, as finally ascertained, will be below these totals. The United Provinces final figure for literates is less by nearly 20,000 than their provisional total. The final figure for literates in the State has similarly decreased by 3,729. Therefore some of the startling increases reported are bound to be modified after final totals are received. In some places according to the provisional totals, female literates have more than trebled themselves as in Travancore. In Bengal, the provisional census figures reveal that literates have increased by more than 100 per cent over the number recorded in 1931. In British Gujarat, the number of literates has more than doubled itself from 421,385, to 969,700 in ten years,- but here the increase may be safely put down, it may be suggested with respect, to a great extent to better record. In 1931, British Gujarat districts were stricken with the non-co-operation movement, and the record of literacy then suffered more than any other item in the census operations. Generally, it may be said, however, that Baroda State retains its place below Travancore and Cochin and above all other Provinces and States of India.

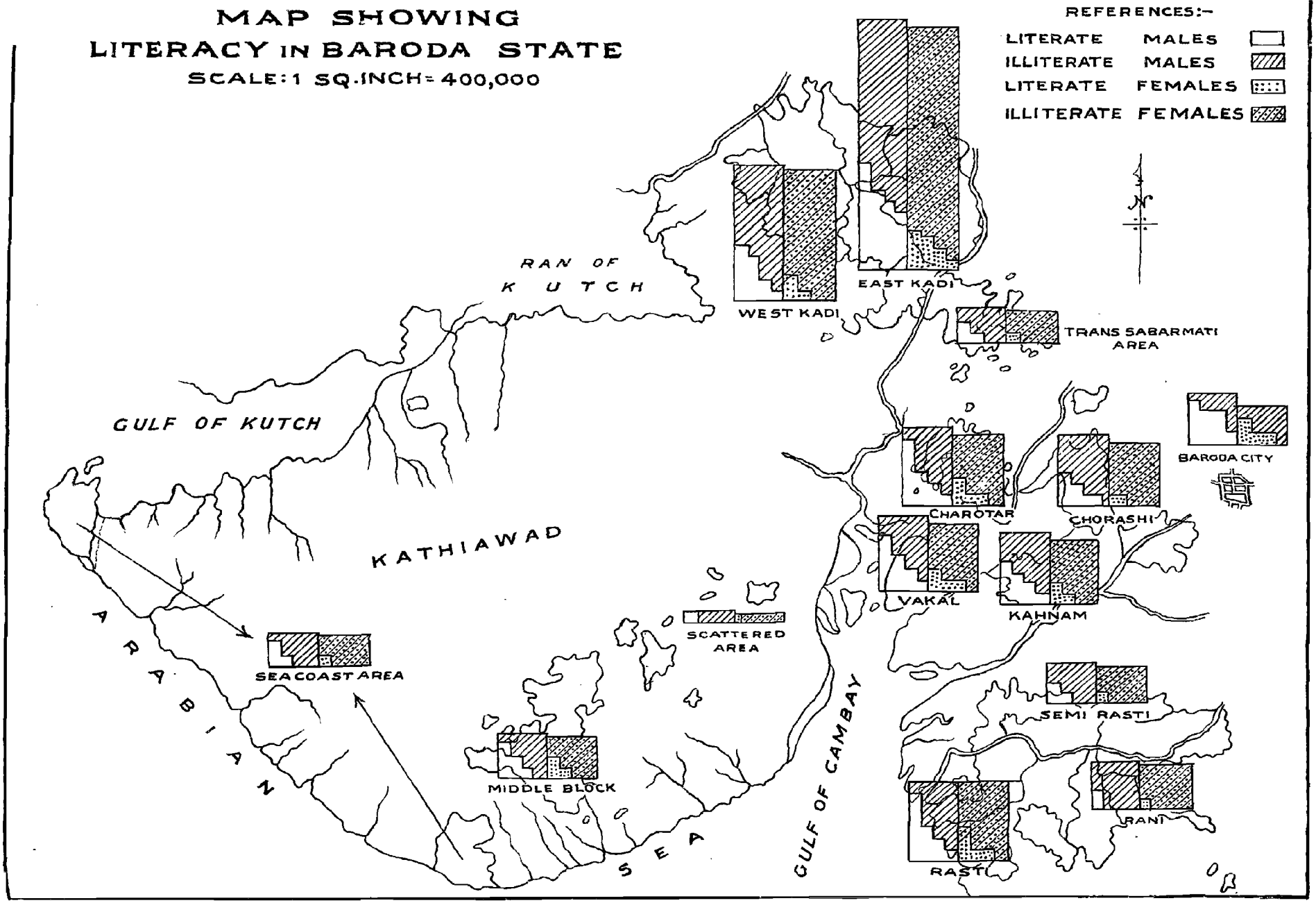
110. British Gujarat, Bombay Presidency, Gujarat States and Western India States—The nearest neighbours of this State are the British Gujarat districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat and Broach and Panch Mahals, the Gujarat States of Rajpipla, Chhota Udepur, Cambay etc., and the whole group of Indian States in Kathiawar that cluster round Amreli *prant* and Okhamandal and form the Western India States. British Gujarat literacy figures by sex are not available from the little brochure of 7th April 1941 issued by the Bombay Census, but separate provisional figures of literates by sex are available for the Presidency as a whole, Gujarat States and Western India States.* The increase in British Gujarat literacy, incredible as it may seem at first sight, is largely explained as has been stated already by the non-co-operation movement in Ahmedabad, Surat and other towns, where the literacy return must have been completely spoilt. The higher literacy ratio in British Gujarat, if it is correct, must be put down generally to the fact (i) that this territory is not afflicted as in Baroda State with a large aboriginal and Scheduled Castes element-they only form about 16 per cent there, but over 21 per cent of the State people belong to these classes, (ii) that the greater part of British Gujarat districts is within the fertile well-watered zone, so that the decade's season-variations let these districts off relatively lightly as compared to our dry belt in North Gujarat and the perpetually scarcity-affected Kathiawad area. The consequence is that wherever the seasons are bad, the compulsory machinery is usually suspended, school attendance suffers and there are consequently fewer literacy recruits in this State, while in British Gujarat, seasonal vagaries have but little effect on the progress of primary education, (iii) lastly the British Gujarat population has a larger proportion of advanced classes *e.g.* Brahmans and Vanias (over 20 per cent) whose children do not want a compulsory system to be driven to schools-than this State has (8·2 per cent). These are the reasons why the British Gujarat literacy ratio may be expected to surpass the State figure. That it has been just able to do so may after all be found to be not true to fact, when the Literacy Table for Bombay is finally prepared. The marginal table shows, however, how the Bombay

Province and States	Percentage of literates per sex	
	M	F
Baroda State ...	32·8	12·4
Bombay Presidency ...	29·4	8·7
Gujarat States ...	13·0	3·1
Western India States...	22·0	7·0

*The brochure above mentioned does not show provisional figures of the population by sex; so the sex ratio for 1931 (from the Bombay Census Report of that year) has been assumed to apply to this Census also and the marginal table is prepared on this basis.

MAP SHOWING LITERACY IN BARODA STATE

SCALE: 1 SQ. INCH = 400,000



GIRIJA RAMAN LITHO, BARODA.

Presidency as a whole, as well as Gujarat States and Western India States, are much behind this State in literacy.

111. Expected and Actual Literacy—Before proceeding to review the proportionate results as shown in the subsidiary tables, it will be useful to test the accuracy of the Census record through data furnished by the Education department of admissions to Class IV in primary schools during the last ten years. Usually the army of literates is recruited from this source, the first three classes of compulsory education being deemed not adequate enough to give the individual pupil requisite ability to come up to the census test of literacy, which is ability to read a letter and write a reply to it. Of recent years, this State has joined other parts of India in setting up an adult literacy drive. But so far this drive has resulted in either retarding the process of relapse to ignorance, so inevitable in an agricultural population, or in adding to the strength of the partially literate. It has done little so far as the census statistics show to increase the number of literates. Thus, assuming that admissions to Class IV are almost the only source of literacy recruitment, the method of estimating what should be the number of literates returned in the Census, is to take the literate population of 1931, which is aged 5 and over, subject it to the rate of mortality proper to this age-period and similarly deduct from the literacy recruits of the decade (aged 5–20) the loss due to natural causes at the healthy mortality rate usual for the school-going population, and then if the two sets of survivors are added, we get the result. In the margin the literacy recruits year by year are arranged. Each annual batch is subjected on an average to 5 years' risk of mortality at the rate, say, of 6 per mille per annum. Although these recruits have tended to increase year after year, this rate of mortality may be applied to the annual average of 27,205. In 1931, for a similar set of calculation, the mortality rate of 8 per mille per annum was applied. In 1941, with a far healthier record, we are justified in accepting the lower rate as above. Thus the survivors amongst these literacy recruits in 1941 will be 263,890. Now as to the literate population of 1931, numbering 434,734, a mortality rate of not more than 12·5 need be applied per mille. In 1931, 15 per mille was the rate assumed. Thus the survivors of these would be 380,392. Totalling these two sets of survivors, we get an estimate of expected literates for 1941, purely from this source, of 644,282. The Census shows 653,000. So the additional number must be put down to adult literacy campaigns or gain through migration.

Year	No. of Students admitted to Class IV
1930-31	21,743
1931-32	20,959
1932-33	22,320
1933-34	26,074
1934-35	28,984
1935-36	27,602
1936-37	29,797
1937-38	30,522
1938-39	31,419
1939-40	32,629
Total	**272,049**

The inset table is also instructive in that it shows how the wastage in primary education, inevitable to a compulsory system, is being rapidly repaired by larger admisions in the higher standards. The admissions in 1939–40 show an increase of 50 per cent or more than three times the rate of increase in the State population.

112. Literacy by Natural Sub-divisions - State Table II — The varying progress of literacy is illustrated in the map showing proportions of literates

State Table IV-A-D

X–LITERACY

(calculated on the total population in each area) in the different natural sub-divisions, arranged according to proficiency in this respect. The marginal table collects the literacy ratios per sex for each of the 13 Natural Sub-divisions and the City separately, arranging them according to order in literacy and compares this to the order revealed in 1931. The City continues to retain its primacy of place, while the Rasti gives place to Charotar in this Census, as the increasing industrialisation of Navsari and Bilimora towns has lowered the literacy level for the whole of that area. Mid-Block is now below Kahnam because owing to continued agricultural depression there education has suffered. Semi-Rasti and Rani continue to keep to the bottom.

Natural Sub-division	Proportion per mille of Literates (all ages)		Order according to the Male Literacy in	
	Males	Females	1941	1931
Baroda City ...	51·6	24·7	1	1
Charotar ...	43·3	18·1	2	3
Rasti ...	42·7	18·9	3	2
Vakal excluding City ...	41·3	16·3	4	4
Kahnam ...	39·3	12·8	5	6
Mid-Block ...	38·9	19·3	6	5
Scattered Area ...	35·1	13·6	7	7
East Kadi ...	30·3	10·9	8	9
Sea Coast ...	28·7	12·1	9	8
Chorashi ...	26·2	7·2	10	10
West Kadi ...	24·5	7·5	11	12
Trans—Sabarmati ...	24·1	7·4	12	11
Semi-Rasti ...	21·7	6·2	13	13
Rani ...	10·6	3·0	14	14

113. Subsidiary Table i – Literacy by Age, Sex and Community —Now coming to details of proportional figures shown in the subsidiary tables, we shall take Subsidiary Table i for which communities selected are Hindu Scheduled, Other Hindus, Muslims, Jains, Parsees and Indian Christians. The Tribes are also separately shown (Hindu and Tribal sections together). The general State average for Literacy is 267 per mille (for ages 5 and over) (380 per mille of males and 145 for females). In the subsequent discussion all ratios will be referred to as for ages 5 and over, except when otherwise mentioned.

(*a*) *By Community* – The Parsees easily lead in the race for literacy with more than four fifths of their total being able to read and write. Unlike the other communities, the sexes amongst the Parsees approach parity in this proficiency – 88 per cent of males and 77·5 per cent of females being literate. The only other approach to anything like this parity is seen amongst the Jains, amongst whom 82 per cent males are literate while women who possess this qualification form 42 per cent of their sex. Indian Christians follow the Jains closely both in this respect, as also in general literacy. 54 per cent of males and 28 per cent of females are literate in that community. The two main communities – Hindu and Muslim – bring up the rear, with 25·5 and 30 per cent literacy respectively. Muslims are thus more literate than Hindus: though in the ability to read and write English, they are far outdistanced by the latter. It is true that the Hindu ratio is weighted with the inclusion of Tribes returned as Hindus, but even if we exclude them, the literacy ratio for Hindus only goes up to 28·4 per cent (40·3 for males and 15·6 for females). The Tribes (both the sections taken together) show only the modest literacy figure of 77 per mille, and in that respect are behind even the Scheduled Castes who have 169 per mille. The literacy ratios by sex for the Tribes are only 12 per cent for males and 3 for females.

(*b*) *By Age* – Taking the two age-periods for which the figures have been compiled for this Census, the years between 5 and 50 are the only period that can be said to be amenable to the educative influences of State schools and the compulsory system. The effect of this is seen in the sharply contrasted ratios for this and the next age-period, in those communities hitherto outside the pale of educative influences and

now brought under the net of the general school system. Thus Scheduled Castes show 29 and 10 per cent for males and females respectively in the first age-group, and only 7 and 0·1 in the next. Similarly for Tribes, this startling disparity is even more apparent, being 13 and 3 per cent in 5-50 and only 4·6 for males and 0·07 for females in the ages 50 and over.

(*c*) *Partial Literacy* – As to partial literacy, it is interesting to note that only in such communities that are not used to reading that partial literacy is most prevalent showing evidence of relapse to semi-ignorance after schooling is over. The proportion of the partially literate to the literate section in each community may be usefully compared. The Primitive Tribes the lowest in the scale, show the high proportion of 57·5 for the partially literate, as compared to their own motley literate crowd. The Scheduled, who come next, show nearly 39 per cent. Muslims, who are next higher in educational progress, show nearly 22·7 per cent, while the Jains and Parsees show only 11 and 6·4 per cent respectively.

(*d*) *English Literacy*—In English literacy, with which we shall deal more in detail, later, again the Parsees lead. More than half their men (aged 5 and over) are able to read and write in English and more than one fifth of their women. Jains come next, but far behind, with only 16 per cent of their men proficient in English. Amongst females, with the exception of Parsees, and to a smaller extent of Indian Christians, English literacy is everywhere low, ranging from 7 per thousand amongst Jains to 3 amongst Hindus and Muslims. Indian Christians show 77 per mille of their women with this qualification.

114. Subsidiary Table ii—Literacy by Age, Sex and Locality—Here the varying progress in literacy is shown in the different natural divisions of the State. We have already had a general idea of this from the map, and the inset table of para 112 above in the different natural sub-divisions. Here in this table literacy figures by age are correlated with natural and administrative divisions. The range of variations is not great, but, the City ranks by far the foremost in literacy showing 58 per cent males and 29 per cent females who are literate. Central Gujarat, which includes the progressive Charotar area, ranks next, followed not by South Gujarat although it includes Rasti, nor by North Gujarat, in spite of its large residential towns, but by poor impoverished Amreli *praut*, where compulsion has had the longest trial. In Amreli mahal, as early as 1893, compulsory education was experimentally introduced, first in a few villages, then in the rest of the taluka, before it was gradually extended to the whole State in 1906. Even with this long continued trial, it must be admitted that, Amreli is still far away from the goal of universal literacy, such as is seen in modern European countries. Even now in Kathiawad only 41 per cent of its males and 19 per cent of its females are able to read and write. This is due of course to the desiccating influence of agriculture as a retarding factor, and to the composition of its population, which contains large uneducable elements, as yet untouched by the leaven of schools. In South Gujarat, the presence of the large tribal population in the Rani and Semi-Rasti sub-divisions, forming over 60 per cent of the local Hindu community there drags the literacy ratio down to only 23 per cent (33 for males and 13 for females). Mehsana *prant* closely follows with 22 per cent literacy (32 per cent male and 11 per cent female). Pethapur is a little behind this *prant* in general literacy, but in the ability to read and write English, it beats almost every other part of the State, except the City and Okhamandal. In Baroda City, about a third of the total number of literates in English in the State are concentrated, although in general population it is only about one eighteenth of the whole State. The divisional distribution of partial literacy does not call for remarks, except that in Amreli, where a special adult literacy campaign was persevered with, the ratios for this class are the highest for both sexes.

As to age-periods, the sex-disparity in the age-period 50 and over—where State educational effort ceases to operate, is the most marked. Even in the City one woman for every six men belonging to this age-group is literate. In the whole State, this ratio is one to fourteen. In Mehsana *prant*, it rises to one to twentythree.

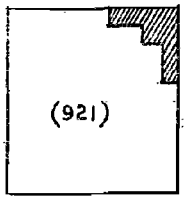
115. Subsidiary Table iii–Literacy by Community, Sex and Locality—This table differs from Subsidiary Table i, as it studies the literates by sex of each main community in the different divisions. The age-detail is left out of count, nor is partial or English literacy considered. The three main communities are studied, also the Christian community as a whole. The last named community is almost entirely confined to the City, Central and South Gujarat, so that literacy ratios for Christians for only these localities need be considered. In Kathiawad and North Gujarat, their number is so small that the proportional figures (calculated on 10,000) have only an astronomical interest. Parsees are similarly localised in South Gujarat and in the City and are, therefore, not included in this table The Hindus against a general average of 36 per cent male and 14 per cent female literacy. show the highest ratios in the City and Central Gujarat for male, and in Kathiawad for, female, literacy. Muslims show generally higher figures than the Hindus everywhere, particularly in South Gujarat where over 57 per cent of their men and over a fifth of their women are literate. The highest female literacy amongst Muslims is, however, found in Kathiawad, where the proportion rises to 29 per cent. Jains everywhere show high proportions, but evidently the most educated Jain elements are met with in South Gujarat, where the sexes also most approach equality in progress. The Christians, considering the congeners from whom they have sprung, have a remarkably high average of 56 per cent male and 29·5 per cent female literacy, but in South Gujarat, where the converts are largely from tribal elements, this ratio declines to 40 per cent for males and 29·7 per cent for females.

116. Subsidiary Table iv-Literacy in English — We have already briefly referred to figures of literacy in English. In Subsidiary Table iv, the figures are proportioned by age for the different administrative divisions and comparative figures for three previous censuses to show the extent of progress achieved. For these years, the figures did not require adjustment, as Pethapur figures of literacy are not available. As may be expected, the City shows the highest ratios in every respect, and also in the measure of progress made since 1911. From 80 males literate in English per 1,000 thirty years ago, the rate gradually improved to 118 in 1921, 166 in 1931 and 205 in the latest Census. Amongst City females, the proportion of English literacy has multiplied more than six times in the last thirty years. It is now 40 per mille. For the age-period 5–50, it goes up to 46, but in the next age-group, it drops to only 5 per mille. The next in order of prevalence of the knowledge of English is Okhamandal, where owing to its ports, its heavy industries and its growing towns, a cosmpolitan English-knowing population has developed in recent years. Pethapur follows Okhamandal in order of male literacy in English. It is really a town and is naturally expected to have the urban scale of educational progress. English literacy amongst females however is at its lowest ebb in Mehsana *prant* and Pethapur. Finally as to progress in English literacy, all the divisions of the State evidence satisfactory rates of increase. Female literates in English for the whole State now number nearly 8 times proportionately compared to 1911.

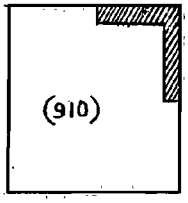
117. Progress in Literacy since 1901-Subsidiary Table v–Here the different degrees of progress in the divisions are exhibited from census to census. The ratios are in this table calculated on the total population (including the child group aged 0–5). General literacy amongst males has increased from 163 per mille forty years ago to 328 per mille now. Females have galloped towards knowledge from the negligible ratio of 8 per mille to 124 in

— LITERACY AMONGST MALES

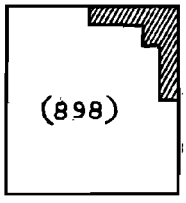
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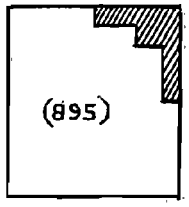
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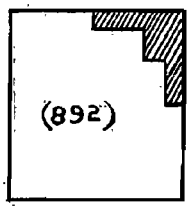
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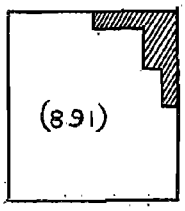
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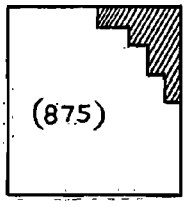
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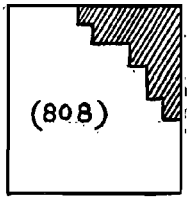
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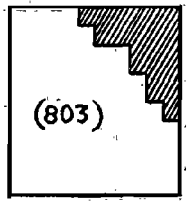
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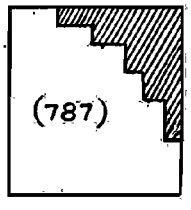
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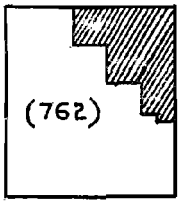
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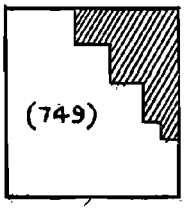
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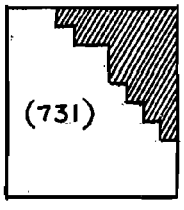
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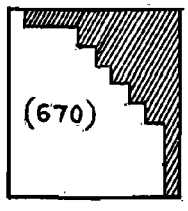
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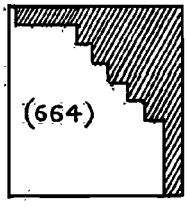
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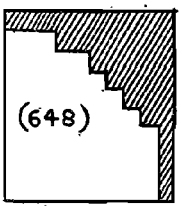
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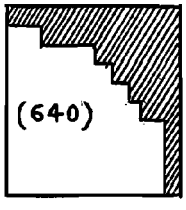
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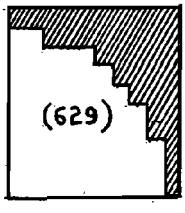
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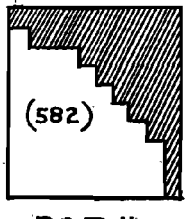
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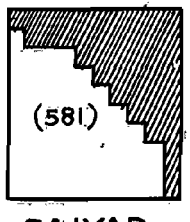
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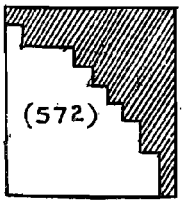
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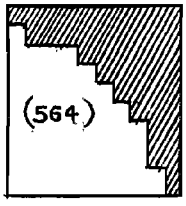
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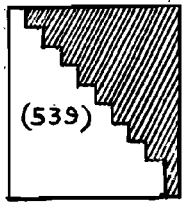
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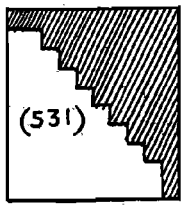
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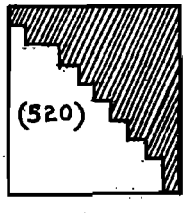
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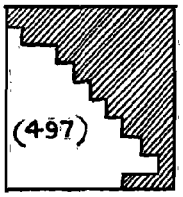
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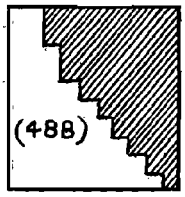
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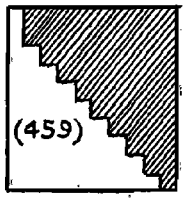
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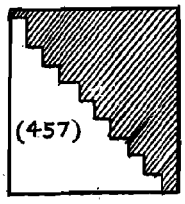
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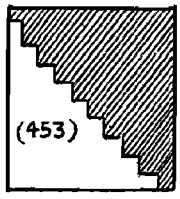
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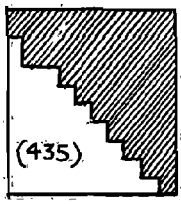
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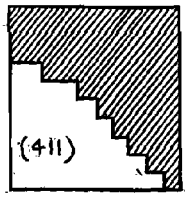
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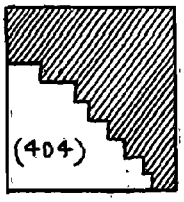
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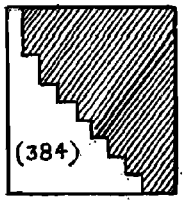
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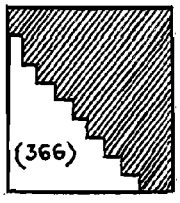
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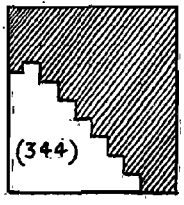
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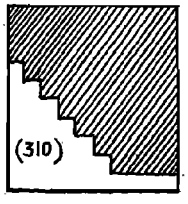
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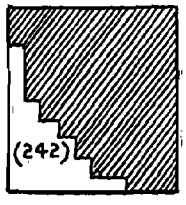
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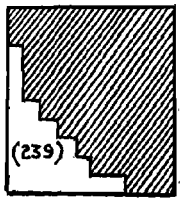
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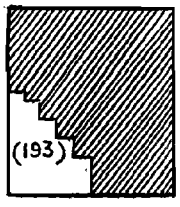
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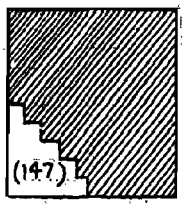
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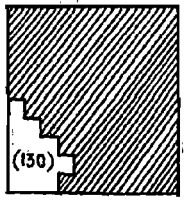
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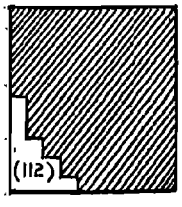
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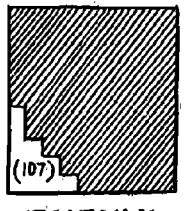
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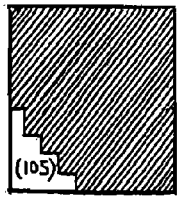
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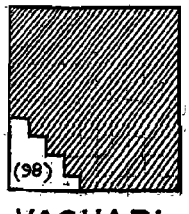


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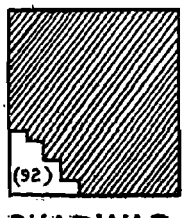


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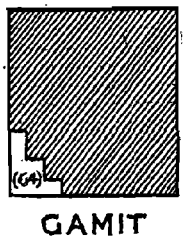
— ILLITERATE —



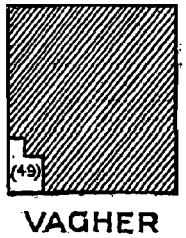
VAGHARI



BHARWAD



GAMIT



VAGHER

FIGURES BRACKETED IN SQUARES INDICATE LITERATES PER 1,000

I.K.P.

GIRIJARAMAN LITHO WORKS, BARODA 1941

the same period. The City shows the highest ratios of literacy. Such being the case, the City offers the least scope for literacy advance under present conditions, and therefore shows the smallest rates of increase from census to census. But even so, literacy amongst the City females has progressed more than ten times (from 24 to 248 per mille) in the last forty years. With men, who were already literate to the extent of 367 per mille in 1901, the progress has been slower. 1931 actually registered a decline, and the ratio for 1941 is a little more than that for 1921. The Census Report for 1931 enquired closely into the causes for the City's decline in literacy, and its general conclusion was that when literate totals were added to the figures for the partially literate, it was possible to state that although the ratio of literates declined, illiteracy was on the down grade. Also it was found as a secondary reason that the increase in the number of low-grade immigrant labour largely recruited from the United Provinces and Rajputana helped to lower the literacy ratio in 1931. On the present occasion, the immigrant factor continues to be a disturbing problem, but the adult literacy drive started in 1938 was fairly continuous and successful. In Central Gujarat (without the City) literacy proportions have doubled for males and multiplied more than 22 times for females since 1901. Female literacy stands highest in Kathiawad, after the City, and there the increase since 1901 may be rightly called phenomenal, from only 6 per mille to 159. North Gujarat is the lowest in point of literacy with 279 per mille males and 96 per mille females able to read and write. But even these modest figures mean a tale of remarkable progress, specially in female literacy, which has advanced from 2 per mille to its present ratio (*i. e.* 48 times).

118. Literacy amongst chief castes-Subsidiary Table vi—Coming to the figures of literacy for chief castes, Subsidiary Table vi reveals varying stages of progress. The castes are divided into Advanced, Intermediate and Illiterate according to the measure of literacy attained by their males aged seven and over. Wherever male literacy (for this age period 7 and over) comes to more than 50 per cent, in a caste or group it is classed under Advanced, and where male literacy on this basis ranges from below 50 per cent to above 10, we get the vast body of Intermediate groups: while all those below this last grade of 10 per cent male literacy belong to the Illiterate.

(*a*) *Advanced*—Taking the Advanced groups first, we find several castes (previously intermediate) have now to be found room for in the Advanced section. Some of the big artisan groups like the Soni and the Sutar, have permanently pushed into this section and now the Luhar and Darji, and even the humble Mochi, have forced themselves into this hitherto exclusive preserve of Brahmans and Vanias. The Mochis have a male literacy of 56 per cent and quite a respectable showing in literacy for their females (22 per cent). It may well be that with this progress, the enterprising elements amongst them will now want a new name for their caste–something high sounding with an antique *Pauranik* flavour, but it is to be hoped that they will not desert their useful calling. In 1931 they had already 49 per cent literacy for their males. Bavas and Gosains are also in the Advanced Class with 52 per cent literates amongst their males. Brahmans generally have advanced from 78 per cent to 79·7–Vanias from 87·9 to 88·1, Memons from 60 per cent to 64 and Lewa Patidars from 59·5 to 66·4. The rate of progress in male literacy in these representative advanced classes with whom education may be said to have reached saturation point is not great, while Darjis show 10 per cent more proportionate increase and Garodas (the only one of the Scheduled Castes now figuring amongst the Advanced) over 8 per cent. Female literacy, wherever there is scope for improvement, shows much more rapid progress. The highest rates of female literacy are observable amongst Prabhus (72·4 per cent), Dakshini Brahmans (62·9 per cent), Nagar Brahmans (60·3 per cent) and Anavil Brahmans (52·7). Vanias, who in male literacy surpass many Brahman castes with Lad showing 91 per cent, Porwad (89·8) and Disawal (89·2), do not show equal interest for progress of education for their females–their highest progress is amongst Lad females (with 47·1 per cent literacy).

State Table IV-A-D

Lewa Patidars also show this relative disparity in advance—their female literates being only 30·7 per cent. Marathas, whose males are 57·2 per cent literate show a big drop for females to 24·5. The recently promoted groups from the Intermediate section also show marked disparity in the sexes' proficiency in literacy. As to literacy in English, only Prabhus, Dakshini Brahmans, Nagars, Lads, Anavils and Disawals show more than 30 per cent amongst their males. Prabhu women show the highest progress in English education with 25 per cent able to read and write in that language. Dakshini Brahmans and Nagars follow at a distance with 11·6 and 8·5 per cent respectively. Marathas for whom English education has been specially encouraged through State effort show only 15 per cent males and only 3 per cent females able to read and write English.

(*b*) *Intermediate*—The most remarkable feature in this class in this year's educational Census is the accession of large groups from the ranks of the Illiterate. Of the 18 Primitive Tribes, three were already part of the Intermediate section in 1931—Chodhra, Dhanka and Dhodia. Six others are now in it—Bhil, Dubla, Nayakda, Tadvi, Talavia and Vasawa. Gamit is the only one left below: and for the remaining tribes—which are small and unrepresentative,—literacy figures were not compiled. Of the 12 Scheduled Castes, three were there in 1931—Garoda, Chamar and Vankar. The first name is now promoted to Advanced. The remaining two still remain Intermediate. The Bhangi and Shenva have now joined up their brother Harijans from below. The other untouchables such as Burud, Mahar, Mang etc., are small groups, not compiled in this table. The Bhangi's and Shenva's progress is noteworthy—in both the male literates have more than doubled. Of the Koli group, Chunvalias and Thakardas now have come up to the intermediate rank. Ravalias have also scraped in. At the top of the Intermediate scale are found castes and communities which are already knocking at the gates of the Advanced—the great Kadwa Patidar community with 48·8 per cent male literacy, the Valand (the new name for the worshipful company of barbers) with 49·7, the Pathan (45·9) the Shaikh (45·3), the Rajput (40·4)—all hoping to be promoted to the first class in the next Census. Female literacy shows poor growth amongst intermediate groups, but is relatively high amongst Karadias, Valands, Kadwa Patidars, Talabdas and Shaikhs. With the exception of Shaikhs, Muslim intermediate groups show little interest about educating their girls. As to literacy in English amongst intermediate females, it is practically non-existent. Indeed in the whole class of Intermediate communities there is general indifference to English education. Pathans, Shaikhs and Valands are the only groups worth noting as showing some kind of mentionable progress.

(*c*) *Illiterate*—This last group now contains only the most uneducable elements—Gamits, Bharwads (Rabaris), Vaghris and Vaghers. None amongst the selected Scheduled Castes figures in this list. Rabaris and Vaghris are wandering communities, the bulk of them without fixed abodes, and are therefore practically untouched by schooling influences. Only the small proportion of them as have farms or are settled in towns take to education. The Vaghers come at the very bottom—the most dismally backward of all. They have a boarding school which is persevering amongst them for many years—but long continued famine and want have killed all impulse, it would seem, for regenerative effort. Until their economic condition improves generally and special welfare schemes are resolutely taken in hand, such as the colonisation schemes now begun for Rabaris and Bharwads, there will be only small chance for literacy gaining ground among these sections of the people.

A two-page diagram plots the comparative progress of the different castes, tribes and races selected from each of the three grades.

119. Literacy in urban areas : State Table IV-D—Literacy figures have been compiled for all the 64 towns taken together, and also separately for the City and Cantonment

and 17 other towns with a population of 10,000 and over. There are altogether 244,346 literates counted in the urban area. Of the total literate population in the State, 37·4 per cent live in towns, so that the ratio for urban literates is much above the general urban ratio. As regards literates in English, out of a total of 56,953, no less than 44,948or nearly 79 per cent are town-dwelling. This is not surprising as the advantages of secondary education are almost entirely confined to towns. The general literacy is 267 per mille for the State population, while the urban proportion of literates is 391 per mille (527 for males and 238 for females). Rural literacy on the other hand is only 224 per mille for both sexes (328 for males and 114 for females). In the margin are collected literacy ratios for the City and ten other towns which are contrasted with the general urban literacy proportions for each sex. Of the eighteen towns for which State Table IV-D is compiled, the most highly educated from the census point of view would seem to be Sojitra with a general literacy of 525 per mille (661 for males and 377 for females). Padra follows closely with 454 per mille. These two towns therefore out-distance the City whose growing industrial population has complicated its educational problems. After the City, Amreli and Navsari rank next. In female literacy Sojitra is also at the top closely followed by Navsari. The City and Padra come next in order. Bilimora, Sidhpur and Kalol being industrial towns are somewhere near the bottom. Bilimora is however above Patan which for a residential town ranks low-being just above Sidhpur. Exact comparison is not possible with the results of 1931, as town literacy figures for that year were compiled, like for castes, for all ages 7 and over. But it is interesting to note that Sojitra led also on that occasion in male literacy, followed among others by Padra, Amreli, Dwarka, Navsari and the City.

Name of town	Proportion of Literates of each sex per 1,000 aged 5 and over	
	Male	Female
All Towns	**527**	**238**
Sojitra ...	661	377
Padra ...	615	276
City with Cantonment	581	288
Amreli ...	574	256
Navsari ...	550	317
Dabhoi ...	542	208
Petlad ...	527	200
Bilimora ...	515	239
Patan ...	510	202
Sidhpur ...	505	199
Kalol ...	468	163

120. State educational effort : Subsidiary Table vii —We will now turn to see how far the machinery of compulsory primaryeducation has helped in the progress of literacy. We have seen how the seasons have fared in the last decade. Generally the whole period was unpropitious. There were at least four bad years in which the compulsory process was suspended, and no fines were levied. In other years, while compulsion was in force, fines were lightly levied and a large amount of arrears was written off. Attendance, therefore, suffered, and the educational census for the school-going population held in the middle of each year did not succeed in getting its proper haul of pupils entering the school-going age. The marginal table gives the estimated population for each year in the decade, as calculated in para 45 *supra* the number of admissions to Class I (the lowest form of primary schools) for each year, and the percentage to the estimated population of that year. The figures show an almost continuous, though slight, shrinkage in the rate of admissions to the portals of compulsory education. This should naturally affect the number of admissions to standards like Class IV and above, which alone ensure literacy, but as we have seen already, such admissions show an increase of more than 50 per cent in the last ten years.

Year	Estimated population (000 omitted)	Number of admissions to Class I	Percentage of 3 on 2
1	2	3	4
1931	2,448·2	72,840	2·98
1932	2,484·9	72,351	2·91
1933	2,524·0	70,201	2·78
1934	2,563·8	69,428	2·71
1935	2,603·5	69,113	2·65
1936	2,643·8	68,182	2·58
1937	3,684·8	69,813	2·60
1938	2,726·4	68,658	2·52
1939	2,768·6	68,036	2·46
1940	2,811·5	66,678	2·37
1941	2,855·0		

Subsidiary Table vii —Not only was the machinery of education thus affected by the prevailing economic distress of the people, but large elements of the population, the forest tribes for instance, Vaghers, and such like were exempt for the greater part of the decade from the purview of compulsion. It was only a year or two before the Census date that the Primitive Tribes were brought again under the compulsory provisions. But as yet the machinery cannot be said to be effective in their respect, as these tribes usually reside in villages of the smallest size, and it is in these places that the department has not yet opened any schools. As Subsidiary Table vii shows, only 1,425 villages out of 2,896 (less than half) are provided with schools. 1,401 villages in the State (*vide* Imperial Table III) are of the smallest size *i.e.* with a population of less than 500. The bulk of these are without schools. Then there are about 200 other villages which are within a mile from those villages that have schools. Village schools number 2,094 and are found in 1,425 villages,-thus there are about 15 schools for every 10 such villages. 62 out of 64 towns are shown in the Return as having primary schools, Pethapur, for which figures are not available, and Baroda Cantonment being excluded. Baroda City has no less than 55 institutions of the primary type, besides 8 High Schools and 3 Colleges. The other 61 towns have 251 primary schools-more than four to a town. 174,578 pupils take advantage of primary education in rural areas, and 71,027 in towns. Thus there are now 1,487 towns and villages equipped with facilities for primary schools. In 1931, there were 1,433 towns and villages provided with corresponding facilities.

121. Subsidiary Table viii— Number of institutions with their strength since 1911—This table is interesting reading, and shows how in spite of many difficulties, the State department of Education has persevered in its efforts.

(*a*) *Collegiate and Secondary stages*—The progress achieved specially in collegiate and secondary stages is very gratifying. In 1911, there were only 329 students (no girls) in one College then in existence. In 1941, there are now 1,672 pupils (179 girls) in the Arts College, the Secondary Teachers' Training College and the Karve Indian Women's College. The figures have thus more than quintupled. In secondary education, the progress is no less remarkable. In 1911, there were only 40 institutions (public and private) of the secondary stage (giving high school and anglo-vernacular instruction) with a strength of 6,577 pupils (no girls). In 1941, there were 152 such institutions with a total strength of 24,776 (2,741 girls). These figures sufficiently illustrate how the female literacy ratio in English has multiplied 8 times, and that the corresponding rate of progress amongst males is about four times.

(*b*) *Primary Education*—Coming to primary education, institutions since 1911 have decreased from 2,958 to 2,400, owing to the policy of consolidation, which has now abolished the single teacher schools and amalgamated them with neighbouring stronger schools. As a result of this policy, wastage has been diminished and some increase has been effected in the strength of the school population. This increase is far more satisfactory in respect of girls than with the other sex. There are now 245,603 children in the primary stage (including 102,443 girls) as against 175,624 children (54,320 girls) in 1911. Thus girls in primary schools have increased by 88·6 per cent in thirty years, and boys by only 21,856 or 18·0 per cent during the same period. Since 1911 population has increased by 40·2 per cent, so that while girls' education has more than kept pace, actually boys' strength in primary schools has been seriously contracted, as compared with the increase in the population, although literacy amongst males (in absolute figures) has increased by 161 per cent in the last thirty years from 184,883 to 482,353. This successful result achieved in spite of contraction in the strength of primary schools is entirely due to the policy of consolidation to which reference has been already made. This policy may have meant the abolition of weaker schools and even the temporary exclusion of whole

communities from the orbit of compulsion and from the doubtful advantage of nominal schooling, but the annual averages of admissions to Class IV have now substantially improved from 9,269 in 1910-12, to 18,015 in 1928-30 and to 27,205 in the last decade. The proportion of trained teachers has risen from nearly 59 per cent in 1920 to over 76 per cent in 1941. There are now 4,903 trained teachers out of 6,436. Further steps have been taken to improve the quality of teaching and to raise even more the proportion of trained teachers. As regards forest tribes, the establishment of model boarding houses at several centres (including one for girls at Songadh) and of centre schools in large villages has done more for spreading education amongst them than nominal enforcement of compulsion in weak schools in scattered villages would have done.

122. Adult Literacy Drive-The drive against illiteracy amongst adults was begun in 1938. The latest report of the department of Education states that in 1940, 1,226 classes for adults were working all over the State, with an attendance of about 20,000, of whom 8,587 were awarded certificates of literacy. The department does not state if there is any follow-up method after certificates are given. The Census of 1941 does not disclose any spectacular or even measurable success for this campaign, so far as actual increase in the ranks of literates is concerned, but perhaps, the efforts made were responsible largely for increasing the number of partially literate by 56 per cent since 1931.

123. Results of University Examinations in the Decade--As illustrative of educational progress, we may now give here the details of passes in University examinations during 1930-40 with figures for 1920-30 placed side by side for comparison. The figures for the latest year, 1940, are also shown in juxtaposition. It is evident that the people are now flocking to the portals of the University in an ever increasing number. The passed matriculates of 1940 already exceed by more than 65 per cent the annual average of 1930-40 which itself is more than twice as numerous as in 1920-30. The Science degree is now almost as popular as Arts.

Examinations	Annual average of passed students (1920-30)	Annual average of passed students (1930-40)	1939-40
Matric and School Final	366	641	1,058
First Year Arts and Preliminary Science	185	237	254
Inter Arts and Science.	124	196	258
B. A. (Pass and Honours)	71	103	107
B. Sc.	Not available	91	106
M. A. and M. Sc.	"	6	10

124. Conclusion--The Literacy Census, although it may not have come up to expectations, does show many signs of healthy and substantial progress. Large groups of communities hitherto considered illiterate and uneducable have progressed remarkably in education. As we have seen in para 118 above, Bhangis and Bhils, Thakardas and Talavias, now have left the lowest grade and joined the great body of intermediate castes, while scheduled castes like the Garodas have entered the portals of the Advanced and artisan communities like the Mochi and the Darji have also invaded the exclusive preserves of the Brahman and the Vania. Female literacy has progressed much faster than the male and thus the existing gap between the sexes in the rudiments of learning is being spanned-to attempt which is really one of the major problems of Indian education.

State Table IV-A-D

STATE TABLE IV

LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE
PART A—STATE SUMMARY

All ages 5 and over	Total (aged 5 and over)			Literate			Able to read only			Literate in English		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL COMMUNITIES	**2,447,992**	**1,269,239**	**1,178,753**	**652,975**	**482,353**	**170,622**	**160,515**	**97,025**	**63,490**	**56,953**	**52,300**	**4,653**
5–50 ...	2,071,261	1,074,444	996,817	595,267	428,361	166,906	149,832	87,950	61,882	52,879	48,337	4,542
50 and over ...	376,731	194,795	181,936	57,708	53,992	3,716	10,683	9,075	1,608	4,074	3,963	111
Hindu Total including Tribal Hindus	**2,196,158**	**1,137,450**	**1,058,708**	**559,389**	**412,853**	**146,536**	**143,337**	**86,697**	**56,640**	**46,346**	**43,150**	**3,196**
5–50 ...	1,859,071	962,559	896,512	512,755	368,660	144,095	134,262	78,850	55,412	43,225	40,064	3,161
50 and over ...	337,087	174,891	162,196	46,634	44,193	2,441	9,075	7,847	1,228	3,121	3,086	35
A. Scheduled castes	*196,736*	*97,444*	*99,292*	*33,231*	*24,652*	*8,579*	*12,926*	*8,341*	*4,585*	*367*	*337*	*30*
5–50 ...	166,260	82,307	83,953	32,140	23,578	8,562	12,426	7,854	4,572	359	329	30
50 and over ...	30,476	15,137	15,339	1,091	1,074	17	500	487	13	8	8	...
B. Others ...	*1,999,422*	*1,040,006*	*959,416*	*526,158*	*388,201*	*137,957*	*130,411*	*78,356*	*52,055*	*45,979*	*42,813*	*3,166*
5–50 ...	1,692,811	880,252	812,559	480,615	345,082	135,533	121,836	70,996	50,840	42,866	39,735	3,131
50 and over ...	306,611	159,754	146,857	45,543	43,119	2,424	8,575	7,360	1,215	3,113	3,078	35
Muslim ...	**193,159**	**102,189**	**90,970**	**58,391**	**46,999**	**11,392**	**13,275**	**8,825**	**4,450**	**3,742**	**3,585**	**157**
5–50 ...	163,858	87,184	76,674	52,532	41,420	11,112	12,066	7,737	4,329	3,480	3,326	154
50 and over ...	29,301	15,005	14,296	5,859	5,579	280	1,209	1,088	121	262	259	3
Jain ...	**41,387**	**20,949**	**20,438**	**25,838**	**17,200**	**8,638**	**2,860**	**1,041**	**1,819**	**3,599**	**3,463**	**136**
5–50 ...	33,893	17,395	16,498	22,240	13,881	8,359	2,595	938	1,657	3,408	3,278	130
50 and over ...	7,494	3,554	3,940	3,598	3,319	279	265	103	162	191	185	6
Parsee ...	**6,463**	**2,776**	**3,687**	**5,302**	**2,443**	**2,859**	**340**	**106**	**234**	**2,177**	**1,397**	**780**
5–50 ...	4,736	2,035	2,701	3,928	1,737	2,191	224	86	138	1,762	1,025	737
50 and over ...	1,727	741	986	1,374	706	668	116	20	96	415	372	43
Christian Total	**8,217**	**4,417**	**3,800**	**3,590**	**2,469**	**1,121**	**650**	**318**	**332**	**973**	**600**	**373**
5–50 ...	7,371	3,955	3,416	3,365	2,291	1,074	633	302	331	892	543	349
50 and over ...	846	462	384	225	178	47	17	16	1	81	57	24
A. Indian Christian	*7,924*	*4,237*	*3,687*	*3,334*	*2,307*	*1,027*	*644*	*316*	*328*	*757*	*473*	*284*
5–50 ...	7,118	3,798	3,320	3,146	2,151	995	627	300	327	707	433	274
50 and over ...	806	439	367	188	156	32	17	16	1	50	40	10
B. Other Christians	*293*	*180*	*113*	*256*	*162*	*94*	*6*	*2*	*4*	*216*	*127*	*89*
5–50 ...	253	157	96	219	140	79	6	2	4	185	110	75
50 and over ...	40	23	17	37	22	15	...	...	...	31	17	14
Primitive Tribes	**313,374**	**162,012**	**151,362**	**24,024**	**19,570**	**4,454**	**13,803**	**9,902**	**3,901**	**127**	**126**	**1**
5–50 ...	275,205	141,377	133,828	23,067	18,625	4,442	13,351	9,458	3,893	126	125	1
50 and over ...	38,169	20,635	17,534	957	945	12	452	444	8	1	1	...
A. Hindu ...	*311,353*	*160,985*	*150,368*	*23,947*	*19,507*	*4,440*	*13,771*	*9,877*	*3,894*	*127*	*126*	*1*
5–50 ...	273,433	140,472	132,961	22,992	18,564	4,428	13,320	9,434	3,886	126	125	1
50 and over ...	37,920	20,513	17,407	955	943	12	451	443	8	1	1	...
B. Tribal ...	*2,021*	*1,027*	*994*	*77*	*63*	*14*	*32*	*25*	*7*	...	...	...
5–50 ...	1,772	905	867	75	61	14	31	24	7	...	...	...
50 and over ...	249	122	127	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Other ...	**587**	**431**	**156**	**388**	**326**	**62**	**21**	**13**	**8**	**116**	**105**	**11**
5–50 ...	560	411	149	371	311	60	21	13	8	112	101	11
50 and over ...	27	20	7	17	15	2	...	...	...	4	4	...

STATE TABLE IV A—(concld.)

Under "Other" are included the minor religions shown in the following statement

All ages 5 and over	Total (aged 5 and over)			Literate			Able to read only			Literate in English		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Buddhist ...	**46**	**46**	...	**46**	**46**	...	...	...	...	**24**	**24**	...
5-50 ...	41	41	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	22	22	...
50 and over ...	5	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Jew ...	**33**	**18**	**15**	**25**	**14**	**11**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**15**	**10**	**5**
5-50 ...	30	16	14	23	12	11	3	2	1	13	8	5
50 and over ...	3	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Sikh ...	**506**	**366**	**140**	**316**	**265**	**51**	**18**	**11**	**7**	**76**	**70**	**6**
5-50 ...	487	353	134	306	257	49	18	11	7	76	70	6
50 and over ...	19	13	6	10	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
No religion ...	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	...	...	...	...	**1**	**1**	...
5-50 ...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
50 and over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATE TABLE IV

LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE

PART B—DETAILS FOR DIVISIONS

All ages 5 and over	Total (aged 5 and over)			Literate			Able to read only			Literate in English		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CITY OF BARODA												
All Communities ...	**134,135**	**75,093**	**59,042**	**60,650**	**43,664**	**16,986**	**8,172**	**5,058**	**3,114**	**17,784**	**15,407**	**2,377**
5-50 ...	117,166	66,323	50,843	54,721	38,545	16,176	7,329	4,545	2,784	16,322	13,989	2,333
50 and over ...	16,969	8,770	8,199	5,929	5,119	810	843	513	330	1,462	1,418	44
Hindu ...	**108,666**	**60,562**	**48,104**	**50,690**	**36,094**	**14,596**	**6,435**	**3,864**	**2,571**	**15,483**	**13,454**	**2,029**
5-50 ...	95,017	53,597	41,420	45,868	31,914	13,954	5,765	3,489	2,276	14,269	12,258	2,011
50 and over ...	13,649	6,965	6,684	4,822	4,180	642	670	375	295	1,214	1,196	18
Muslim ...	**20,621**	**11,839**	**8,782**	**6,651**	**5,396**	**1,255**	**1,553**	**1,120**	**433**	**868**	**813**	**55**
5-50 ...	17,930	10,375	7,555	5,946	4,767	1,179	1,398	987	411	790	738	52
50 and over ...	2,691	1,464	1,227	705	629	76	155	133	22	78	75	3
Jain	**2,529**	**1,362**	**1,167**	**1,798**	**1,173**	**625**	**92**	**28**	**64**	**605**	**555**	**50**
5-50 ...	2,171	1,175	996	1,590	991	599	81	25	56	553	504	49
50 and over ...	358	187	171	208	182	26	11	3	8	52	51	1
Indian Christian ...	**1,362**	**780**	**582**	**729**	**514**	**215**	**57**	**36**	**21**	**353**	**262**	**91**
5-50 ...	1,257	721	536	676	477	199	55	34	21	326	242	84
50 and over ...	105	59	46	53	37	16	2	2	...	27	20	7
AMRELI DIVISION												
All Communities ...	**174,222**	**89,092**	**85,130**	**55,717**	**38,203**	**17,514**	**15,563**	**8,781**	**6,782**	**2,606**	**2,486**	**120**
5-50 ...	147,929	76,093	71,836	51,613	34,321	17,292	14,717	8,091	6,626	2,442	2,324	118
50 and over ...	26,293	12,999	13,294	4,104	3,882	222	846	690	156	164	162	2
Hindu ...	**156,948**	**80,393**	**76,555**	**48,520**	**33,202**	**15,318**	**14,231**	**8,076**	**6,155**	**2,015**	**1,911**	**104**
5-50 ...	133,314	68,643	64,671	45,137	29,996	15,141	13,491	7,462	6,029	1,888	1,786	102
50 and over ...	23,634	11,750	11,884	3,383	3,206	177	740	614	126	127	125	2
Muslim ...	**13,980**	**7,017**	**6,963**	**5,183**	**3,664**	**1,519**	**1,059**	**603**	**456**	**257**	**249**	**8**
5-50 ...	11,888	6,036	5,852	4,738	3,245	1,493	966	530	436	248	240	8
50 and over ...	2,092	981	1,111	445	419	26	93	73	20	9	9	...
Jain ...	**3,276**	**1,666**	**1,610**	**1,999**	**1,323**	**676**	**273**	**102**	**171**	**329**	**321**	**8**
5-50 ...	2,714	1,402	1,312	1,727	1,070	657	260	99	161	303	295	8
50 and over ...	562	264	298	272	253	19	13	3	10	26	26	...
BARODA DIVISION												
All Communities ...	**692,869**	**366,938**	**325,929**	**212,842**	**160,227**	**52,615**	**53,606**	**32,669**	**20,937**	**13,862**	**13,186**	**676**
5-50 ...	581,615	307,027	274,588	193,141	141,361	51,780	49,876	29,331	20,545	13,005	12,337	668
50 and over ...	111,252	59,911	51,341	19,701	18,866	835	3,730	3,338	392	857	849	8
Hindu ...	**622,711**	**329,769**	**292,942**	**187,803**	**140,605**	**47,198**	**47,875**	**29,108**	**18,767**	**12,324**	**11,865**	**459**
5-50 ...	522,572	275,774	246,798	170,702	124,224	46,478	44,643	26,222	18,421	11,558	11,101	457
50 and over ...	100,139	53,995	46,144	17,101	16,381	720	3,232	2,886	346	766	764	2
Muslim ...	**56,583**	**30,137**	**26,446**	**17,431**	**14,523**	**2,908**	**4,671**	**3,141**	**1,530**	**515**	**481**	**34**
5-50 ...	47,566	25,301	22,265	15,731	12,859	2,872	4,240	2,724	1,516	480	446	34
50 and over ...	9,017	4,836	4,181	1,700	1,664	36	431	417	14	35	35	...

STATE TABLE IV B—(contd.)

All ages 5 and over	Total (aged and over)			Literate			Able to read only			Literate in English		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jain ...	**8,597**	**4,504**	**4,093**	**5,604**	**3,697**	**1,907**	**579**	**232**	**347**	**698**	**687**	**11**
5-50 ...	7,089	3,742	3,347	4,832	2,986	1,846	525	209	316	670	659	11
50 and over ...	1,508	762	746	772	711	61	54	23	31	28	28	...
Indian Christian ...	**4,722**	**2,372**	**2,350**	**1,905**	**1,327**	**578**	**476**	**184**	**292**	**274**	**117**	**157**
5-50 ...	4,164	2,075	2,089	1,799	1,233	566	463	172	291	262	107	155
50 and over ...	558	297	261	106	94	12	13	12	1	12	10	2
MEHSANA DIVISION												
All Communities ...	**1,007,151**	**513,512**	**493,639**	**221,918**	**166,725**	**55,193**	**60,173**	**36,531**	**23,642**	**12,240**	**11,880**	**360**
5-50 ...	844,467	430,732	413,735	204,040	149,577	54,463	56,720	33,498	23,222	11,482	11,142	340
50 and over ...	162,684	82,780	79,904	17,878	17,148	730	3,453	3,033	420	758	738	20
Hindu	**915,133**	**465,594**	**449,539**	**189,791**	**142,203**	**47,588**	**55,154**	**33,529**	**21,625**	**9,341**	**9,083**	**258**
5-50 ...	767,679	390,323	377,356	176,014	128,903	47,111	52,156	30,815	21,341	8,753	8,507	246
50 and over ...	147,454	75,271	72,183	13,777	13,300	477	2,998	2,714	284	588	576	12
Muslim ...	**67,880**	**35,966**	**31,914**	**17,579**	**14,736**	**2,843**	**3,274**	**2,384**	**890**	**1,190**	**1,169**	**21**
5-50 ...	57,305	30,594	26,711	15,648	12,900	2,748	2,993	2,134	859	1,099	1,078	21
50 and over ...	10,575	5,372	5,203	1,931	1,836	95	281	250	31	91	91	...
Jain ...	**23,777**	**11,737**	**12,040**	**14,278**	**9,616**	**4,662**	**1,738**	**615**	**1,123**	**1,560**	**1,519**	**41**
5-50 ...	19,159	9,621	9,538	12,137	7,622	4,515	1,564	546	1,018	1,496	1,460	36
50 and over ...	4,618	2,116	2,502	2,141	1,994	147	174	69	105	64	59	5
NAVSARI DIVISION												
All Communities ...	**398,525**	**203,005**	**195,520**	**93,064**	**66,815**	**26,249**	**21,233**	**12,868**	**8,365**	**9,279**	**8,222**	**1,057**
5-50	345,277	175,774	169,503	83,927	58,721	25,206	19,586	11,485	8,101	8,518	7,497	1,021
50 and bver	53,248	27,231	26,017	9,137	8,094	1,043	1,647	1,383	264	761	725	36
Hindu ...	**359,317**	**183,413**	**175,904**	**75,205**	**55,151**	**20,054**	**18,233**	**11,240**	**6,993**	**6,202**	**5,896**	**306**
5-50 ...	312,307	159,097	153,210	68,476	48,780	19,696	16,944	10,084	6,860	5,831	5,526	305
50 and over ...	47,010	24,316	22,694	6,729	6,371	358	1,289	1,156	133	371	370	1
Muslim ...	**26,952**	**13,654**	**13,298**	**10,520**	**7,813**	**2,707**	**2,397**	**1,352**	**1,045**	**855**	**816**	**39**
5-50 ...	23,008	11,760	11,248	9,528	6,866	2,662	2,164	1,152	1,012	806	767	39
50 and over ...	3,944	1,894	2,050	992	947	45	233	200	33	49	49	...
Jain ...	**2,811**	**1,516**	**1,295**	**1,932**	**1,265**	**667**	**144**	**55**	**89**	**365**	**341**	**24**
5-50 ...	2,447	1,327	1,120	1,762	1,114	648	133	51	82	348	324	24
50 and over ...	364	189	175	170	151	19	11	4	7	17	17	...
Primitive Tribes ...	**216,544**	**111,274**	**105,270**	**15,090**	**12,293**	**2,797**	**7,506**	**5,456**	**2,050**	**67**	**66**	**1**
A. Hindu ...	*214,649*	*110,314*	*104,335*	*15,018*	*12,234*	*2,784*	*7,477*	*5,434*	*2,043*	*67*	*66*	*1*
5-50 ...	189,050	96,533	92,517	14,302	11,530	2,772	7,199	5,162	2,037	66	65	1
50 and over ...	25,599	13,781	11,818	716	704	12	278	272	6	1	1	...
B. Tribal ...	*1,895*	*960*	*935*	*72*	*59*	*13*	*29*	*22*	*7*	...	...	...
5-50 ...	1,651	841	810	70	57	13	28	21	7	...	...	...
50 and over ...	244	119	125	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Parsee ...	**5,754**	**2,393**	**3,361**	**4,674**	**2,081**	**2,593**	**318**	**101**	**217**	**1,763**	**1,108**	**655**
5-50 ...	4,206	1,759	2,447	3,455	1,480	1,975	207	81	126	1,445	824	621
50 and over ...	1,548	634	914	1,219	601	618	111	20	91	318	284	34
OKHAMANDAL												
All communities ...	**36,380**	**19,245**	**17,135**	**7,764**	**5,952**	**1,812**	**1,632**	**1,040**	**592**	**1,070**	**1,008**	**62**
5-50 ...	30,942	16,561	14,381	6,945	5,198	1,747	1,474	927	547	1,005	944	61
50 and over ...	5,438	2,684	2,754	819	754	65	158	113	45	65	64	1

State Table IV-A-D

STATE TABLE IV B—(concld.)

All ages 5 and over	Total (aged 5 and over)			Literate			Able to read only			Literate in English		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindu ..	**29,280**	**15,635**	**13,645**	**6,615**	**4,991**	**1,624**	**1,293**	**813**	**480**	**896**	**856**	**40**
5-50 ...	24,805	13,409	11,396	5,891	4,329	1,562	1,153	716	437	844	804	40
50 and over ...	4,475	2,226	2,249	724	662	62	140	97	43	52	52	...
Muslim ...	**6,815**	**3,411**	**3,404**	**942**	**788**	**154**	**310**	**217**	**93**	**55**	**55**	...
5-50 ...	5,887	2,980	2,907	870	718	152	294	202	92	55	55	...
50 and over ...	928	431	497	72	70	2	16	15	1	...	...	...
PETHAPUR (TRIBUTARY AREA)												
All communities ...	**4,712**	**2,354**	**2,358**	**1,020**	**767**	**253**	**136**	**78**	**58**	**112**	**111**	**1**
5-50 ...	3,865	1,934	1,931	880	638	242	130	73	57	105	104	1
50 and over ...	847	420	427	140	129	11	6	5	1	7	7	...
Hindu ...	**4,103**	**2,084**	**2,019**	**765**	**607**	**158**	**116**	**67**	**49**	**85**	**85**	...
5-50 ...	3,377	1,716	1,661	668	514	154	110	62	48	82	82	...
50 and over ...	726	368	358	97	93	4	6	5	1	3	3	...
Muslim ...	**328**	**165**	**163**	**85**	**79**	**6**	**11**	**8**	**3**	**2**	**2**	...
5-50 ...	274	138	136	71	65	6	11	8	3	2	2	...
50 and over ...	54	27	27	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jain ...	**281**	**105**	**176**	**170**	**81**	**89**	**9**	**3**	**6**	**25**	**24**	**1**
5-50 ...	214	80	134	141	59	82	9	3	6	21	20	1
50 and over ...	67	25	42	29	22	7	...	...	...	4	4	...

STATE TABLE IV

PART C—LITERACY BY SELECTED CASTES AND TRIBES

Caste Selected	Population aged 7 and over								
	Total strength			Literate			Literate in English		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ADVANCED (SELECTED) ...	**612,744**	**319,473**	**293,271**	**320,350**	**225,789**	**94,561**	**44,864**	**41,754**	**3,110**
Hindu and Jain (Selected)	**567,008**	**296,293**	**270,715**	**300,650**	**210,840**	**89,810**	**43,250**	**40,229**	**3,021**
Bava and Gosain ...	16,100	9,370	6,730	5,959	4,872	1,087	209	208	1
Brahmabhat and Barot (Hindu and Jain) ...	13,293	6,614	6,679	5,626	4,288	1,338	557	552	5
Brahman Total ...	*116,838*	*60,692*	*56,146*	*71,890*	*48,376*	*23,514*	*16,959*	*15,537*	*1,422*
Anavala ...	10,825	5,560	5,265	7,730	4,953	2,777	2,001	1,887	114
Audich ...	42,121	21,487	20,634	23,717	16,364	7,353	4,093	3,974	119
Dakshini ...	11,829	6,282	5,547	9,275	5,787	3,488	4,355	3,714	641
Modh ...	7,807	3,893	3,914	4,605	3,128	1,477	836	806	30
Nagar ...	7,248	3,559	3,689	5,411	3,186	2,225	1,968	1,653	315
Darji (Hindu and Jain) ...	15,681	7,527	8,154	6,430	4,382	2,048	151	148	3
Garoda ...	6,621	3,150	3,471	2,221	1,697	524	15	15	...
Ghanchi ...	13,990	7,134	6,856	7,041	5,340	1,701	364	362	2
Kachhia (Hindu and Jain) ...	7,745	4,051	3,694	3,958	2,963	995	239	237	2
Lewa Patidar (Hindu and Jain) ...	196,823	104,536	92,287	97,741	69,397	28,344	9,043	8,631	412
Luhana ...	13,007	6,746	6,261	7,144	5,307	1,837	773	751	22
Luhar ...	19,354	9,485	9,869	6,868	5,040	1,828	229	226	3
Maratha ...	18,770	10,602	8,168	8,069	6,065	2,004	1,834	1,618	216
Mochi ...	9,914	5,100	4,814	3,912	2,874	1,038	108	105	3
Prabhu ...	3,400	1,691	1,709	2,775	1,537	1,238	1,370	1,020	350
Soni ...	12,318	6,464	5,854	7,205	5,223	1,982	415	402	13
Sutar ...	25,200	13,198	12,002	11,151	8,298	2,853	412	400	12
Vania total (Hindu and Jain) ...	*77,954*	*39,933*	*38,021*	*52,660*	*35,181*	*17,479*	*10,572*	*10,017*	*555*
Disawal ...	5,671	2,868	2,803	3,849	2,559	1,290	966	936	30
Lad ...	7,022	3,736	3,286	4,946	3,399	1,547	1,370	1,297	73
Porwad ...	6,054	3,018	3,036	4,112	2,710	1,402	796	764	32
Shrimali ...	27,801	14,081	13,720	18,519	12,316	6,203	2,706	2,535	171
Muslim (Selected) ...	**45,736**	**23,180**	**22,556**	**19,700**	**14,949**	**4,751**	**1,614**	**1,525**	**89**
Memon ...	9,733	5,079	4,654	4,199	3,251	948	251	247	4
Saiyad ...	9,193	4,911	4,282	3,467	2,855	612	335	330	5
Vohra ...	26,810	13,190	13,620	12,034	8,843	3,191	1,028	948	80
INTERMEDIATE (SELECTED). ...	**1,262,156**	**649,952**	**612,204**	**248,410**	**194,229**	**54,181**	**4,716**	**4,623**	**93**
Hindu, Jain and Tribal (Selected) ...	**1,194,540**	**613,613**	**580,927**	**230,189**	**178,692**	**51,497**	**3,911**	**3,834**	**77**
Anjana Chaudhari ...	36,361	18,779	17,582	7,827	6,475	1,352	165	163	2
Bariya (Hindu and Jain) ...	116,211	61,966	54,245	28,180	22,065	6,115	116	115	1
Bhangi ...	28,173	14,365	13,808	3,335	2,774	561	120	120	...
Chamar ...	38,412	18,861	19,551	6,029	4,503	1,526	33	32	1
Chunvalia ...	6,140	3,172	2,968	887	627	260	2	2	...
Kadwa Patidar (Hindu and Jain) ...	203,725	102,573	101,152	65,022	50,057	14,965	1,544	1,521	23
Karadia ...	8,203	4,110	4,093	2,410	1,587	823	12	12	...
Kumbhar or Prajapati ...	49,507	24,990	24,517	12,749	9,606	3,143	231	230	1
Patanwadia ...	29,853	15,770	14,083	4,752	3,812	940	26	25	1
Primitive and Forest Tribes (Selected) ...	*220,859*	*114,244*	*106,615*	*21,276*	*17,285*	*3,991*	*110*	*109*	*1*
Bhil ...	48,462	25,251	23,211	4,008	3,295	713	22	22	...
Chodhra ...	33,772	17,337	16,435	3,017	2,541	476	13	12	1
Dhanka ...	2,305	1,177	1,128	275	212	63	1	1	...
Dhodia ...	24,902	12,910	11,992	3,788	3,179	609	25	25	...
Dubla ...	29,302	14,833	14,469	3,152	2,362	790	5	5	...
Nayakda ...	12,921	6,821	6,100	847	692	155	3	3	...
Tadvi ...	19,662	10,259	9,403	2,012	1,647	365	25	29	...
Talavia ...	29,842	15,440	14,402	2,859	2,280	579	11	11	...
Vasawa ...	19,691	10,216	9,475	1,318	1,077	241	1	1	...

State Table IV-A-D

STATE TABLE IV-C-(concld.)

Caste Selected	Population aged 7 and over								
	Total strength			Literate			Literate in English		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajput ...	82,103	43,276	38,827	21,828	17,474	4,354	683	666	17
Ravalia ...	27,064	13,975	13,089	2,982	2,288	694	18	18	...
Shenva ...	8,908	4,409	4,499	620	471	149	1	1	...
Talabda ...	38,841	19,358	19,483	11,082	8,427	2,655	242	242	...
Thakarda (Hindu and Jain)...	179,746	94,733	85,013	12,600	10,568	2,032	57	57	...
Valand ...	25,940	12,725	13,215	8,791	6,320	2,471	292	291	1
Vankar ...	94,494	46,307	48,187	19,819	14,353	5,466	259	230	29
Muslim (Selected) ...	**67,616**	**36,339**	**31,277**	**18,221**	**15,537**	**2,684**	**805**	**789**	**16**
Malek ...	8,709	4,518	4,191	2,057	1,855	202	71	71	...
Molesalam ...	8,127	4,336	3,791	2,409	1,981	428	23	23	...
Momna ...	11,882	5,824	6,058	2,255	1,846	409	32	32	...
Pathan ...	14,278	8,010	6,268	4,223	3,674	549	227	222	5
Shaikh ...	24,620	13,651	10,969	7,277	6,181	1,096	452	441	11
ILLITERATE (SELECTED) ...	**153,239**	**79,939**	**73,300**	**8,705**	**6,545**	**2,160**	**65**	**65**	...
Bharwad ...	60,474	31,134	29,340	4,180	2,856	1,324	42	42	...
Primitive and Forest Tribe	*54,012*	*28,079*	*25,933*	*2,145*	*1,791*	*354*	*8*	*8*	...
Gamit ...	54,012	28,079	25,933	2,145	1,791	354	8	8	...
Vagher ...	5,175	2,685	2,490	136	132	4	12	12	...
Vaghri ...	33,578	18,041	15,537	2,244	1,766	478	3	3	...

STATE TABLE IV

PART D—LITERACY BY SELECTED TOWNS

Population aged 5 and over

Towns Selected	Total strength			Literate			Able to read only			Literate in English		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL TOWNS	**624,868**	**331,573**	**293,295**	**244,346**	**174,676**	**69,670**	**38,480**	**21,850**	**16,630**	**44,948**	**40,624**	**4,324**
Baroda City with Cantonment ...	134,135	75,093	59,042	60,650	43,664	16,986	8,172	5,058	3,114	17,784	15,407	2,377
Patan ...	31,639	15,972	15,667	11,310	8,153	3,157	1,550	840	710	1,695	1,598	97
Navsari ...	30,914	15,867	15,047	13,497	8,732	4,765	1,595	886	709	3,263	2,541	722
Amreli ...	21,803	11,126	10,677	9,116	6,383	2,733	1,275	636	639	1,473	1,391	82
Sidhpur ...	21,437	10,908	10,529	7,610	5,510	2,100	1,060	514	546	1,149	1,105	44
Petlad ...	20,687	11,184	9,503	7,795	5,895	1,900	1,152	745	407	1,370	1,279	91
Dabhoi ...	18,449	9,834	8,615	7,116	5,328	1,788	1,174	630	544	992	961	31
Kalol ...	15,516	8,814	6,702	5,220	4,125	1,095	807	552	255	876	836	40
Visnagar ...	15,215	7,490	7,725	5,444	3,981	1,463	1,083	576	507	761	739	22
Kadi ...	14,992	7,965	7,027	4,910	3,840	1,070	725	443	282	878	852	26
Mehsana ...	14,339	8,032	6,307	5,482	4,236	1,246	821	543	278	1,354	1,315	39
Bilimora ...	13,377	7,395	5,982	5,241	3,812	1,429	573	363	210	1,026	895	131
Vadnagar ...	11,816	5,724	6,092	4,199	2,964	1,235	630	316	314	348	339	9
Unjha ...	11,472	5,574	5,898	4,367	2,945	1,422	931	408	523	362	362	...
Padra ...	11,054	5,791	5,263	5,017	3,563	1,454	947	461	486	502	485	17
Sojitra ...	10,150	5,267	4,883	5,325	3,483	1,842	823	400	423	1,076	1,002	74
Vijapur ...	9,543	4,704	4,839	2,789	2,081	708	561	360	201	296	279	17
Dwarka ...	9,380	4,928	4,452	3,463	2,534	929	440	256	184	521	493	28
Other towns ...	208,950	109,905	99,045	75,795	53,447	22,348	14,161	7,863	6,298	9,222	8,745	477

State Table IV-A-D

SUBSIDIARY TABLE i

LITERACY BY AGE, SEX AND COMMUNITY

Community	Literate and Partially Literate per 10,000 (aged 5 and over)									Literate in English per 10,000 (5 and over)		
	Literate							Able to read only (5 and over)				
	All ages 5 and over			5–50		50 and over						
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BARODA STATE ...	**2,667**	**3,800**	**1,447**	**3,987**	**1,674**	**2,772**	**204**	**764**	**539**	**233**	**412**	**39**
Hindu ...	2,547	3,630	1,384	3,830	1,607	2,527	150	762	535	211	379	30
Scheduled ...	*1,689*	*2,530*	*864*	*2,865*	*1,020*	*710*	*11*	*855*	*462*	*20*	*35*	*3*
Other (Tribes incld.)	*2,632*	*3,733*	*1,438*	*3,920*	*1,668*	*2,699*	*165*	*753*	*542*	*230*	*412*	*33*
Muslim ...	3,021	4,599	1,252	4,751	1,448	3,718	196	864	489	194	351	17
Jain ...	6,243	8,210	4,226	7,980	5,067	9,339	708	497	890	869	1,640	67
Tribes (Hindu and Tribal) ...	767	1,208	294	1,317	332	458	7	611	258	4	8	...
Parsee ...	8,204	8,800	7,754	8,536	8,112	9,528	6,775	382	635	3,368	5,032	2,116
Indian Christian ...	4,207	5,445	2,785	5,664	2,997	3,554	872	746	889	955	1,111	770

SUBSIDIARY TABLE ii

LITERACY BY AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY

Natural Division and District	Literate per 10,000 (aged 5 and over)							Able to read only per 10,000 (aged 5 and over)		Literate in English per 10,000 (aged 5 and over)		
	All ages 5 and over			5–50		50 and over						
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BARODA STATE ...	**2,667**	**3,800**	**1,447**	**3,987**	**1,674**	**2,772**	**204**	**764**	**539**	**233**	**412**	**39**
City ...	4,522	5,815	2,877	5,812	3,182	5,837	988	674	527	1,326	2,052	403
Central Gujarat excluding City ...	3,072	4,367	1,614	4,604	1,886	3,149	163	890	642	200	359	21
Kathiawad ...	3,014	4,076	1,890	4,265	2,208	2,956	179	907	721	175	323	18
Amreli ...	*3,192*	*4,288*	*2,057*	*4,510*	*2,407*	*2,986*	*167*	*986*	*797*	*150*	*279*	*14*
Okhamandal ...	*2,134*	*3,093*	*1,057*	*3,139*	*1,215*	*2,809*	*236*	*540*	*345*	*294*	*524*	*36*
North Gujarat ...	2,203	3,247	1,118	3,472	1,316	2,077	92	710	478	122	232	7
Mehsana ...	*2,203*	*3,247*	*1,118*	*3,473*	*1,316*	*2,072*	*91*	*711*	*479*	*122*	*231*	*7*
Pethapur ...	*2,167*	*3,258*	*1,073*	*3,299*	*1,253*	*3,071*	*258*	*311*	*245*	*238*	*472*	*4*
South Gujarat ...	2,335	3,291	1,343	3,341	1,487	2,972	401	634	428	233	405	54

SUBSIDIARY TABLE iii

LITERACY BY COMMUNITY, SEX AND LOCALITY

Natural Division	Literate per 10,000 (aged 5 and over)							
	Hindu		Muslim		Jain		Christian	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BARODA STATE ...	**3,630**	**1,384**	**4,599**	**1,252**	**8,210**	**4,226**	**5,590**	**2,950**
Central Gujarat including City ...	4,527	1,812	4,745	1,182	8,302	4,814	5,920	2,735
Kathiawad ...	3,976	1,878	4,269	2,913	7,930	4,127	9,534	7,894
North Gujarat ...	3,054	1,044	4,100	888	8,189	3,889	8,354	6,818
South Gujarat ...	3,007	1,140	5,722	2,036	8,344	5,150	3,994	2,971

SUBSIDIARY TABLE iv

LITERACY IN ENGLISH

Natural Division and District	Literate per 10,000 (aged 5 and over)											
	5—50		50 and over		All ages (5 and over)		All ages (5 and over)					
							1931		1921		1911	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BARODA STATE ...	**450**	**46**	**203**	**6**	**412**	**39**	**281**	**18**	**153**	**10**	**104**	**5**
City ...	2,109	459	1,667	54	2,052	403	1,660	231	1,184	125	796	
Central Gujarat excluding City	402	24	142	2	359	21	241	8	96	6	75	4
Kathiawad ...	353	21	144	2	323	18	254	7	117	3	88	2
Amreli ...	*305*	*16*	*125*	*2*	*279*	*14*	*219*	*6*	...	...	...	...
Okhamandal ...	*570*	*42*	*238*	4	*524*	*36*	*448*	*17*				
North Gujarat ...	260	8	90	2	232	7	*Figures not available*					
Mehsana ...	*259*	*8*	*89*	*3*	*231*	*7*	*146*	*3*	*74*	*2*	*43*	*0·4*
Pethapur ...	*538*	*5*	*167*	...	*472*	*4*	*Figures not available*					
South Gujarat ...	427	60	266	14	405	54	268	23	174	10	89	3

State Table IV-A-D.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE v

PROGRESS OF LITERACY SINCE 1901

Natural Division	Progress of Literacy since 1901 — All Ages (per 10,000) — Males					Females				
	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BARODA STATE ...	**3,275**	**2,817**	**2,100**	**1,751**	**1,627**	**1,235**	**671**	**403**	**205**	**76**
City ...	5,157	4,961	5,102	3,919	3,665	2,475	1,837	1,892	708	241
Central Gujarat excluding City ...	3,778	3,246	2,261	1,952	1,969	1,377	695	385	185	62
Kathiawad ...	3,458	3,047	2,296	1,998	1,523	1,591	1,021	541	356	64
North Gujarat ...	2,792	2,301	1,606	1,316	1,132	955	456	229	111	23
South Gujarat ...	2,824	2,583	2,116	1,654	1,682	1,145	706	434	254	200

NOTE:—Figures for 1931 and previous years for North Gujerat and the State do not include those of Pethapur.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE vi

LITERACY BY SELECTED CASTES AND TRIBES

Caste or Tribe	Number per 1,000 who are literate — 1941			1931			Number per 1,000 who are English literate — 1941		1931	
	P	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ADVANCED SELECTED...	**523**	**706**	**322**	**459**	**687**	**210**	**131**	**11**	**92**	**4**
Hindu and Jain Selected ...	**530**	**712**	**332**	**467**	**694**	**215**	**136**	**11**	**97·2**	**4·1**
Bawa and Gossain ...	370	520	162	308	469	77	22	...	14	...
Brahmbhat and Barot ...	423	648	200	330	567	89	83	1	44·1	0·2
Brahman Total ...	*615*	*797*	*149*	*542*	*780*	*284*	*256*	*25*	*184*	*9*
Anavala ...	714	891	527	626	871	358	339	22	204	3·3
Audich ...	563	762	356	489	745	229	185	6	126	2
Dakshini ...	784	921	629	732	939	483	591	116	507	43
Modh ...	590	803	377	508	780	244	207	8	133·3	3·1
Nagar ...	746	895	603	665	869	467	464	85	382	32·2
Darji (Hindu and Jain) ...	410	582	251	289	481	119	20	...	8	0·14
Garoda ...	335	539	151	256	458	75	5	...	3·3	...
Ghanchi ...	503	749	248	406	688	112	51	...	23	0·2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE vi—(contd.)

LITERACY BY SELECTED CASTES AND TRIBES

Caste or Tribe	Number per 1,000 who are literate						Number per 1,000 who are English literate			
	1941			1931			1941		1931	
	P	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kachhia (Hindu and Jain) ...	511	731	269	402	668	115	59	...	30·0	0·9
Lewa Patidar (Hindu and Jain) ...	497	664	307	395	595	163	83	4	46	0·8
Luhana ...	549	787	293	488	780	185	111	4	63	0·9
Luhar ...	355	531	185	275	474	85	24	...	9	0·34
Maratha ...	430	572	245	385	537	191	153	26	142·2	18
Mochi ...	395	564	216	301	488	109	21	1	7	0·24
Prabhu ...	816	909	724	774	896	646	603	205	618·4	113·2
Soni ...	585	808	339	517	811	203	62	2	26	0·4
Sutar ...	443	629	238	343	566	110	30	1	15	0·1
Vania (Total Hindu and Jain)	*676*	*881*	*460*	*606*	*879*	*319*	*252*	*15*	*152*	*4*
Disawal ...	679	892	460	605	897	305	326	11	210	2
Lad ...	704	910	471	609	899	283	347	22	224·2	1·3
Porwad ...	679	898	462	610	866	332	253	11	143	4·4
Shrimali ...	666	875	452	591	865	320	180	12	105	3·4
Muslim (Selected) ...	**431**	**645**	**211**	**379**	**610**	**154**	**66**	**4**	**31·3**	**2**
Memon ...	431	640	204	355	603	105	49	1	10	0·8
Saiyad ...	337	581	143	348	557	124	67	1	51	3
Vohra ...	449	670	234	416	656	194	72	6	36	1·5
INTERMEDIATE (SELECTED)	**196**	**209**	**89**	**180**	**308**	**47**	**7**	...	**7**	**0·5**
Hindu Jain and Tribal (Selected)	**193**	**291**	**89**	**174**	**298**	**45**	**6**	...	**5**	**0·07**
Anjna Chaudhari ...	215	344	77	144	259	22	9	...	4	...
Bariya ...	242	366	113	130	221	27	2	...	0·13	...
Bhangi ...	118	193	41	56	96	15	8	...	0·47	...
Chamar ...	157	239	78	71	132	14	2	...	0·8	...
Chunvalia ...	144	198	88	62	93	28	1	...	1·2	...
Kadwa Patidar (Hindu and Jain)..	319	488	148	217	387	46	15	...	7·1	0·12
Karadia ...	294	386	201	202	295	110	3	...	0·59	...
Kumbhar ...	256	384	128	163	276	48	9	...	4	0·05
Patanwadia ...	159	242	67	110	190	24	2	...	0·8	...
Primitive and Forest Tribes (Selected)	*96*	*151*	*37*	*78*	*137*	*15*	*1*	...	*0·4*	...
Bhil ...	83	130	31	46	82	7	1	...	0·13	...
Chodhra ...	89	147	29	69	120	13	1	...	0·7	...
Dhanka ...	119	180	56	86	138	29.6	1	...	...	...

State Table IV-A-D

SUBSIDIARY TABLE vi—(concld.)

LITERACY BY SELECTED CASTES AND TRIBES

Caste or Tribe	Number per 1,000 who are literate						Number per 1,000 who are English literate			
	1941			1931			1941		1931	
	P	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhodia ...	152	246	51	92	162	17	1	...	...	...
Dubla ...	109	159	55	55	95	16	...	...	0·6	...
Nayakda ...	66	101	25	44	78	7	...	...	0·21	...
Tadvi ...	102	161	39	45	82	5	3	...	0·23	...
Talavia ...	96	148	40	38	64	11	1	...	0·34	...
Vasawa ...	67	105	25	25	47	2	...	...	0·14	...
Rajput ...	266	404	112	193	324	48	15	...	8	0·1
Ravalia ...	110	164	53	51	90	10	1	...	0·44	...
Shenva ...	70	107	33	25	45	2	...	...	...	...
Talabda ...	285	435	136	181	315	50	13	...	7	0·04
Thakarda (Hindu and Jain) ...	70	112	24	32	56	3	1	...	0·31	...
Valand ...	339	497	187	227	382	77	22	...	11·2	...
Vankar ...	203	310	111	125	209	44	5	...	3	0·04
Muslim (Selected) ...	**269**	**428**	**86**	**221**	**376**	**49**	**22**	**1**	**18**	**0 2**
Malek ...	236	411	48	174	324	22	16	...	12·3	...
Molesalam ...	296	457	113	221	395	30·5	5	...	11	0·23
Momna ...	190	317	68	134	249	22	6	...	4·4	...
Pathan ...	296	459	88	258	419	56	27	1	26	0·34
Shaikh ...	296	453	100	256	417	68	32	1	25	0·4
ILLITERATE (SELECTED).	**57**	**82**	**29**	**36**	**62**	**7**	**1**	...	**0·3**	...
Bharwad and Rabari ...	69	92	45	27	45	8	1		0·48	...
Vaghari ...	67	98	31	23	38	7	...	...	0·27	...
Vagher ...	26	49	2	25	45	2	...	...	0·92	...
Gamit ...	40	64	14	32	55	7	...	...	0·33	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE vii

NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN VILLAGES AND THE NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS WHICH ARE SERVED WITH SCHOOLS

District	No. of villages with primary schools	No. of Primary Schools (Govt., Private and Recognised) in these villages with strength of pupils		No. of towns with primary schools	No. of Primary Schools (Govt., Private & Recognised) in these towns with the strength of pupils	
		Schools	Pupils		Schools	Pupils
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BARODA STATE ...	**1,425**	**2,094**	**174,578**	**62**	**306**	**71,027**
Baroda City with Cantonment ...	...	...	...	1	55	13,269
Amreli District	133	165	11,739	5	24	5,568
Baroda „	534	795	61,637	19	77	15,455
Mehsana „	510	786	74,056	22	95	25,909
Navsari „	235	324	24,429	12	46	9,055
Okhamandal District ...	13	24	2,717	3	9	1,771
Pethapur (Tributary Area) ...	...	Figures are not available		...	...	...

NOTE—Figures for Pethapur are not included. Baroda Camp is included under City.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE viii

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS WITH THEIR STRENGTH SINCE 1911

Year	Details	Public Institutions						Private Institutions		
		All kinds of Institutions	Arts Colleges	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Training Schools	Other special Institutions	Collegiate	Advanced	Elementary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1st March 1941	Institutions	2,587	2	49	2,294	2	30	1	103	106
	Males	168,716	1,493	8,909	138,161	332	1,696	...	13,126	4,999
	Females	105,731	151	1,562	100,260	269	99	28	1,179	2,183
	Total	**274,447**	**1,644**	**10,471**	**238,421**	**601**	**1,795**	**28**	**14,305**	**7,182**
1931	Institutions	2,718	1	49	2,519	2	36	1	27	83
	Males	150,099	891	8,893	130,329	260	2,247	...	3,794	3,685
	Females	80,905	20	617	78,407	175	121	25	97	1,443
	Total	**231,004**	**911**	**9,510**	**208,736**	**435**	**2,368**	**25**	**3,891**	**5,128**
1921	Institutions	2,797	1	41	2,639	5	25	...	27	59
	Males	136,951	559	7,947	119,997	382	2,220	...	3,235	2,611
	Females	61,865	13	258	60,408	96	41	...	...	1,049
	Total	**198,816**	**572**	**8,205**	**180,405**	**478**	**2,261**	...	**3,235**	**3,660**
1911	Institutions	3,026	1	28	2,932	2	25	...	12	26
	Males	130,998	329	4,759	119,587	386	2,402	...	1,818	1,717
	Females	54,479	...	...	53,988	69	90	...	...	332
	Total	**185,477**	**329**	**4,759**	**173,575**	**455**	**2,492**	...	**1,818**	**2,049**

State Table IV-A-D

APPENDIX II

A NOTE ON BARODA LIBRARY SYSTEM*

1. Organisation of Library System—The importance of a library to a disturbed world like the one we are living in, need not be over emphasised. Though we need not agree with Carlyle in calling a good collection of books the finest university of to-day the claims that can be made for an adequate library for present day needs of civilised men does not require to be overstated. It was with the object of supplementing his scheme of universal education, to enable his subjects to retain their literacy after having attained it, that the late Maharaja decided some thirty years ago to organise a network of public libraries in the State, and it is the maintenance of this enlightened policy which has made the Baroda Library System a model for the rest of India.

2. Central Library–its working—The Central Library situated in the heart of the capital is a free, public, open-access library with 1,35,000 books and an average circulation of 500 books per day. Besides this lending section, there is a newspaper room, a reference section, a women's library and children's play-room the last one of which has become quite popular amongst the young folk and has been attracting daily an average attendance of over 170 children. In addition to this work within the State, the Central Library carries on a kind of propaganda outside the State by conducting an illustrated quarterly to preach the library gospel. The specimens from this library travelled as far as Wembley and Rome and found place in exhibitions there. Training students from similar institutions of other provinces and States is also an extra activity. Then come the district and rural libraries; the main function of the former being the organisation and control of the State-aided libraries and also the management of travelling libraries, whereas the latter only act as receiving and distributing centres.

Year	Central Library	Other libraries	No. of libraries with buildings	Books		Readers
				Stock	Circulation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1939-40	1	1,294	164	1,130,906	1,075,937	203,727
1930-31	1	773	111	714,346	540,872	87,442
1920-21	1	627	82	411,673	329,899	62,732

Of the 1294 libraries shown in the above table there were 46 town libraries, 1,219 village libraries and 29 institutions exclusively catering for the needs of women and children. The figures generally show the progress since the last two decades. The average number of books per library is now 870 which was 920 in 1930-31 680 in 1920-21. The number of institutions have increased by 79 per cent, stock of books by 58 per cent, and number of readers by 145 per cent in the last ten years. This growth of the movement particularly in the numbers of its beneficiaries is nothing less than phenomenal.

In addition to fixed libraries, the department maintains 622 travelling library boxes which were circulated to 375 centres in 1939-40, amongst 10,384 readers. This section also circulated 26,287 stereographs through 101 centres.

* Prepared by Mr. B. N. Datar, M. Sc. (Lond.), Personal Assistant to the Census Commissioner of Baroda.

XI

THE TENEMENT CENSUS

125. Kind of Enquiry—A census of tenements has been taken in the City municipal area along with the general Census even since 1911. In 1921, the enquiry was made more elaborate and tables were prepared on the lines of the Bombay City Census. These were further improved in 1931. On the present occasion, the Census of Tenements was extended to the towns of Patan and Navsari. State Table V has five parts:—

(A) Classification of Structures,

(B) Classification of Buildings by Floors,

(C) Number of Families in Buildings,

(D) Classification of Buildings by number of Occupants,

(E) Classification of Rooms and Distribution of Families by Rooms.

For the purposes of this Table, the census definition of "house" which is the social definition, as being the abode of a commensal family, was combined with the structural definition. The enquiry was made along with the numbering of houses, so there will be some lack of correspondence, between the number of families found then and the number of actually occupied houses revealed at the Census date.

126. Part A–Classification of Structures–The marginal table gives the chief details of private structures as compared to the total, and the division of structures according as they are "Kutcha" or "Pucca". In the City, there are now 3,595 "Kutcha" buildings as compared to 2,202 in 1931 and 4,226 in 1921. The fall in 1931 was due to the disastrous floods of 1927. Since then 'Kutcha' hutments on an improved pattern were erected for the poorer classes through co-operative housing societies, which were developed by State effort. Private dwelling houses have increased from 15,769 to 16,433 in the last ten years or by only 4·2 per cent in spite of the population increase of nearly 36 per cent. The increase is due to the establishment of two suburbs where better-class dwellings of the bungalow type were erected in the course of the decade. In Navsari town, private dwelling houses numbered 4,670 or 74 per cent. The feature of the Patan Tenement Census was the large proportion of vacant residential structures (nearly 32 per cent of the whole) as compared with the City (8·5 per cent) and Navsari (10·1 per cent). Dwelling houses are also put to other uses, such as shops, stables and religious uses. Structures with these combined uses in the City numbered 2,046 in

City or Town	Private occupied structures	Total Structures	
		Kutcha	Pucça
Baroda City ...	16,433	3,595	19,769
Patan ...	8,548	94	15,582
Navsari ...	4,670	1,613	4,673

1941 or 11 per cent more than 10 years ago, pointing to the fact of increasing congestion necessitating more and more recourse to such combination of uses.

127. Part B-Classification of Buildings by Floors—Structures with three floors and above now number 6,318 in the City being over 25 per cent of the total as against 3,699 in 1931. Thus although the growth of houses in general has not been *pari passu* with the increase in population, the proportion of taller houses has increased considerably. The proportion of such tall structures in Navsari is now 11·3 per cent of the whole, and in Patan less than 7 per cent. For the purposes of this calculation all kinds of structures have been taken into account.

128. Part C-Number of Families in Buildings—This table has two sub-divisions-columns 2 to 6 afford further evidence of congestion. Columns 8 to 10 show whether families reside as owners or tenants. The first part shows a decline in the proportion and number of one family-buildings in the City. The inset sets out the two sets of figures for 1941 and 1931 and shows conclusively that more families are now congested in structures than before. Buildings which have four families and more in each have now more than doubled and they form nearly one tenth of the total number. In Navsari and Patan, such congested dwellings only form 4·7 and 0·05 per cent.

No. of buildings containing	In 1941	In 1931
One family ...	12,159	14,521
Two families ...	3,764	2,643
Three families ...	1,215	655
Four families and above ...	1,714	839

The second part of the above table is summarised in the inset. The proportion of families or resident owners is the highest in Patan, while Navsari, and last the City show smaller ratios, showing how the population of the two last-named towns has less abiding interest in their residence.

Town	Total number of families	Percentage of families of resident owners to total families
City ...	34,836	33·5
Patan ...	8,860	73·8
Navsari ...	7,665	43·1

129. Part D-Classification of Buildings by number of Occupants—Here the question of congestion is further investigated in respect of actual number of persons inhabiting the tenements. Of the total buildings in the City, one twentieth are those in which reside groups of 20 and over in each tenement. Congestion is the least in Patan, where nearly three fourths of buildings are those tenements of the least congested class.

Town	Proportion to total buildings of those containing	
	5 persons and under	20 and over
The City ...	49·6	5·2
Patan ...	73·7	0·15
Navsari ...	56 5	3·7

PART E

130. Part E-Classification of Rooms and Distribution of Families by Rooms- Here the structures are clsssified by their extent of accommodation. As we have already seen that the City possesses the largest proportion of tall buildings, it is natural that the roomiest type of structure containing 6 rooms and over forms nearly a third of the total. In Navsari, this class is less than a fifth, and in Patan, the proportion is even lower.

In the City, over 40 per cent of the families are huddled in one room tenements. In Navsari over half the number are found in such class of residences. In Patan, where the congestion is the least, just over a third of the families have to stay in this manner.

STATE TABLE V

THE TENEMENT CENSUS OF BARODA CITY, PATAN AND NAVSARI

PART - A—CLASSIFICATION OF STRUCTURES

Name of the City and Town	Private bungalows and dwelling houses	Dwelling houses and shops combined	Dwelling houses and stables combined	Dwelling houses with mosques and temples	Government occupied structures	Total number of occupied structures	Shops and godowns	Mosques and temples
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baroda City	16,433	1,585	322	139	373	18,852	1,303	218
Navsari Town	4,670	352	56	14	20	5,112	356	46
Patan Town	8,548	149	...	28	2	8,727	1,374	356
TOTAL	**29,651**	**2,086**	**378**	**181**	**395**	**32,691**	**3,033**	**620**

Name of the City and Town	Schools	Dispensaries	Stables	Factories and mill buildings	Government offices including Police stations and Government vacant buildings	Other vacant structures	Total number of structures		
							Total	Kutcha	Pucca
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Baroda City	67	11	354	23	540	1,996	23,364	3,595	19,769
Navsari Town	16	3	96	24	15	636	6,304	1,631	4,673
Patan Town	22	2	185	5	52	4,953	15,676	94	15,582
TOTAL	**105**	**16**	**635**	**52**	**607**	**7,585**	**45,344**	**5,320**	**40,024**

STATE TABLE V

THE TENEMENT CENSUS OF BARODA CITY, PATAN AND NAVSARI

PART B—CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS BY FLOORS

Name of the City and Town	Number of Structures with					
	One Floor only	Two Floors only	Three Floors only	Four Floors only	Five Floors and above	Total number of structures
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda City	7,906	9,140	5,936	373	9	23,364
Navsari Town	2,984	2,607	684	29	...	6,304
Patan Town	7,668	6,934	1,036	38	...	15,676
TOTAL ...	**18,558**	**18,681**	**7,656**	**440**	**9**	**45,344**

PART C—SHOWING NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN BUILDINGS

Name of the City and Town	Number of Buildings each containing					Total Number of			
							Families		
	One Family	Two Families	Three Families	Four Families	Five Families and above	Buildings	Total	Residing as owners	Residing as tenants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Baroda City	12,159	3,764	1,215	643	1,071	18,852	34,836	11,654	23,182
Navsari Town	4,263	483	126	63	177	5,112	7,665	3,307	4,358
Patan Town	8,613	105	5	1	3	8,727	8,860	6,535	2,325
TOTAL ...	**25,035**	**4,352**	**1,346**	**707**	**1,251**	**32,691**	**51,361**	**21,496**	**29,865**

PART D—CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS BY NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS

Name of the City and Town	Number of Buildings each containing				Total Number of Buildings
	5 persons and under	6 persons to 9 persons	10 persons to 19 persons	20 persons and over	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Baroda City	9,348	5,427	3,097	980	18,852
Navsari Town	2,888	1,425	608	191	5,112
Patan Town	6,436	2,062	216	13	8,727
TOTAL ...	**18,672**	**8,914**	**3,921**	**1,184**	**32,691**

STATE TABLE V

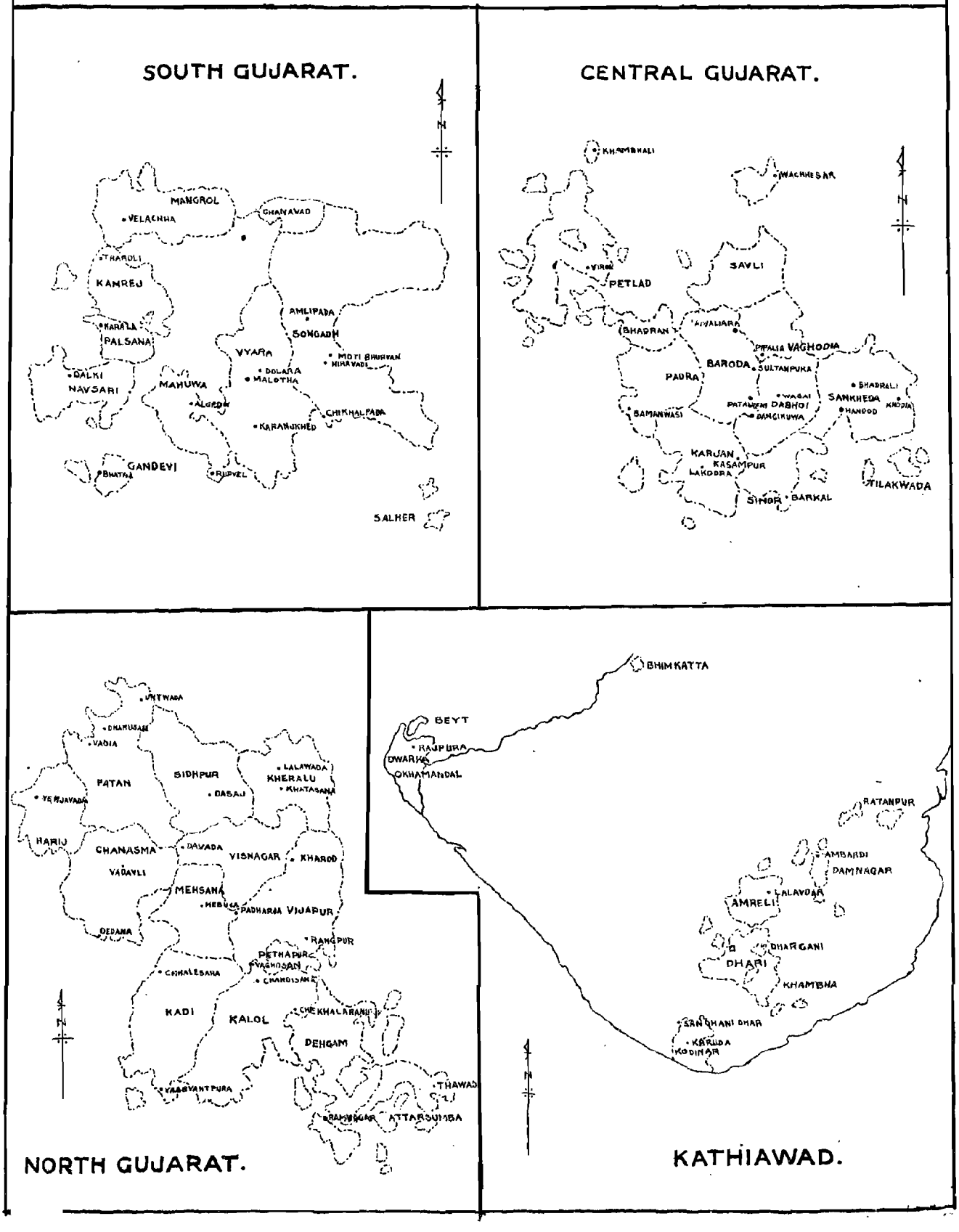
THE TENEMENT CENSUS OF BARODA CITY, NAVSARI AND PATAN

PART E —CLASSIFICATION BY ROOMS AND DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY ROOMS

Name of the City and Town	Structures		Percentage of each class of structures to total	Number of Families		Percentage of each class of families to total
	With	Number		Occupying	Number	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda City ...	**Total**	**18,852**	**100·00**	**Total**	**34,836**	**100·00**
	One room	2,563	13·60	One room	14,030	40·27
	Two rooms	3,593	19·06	Two rooms	10,730	30·80
	Three rooms	2,311	12·26	Three rooms	4,381	12·58
	Four rooms	2,922	15·50	Four rooms	2,773	7·96
	Five rooms	1,789	9·49	Five rooms	1,123	3·22
	Six rooms and over	5,674	30·09	Six rooms and over	1,799	5·17
Navsari Town...	**Total**	**5,112**	**100·00**	**Total**	**7,665**	**100·00**
	One room	1,595	31·20	One room	3,874	50·54
	Two rooms	804	15·73	Two rooms	1,337	17·44
	Three rooms	712	13·93	Three rooms	990	12·92
	Four rooms	706	13·81	Four rooms	709	9·25
	Five rooms	320	6·26	Five rooms	310	4·04
	Six rooms and over	975	19·07	Six rooms and over	445	5·81
Patan Town ...	**Total**	**8,727**	**100·00**	**Total**	**8,860**	**100·00**
	One room	2,783	31·89	One room	3,209	36·22
	Two rooms	1,972	22·60	Two rooms	2,034	22·96
	Three rooms	1,261	14·45	Three rooms	1,157	13·06
	Four rooms	1,457	16·70	Four rooms	1,354	15·28
	Five rooms	571	6·54	Five rooms	548	6·19
	Six rooms and over	683	7·82	Six rooms and over	558	6·30

To face Section XII

MAP SHOWING
DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES CHOSEN AT RANDOM FOR HOUSING ENQUIRES.
SCALE 1" = 24 MILES.



XII

VILLAGE HOUSING STATISTICS

131. Reference to Statistics—Housing Statistics on a less elaborate basis than the Tenement Census reviewed in the preceeding Section were prepared from house-lists in respect of sampled villages. The process of sampling consisted of first arranging all the talukas of the State in a strict alphabetical order. As the statistics were to be published in the Gujarati *Dehzada*, the alphabetical arrangement was Indian. By this means 59 villages were selected from the whole State : 1/50 of the total number of villages (2,896). The villages also are arranged in the *Dehzada* alphabetically per taluka. So starting from No. 1, we picked up the 51st, 101st and so on. Where a town came into the order, it was omitted and the next village was picked. In this way, six villages from Amreli *prant* and Okhamandal, 16 from Baroda, 21 from Mehsana and 16 from Navsari were selected. The size of villages varied from the smallest like Junai with 88 inhabitants to Vadavli with 3,076. There were thus one village with a population of 3,000 and upwards, 2 in the class of 2,000–3,000, 10 between 1,000 and 2,000, 17 above 500 and below 1,000 and 29 below 500. There are 1,401 villages in the lowest class (*vide* Imperial Table III), 844 in the next class, 478 between 1,000 and 2,000 and 187 between 2,000 and 5,000, so that the samples are fairly representative of all villages in the State, except for villages with a population of 3,000 and over. Altogether 38,725 persons were found at the time of house-numbering, dwelling in 8,081 'houses' in these 59 villages or 4·8 per house. Here it must be pointed out that "houses" were only just those that conformed to the Census definition of the abode of a commensal family.

132. Part A-Classification of homesteads by kind with estimate of normal population—Altogether there were 10,354 residential houses (including 82 shops with residence combined). Of these 2,273 were vacant at the time of the enquiry. The normal population numbered 38,725 (19,918 males + 18,807 females). Of the population, 23,132 (11,765 males and 11,367 females) were adult, *i.e.* over 14 years of age, forming nearly 60 per cent. The normal population averaged at 656 per village in the 59 sampled villages, which is less than the general rural average of 737 for the whole population. This is due to the fact that the population of the one village selected of the highest class is only just over 3,000 and is therefore not representative of the class of the largest size villages (*i.e.* 3,000 and over.) The number of villages of this class in the State is 56.

133. Shops and Stores: Tiled Roofs or Thatched—The proportion of shops and stores is less than 3 per cent, befitting Gujarat rural economy of the small village type. An interesting evidence of modernity is the predominance of tiled roofs (which form over 77 per cent of dwelling houses). Thatched roofs indicating the lowliest scale of comfort form a little more than one tenth. Mud built houses constitute the majority of the homesteads, but brick built houses form a substantial minority (over 38 per cent). Tiled roofs are most in evidence in Kathiawad, so are stone-built houses. In Mehsana stone buildings hardly exist.

134. Part B-Classification of Homesteads by rooms and distribution of population by rooms—Here the table is compiled only with inhabited houses (which number 8,081 for the Sample). Of these, nearly 62 per cent are one-roomed in which 23,543 (60·8 per cent of the total Sample) live. The proportion of dwellers in highest comfort (*i.e.* four

rooms and over) is only 4·6 per cent. The proportion of such houses is also about the same (4·7). But the best class of houses are found in greatest number in Baroda *prant* villages: while the poorest class is most frequently seen in Kathiawad. So tiles and stone as building material are no sure index of prosperity.

135. Vadavli, the type of large village—Individual villages are not shown in this Table, for details for which the reader is referred to the Gujarati *Dehzada* (pages 328 to 333) giving details for each of the 59 villages. But the largest village selected–Vadavli–may be specially referred to here. It is a village with over 3,000 inhabitants–an ancient settlement, with a concentrated population on an elevated village-site. It may be taken as typical of the large type villages, which are fast approximating to towns in Baroda State. Population is passing swiftly, in a word, from status to contract, as evidenced by the relatively large proportion of shops and ware-houses (12·7 per cent). Towns have gained largely from the countryside, so even large villages like Vadavli have suffered through increasing urbanisation, the increase in population there being only 9 per cent. Like other State villages of the same size and character, it has nine schools and libraries and 20 other public buildings. The number of inhabitants per occupied homestead is 3,076÷646 or 48 for 10 homesteads. One–roomed tenements number 210 or less than a third of the total number of occupied houses, 60 houses or a little less than a tenth having four rooms and over. Most homesteads have tiled roofs–over three fourths are built of brick. 943 persons or less than a third of the total normal population live in one–roomed tenements while 303, or about 10 per cent, live in comfort in the best class tenements. Both these proportions indicate that, if Vadavli is a type, well established villages of this size and kind are less congested than either towns that tend to develop fast without a background or small villages that huddle themselves any how on their attenuated *gamthans*.

STATE TABLE VI

VILLAGE HOUSING STATISTICS

PART A—CLASSIFICATION OF HOMESTEADS BY KIND WITH ESTIMATE OF NORMAL POPULATION

Administrative Divisions	No. of villages	Total No. of houses	Description of the house							Total Number			
			Residence	Shop and Residence combined	Shop	Warehouse	Office, School etc.	Public building e. g. Temple, Mosque, Serai etc.	Other	Males			
										Over 14 years of age	Below 14 years of age	Domestic male servants actually residing in the house	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Amreli	5	1,089	977	6	30	19	3	12	42	1,219	859	37	2,115
Baroda	16	2,862	2,561	31	14	3	19	58	176	3,061	1,870	9	4,940
Mehsana	21	5,950	5,218	24	150	79	20	81	378	5,315	3,811	11	9,137
Navsari	16	1,576	1,345	20	11	1	12	12	175	2,010	1,437	11	3,458
Okhamandal	1	191	171	1	11	3	3	1	1	160	108	...	268
STATE	**59**	**11,668**	**10,272**	**82**	**216**	**105**	**57**	**164**	**772**	**11,765**	**8,085**	**68**	**19,918**

Administrative Divisions	Number of inhabitants				Total of columns 14 and 18	Description of roof					Description of walls					Vacant Residential Houses
	Females					Terrace	Tiles	Iron	Thatched	Other materials	Stone	Brick	Mud	Wood	Other materials	
	Over 14 years of age	Below 14 years of age	Domestic female servants actually residing in the house	Total												
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Amreli ...	1,213	845	1	2,059	4,174	...	1,072	3	12	2	213	1	865	9	1	214
Baroda ...	2,792	1,689	...	4,481	9,421	8	1,205	1,447	153	49	4	1,022	1,401	99	336	533
Mehsana ...	5,237	3,496	...	8,733	17,870	21	4,923	908	70	28	5	2,739	3,113	10	83	1,436
Navsari ...	1,967	1,312	1	3,280	6,738	2	673	115	780	6	12	183	309	16	1,056	22
Okhamandal ...	158	96	...	254	522	...	152	...	28	11	169	...	12	..	10	68
STATE ...	**11,367**	**7,438**	**2**	**18,807**	**38,725**	**31**	**8,025**	**2,473**	**1,043**	**96**	**403**	**3,945**	**5,700**	**134**	**1,486**	**2,273**

State Table VI

STATE TABLE VI

VILLAGE HOUSING STATISTICS

PART B—CLASSIFICATION OF HOMESTEADS BY ROOMS AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ROOMS

Administrative Division	Number of Villages	Classifications by Rooms: Homesteads with					Classification by Population: Population in Homesteads with				
		One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four and more Rooms	Total	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four and more Rooms	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Amreli	5	667	85	14	3	769	3,393	599	146	36	4,174
Baroda	16	1,075	555	200	229	2,059	4,881	2,585	916	1,039	9,421
Mehsana	21	2,188	1,128	354	136	3,806	10,082	5,278	1,858	652	17,870
Navsari	16	967	346	19	11	1,343	4,701	1,878	115	44	6,738
Okhamandal	1	98	5	...	1	104	486	29	...	7	522
STATE	**59**	**4,995**	**2,119**	**587**	**380**	**8,081**	**23,543**	**10,369**	**3,035**	**1,778**	**38,725**

XIII

RANDOM SAMPLES

General

136. Scope of the various parts of State Tables VII-A-C—This Section deals with the statistical results regarding Age, Civil Condition, Size and Sex Constitution of Families (Fertility Enquiry) and Means of Livelihood. By the restriction imposed on tabulation in British India as well as in this State, it was not possible to sort the data regarding Birthplace, Language, Industry, Unemployment, Educational Qualifications and Literacy by Script. Birthplace statistics are usually a very unsure criterion of migration. The accuracy of the Language return both as mother tongue and as script for literacy was vitiated in this Census by communal propaganda. Responses to the questionnaire re: Industry and the Occupation of the employer were not always accurately recorded–this part of the census was new and the enumerating staff had not fully comprehended all its implications. On the other hand the Department of Industries could furnish in the meanwhile all that was immediately needed regarding the kind and extent of industries, the nature and grade of employes, and other details. Those who had the melancholy experience of the futility of the Unemployment Census of 1931 were looking doubtfully to the results of 1941, even though the questions regarding unemployment formed part of the general census. All these circumstances led many statisticians to welcome the Government of India's resolve to drop for the duration of the present conflict the tabulation in respect of the above materials. On the other hand, data regarding Age and Civil Condition, the Size of Families and Means of Livelihood, were of essential economic and demological interest–even though full tabulation in respect of these had to be given up, it would be of some use, it was thought, to study the results of a representative Sample of the population. The statistical value of this Sample would be heightened, if it could be proved that the slips selected showed the same community distribution, for instance, as disclosed by the general sort by communities of the whole State. If a Sample is selected uniformly on the 1/50 basis as was done in respect of housing statistics for sampled villages (in State Table VI), then the proper representation of the population by administrative divisions can be reasonably expected. This first essential being guaranteed, we proceeded in this Census to do limited sorts for Age and Civil Condition, for Fertility and for Means of Livelihood. Three main tables A, B and C have been thus prepared. State Table VII-A has two parts. Table VII-B has nine parts. State Tables VII-A and C are prepared on the lines of Imperial Tables VII and VIII. State Table VII-C does not, however, follow the detailed occupational analysis contemplated in Imperial Table VIII, but is limited strictly to the requirements of the State.

137. The Principle of the Random Sample—For the purpose of collecting the Sample, every one of the 11,570 blocks of the State was ransacked. If a block had less than 30 slips, it was neglected and where a block had more than 30 and less than 50 slips, the last slip in the pack was picked out and marked S on the back. Where a block had more than 50 slips and less than 75, there the 50th slip was so marked. For blocks of larger sizes *i. e.* with 75 and more slips, the principle adopted was to mark the first 25th slip, then the 50th after that, *i.e.* the first 75th, then the 125th, the 175th and so on. In this way the selection went on throughout the State. Altogether 57,298 slips were

picked out in this manner-29,585 males and 27,713 females: the sex-ratio being 937 females to 1,000 males. The sex-ratio for the whole population being 938, the Sample may be accepted as representative. These 57,298 Samples were distributed by sex in the different administrative divisions as under:—

District	Number of "S" Slips		
	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Baroda City	3,066	1,693	1,373
Amreli	4,177	2,159	2,018
Baroda	16,175	8,503	7,672
Mehsana	23,574	11,985	11,589
Navsari	9,352	4,748	4,604
Okhamandal	845	443	402
Pethapur (Tributary Area)	109	54	55
Total	**57,298**	**29,585**	**27,713**

The above distribution, when multiplied by 50, and compared with the distribution of the general population, as in the marginal table, will prove that not only by sex but also territorially, the Sample is very representative of the State. For the City, Okhamandal and Pethapur, the Sample is an almost exact transcript in miniature. For Mehsana, Navsari, Amreli and Baroda, the necessity of having small blocks for the railway stations, and for small-sized villages in the Raniparaj area and in Kathiawad involved picking out of more slips than the exact 1/50 arrangement would have worked out arithmetically, but even then the difference does not exceed 11·2 per mille of the census return anywhere. Amreli shows the greatest proportionate difference. The net difference for the whole State is only 3·5 per mille.

Administrative division	Sample × 50	Population
State	**2,864,900**	**2,855,010**
City	153,300	153,301
Amreli	208,850	206,543
Baroda	808,750	806,115
Mehsana	1,178,700	1,175,097
Navsari	467,600	465,923
Okhamandal	42,250	42,587
Pethapur (Tributary Area)	5,450	5,444

138. Communal Distribution of the Sample compared with the General Community Return—Turning to the communal distribution of the Sample, we come to a more important and even disturbing test. Communities may be localised, or otherwise their numbers may be too few to find place in the Sample. Where they are too much localised, their weight of numbers may unduly disturb the Sample in some special way in which that community is distinctive. Thus the tribal communities for instance, with their weight of numbers in Navsari may influence results in regard to civil condition, in view of their characteristic social attitude towards adult marriage, and the Sample may, therefore, give an exaggerated idea, more so than the general data as to the age of marriage: but where a particular point is being investigated like age, which is universal and not subject to any special communal or local consideration, there the value of the Sample will be the highest. As Mr. Yeatts points out in his Note of the 15th April last, "The predictive qualities of a statistical Sample of this kind will vary according to the aspect under examination, and in general will be best where the aspect is universally present in the population. For example every human being, whatever his community or location must have an age;

likewise everyone must be either wholly, partially, or not dependent; other attributes however are apt to be strongly localised or diversified. Here however if the localisation is well known the local Sample can be taken and tested. Thus if say the Muslims are limited to one region then the community populations predicted by the Sample for that region can be compared with the distribution offered by the full sorting for that region. And so on and so on."

139. Sample Use and Test—Thus the use of a Sample may sometimes act like a convex mirror for it may sometimes exaggerate peculiarities and oddments of social phenomena. Its value, if used cautiously and with due regard to its limitations, lies in giving a telescopic view and with fewer numbers, imparting a more vivid glow and interest to the social complex. With these general considerations in mind, the following comparative table may be studied:-

COMPARISON OF COMMUNITY DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLES WITH GENERAL POPULATION

Community	Proportion to 10,000 of each sex to total					
	Persons		Males		Females	
1	Sample 2	Population 3	Sample 4	Population 5	Sample 6	Population 7
Hindu ...	8,995	8,985	8,977	8,976	9,013	8,993
Muslim ...	781	783	799	797	761	769
Jain ...	163	164	163	161	163	167
Parsee ...	23	24	20	21	27	28
Christian ...	29	33	31	34	28	32
Tribes (Non-Hindu) ...	8	9	9	8	7	9
Sikh } Jew } ...	1	2	1	3	1	2

From the above it may be concluded that the main community distribution corresponds very closely: Christians are slightly under-represented, and the minor groups-Sikh and Jew—being very few in number are not well represented in the Sample, without affecting, however, whatever general conclusions may be drawn. Thus even judged by the vital community test, the Sample comes out well on the whole. For purposes of this Section all Tribes returned as Hindu are included under the Hindu total.

A. Age and Civil Condition

State Table VII-A-Parts 1-2

140. General Age Distribution --For purposes of Literacy, it will be remembered, the whole population was grouped into three main groups—0-5, 5-50 and 50 and

over. The age constitution thus disclosed is compared to that found in the 1931 Census, in the following table :-

THE AGE CONSTITUTION IN 1941 AND 1931

Age Group	Number		Proportion per 10,000			
	Male	Female	in 1941		in 1931	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-5	203,670	203,348	1,383	1,471	1,459	1,515
5-50	1,074,444	996,817	7,295	7,212	7,485	7,445
50 and over ...	194,795	181,936	1,322	1,317	1,056	1,040
All Ages	**1,472,909**	**1,382,101**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**

The above table suffers from certain limitations which must be at once stated. The 1931 figures of the age return were smoothed, by which ternary and septenary groups (*i. e.* 0-3, 4-6, 7-13, 14-16, 17-23 etc.) were first grouped and thereafter readjusted by taking half of the last and adding to the next lower group to form 5 year age periods (*e. g.* 0-5, 5-10 and so on). Again, the age asked for in 1931 referred to next birthday so that, for instance, a person aged 11 years and 9 months was counted as 12. On this occasion, ages asked for had to be in years and months and where exactness was not possible, months were neglected and age at last birthday was recorded and while sorting the months were neglected. Again, for the purpose of the above table, only crude age returns have been totalled up and proportioned. Therefore really if there are any discrepancies in the above comparison, they may be properly put down not to the vagaries of the Sample, but to the different modes of record of age and the factor of smoothing which is not operative with 1941 figures. Generally, this Census shows a greater prevalence of old ages, and a smaller child-population. In certain respects the two sets of figures show some correspondence. Thus, females predominate in both in the child-population. The female ratio drops in both in the next group, due to the factor of migration, where males abound, and the higher mortality rate amongst women particularly of the child-bearing periods due to the risks of child-birth. In the highest age group (50 and over) the female ratio again tends to improve and approach towards parity.

141. Centenarians—The mention of crude age returns above leads to some reference to the crudest of all-the claims of the alleged centenarians, who have been already alluded to in the Introduction. There were 375 claimants to ages of 100 years and above in this Census, and the number is the highest on record. Each of these claims was referred back to the mahal offices for re-examination and enquiry. As is natural, some of the Mahal Charge Superintendents backed up their enumerators and averred that the record of age was correct. Others enquired more closely. It was found that of the 375, claims of 129 were rejected. Of the remaining 246, 22 have since died, 13 are living with ages round about 100 and 89 were certified with ages above 100. In making enquiries, the Mahal Charge Superintendents were directed to refer to well known incidents, like the great famines of 1834, 1838, 1877 and 1899-1900, the first railway track in the State in 1856, the deposition of Maharaja Malhar Rao in 1875, the formal investment with full powers of His late Highness Maharaja Sayajirao in 1881 and so on, and

ask the individual concerned how old he was at the time of such happenings. The testimony of neighbours was also to be collected and a careful estimate of each previous age was thereafter to be made. Of the 89 cases, whose claims to over 100 ages had some justification, 32 were males and 57 females—proving that women in this State, as generally in India, once they are past the risks of maternal mortality incidental to adolescence and middle age, are longer-lived than men. Details of a few individual centenarians are subjoined below.

(*1*) *Malek Jiva Umed of Puniyad in Dabhoi taluka*—claiming to be 115 years of age: with defective eyesight-now white-haired and sickly-says he was quite a grown up boy when Maharajas Khanderao and Malharrao succeeded to the throne of Baroda. In his youth, he could walk on foot from his village to Baroda City and back.

(*2*) *Bai Kaliben Kulia-aged 112-Gamit woman of Ghata in Vyara taluka.* She remembers well the march of Maharaja Ganpatrao's troops to Mandvi *via* Balda and Dhandhalia (*circa* 1850). She claims to have been about 70 years of age, when the late Maharaja Sayajirao ascended the *gadi* in 1875. One of her sons is aged 70. Her eldest daughter died at the age of 85, some time back. As a Gamit woman, she could not have become a mother till about 18, so her claim to be a centenarian has some good justification.

(*3*) *Saiyad Jalal Pir Abdul of Unava, Sidhpur,* who claims to be 120 years old. As a Saiyad he is literate and knows what he is saying. Neighbours testify to his great age.

(*4*) *Hariba Prabhudas Patel, a Lewa Patidar woman from Simli* (*Sinor taluka*)-who claims to be 119 years old. Patidars are a little more careful about horoscopes and *vahivanchas* (genealogical recorders) than other people, and perhaps, this woman's claim may be given credence. The Vahivatdar certifies. She remembers to have seen the first railway line in Gujarat, known the accession of three previous Maharajas to the present one-looks very old, is not able to get up and is bent down with age. She has a grandson 60 years old.

142. Inaccuracy of the age return: Social attitude towards record of age—The age returns generally in the Indian Census are vitiated by inaccuracy, which is due either to indifference or ignorance of the person enumerated, or to wilful falsification amongst more sophisticated classes. Men and women variously have different notions in the record of age. Unlike the European woman of the West, who wishes to appear young as long as she can and remains below 30 for more than one census, her Indian sister prefers to appear old and respectable. The Child Marriage Prevention Act of this State enforces this tendency of overstatement particularly in respect of females of nubile ages in the adolescent period. Enumerators also while dealing with *purdah* homes, do not sometimes bother to enquire over much, and trust to hearsay or to their imagination. But indifference or ignorance is the main factor that counts with the bulk of the population. The provision regarding months in addition to completed years of age was rarely followed, except in the City and towns, and for the rural population guessing was resorted to usually. This was not necessarily inaccurate, as the enumerators were all local men and knew their people well. But it must be remembered that age returns in the Indian Census cannot be improved, until what may be called the general social attitude is radically altered in respect of an individual's age. Ignorance is a factor which can be gradually, even rapidly, eliminated with the progress of education, but the real factor that militates is the people's, particularly the Hindu's, traditional attitude of indifference towards exactness in age. Life is so short-lived that it induces a kind of over-powering

fatalism on the mind of the average Indian. What matters if a man's exact age is not known, so long as he can be aligned to one or other life's chief periods-childhood or adolescence, the adult middle period or old age-to each of which Hindu social custom assigns specific duties? The Indian never bothers "to exalt" such matters as the exact reckoning of age "into an absolute standard" as the Madras Report of 1931 pointed out. He is only content to refer to his age in round numbers, showing a preference for digits ending in 5 or 0 and a secondary preference for numbers ending in 2, 3, 7 or 8.

143. Smoothing process described--In view of these circumstances, the crude returns had to be subjected to a smoothing process in this Census, as on previous occasions. The method adopted for this purpose, however, was different from the previous formula of columnar differencing, for which the Reports of 1931 should be consulted. The process now prescribed is fully explained in the Sorting Instructions (page 24) and the relevant extract is here given in full:--

"With table VII, we encounter the first substantial effort of compilation in the proper sense where regular and systematic calculation and attribution of fractions are required. Consequently particular care and regularity and concentration are necessary. Compilers will have to divide a succession of figures into 2/5 and 3/5 and allot each part to its proper compiler's age group. It is most important that these fractions should not be mixed up and it may help if compilers are reminded that the 3/5 always comes in an earlier age group than the 2/5; thus when one element of any head H, I, J, etc., remains for allocation, the other having been disposed of, it should invariably be the smaller fraction.

The first process is to convert the sorters' age groups into compilers' age groups. The compilation ticket for this purpose will be as follows :—

Sorter's age group		Number of persons Unmd. M. W. D.	Formula	Compiler's age group	Number of persons Unmd. M. W. D.
0	A		A	0	
1	B		B	1	
2	C		C	2	
3	D		D	3	
4	E		E	4	
5	F		F+G-3/5H	5- 9	
6	G		2/5H+3/5I	10-14	
7 -11	H		2/5I +3/5J	15-19	
12-16	I		2/5J +3/5K	20-24	
17-21	J		2/5K+3/5L	25-29	
22-26	K		2/5L+3/5M	30-34	
27-31	L		2/5M+3/5N	35-39	
32-36	M		2/5N +3/5O	40-44	
37-41	N		2/5O +3/5P	45-49	
42-46	O		2/5P +3/5Q	50-54	
47-51	P		2/5Q +3/5R̃	55-59	
52-56	Q		2/5R̃ +3/5S	60-64	
57-61	R̃		2/5S +3/5T	65-69	
62-66	S		2/5T +U	70 and over	
67-71	T				
72 and over	U				

REFERENCE TO STATISTICS

On account of the marriage customs of this country it is necessary to break up the adolescent age period into smaller periods in order to avoid the wrong allocation of civil condition. Consequently the two five-year sorters' groups between 7 and 16 are broken into four groups of alternately 2 and 3 years each as shown in the formulæ below. The sorters have already performed the special sorting into these groups and the important point here is for the compiler to remember the different formulæ he has to apply. Unlike in the general age case, the smaller fraction is allocated in the earlier group.

Sorter's age group	Number of persons M. W. D.	Formula	Compiler's age group	Number of persons M. W. D.
5 F		F+G+H(a)+1/3 H (b)	5-9	
6 G		2/3H(b)+I(a)+1/3 I(b)	10-14	
7- 8 H(a)				
9-11 H(b)				
12-13 I (a)				
14-16 I (b)				

The number of unmarried will be obtained by subtracting from the total population in each age group the number of married, widowed, and divorced obtained as above described"

144. Reference to Statistics—State Table VII-A with its two parts-Part 1 being the State Summary giving the communal distribution of the Sample by detailed age periods, and Part 2 being similar figures by districts, gives the absolute figures for age and civil condition as disclosed in the Sample. The margin shows the communal distribution of the Sample throughout the State. As with the exception of the Hindus, all the other communities show less than 10,000, the subsidiary tables prepared from State Table VII-A are proportioned on 1,000 and not 10,000 as prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India for the full Age Table VII. The following subsidiary tables are shown after the State Table :—

Community	Persons	Males	Females
All Communities.	**57,298**	**29,585**	**27,713**
Hindu ...	51,538	26,559	24,979
Muslim ...	4,472	2,364	2,108
Jain ..	934	482	452
Parsee ...	134	59	75
Christian ...	167	90	77
Tribal ...	46	27	19
Sikh ...	6	4	2
Jew ...	1	...	1

(i) Subsidiary Table i -Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in the State and in each Natural Division

(ii) „ „ ii -Age Distribution of 1,000 of each Sex by Main Community

(iii) „ „ iii -Proportion (a) of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40; (b) of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages, for total population and in certain communities

(iv) „ „ iv -Females per 1,000 Males by Main Communities and age

(v) Subsidiary Table v -Females per 1,000 Males by Age and Natural Division

(vi) „ „ vi -Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Community and Age

(vii) „ „ vii -Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex and Age by Natural Division and Community

(viii) „ „ viii -Sex-Ratio by Civil Condition, Age, Community and Natural Division.

145. The age constitution of the Sample by broad age groups—Subsidiary Table i works out the proportional figures by 5 years age groups. As the smoothing process begins from age 5 and upwards, the crude returns of the population for the age group 0–5 may be usefully compared with the Sample. For ages 50 and upwards – smoothing can, and does effect a change, as for such ages, heaping at round figures occurs most frequently. Therefore, they may show the extent to which the vivid returns have been subjected to smoothing: the middle age groups being of the adolescent and adult periods when with the influence of smoothing and sophistication, age returns are likely to be more correct, smoothing is not expected to modify largely except to draw from ages 50 and just upwards recruits to their fold.

146. Crude and Sample returns of 1941 compared with 1931 — The following comparative table shows the figures (for both crude and Sample) for 1941 compared with the smoothed ratios for corresponding age groups in 1931 :-

Age Group	Proportion per mille of population					
	1941				1931	
	Crude Return		Sample		Male	Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-5	138	147	145	150	146	151
5-50	730	721	741	734	748	745
50 and over	132	132	114	116	106	104

As the age return upto age 5 does not require any smoothing under the new method, the crude returns for child population may be accepted as truer than the Sample, which has slightly over-represented it. Children aged 0–5 form a smaller proportion now than they did ten years ago. The reason is not because there was a contraction in the birth rate but that the older population now looms far more largely than before. Children under 5 have increased from 363,076 in 1931 to 407,018 or by 12·1 per cent, the middle age group from 1·8 millions to 2·07 millions or by 13·56 per cent—while the aged (50 and over) have shot up from 256,001 to 376,731 or by 47·2 per cent. Making allowance

for the fact that the 1941 figures for 50 and over are crude, and those for 1931 were smoothed, even then the rise amongst the aged is remarkable. This is due very largely to the exceedingly healthy record of the last decade, which favoured longevity. If the smoothed ratio for the aged in the Sample is taken into consideration, even then there is a large increase both in proportionate and in absolute figures. If the crude age return rather overestimates the old, the Sample is induced to do the reverse. At any rate I am inclined to think that the Sample makes a corrector approach to the birth. Even then both the crude and the Sample returns show a dip in the middle groups. This is due to the fact that the void caused by the heavy mortality of 1918–19 through plague and influenza which selected against children and adolescent groups continued through two decades and left its mark in the census returns of 1941.

147. Reference to past year — Going through the comparative figures of Subsidiary Table i, we find it interesting to note that the largest proportionate increases as compared to figures of 1931 and previous years amongst the aged are in the age groups 55-60, the ratio now being 31 and 31 per 1,000 as against only 17 and 19 in 1901. The last named year bore the effect of the great famine, which thinned out the population at both extremities of life. The succeeding decades led to what may be called an outburst of fertility, which increased the child population in 1921 and 1931; thus at 0–1, the proportion in 1901 was only 15 and 16 (male and female respectively). In 1911, 1921 and 1931, this ratio jumps to 39 and 42, 31 and 33, 35 and 36 respectively. This increase would have helped to swell the adult population, had it not been for the epidemics above referred, which reduced the proportions for adolescent and early adult groups (15 to 30) considerably in 1921. This heavy mortality showed its trace in 1931 in the age groups from 25 to 40, where there is a drop in the proportions from the 1921 figures. Similarly this drop is observable in the age groups 35–50 in 1941. Generally the result has, therefore, been a decline in the proportions of the middle age population.

148. Variations in the Natural Divisions—The destructive age constitution of the City has continued in this Census also. It has the lowest proportion of children in the Raj. The marginal statement (taking the mean of both sexes) –compares the age constitution for three censuses and shows the City's population continuing to be accessive in character. The child population has increased, if the Sample is to be believed, but the aged have decreased.

Year	Age Period		
	0—15	15–60	60 and over
1921 ...	31·5	62·7	5·8
1931 ...	32·6	63·2	4.2
1941 ...	34·4	62·4	3·2

In Central Gujarat, the age constitution shows a slight increase amongst the old, a large proportionate rise amongst the children, and consequent contraction in the middle age group. The effect of the famine is still seen in the diminished ratio of the adult population, as they represent the survivors of those born in 1899-1900. The increase in the birth rate indicates a progressive population.

Year	Age Period		
	0–15	15–60	60 and over
1921 ..	36·7	58·7	4·6
1931 ...	37·0	58·4	4·6
1941 ...	39·2	55·8	5·0

North Gujarat shows a more progressive character still. The child population forms as much as 40 per cent. The slight decline as disclosed by the Sample does not signify except as it has been pointed out already, that the Sample is not exactly representative of that class. The adult and aged figure more than before, because of the healthy conditions of the decade. the district has gained mostly through natural increase as agricultural conditions were not propitious and the migration balance may have been adverse.

Year	Age Period		
	0-15	15-60	60 and over
1921 ...	39·8	55·9	4·3
1931 ...	40·0	55·9	4·1
1941 ...	39·5	56·7	4·8

South Gujarat repeats the same story, more or less, as North Gujarat-the old are living longer, the middle aged have increased, partly through migration, and the child population ratio has therefore, contracted in consequence. Generally the population is definitely more accessive than before.

Year	Age Period		
	0-15	15-60	60 and over
1921 ...	40·2	55·4	4·4
1931 ...	40·6	55·5	3·9
1941 ...	39·2	56·3	4·5

Kathiawad shows a growing child population, and also more aged. The middle ages, therefore, show a somewhat considerable contraction, but we know that Kathiawad has gained considerably through migration. This combined with the very healthy conditions that ruled has helped to produce the above age constitution.

Year	Age Period		
	0-15	15-60	60 and over
1921 ...	40·8	54·9	5·3
1931 ...	41·8	54·1	4·1
1941 ...	43·5	51·7	4·8

149. Community variation in the age constitution--Subsidiary Table ii—Here as we are dealing with only a Sample of the population, only the three main communities (which are adequately represented in the sample) are taking into account-Hindu, Muslim and Jain. The proportions occasionally show curious jumps which prove that in respect of certain ages and in certain communities, the Sample behaves selectively. In the Muslim age group 0-5, for instance, the ratios for both sexes are 126 and 150. There is a similar discrepancy between the sexes in the age group 20-40 --the ratios being 339 and 307. Amongst the Jains also, the difference between the male and female ratios in age periods 15-20 (69 and 89), 40-60 (166 and 208) is also disconcertingly large. In none of the previous years, are such wide deviations (from 20 to 50 per thousand) observable. The Hindu figures (for which the Sample has of course the largest contribution) do not show these jumps, however, and the Sample may be accepted without reservation. For the other communities, the Sample ratios are only largely true; but it is difficult to believe that amongst Jains and Muslims aged 20-40, there should be such a wide discrepancy amongst the sexes: in both, besides, males show a predominance, which cannot be true, as in both these communities, commerce and business take their adult males out abroad

and the stay-at-home female adults should rather predominate than their brethren. Similarly for the higher age groups, Jain females (a large proportion of whom are widowed and are usually long-lived) should show higher ratios than men, as they have usually done in the previous censuses. On this occasion, their proportion is actually less. For these reasons, the Sample results cannot be accepted as correct. Other limitations than the one set out above may occur to the reader, and the question would require closer investigation.

150. Mean age: How calculated—Subsidiary tables i and ii also show the mean ages by sex for the State, for each division and community. The mean age for each set of figures was calculated exactly in the same way as in 1931. The method consists in taking the quinary groups of age recorded, taking a middle point in the age groups, multiplying the absolute figures of each age group by the deviation number of that group from the middle group, summing up the products in two sets (the minus and the plus products separately) and then taking the difference between these two sums, dividing it by the total of figures of all ages. The result of this division is then multiplied by 5, the difference of the class intervals and the product is substracted (or added, if the difference is a positive result) from the middle point of age taken, and thus the mean age is obtained. The above sounds complicated but will be easily understood from the following example. The total number for all ages is 8,442; and the last age group returned is 61-65.

Age groups (Class-intervals) 1	Mid-values of the class intervals 2	Persons (frequency distribution) 3	Deviation from arbitrary value 4	Products (3×4) 5
1- 5	3	219	— 6	— 1,314
6-10	8	175	— 5	— 875
11-15	13	63	— 4	— 252
16-20	18	374	— 3	— 1,122
21-25	23	4,295	— 2	— 8,500
26-30	28	1,739	— 1	— 1,739
31-35	**33**	**740**	**0**	**—13,892**
36-40	38	464	1	464
41-45	43	189	2	378
46-50	48	119	3	357
51-55	53	43	4	172
56-60	58	15	5	75
61-65	63	7	6	42
Total		**8,442**		**1,488**

1,488–13,892 = –12,404

$\frac{-12,404}{8,442} = -1{\cdot}47$. Multiplying –1·47 by 5 we get –7·35 which, substracted from 33, the mid year of the middle age group gives 25·65 as the mean age. It must be remembered that –1·47 in the above example gives the value in the class-intervals and must not be directly added to or substracted from the arbitrary middle value, *i. e.* 31–35 in this case – unless the interval is also a unit. In the present illustration the class-interval is 5 units and accordingly the quotient is multiplied by 5 in order to obtain an answer in units.

151. Mean ages by community, sex and division-Subsidiary Table i and ii-On the above basis the marginal table collects the comparative mean ages for the last three censuses. Any comparison with previous censuses must remember the different methods employed from census to census. In 1921, the method of calculating as also of smoothing the age return was different. In 1921, for this reason Mr. Martin in his India Census Report declared that he was "not satisfied that the calculations on which they are based (including methods of smoothing the crude figures) are sufficiently uniform at different censuses to admit of any trustworthy comparison of the resulting figures". But apart from obvious limitations, there is one fact which cannot be gainsaid. The age constitution in this Census has definitely shown that the aged population (50 and over) has increased very largely. It is not surprising, therefore, that the mean age for the State, as well as for all the communities shows a definite and unmistakeable rise. The Jain mean age should show an even higher rise if instead of the Sample the total number of Jains was sorted for age. "A high mean age" as pointed out in the last Report, "is associated with communities or regions with the most civilised standards of life and the most settled conditions. A low mean age would mean either a high birth rate or a high rate of survival or a shrinkage in the old population, whose ranks may have been thinned by epidemics or other calamities that select adversely against old age". Judged by this criterion, the different figures for the City and natural divisions, show the highest mean ages for the most highly educated portions of the State. In South Gujarat, where more than 60 per cent of Hindus are Raniparaj, the mean age is lower-in Kathiawad, where depression and scarcity have laid a strangle hold on all classes, the mean age is low. Almost everywhere the female mean age is higher than the male, for girls predominate usually in the child population. Where they do not, the mean age for the whole sex is lowered in consequence.

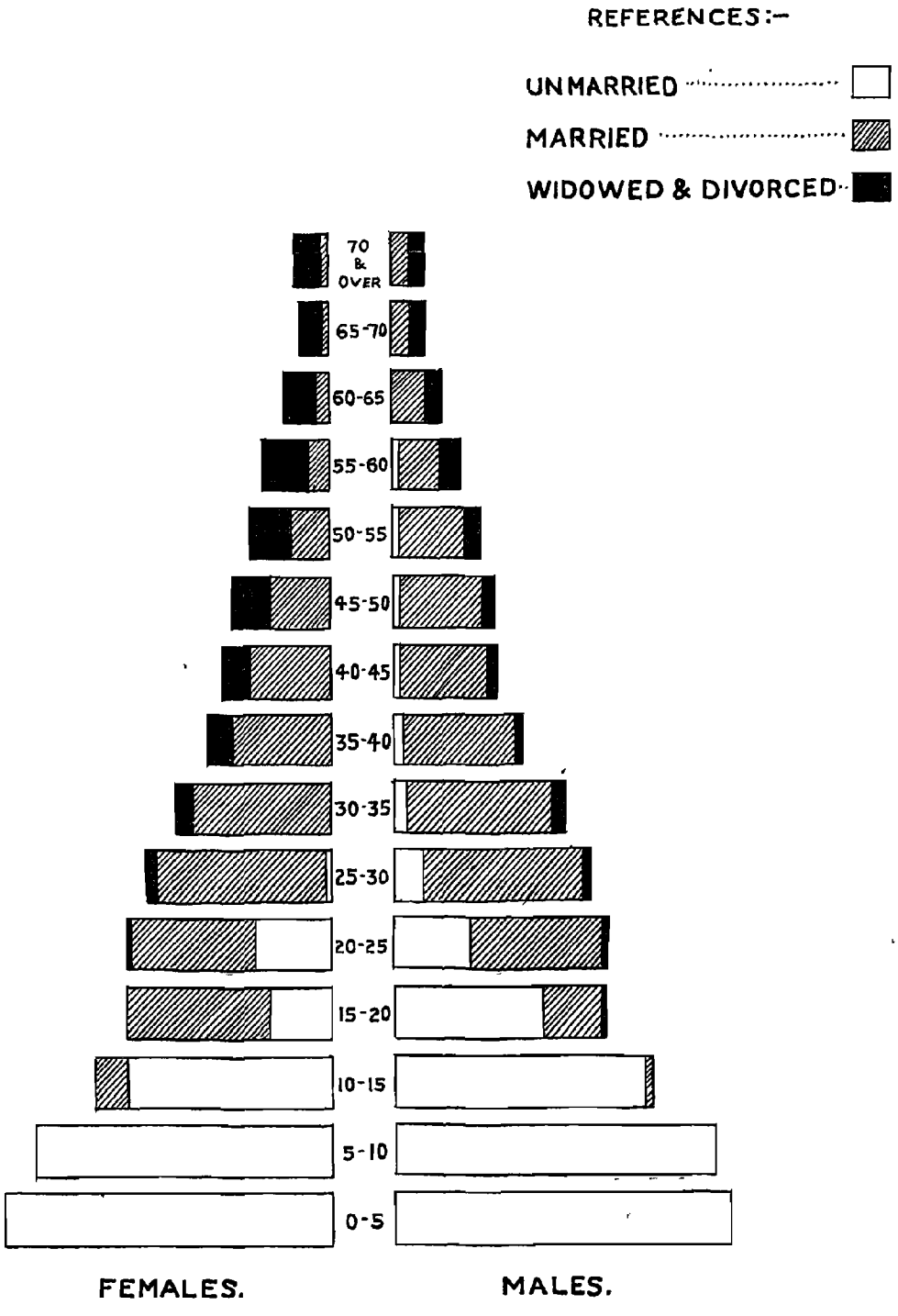
Community and Sex		1941	1931	1921
State	**Male**	**24·7**	**23·7**	**23·96**
	Female	**24·8**	**23·6**	**24·0**
Hindu	Male	24·67	23·7	23·99
	Female	24·7	23·6	24·1
Muslim	Male	25·35	23·95	24·9
	Female	25·2	23·9	24 85
Jain	Male	25·6	25·2	25·9
	Female	26·98	25·75	26·4

Natural Division	Mean age	
	Male	Female
City	25·1	24·7
Central Gujarat	25.9	24·7
North Gujarat	24.85	24·9
South Gujarat	24.45	25·1
Kathiawad	22.81	24·1

152. Subsidiary Table iii—In this table, we make a direct attempt to estimate the extent of fertility from the age returns. The proportions of children under 10 (*i. e.* survivors amongst those born in the decade) are calculated on (i) persons aged 15-40 and (ii) married females of the reproductive ages (15-40); and these ratios are compared for the last four censuses. Here the true indication as to the increasing birth rate of the last decade is somewhat revealed. In the subsequent columns of the same table, persons aged 60 and over are proportioned to the middle aged and lastly married women aged 15-40 are proportioned to women of all ages. The following points emerge: the children's proportion both as regards persons aged 15-40 and married females of 15-40 shows a uniform increase since 1911. The proportion of married females to women of all ages is on the contrary almost uniformly in defect. In 1921, the ratios for Hindus and Muslims were slightly less, but apart from that circumstance, there are now less married women of the reproductive ages than before. This combined with the higher ratio for children shows a real increase in the birth of fecundity rate. The question of fertility, however, will be more closely investigated in the next Sub-section: here the general conclusion is stated.

To face Para 154

PYRAMID SHOWING AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION



I.K.P.

Lastly, the old ages (60 and over) are slightly more than since 1911, as compared to the middle age groups except in respect of females amongst the aged who in 1921 showed higher figures.

153. Subsidiary Tables iv and v—These tables investigate the female indices by main communities and age, and by natural division. The general sex-ratio by natural division and community has been already reviewed in connection with Imperial Tables I and XIII. Here the sex-variations by age groups are exhibited. Amongst the communities, the Hindus being the largest conform closely to the ratios for the total Sample. Muslims and Jains show a preponderance of girls in the child population. The Muslim female index then drops sharply from 5-10, and continues to decline till 25-30 where it forms only 790 per mille of males: then it continues to increase gradually for the higher ages. This is not the case, however, for previous censuses, where the sex-ratio is more normal. For the age group 20-25, the Muslim female index has ruled higher than the male since 1911. Therefore, the Sample sex-ratios cannot be accepted as a true guide. Similarly for Jains, the Sample fails as the respective female indices show curious and even sharp deviations from the norm-thus for 1-2, the female index is so low as 556, for 3-4, it is 1,182, for 10-15, it drops again to 767, for 15-20, it jumps up to 1,212 and so on. The vagaries of the 1941 Sample for Jains make it worthless as a mirror of actual conditions. On the other hand, it is permissible to assume that in view of the increase amongst Muslims being largely ascribable to the returned emigrant, the female index for the adult ages should rule generally lower than in 1931 and previous years: and that for the Jains, who give females as brides to Hindus and not get any in return the female index in the nubile ages should show a progressive decline as this matrimonial phenomenon has become increasingly evident in the community.

Coming to the natural divisions, we shall content ourselves with the remark that the Kathiawad area shows the greatest extent of deviations from the State average of the female index for the different age groups. The City shows the lowest female index for all ages, only 811, and for age groups 10-15, 20-25, 25-30 and 30 and over, the ratio goes up to 691. The female index for South Gujarat, Hindu has been specially compiled, in order to have an idea of the state of things of the Raniparaj community. Here women approach men in numerical parity and as adult marriage conditions still prevail in spite of Hinduisation, the female index for the adult ages keeps to a normal healthy level.

154. Civil Condition—The next three subsidiary tables deal with civil condition data correlated with age, for all ages, and then separately for the three principal communities. In Subsidiary Table viii we get the sex-ratio by age, community and natural division. In addition to the usual categories of unmarried, married, and widowed, we have in this Census, added the class of divorced persons. As stated already as their numbers are few, the proportions regarding them are included under "widowed". In previous censuses, the practice regarding the divorced was to count them as part of the "widowed". "Civil Condition" only recognised four kinds of legal status-single, married, widowed and divorced. The test of marriage is, as before the full legal ceremony constituting a valid union. As pointed out in the 1931 Report, "Included under marriage were the Musalman's *nikah,* the (Hindu) widow's remarriage under the *natra* form, and the levirate or *diyar vatu* (marriage of the widow with the deceased husband's younger brother). But mere betrothal, or *vagdan, sagai* or *vivah* was not considered adequate." Altogether 52 per cent of the population are unmarried, 42 married and 6 widowed amongst males and 41 per cent unmarried, 46 married and 13 per cent widowed amongst females in the State. These percentages more or less hold good for Hindus, but with Muslims, there are more widows and unmarried females proportionately than in the general population. The Sample gives this curious result in spite of the known

fact that the Muslims allow remarriage of widows freely. In 1931 also, this phenomenon was seen. Even in the age period 15–40 however, this feature persists. One cause of this is the much higher percentage of unmarried upto 40 amongst Muslim females than in other communities.

155. Child Marriages—Infant Marriage Prevention Act of the State, enacted shortly before the Census of 1931 declared invalid marriages of brides below eight years of age. Even then, this did not prevent the census return of 1931 including "mock" marriages and showing 2,527 persons below 5 years of age as "married" and 251 as "widowed". For the present Census also, the Sample shows four persons (1 male and 3 females) under 5 years of age as "married". At 1/50 basis, this would mean about 200 such "married" persons. But practically the effect of the law has been to delete such persons from the ranks of the married. Thus the proportion of unmarried in the child population has risen from 97·3 per cent in 1901 to 99·98 in 1941. In the next age group, the proportion has risen from 897 to 993 in the last 40 years. In the age groups 10–15 and 15–20 which used to be the normal ages for marriage in the old days, the percentage of unmarried has risen amongst males from 73·0 to 96·2 and 46·2 to 71·2 respectively, and amongst females from 47·7 to 86·2 and 12·7 to 29·6. Thus the age of marriage has obviously risen on an average by about 5 years; the effect of legislation has a great deal to do with this, as also the influence of social changes, the press of economic circumstances and the leavening urge of education. The Hindus show a rather less progressive tendency in this direction than the Muslims and Jains (if the Sample is to be relied on). The last named community, which is educationally far the most advanced of the three, shows 98 per cent unmarried in the age group 10–15 and 85 in the next age group amongst its males, and 94 per cent and 48 per cent respectively for its females.

156. Effect of Infant Marriage Regulation—The present law in the State penalises marriages for boys below 18 and for girls below 14, besides voiding unions with girls below 8. The punishments now are enhanced, imprisonments being now frequent instead of the old practice of fines. This law was first enacted 38 years ago. Marriages have to be registered under this Act and therefore we have had continuous records of marriages in the State. The marginal table seeks to find out how far this legislation has been effective. We have seen generally that the age of marriage has risen especially amongst the advanced sections of the people, but it is still rife in the intermediate castes and backward elements, and the proportion of offences in these sections still continues to be a disturbing feature in the working of this Act, but viewing the figures over a long term since 1916, it is possible to conclude that the Act has been effective: while before, a third of the marriages in the State was below the prescribed limits, now (even though the marriage age has now been considerably raised by law) only about one-eighth of the State marriages come within the penalised age limits. In 1933, just before the law was stiffened and the age limits were raised, there was a flare-up of infant marriages. There was a recrudescence of this evil in 1938—but now the tendency is to eliminate this feature altogther from the social system of the State.

Year	Child marriages	Other marriages	Total number of marriages	Percentage of child marriages to total
1940	2,671	17,297	19,968	13.4
1939	1,437	18,656	20,093	7·2
1938	2,828	10,791	13,619	20.8
1937	2,353	14,393	16.746	14.1
1936	3,209	14,348	17,557	18.3
1935	2,412	11,029	13,441	17.9
1934	2,535	10,181	12,716	19.9
1933	2,658	8,525	11,183	23.8
1932	2,208	12,143	14,351	15.4
1931	2,510	11,590	14,100	17.8
1921-30 (Annual Average)	5,352	11,026	16,379	32.7
1916-20 (Annual Average)	3,365	6,773	10,138	33.2

SUBSIDIARY TABLE viii

157. Widowhood—Widowhood amongst males from census to census does not call for much remark, but amongst females it is one of the distinctive feature of the State social system. As to the lower ratio for Muslim widows as compared with other communities an attempt has been already made to explain it. Widowhood amongst Hindus is determined in the different districts by the caste composition of the people. Where intermediate castes and Raniparaj Hindus predominate, amongst the bulk of whom (with the exception of Rajputs) remarriage of widows is permitted, there the proportion of widows must be small. Thus amongst South Gujarat Hindus only 115 per mille are widows. In Kathiawad, where intermediate castes form a considerable element, 128 per mille is the proportion of widows. In the City, where advanced elements preponderate, 146 per mille is the widow's ratio. The Jains, the most advanced amongst the Hindu and allied elements, practice rigid enforcement of widowhood, and with them 206 per mille are widows. Comparing the respective ratios of widowhood for the two censuses, we find a decline in the proportion of widows generally. But as explained in respect of Muslims already, there are more factors than one operative. The better health record of the decade may be one of the fruitful causes. The increasing distaste for marriage and the desire to postpone it till a more mature age becoming more active amongst the advanced sections have forced up the ranks of the unmarried thus correspondingly reducing the ratio for the widowed. On the other hand, the more backward classes advance in education, the social influence of the Hindu advanced elements (which are still strongly wedded to strict prohibition of the remarriage of widows) becomes operative to an increasing extent. As the Sample does not show figures by castes, it is not possible, however, to give statistical support for this view.

Community	Widowhood per mille			
	All ages		15-40	
	1941	1931	1941	1931
All Religions	130	147	68	83
Hindu	127	146	59	82
Muslim	148	157	70	86
Jain	206	232	103	160

158. Subsidiary Table viii-Lastly this table gives the sex-ratio for the different categories of civil condition. It is natural owing to the social custom of enforced widowhood that there should be more widows than widowers—more than 2 to 1. There are 1,019 married women to a thousand married men. This points at some places as in Kathiawad, and South Gujarat to the influence of emigration for business or other gainful occupation, which takes away mostly males, or at other places (more rarely) to the presence of polygamy amongst certain castes and communities like Rajputs, Muslims, certain sections of Brahmans (not Nagars), Vanias and others. In the reproductive age periods (15-40) unmarried females form only about a quarter of the strength of bachelors but as wives, they more than hold their own. Amongst Jains, in this age group there are three widows to only one widower. In the next age group, however, 40 and over, married females are outnumbered by married males.

STATE TABLE VII-A

AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION

PART 1—STATE SUMMARY

Community and age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed (inc. Divorced)			Divorced		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALL COMMUNITIES	**57,298**	**29,585**	**27,713**	**26,634**	**15,293**	**11,341**	**25,284**	**12,522**	**12,762**	**5,380**	**1,770**	**3,610**	**109**	**60**	**49**
0 - 1	1,595	828	767	1,595	828	767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 - 2	1,502	741	761	1,502	741	761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 - 3	1,856	947	909	1,854	946	908	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 - 4	1,728	869	859	1,727	869	858	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 - 5	1,748	896	852	1,747	896	851	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 - 5	*84,29*	*42,81*	*4,148*	*8,425*	*4,280*	*4,145*	*4*	*1*	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 - 10	7,818	4,099	3,719	7,759	4,072	3,687	58	27	31	1	...	1	...	...	...
10 - 15	6,353	3,344	3,009	5,812	3,218	2,594	532	122	410	9	4	5	...	...	...
15 - 20	5,309	2,709	2,600	2,697	1,928	769	2,567	758	1,809	45	23	22	3	1	2
20 - 25	5,354	2,735	2,619	1,039	939	100	4,185	1,739	2,446	130	57	73	12	7	5
25 - 30	4,875	2,516	2,359	385	371	14	4,275	2,052	2,223	215	93	122	23	13	10
30 - 35	4,064	2,152	1,912	171	161	10	3,598	1,875	1,723	295	116	179	18	11	7
35 - 40	3,229	1,659	1,570	96	91	5	2,736	1,444	1,292	397	124	273	16	10	6
40 - 45	2,673	1,368	1,305	69	65	4	2,128	1,165	963	476	138	338	11	4	7
45 - 50	2,598	1,332	1,266	68	59	9	1,825	1,063	762	705	210	495	11	6	5
50 - 55	2,118	1,088	1,030	46	44	2	1,357	826	531	715	218	497	11	6	5
55 - 60	1,771	908	863	31	31	...	954	637	317	786	240	546	3	1	2
60 - 65	1,203	631	572	18	18	...	564	408	156	621	205	416	...	...	...
65 - 70	693	364	329	8	8	...	270	211	59	415	145	270	1	1	...
70 and over	811	399	412	10	8	2	231	194	37	570	197	373	...	...	...
Hindu	**51,538**	**26,559**	**24,979**	**23,844**	**13,674**	**10,170**	**22,928**	**11,298**	**11,630**	**4,766**	**1,587**	**3,179**	**101**	**54**	**47**
0 - 1	1,456	761	695	1,456	761	695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 - 2	1,358	661	697	1,358	661	697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 - 3	1,687	859	828	1,685	858	827	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 - 4	1,556	792	764	1,555	792	763	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 - 5	1,586	820	766	1,585	820	765	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 - 5	*7,643*	*3,893*	*3,750*	*7,639*	*3,892*	*3,747*	*4*	*1*	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 - 10	7,042	3,686	3,356	6,987	3,660	3,327	55	26	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 - 15	5,740	3,015	2,725	5,224	2,896	2,328	507	115	392	9	4	5	...	...	...
15 - 20	4,816	2,452	2,364	2,380	1,718	662	2,393	711	1,682	43	23	20	3	1	2
20 - 25	4,802	2,432	2,370	876	798	78	3,809	1,583	2,226	117	51	66	10	6	4
25 - 30	4,351	2,225	2,126	309	300	9	3,856	1,847	2,009	186	78	108	20	11	9
30 - 35	3,640	1,917	1,723	142	136	6	3,241	1,682	1,559	257	99	158	17	10	7
35 - 40	2,878	1,474	1,404	79	78	1	2,449	1,284	1,165	350	112	238	16	10	6
40 - 45	2,388	1,219	1,169	57	55	2	1,909	1,039	870	422	125	297	10	3	7
45 - 50	2,336	1,206	1,130	59	52	7	1,651	962	689	626	192	434	10	5	5
50 - 55	1,902	979	923	40	38	2	1,233	748	485	629	193	436	11	6	5
55 - 60	1,593	817	776	25	25	...	863	573	290	705	219	486	3	1	2
60 - 65	1,074	567	507	14	14	...	509	369	140	551	184	367	...	...	...
65 - 70	621	325	296	7	7	...	245	189	56	369	129	240	1	1	...
70 & over	712	352	360	6	5	1	204	169	35	502	178	324	...	...	...
Muslim	**4,472**	**2,364**	**2,108**	**2,160**	**1,253**	**907**	**1,869**	**980**	**889**	**443**	**131**	**312**	**5**	**3**	**2**
0 - 1	109	51	58	109	51	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 - 2	110	59	51	110	59	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 - 3	131	69	62	131	69	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 - 4	137	63	74	137	63	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 - 5	128	57	71	128	57	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 - 5	*615*	*299*	*316*	*615*	*299*	*316*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 - 10	612	324	288	609	323	286	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
10 - 15	470	249	221	456	245	211	14	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 - 20	393	212	181	253	174	79	138	38	100	2	...	2	...	...	...
20 - 25	443	247	196	127	114	13	307	130	177	9	3	6	1	...	1
25 - 30	410	229	181	52	51	1	337	167	170	21	11	10	3	2	1
30 - 35	323	180	143	13	13	...	283	154	129	27	13	14	...	...	...

STATE TABLE VII-A (1)-(contd.)

Community and age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed (Inc. Diverced)			Divorced		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
35 - 40	274	146	128	8	7	1	230	129	101	36	10	26	...	...	...
40 - 45	210	110	100	7	7	..	166	94	72	37	9	28	1	1	...
45 - 50	194	97	97	6	6	...	133	79	54	55	12	43	...	...	...
50 - 55	161	84	77	5	5	...	100	63	37	56	16	40	...	...	...
55 - 60	138	72	66	4	4	...	77	55	22	57	13	44	...	...	...
60 - 65	94	46	48	2	2	...	42	30	12	50	14	36	...	...	...
65 - 70	51	27	24	...	...	...	17	15	2	34	12	22	...	...	...
70 & over	84	42	42	3	3	...	23	21	2	58	18	40	...	...	...
Jain	**934**	**482**	**452**	**451**	**269**	**182**	**352**	**175**	**177**	**131**	**38**	**93**	...	...	...
0 - 1	24	12	12	24	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 - 2	28	18	10	28	18	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 - 3	32	16	16	32	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 - 4	24	11	13	24	11	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 - 5	23	14	9	23	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 - 5	*131*	*71*	*60*	*131*	*71*	*60*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 - 10	113	59	54	113	59	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 - 15	106	60	46	102	59	43	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 - 20	73	33	40	47	28	19	26	5	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 - 25	74	37	37	19	17	2	52	18	34	3	2	1	...	...	...
25 - 30	80	44	36	15	14	1	61	29	32	4	1	3	...	...	...
30 - 35	71	39	32	8	7	1	56	31	25	7	1	6	...	...	...
35 - 40	61	32	29	6	5	1	45	25	20	10	2	8	...	...	...
40 - 45	55	28	27	3	3	...	37	22	15	15	3	12	...	...	...
45 - 50	50	20	30	2	1	1	31	15	16	17	4	13	...	...	...
50 - 55	40	18	22	1	1	...	15	9	6	24	8	16	...	...	...
55 - 60	29	14	15	2	2	...	8	5	3	19	7	12	...	...	...
60 - 65	25	14	11	1	1	...	9	7	2	15	6	9	...	...	...
65 - 70	17	11	6	1	1	...	6	6	...	10	4	6	...	...	...
70 & over	9	2	7	...	...	...	2	2	...	7	...	7	...	...	...
Parsee	**134**	**59**	**75**	**71**	**35**	**36**	**47**	**22**	**25**	**16**	**2**	**14**	...	...	...
1 - 2	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 - 3	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 - 4	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 - 5	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 - 5	*8*	*3*	*5*	*8*	*3*	*5*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 - 10	14	8	6	14	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 - 15	9	4	5	9	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 - 20	11	6	5	10	5	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 - 25	11	6	5	10	6	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 - 30	11	5	6	6	4	2	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 - 35	13	4	9	6	3	3	6	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	...
35 - 40	7	2	5	3	1	2	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 - 45	10	3	7	2	...	2	7	3	4	1	...	1	...	...	...
45 - 50	9	3	6	1	...	1	5	3	2	3	...	3	...	...	...
50 & over	31	15	16	2	1	1	18	12	6	11	2	9	...	...	...
Christian	**167**	**90**	**77**	**82**	**47**	**35**	**64**	**33**	**31**	**21**	**10**	**11**	3	3	...
0 - 1	5	4	1	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 - 2	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 - 3	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 - 4	5	1	4	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 - 5	8	4	4	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 - 5	*23*	*12*	*11*	*23*	*12*	*11*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 - 10	26	14	12	25	14	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 - 15	25	14	11	18	12	6	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 - 20	11	4	7	5	2	3	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 - 25	20	11	9	7	4	3	12	6	6	1	1	...	1	1	...
25 - 30	18	11	7	3	2	1	11	6	5	4	3	1	...	...	...
30 - 35	12	8	4	1	1	...	8	4	4	3	3	...	1	1	...
35 - 40	6	3	3	...	...	...	5	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...

STATE TABLE VII-A(1)-(concld.)

Community and age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed (inc. Divorced)			Divorced		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	P	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
40 – 45	5	4	1	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 – 50	8	5	3	...	...	...	4	3	1	4	2	2	1	1	...
50 & over	13	4	9	...	...	...	5	3	2	8	1	7	...	...	...
Tribal	**46**	**27**	**19**	**24**	**14**	**10**	**19**	**11**	**8**	**3**	**2**	**1**	...	...	...
1 – 2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 – 3	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 – 4	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 – 5	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0– 5	*8*	*3*	*5*	*8*	*3*	*5*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 – 10	11	8	3	11	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 – 15	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 – 20	4	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 – 25	3	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 – 30	5	2	3	...	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 – 35	4	3	1	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 – 40	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 – 45	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
45 – 50	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 & over	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Sikh	**6**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**1**	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 – 1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 – 5	*1*	...	*1*	*1*	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 – 20	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 – 25	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 – 35	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 – 40	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 – 45	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jew	**1**	...	**1**	...	...	...	**1**	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 – 45	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE :—No Buddhist was found in the Sample.

STATE TABLE VII-A

AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION

PART 2-DETAILS FOR DIVISIONS

Division and age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed (inc. Divorced)			Divorced		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
BARODA CITY	**3,066**	**1,693**	**1,373**	**1,439**	**885**	**554**	**1,327**	**708**	**619**	**300**	**100**	**200**	**5**	**2**	**3**
0 - 1	100	51	49	100	51	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 - 2	73	38	35	73	38	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 - 3	61	32	29	61	32	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 - 4	77	36	41	77	36	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 - 5	75	38	37	75	38	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 - 5	*386*	*195*	*191*	*386*	*195*	*191*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 - 10	362	186	176	361	185	176	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 - 15	301	169	132	284	166	118	17	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 - 20	323	179	144	186	137	49	134	40	94	3	2	1	2	1	1
20 - 30	690	408	282	168	155	13	496	241	255	26	12	14	3	1	2
30 - 40	430	253	177	29	28	1	347	205	142	54	20	34	...	...	...
40 - 50	296	163	133	18	14	4	209	129	80	69	20	49	...	...	...
50 - 60	180	89	91	5	3	2	95	65	29	80	20	60	...	...	...
60 & over	98	51	47	2	2	...	28	23	5	68	26	42	...	...	...
AMRELI	**4,177**	**2,159**	**2,018**	**2,113**	**1,231**	**882**	**1,708**	**828**	**880**	**356**	**100**	**256**	**9**	**3**	**6**
0 - 1	144	78	66	144	78	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 - 2	136	64	72	136	64	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 - 3	159	91	68	159	91	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 - 4	128	71	57	128	71	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 - 5	148	79	69	148	79	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 - 5	*715*	*383*	*332*	*715*	*383*	*332*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 - 10	615	336	279	612	334	278	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 - 15	487	252	235	453	245	208	34	7	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 - 20	400	214	186	215	160	55	182	53	129	3	1	2	...	...	...
20 - 30	692	348	344	98	90	8	580	255	325	14	3	11	4	2	2
30 - 40	459	231	228	13	12	1	413	213	200	33	6	27	1	..	1
40 - 50	354	176	178	5	5	...	279	157	122	70	14	56	3	...	3
50 - 60	254	124	130	1	1	...	153	93	60	100	30	70	1	...	1
60 & over	201	95	106	1	1	...	64	48	16	136	46	90	...	...	...
BARODA	**16,175**	**8,503**	**7,672**	**7,242**	**4,192**	**3,050**	**7,457**	**3,762**	**3,695**	**1,476**	**549**	**927**	**38**	**23**	**15**
0 - 1	479	245	234	479	245	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 - 2	311	157	154	311	157	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 - 3	576	304	272	575	303	272	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 - 4	521	271	250	520	271	249	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 - 5	538	285	253	538	285	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 - 5	*2,425*	*1,262*	*1,163*	*2,423*	*1,261*	*1,162*	*2*	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 - 10	2,153	1,116	1,037	2,131	1,106	1,025	22	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 - 15	1,753	924	829	1,550	870	680	199	52	147	4	2	2	...	...	...
15 - 20	1,473	748	725	656	492	164	807	250	557	10	6	4	...	...	...
20 - 30	2,878	1,495	1,383	329	314	15	2,449	1,127	1,322	100	54	46	11	6	5
30 - 40	2,056	1,094	962	77	76	1	1,805	944	861	174	74	100	13	11	2
40 - 50	1,501	808	693	41	38	3	1,142	660	482	318	110	208	8	3	5
50 - 60	1,127	622	505	22	22	...	707	466	241	398	134	264	6	3	3
60 & over	809	434	375	13	13	...	324	252	72	472	169	303	...	...	...
MEHSANA	**23,574**	**11,985**	**11,589**	**10,826**	**6,177**	**4,649**	**10,424**	**5,107**	**5,317**	**2,324**	**701**	**1,623**	**21**	**14**	**7**
0 - 1	625	321	304	625	321	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 - 2	776	377	399	776	377	399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 - 3	706	338	368	705	338	367	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 - 4	638	312	326	638	312	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 - 5	656	330	328	657	330	327	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 - 5	*3,403*	*1,678*	*1,725*	*3,401*	*1,678*	*1,723*	*2*	...	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 - 10	3,271	1,725	1,546	3,239	1,711	1,528	32	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 - 15	2,653	1,389	1,264	2,396	1,330	1,066	252	57	195	5	2	3	...	...	...
15 - 20	2,192	1,109	1,083	1,072	772	300	1,099	325	774	21	12	9	...	...	...
20 - 30	4,134	2,066	2,068	510	483	27	3,476	1,528	1,948	148	55	93	7	6	1
30 - 40	2,916	1,500	1,416	97	94	3	2,525	1,326	1,199	294	80	214	8	5	3
40 - 50	2,180	1,090	1,090	56	55	1	1,600	898	702	524	137	387	3	2	1
50 - 60	1,689	831	858	39	39	...	971	596	375	679	196	483	2	...	2
60 & over	1,136	597	539	16	15	1	467	363	104	653	219	434	1	1	...

STATE TABLE VII-A(2)-(concld.)

Division and age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed (inc. Divorced)			Divorced		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NAVSARI	**9,352**	**4,748**	**4,604**	**4,524**	**2,523**	**2,001**	**3,990**	**1,931**	**2,059**	**838**	**294**	**544**	**35**	**18**	**17**
0 - 1	216	123	93	216	123	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 - 2	176	92	84	176	92	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 - 3	322	167	155	322	167	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 - 4	334	162	172	334	162	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 - 5	301	145	156	301	145	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 - 5	*1,349*	*689*	*660*	*1,349*	*689*	*660*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 - 10	1,280	658	622	1,280	658	622	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 - 15	1,032	543	489	1,008	541	467	24	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 - 20	827	416	411	519	331	188	300	83	217	8	2	6	1	...	1
20 - 30	1,671	843	828	293	244	49	1,325	575	750	53	24	29	10	5	5
30 - 40	1,321	674	647	48	39	9	1,147	578	569	126	57	69	11	5	6
40 - 50	864	429	435	16	11	5	668	356	312	180	62	118	8	5	3
50 - 60	587	301	286	7	7	...	357	222	135	223	72	151	5	3	2
60 & over	421	195	226	4	3	1	169	115	54	248	77	171	...	...	...
Navsari-Hindu	*8,482*	*4,302*	*4,180*	*4,100*	*2,484*	*1,816*	*3,631*	*1,747*	*1,884*	*751*	*271*	*480*	*31*	*14*	*17*
0 - 1	200	113	87	200	113	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 - 2	163	87	76	163	87	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 - 3	302	159	143	302	159	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 - 4	306	150	156	306	150	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 - 5	285	140	145	285	140	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 - 5	*1,256*	*649*	*607*	*1,256*	*649*	*607*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 - 10	1,163	584	579	1,163	584	579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 - 15	947	501	446	923	499	424	24	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 - 20	742	376	366	458	296	162	277	78	199	7	2	5	1	...	1
20 - 30	1,488	737	751	241	204	37	1,199	513	686	48	20	28	8	3	5
30 - 40	1,193	609	584	38	34	4	1,039	522	517	116	53	63	11	5	6
40 - 50	786	392	394	13	10	3	612	326	286	161	56	105	6	3	3
50 - 60	532	277	255	6	6	...	327	203	124	199	68	131	5	3	2
60 & over	375	177	198	2	2	...	153	103	50	220	72	148	...	...	...
OKHAMAN-DAL	**845**	**443**	**402**	**440**	**253**	**187**	**333**	**171**	**162**	**72**	**19**	**53**	**1**	...	**1**
0 - 1	29	10	19	29	10	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 - 2	23	11	12	23	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 - 3	30	14	16	30	14	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 - 4	26	14	12	26	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 - 5	26	17	9	26	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 - 5	*134*	*66*	*68*	*134*	*66*	*68*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 - 10	122	69	53	121	69	52	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
10 - 15	112	57	55	109	57	52	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 - 20	81	38	43	45	32	13	36	6	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 - 30	147	84	63	25	23	2	119	59	60	3	2	1	...	...	...
30 - 40	99	54	45	3	3	...	88	50	38	8	1	7	1	...	1
40 - 50	67	33	34	1	1	...	50	27	23	16	5	11	...	...	...
50 - 60	45	24	21	2	2	...	25	18	7	18	4	14	...	...	...
60 & over	38	18	20	...	...	...	12	11	1	26	7	19	...	...	...
PETHAPUR	**109**	**54**	**55**	**50**	**32**	**18**	**45**	**15**	**30**	**14**	**7**	**7**	...	...	...
0 - 1	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 - 2	7	2	5	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 - 3	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 - 4	4	3	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 - 5	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 - 5	*17*	*8*	*9*	*17*	*8*	*9*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 - 10	15	9	6	15	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 - 15	15	10	5	12	9	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 - 20	13	5	8	4	4	...	9	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 - 30	17	7	10	1	1	...	15	6	9	1	...	1	...	...	...
30 - 40	12	5	7	...	...	...	9	3	6	3	2	1	...	...	...
40 - 50	9	1	8	...	...	...	5	1	4	4	...	4	...	...	...
50 - 60	7	5	2	1	1	...	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...
60 & over	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE i - (VII-A)

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX IN THE STATE AND EACH NATURAL DIVISION

Age	1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BARODA STATE										
0-1 ...	28	28	35	36	31	33	39	42	15	16
1-2 ...	25	27	29	31	14	16	19	21	13	14
2-3 ...	32	33	28	29	24	28	32	34	20	22
3-4 ...	30	31	27	29	26	29	29	34	22	25
4-5 ...	30	31	27	27	29	29	30	30	26	29
0-5 ...	145	150	146	152	124	135	149	161	96	106
5-10 ...	139	134	127	122	141	136	114	104	125	124
10-15 ...	113	109	121	115	123	117	93	83	136	120
15-20 ...	92	94	98	100	85	75	89	82	103	94
20-25 ...	92	94	93	98	72	78	97	103	100	101
25-30 ...	85	85	74	76	84	84	99	101	98	96
30-35 ...	73	69	70	69	81	84	84	89	87	83
35-40 ...	56	56	62	63	70	67	71	66	68	65
40-45 ...	46	47	56	56	63	68	67	71	63	69
45-50 ...	45	46	48	45	44	41	41	36	38	40
50-55 ...	37	37	38	36	49	48	44	46	42	46
55-60 ...	31	31	26	25	21	17	17	15	17	19
60-65 ...	21	21	20	21	24	29	21	27	...	...
65-70 ...	12	12	10	9	8	8	6	6	27	37
70 and over ...	13	15	11	13	11	13	8	10	...	...
Mean age	**24·74**	**24·80**	**23·69**	**23·63**	**23·96**	**24·04**	**22·71**	**22·77**	**23·56**	**23·76**
BARODA CITY										
0-5 ...	115	139	114	136	92	113	108	126	73	88
5-10 ...	110	128	98	104	105	112	86	90	102	104
10-15 ...	100	96	100	102	109	99	89	79	109	88
15-20 ...	106	105	115	111	86	81	94	91	95	82
20-40 ...	390	335	376	335	370	334	386	353	384	361
40-60 ...	149	163	163	165	189	195	190	193	199	216
60 and over ...	30	34	34	47	49	66	47	68	38	61
Mean age	**25·06**	**24·69**	**24·77**	**24·69**	**26·14**	**26·24**	**24·55**	**25·65**	**27·15**	**28·52**
CENTRAL GUJARAT EX. CITY										
0-5 ...	148	152	138	148	115	128	140	153	85	89
5-10 ...	131	135	120	117	135	131	108	99	123	123
10-15 ...	109	108	114	111	117	116	87	75	130	108

SUBSIDIARY TABLE i - (VII-A)—(concld.)

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX IN THE STATE AND EACH NATURAL DIVISION

Age	1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15-20 ...	88	94	97	100	82	72	85	77	95	83
20-40 ...	305	306	306	311	313	314	362	367	373	375
40-60 ...	168	156	179	169	192	187	181	181	168	185
60 and over ...	51	49	46	45	46	52	37	48	26	37
Mean age	**25·93**	**24·68**	**24·58**	**24·16**	**24·95**	**24·81**	**23·61**	**23·77**	**25·06**	**26·05**
KATHIAWAD ...										
0-5 ...	173	165	162	167	129	139	157	168	93	113
5-10 ...	156	137	135	129	149	148	108	106	127	115
10-15 ...	119	120	125	117	129	122	90	81	149	150
15-20 ...	97	95	100	100	78	68	101	90	94	90
20-40 ...	275	281	286	292	304	303	337	340	343	319
40-60 ...	137	150	150	147	163	161	167	165	168	176
60 and over ...	43	52	42	48	48	59	40	50	26	37
Mean age	**22·81**	**24·07**	**22·64**	**22·93**	**23·50**	**23·68**	**22·06**	**22·87**	**24·50**	**24·69**
NORTH GUJARAT										
0-5 ...	140	149	147	148	129	138	154	166	96	101
5-10 ...	144	133	133	124	145	139	119	103	126	124
10-15 ...	116	109	128	121	127	118	93	80	141	126
15-20 ...	93	94	99	100	89	75	90	81	115	104
20-40 ...	297	301	285	299	300	310	351	365	347	343
40-60 ...	160	168	168	166	170	173	162	168	151	169
60 and over ...	50	46	40	42	40	47	31	37	24	33
Mean age	**24·85**	**24·94**	**23·37**	**23·65**	**23·29**	**23·65**	**2·10**	**22·74**	**23·71**	**24·60**
SOUTH GUJARAT										
0-5 ...	145	144	158	163	136	141	161	166	130	146
5-10 ...	139	135	132	126	148	138	125	118	136	136
10-15 ...	114	106	119	113	123	118	110	104	133	117
15-20 ...	88	89	90	100	82	84	83	85	96	92
20-40 ...	319	320	304	313	304	320	327	339	321	308
40-60 ...	154	157	158	146	163	155	155	143	151	156
60 and over ...	41	49	39	39	44	44	39	45	33	45
Mean age	**24·45**	**25·05**	**23·06**	**22·78**	**23·53**	**22·44**	**22·25**	**22·09**	**23·49**	**23·88**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE ii—(VII-A)

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX BY MAIN COMMUNITY

Community and Age	1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Hindu										
0- 5	147	150	146	152	124	134	147	160	91	99
5-10	139	134	128	122	140	135	113	103	127	124
10-15	113	109	121	116	122	117	93	81	137	122
15-20	92	95	98	100	86	74	90	82	104	95
20-40	303	305	298	305	308	313	354	361	356	349
40-60	159	160	168	162	176	176	168	170	160	176
60 and over	47	47	41	43	44	51	35	43	25	35
Mean age	**24·67**	**24·71**	**23·66**	**23·6**	**23·99**	**24·14**	**22·86**	**22·94**	**23·70**	**24·66**
Muslim										
0- 5	126	150	143	148	118	127	143	153	99	102
5-10	137	137	126	121	132	130	112	105	118	120
10-15	105	105	117	112	122	116	95	86	131	114
15-20	90	86	97	101	78	77	88	82	97	91
20-40	339	307	307	311	312	318	339	353	350	341
40-60	154	161	164	160	184	173	180	170	173	183
60 and over	49	54	46	47	54	59	43	51	32	49
Mean age	**25·35**	**25·20**	**23·95**	**23·9**	**24·87**	**24·55**	**23·42**	**23·47**	**23·80**	**25·26**
Jain										
0- 5	147	133	131	128	103	105	119	122	87	104
5-10	122	119	117	112	124	118	112	99	102	99
10-15	125	102	114	107	128	114	102	93	118	107
15-20	69	89	98	97	82	75	89	77	100	84
20-40	315	296	299	308	310	321	344	354	377	352
40-60	166	208	190	196	198	203	190	196	185	205
60 and over	56	53	51	52	35	64	44	59	31	49
Mean age	**25·57**	**26·98**	**25·23**	**25·75**	**25·89**	**26·44**	**24·65**	**25·31**	**25·34**	**26·33**

SUBSIDIARY TABLE iii—(VII-A)

PROPORTION OF (A) CHILDREN UNDER 10 AND OF PERSONS OVER 60 TO THOSE AGED 15–40;
(B) MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15–40 PER 100 FEMALES; FOR TOTAL POPULATION AND IN CERTAIN COMMUNITIES

Community	Children (both sexes) per 100							
	Persons aged 15-40				Married females aged 15-40			
	1941	1931	1921	1911	1941	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALL RELIGIONS	**71**	**68**	**69**	**60**	**171**	**157**	**167**	**145**
Hindu	72	68	68	59	170	156	165	143
(South Gujarat Hindu)... ...	*71*	*72*	*66*	*66*	*173*	*162*	*146*	*150*
Muslim	67	66	65	59	181	158	156	143
Jain	*68*	*61*	*57*	*52*	*185*	*155*	*150*	*141*

Community	Persons over 60 per 100 aged 15-40								Married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages			
	1941		1931		1921		1911					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	1941	1931	1921	1911
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ALL RELIGIONS	**12**	**12**	**10**	**11**	**11**	**13**	**8**	**10**	**34**	**36**	**33**	**37**
Hindu	12	12	10	11	11	13	8	10	35	36	34	38
(South Gujarat Hindu)... ...	*10*	*12*	*10*	*9*	*13*	*13*	*10*	*11*	*34*	*36*	*36*	*37*
Muslim	11	14	11	11	14	16	10	14	32	32	30	32
Jain	15	14	13	13	14	16	10	14	29	32	30	32

SUBSIDIARY TABLE iv-(VII-A)

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES BY MAIN COMMUNITIES AND AGE

Age	All Communities				Hindu				Muslim				Jain			
	1941	1931	1921	1911	1941	1931	1921	1911	1941	1931	1921	1911	1941	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0- 1	926	975	1,001	977	913	978	1,000	978	1,137	945	1,005	960	1,000	925	933	954
1- 2	1,027	992	1,035	1,025	1,054	991	1,030	1,033	864	983	1,019	983	556	937	1,105	1,136
2- 3	960	1,024	1,074	1,003	964	1,022	1,068	1,000	899	1,013	1,078	1,034	1,000	981	1,033	970
3- 4	988	985	1,064	1,077	965	983	1,077	1,079	1,175	991	1,044	1,048	1,182	962	1,008	1,060
4- 5	951	918	910	936	934	912	893	924	1,246	959	959	985	643	914	1,014	1,005
Total 0- 5	**969**	**978**	**1,018**	**1,000**	**963**	**977**	**1,007**	**999**	**1,058**	**977**	**1,019**	**1,002**	**845**	**946**	**1,004**	**1,009**
5-10	907	901	899	846	910	897	895	835	889	912	928	884	915	925	933	878
10-15	900	900	889	817	904	897	888	802	888	910	898	844	767	915	876	899
15-20	960	968	827	854	964	963	799	839	854	988	928	881	1,212	953	894	852
20-25	958	989	1,024	979	975	985	982	962	795	1,008	1,027	1,007	1,000	993	1,059	1,059
25-30	938	968	934	944	956	969	929	939	790	946	927	966	818	1,008	976	988
Total 0-30	**938**	**948**	**927**	**914**	**943**	**945**	**917**	**904**	**887**	**955**	**952**	**936**	**898**	**952**	**949**	**948**
30-40	914	945	926	925	922	946	925	920	831	938	953	966	859	1,005	1,028	1,009
40-50	952	918	957	922	948	915	962	928	952	923	947	876	1,188	995	1,032	1,033
50-60	947	896	869	929	946	891	870	932	917	917	898	900	1,156	1,011	970	993
60 and over	942	978	1,067	1,132	935	978	1,080	1,031	991	975	1,031	1,116	889	990	1,156	1,316
Total 30 and over	**935**	**932**	**941**	**945**	**936**	**930**	**943**	**945**	**902**	**935**	**934**	**944**	**1,006**	**1,001**	**1,035**	**1,048**
TOTAL ALL AGES (SAMPLE POPULATION)	**937**	**942**	**932**	**925**	**941**	**940**	**927**	**919**	**892**	**948**	**945**	**939**	**938**	**970**	**984**	**987**

State Tables VII-A-C

SUBSIDIARY TABLE-v-(VII-A)

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES BY AGE AND NATURAL DIVISION

Natural Division	Age								
	All ages	0-5	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	0-30	5-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATE ...	**937**	**969**	**926**	**1,027**	**960**	**988**	**951**	**938**	**907**
City ...	811	980	961	921	906	1,138	974	814	946
Central Gujarat ...	902	922	955	981	895	923	888	926	929
Kathiawad ...	930	891	966	1,120	800	812	813	898	820
North Gujarat ...	967	1,028	953	1,066	1,088	1,038	988	965	895
South Gujarat ...	970	958	756	913	928	1,062	1,076	956	945
(South Gujarat Hindu)	*972*	*935*	*770*	*874*	*899*	*1,040*	*1,036*	*966*	*991*

Natural Division	Age								
	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30 and over	30-40	40-50	50-60	60 and over
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
STATE ...	**900**	**960**	**958**	**938**	**935**	**914**	**952**	**947**	**942**
City ...	781	804	691	691	806	700	816	1,022	922
Central Gujarat ...	897	969	931	919	857	879	858	812	864
Kathiawad ...	939	909	952	931	1,019	958	1,014	1,020	1,115
North Gujarat ...	907	979	1,027	976	972	946	1,007	1,029	897
South Gujarat ...	901	988	960	995	997	960	1,014	950	1,159
(South Gujarat Hindu)	*890*	*973*	*997*	*1,042*	*984*	*959*	*1,005*	*921*	*1,119*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE vi-(VII-A)

DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX, COMMUNITY AND AGE

Community	Sex and Age	Unmarried					Married					Widow and Divorced				
		1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ALL RELIGIONS	Males 0- 5	999·8	996	990	959	973	0·2	4	8	30	24	...	...	2	2	3
	5-10	993	916	948	883	897	7	79	50	111	94	...	5	2	6	9
	10-15	962	810	803	753	730	37	182	185	236	245	1	8	12	11	25
	15-20	712	443	527	539	462	280	540	441	434	481	8	17	32	27	57
	20-40	172	143	163	163	152	785	804	750	765	731	43	53	87	72	117
	40-60	42	42	53	47	65	786	768	748	764	714	172	190	199	189	221
	60 and over	24	32	45	49	66	583	576	555	554	551	393	392	400	397	383
	Females 0- 5	999	989	985	915	961	1	10	15	83	36	...	1	...	2	3
	5-10	991·4	798	886	807	836	8·3	197	112	188	154	0·3	5	2	5	10
	10-15	862	580	547	464	477	136	412	441	515	485	2	8	12	21	38
	15-20	296	108	132	111	127	696	872	840	856	786	8	20	28	33	87
	20-40	15	12	14	11	16	908	885	862	862	786	77	103	124	127	198
	40-60	3	2	4	5	5	577	526	519	467	487	420	472	477	528	508
	60 and over	1	2	2	4	5	193	169	176	154	250	806	829	822	842	745
Hindu	Males 0- 5	999·7	996	989	952	972	0·3	4	9	45	25	...	...	2	3	3
	5-10	993	909	941	867	894	7	86	57	126	96	...	5	2	7	10
	10-15	961	795	775	725	716	38	197	211	263	256	1	8	14	12	28
	15-20	701	420	483	514	444	290	563	481	457	492	9	17	36	29	64
	20-40	163	133	156	159	148	795	814	754	766	733	42	53	90	75	119
	40-60	40	41	55	48	68	787	768	741	758	709	173	191	204	194	223
	60 and over	21	32	45	52	73	584	575	550	546	555	395	393	405	402	372
	Females 0- 5	999	988	982	902	956	1	11	18	96	40	...	1	...	2	4
	5-10	991	781	872	777	826	9	215	126	218	162	...	4	2	5	12
	10-15	854	551	494	405	438	144	441	492	570	518	2	8	14	25	44
	15-20	280	89	81	83	106	712	891	890	882	799	8	20	29	35	95
	20-40	12	8	5	8	10	913	890	868	863	784	75	102	127	129	206
	40-60	3	1	3	3	3	584	529	510	458	469	413	470	487	539	528
	60 and over	1	1	1	2	4	199	171	169	151	221	800	828	830	847	775
Muslim	Males 0- 5	1,000	997	995	986·8	950	...	3	5	13	45	...	...	...	0·2	5
	5-10	997	962	973	957	869	3	37	25	41	122	...	1	2	2	9
	10-15	984	913	900	866	752	16	84	94	128	228	...	3	6	6	20
	15-20	821	598	705	658	532	179	392	283	328	427	...	10	12	14	41
	20-40	231	198	207	205	193	723	748	721	727	687	46	54	72	68	120
	40-60	61	42	43	38	71	801	783	780	785	696	138	175	177	177	233
	60 and over	43	96	40	31	68	574	602	580	585	576	383	372	380	384	356
	Females 0- 5	1,000	987	993	969	946	...	5	7	30	50	...	8	...	1	4
	5-10	993	903	941	914	822	3·5	86	58	83	166	3·5	11	1	3	12
	10-15	955	760	743	635	602	45	236	252	356	375	...	4	5	9	23
	15-20	436	204	224	158	197	552	778	745	814	724	12	18	31	28	79
	20-40	23	23	15	19	43	891	870	870	858	760	86	107	115	123	197
	40-60	...	4	6	12	20	544	507	521	467	498	456	489	473	521	482
	60 and over	..	4	4	6	15	140	150	148	153	283	860	846	848	841	702
Jain	Males 0- 5	1,000	999	994	992	959	...	1	5	8	29	...	...	1	...	12
	5-10	1,000	990	985	980	889	...	10	13	19	78	...	...	2	1	33
	10-15	983	956	955	890	750	17	43	41	107	229	...	1	4	3	21
	15-20	848	644	671	658	508	152	349	320	33	455	...	7	9	9	37
	20-40	283	270	281	269	218	678	680	650	664	676	39	50	69	67	106
	40-60	87	105	105	95	96	638	676	672	677	685	275	219	223	228	219
	60 and over	74	75	101	75	74	556	483	455	476	539	370	442	444	449	387
	Females 0- 5	1,000	999	996	989	963	...	1	32	10	27	...	...	1	1	10
	5-10	1,000	976	966	978	871	...	23	34	21	112	...	1	...	1	17
	10-15	935	825	789	739	605	65	172	179	250	384	...	3	32	11	11
	15-20	475	175	88	71	111	525	797	873	880	801	...	28	39	49	88
	20-40	37	11	9	7	11	829	788	743	723	738	134	201	248	270	251
	40-60	10	3	4	3	1	426	376	370	356	446	564	621	626	641	553
	60 and over	...	4	3	7	1	83	107	109	110	217	917	889	888	883	782

SUBSIDIARY TABLE vii-(VII-A)

DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX AND AGE BY NATURAL DIVISION AND COMMUNITY

Males

Natural Division and Community	All ages			0-5			5-10			10-15			15-40			40 and over		
	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
BARODA STATE																		
All Religions ...	**517**	**423**	**60**	**999·8**	**0·2**	...	**993**	**7**	...	**962**	**37**	**1**	**297**	**668**	**35**	**38**	**740**	**222**
Hindu ...	515	425	60	999·7	0·3	...	993	7	...	961	38	1	289	676	35	36	741	223
Muslim ...	530	415	55	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	984	16	...	354	610	36	56	747	197
Jain ...	558	363	79	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	983	17	...	384	584	32	84	617	299
Baroda City ...	523	418	59	1,000	...	...	995	5	...	982	18	...	381	578	41	63	719	218
Central Gujarat ...	493	442	65	999	1	...	991	9	...	942	56	2	264	696	40	39	739	222
Kathiawad ...	570	384	46	1,000	...	...	995	5	...	977	23	...	330	656	14	21	753	226
North Gujarat ...	516	425	59	1,000	...	...	992	8	...	957	42	1	288	680	32	43	737	220
South Gujarat ...	531	407	62	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	996	4	...	318	639	43	23	749	228
(South Gujarat Hindu)	*531*	*406*	*63*	*1,000*	...	...	*1,006*	...	...	*906*	4	...	*310*	*646*	*44*	*21*	*747*	*232*

Females

Natural Division and Community	All ages			0-5			5-10			10-15			15-40			40 and over		
	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
BARODA STATE																		
All Religions ...	**409**	**461**	**130**	**999**	**1**	...	**991·4**	**8·3**	**0·3**	**862**	**136**	**2**	**81**	**858**	**61**	**3**	**489**	**508**
Hindu ...	407	466	127	999	1	...	991	9	...	854	144	2	76	865	59	2	497	501
Muslim ...	430	422	148	1,000	...	...	993	3·5	3·5	955	45	...	113	817	70	...	443	557
Jain ...	403	391	206	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	935	65	...	138	759	103	8	356	636
Baroda City ...	403	451	146	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	894	106	...	105	814	81	22	421	557
Central Gujarat ...	397	482	121	999	1	...	988	12	...	820	177	3	59	892	49	2	505	493
Kathiawad ...	442	430	128	1,000	...	...	994	3	3	897	103	...	87	860	53	...	468	532
North Gujarat ...	401	459	140	999	1	...	988	12	...	842	155	3	72	859	69	1	475	524
South Gujarat ...	435	447	118	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	955	45	...	131	814	55	6	529	465
(South Gujarat Hindu)	*434*	*451*	*115*	*1,000*	...	...	*1,000*	...	...	*951*	*49*	...	*719*	*824*	*57*	*4*	*543*	*453*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE viii-(VII-A)

SEX-RATIO BY CIVIL CONDITION, AGE COMMUNITY AND NATURAL DIVISION

Natural Division and community	Females per 1,000 males														
	All ages			0-10			10-15			15-40			40 and over		
	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
BARODA STATE															
All Religions	742	1,019	2,040	938	1,214	2	806	3,361	1,250	257	1,207	1,620	73	627	2,169
Hindu	744	1,029	2,003	937	1,148	...	804	3,409	1,250	250	1,216	1,625	61	633	2,118
Muslim	724	907	2,382	968	1,000	2	861	2,500	...	262	1,095	1,568	...	513	2,691
Jain	677	1,011	2,447	877	...	...	729	3,000	...	338	1,222	3,000	111	636	2,344
Baroda City	626	874	2,000	966	...	...	711	4,667	...	197	1,010	1,441	316	523	2,288
Central Gujarat	728	982	1,688	924	1,182	...	782	2,827	1,000	204	1,181	1,119	41	577	1,877
Kathiwad	720	1,043	2,597	857	500	...	861	4,286	...	247	1,230	3,692	...	647	2,457
North Gujarat	752	1,044	2,302	959	1,429	...	798	3,397	1,500	244	1,237	2,134	18	637	2,350
South Gujarat	793	1,066	1,850	952	...	...	863	11,000	...	401	1,243	1,253	286	723	2,085
(South Gujarat Hindu)	*795*	*1,078*	*1,771*	*962*	...	...	*860*	*11,000*	...	*380*	*1,241*	*1,280*	*167*	*728*	*1,964*

B. The Size and Sex Constitution of Families

State Table VII-B-Part 1 to 9*

159. Reference to Statistics—Fertility studies in this State date as far back as 1921. That pioneer enquiry roused some interest at the time, and for the 1931 Census questions regarding fertility were generally accepted for incorporation in the slips for enumeration of females. But the enquiry was conducted on an optional basis both in 1921 and 1931, on special forms distinct from the census. In 1941, certain items of this enquiry were dropped and the two main questions regarding the number of children born and surviving and the age of the mother at first birth were incorporated in the general census questionnaire. At the tabulation stage, in view of the restrictions imposed, it was only possible to compile results on a sampled basis. Questions 7 and 8 related to this question and were asked only of married females. There were 12,758 slips in all in the Sample. Responses from these married females were grouped in the following Parts:—

(1) Size and Sex Constitution of Families
(2) Sex of the First Born
(3) Size of Family according to m/l
(4) Mother's Age at Birth of First Child according to m/l
(5) Size of Family by Mother's Age at Birth of First Child
(6) Size of Family and Present Age of Married Woman
(7) Age of Mother at Birth of First Child and Number of children born
(8) Age of Mother at Birth of First Child and number of children surviving
(9) Number of Children Born and Surviving.

Parts 1, 7 and 8 have been prepared on the basis of completed fertility (married woman's age 45 and over) cases only. These tables will be fully discussed in due course.

160. Importance of Fertility Studies—The utility of such studies does not need special emphasis especially because workers in social and economic fields have, since long, been looking forward for a time when they would sit calmly and think of their various problems which require solution. The problem of population is indeed one of the more important amongst them. Opinion amongst Western economists is divided as to whether a declining population is desirable or not but all of them are at one in saying that some adjustment is necessary; either we should adapt ourselves to changes that are most likely to occur in our number, or if possible restrict the number to suit our aims. This at once brings to the front the question of forethought and planning. In India, however, the population problem takes a different shape altogether. Evidence is not wanting to prove that our vast peninsula is over-populated and a planning as to how reduction could be effected is all the more necessary. A study of what is termed by statisticians 'Net Reproductive Rate' is imperative before we undertake any such planning. Granted this, the significance of studying the events in the reproductive span of women's life with special reference to tendencies as shown by figures for these women to reproduce themselves, is at once evident.

* This Sub-section B has been prepared by Mr. B. N. Datar, M. Sc. (Lond.)

161. Meaning of Net Reproductive Rate—To understand what we mean by this rate, let us consider the life history of a female from the point of view of the future population. The female in question is exposed to the risk of dying before reaching the reproductive age. If she survives, she is exposed to further risks of contracting matrimony and having female children till the end of her reproductive period. Out of these, there may, of course, be some female children who will enter their reproductive periods before or just when the mother is out of it. If therefore, we start with N females entering the age 15 say when the period of reproduction starts and if they replace themselves by M such females towards the end of such period, taking into consideration all the risks, the ratio ($R=\frac{M}{N}$) is called the Net Reproductive Rate.

If R is greater than 1, we have a population which is ever-increasing. If R is equal to 1, we have a stationary population. If R is less than 1, we have a declining population.

162. Accuracy of the data received—The total number of slips for married females were 12,758 collected out of the Sample of 57,298. As our fertility inquiry this time formed a part of the general census questionnaire, it was liable more or less to the same type of errors as the rest of the material collected. However, the information required for our purposes from married women was of such a simple nature that there was very little chance of committing mistakes while supplying it. The questions may have brought tears in the eyes of few mothers because of the sad memories of their dead children but even in such cases correct answers would be forthcoming. Moreover, our enumerator, either a talati or teacher of the local school, who is an institution by himself, has a habit of collecting such useless knowledge-useless for his own job but not so for census purposes-as our inquiries require. He has all this record about births and deaths occurring in the vicinity of his residence almost on the tip of his tongue. Even in his first talk with an unsophisticated female stranger to the village he would open the topic of vital statistics without any hesitation or without any fear of being styled 'impertinent'. With such an inquisitive and loyal band of workers for our aid, the general accuracy of the returns may be well assumed not to have suffered so far as the rural areas are concerned. For urban areas, women were appointed as joint enumerators with men for the purpose of this enquiry as the total number of such female volunteers being 456 this time as against 429 in 1931 and only about 50 in 1921. But it should be remembered that the success of the present enquiry is not so much due to a small increase in the number of lady enumerators as to the general change in the attitude of the population towards census.

163. Size of State Family –

Division	No. of families	Number of children		Size of families	Proportion of females per 1,000 males	Size of survived family	Ratio of survival to 1,000 born
		M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
The State ...	**2,049**	**6,379**	**5,506**	**5.80**	**863**	**3.65**	**627**
Baroda City ...	78	242	193	5.58	798	2.86	513
Central Gujarat ...	561	1,699	1,456	5.62	857	3.39	604
Kathiawad ...	160	544	473	6.36	869	3.30	519
North Gujarat ...	898	2,753	2,370	5.70	861	3.74	657
South Gujarat ...	352	1,141	1,014.	6.12	889	4.12	673

State Tables VII-A-C

XIII—RANDOM SAMPLES

We shall now give some general results of our enquiry. Let us start with the size of the State family by natural divisions. The above table prepared from Part 1 gives us all the necessary details required for discussion. The City shows the smallest size of family, a significant low proportion of female births and low survival ratio, whereas Kathiawad shows the largest size of family. South Gujarat which has the highest proportion of female children also shows the highest ratio for survival. From this the following tentative conclusion may be drawn, even though the male births predominate that the urge for survival amongst the females is greater than that in males, thus improving the sex-ratio in the proportion towards parity. To examine this point in greater detail the number of male and female survivals in continued fertility slips from the City (78) and Mehsana division (894) were counted separately by reference to answers to question No. 7 (latter part) with the result shown in the inset. It shows a significant difference in urges of survival amongst males and females in two representative areas. For the rest of the results this enquiry supports conclusions drawn in 1931 from a similar table (*vide* page 171 Para 168), as summarised above.

Division	Survivals per 1,000 born	
	Males	Females
City	496	534
Mehsana ...	639	679

164. Size of Family by number of children born—The previous table-Size of Family by Natural Division-leads us to the one showing the distribution of families by number of children born. From State Table VII-B (Part 1) the marginal table has been prepared which compares the percentage of families having 0, 1, 2 etc., children with similar percentages based on 1931 enquiry.

Size of family	Number of families in 1941	Percentage of such families to total	
		1941	1931
Childless ...	131	6.39	2.2
1 Child ...	91	4.44	4.4
2 Children ...	85	4.15	6.4
3 Children ...	134	6.54	9.3
4 Children ...	212	10.35	11.2
5 Children ...	267	13.03	13.8
6 Children ...	264	12.88	13.9
7 Children ...	252	12.30	13.0
8 Children ...	235	11.47	10.2
9 Children ...	179	8.74	7.0
10 and over ...	199	9.71	8.6

We can clearly see the vagaries in the Sample collected for our study from this table. The two and three children families show a substantial drop from similar figures for the last Census whereas the proportion of the childless families shows an increase of 4.2. In view of the remarks made in the last Report (*vide* page 170 Para 166), a slight increase in sterile families was a welcome move towards accuracy of record, because of the fact that the 1931 enquiry was optional and the enumerators showed a bias against childless and small sized families. The gaps, however, in two and three children families cannot be properly explained. Comparing the next few percentages, the difference between the present figures and those of 1931 is not significant. Drop towards the tail looks to be more smooth this time than in 1931. The most fashionable size of the family, mode of the distribution curve (see Diagram facing Para 170), has remained unchanged at six; the average which was on the left side of the mode in 1931, seems to have travelled a small distance to the right, stopping at 5·80. However, taking into consideration the size of the Sample, this apparent increase in the average size of the family is not statistically significant.

THE SEX OF THE FIRST BORN

165. Sex constitution of families—The accompanying table compares the female indices in different sized families in 1941 with those of 1931. The female index at birth of children for all completed families is 863 in 1941 as against 860 in 1931 and 872 in 1921. Taking into consideration different sizes of the Sample on all the three occasions, these small differences that are noticed have absolutely no significance. The following conclusion based on 1921 and 1931 enquiries gets on added support from 1941 results. "The female index in one child families is much lower than the mean for all the families and relatively to other sizes it is decidedly the lowest. Also in the larger sized families, the tendency to femaleness is on the increase."

Size	Female Index	
	1941	1931
One child ...	655	631
Two children ...	868	743
Three children ...	696	747
Four children ...	868	822
Five children ...	802	812
Six children ...	840	862
Seven children ...	891	870
Eight children ...	918	900
Nine children ...	882	902
Ten and over ...	879	912
All sizes ...	863	860

166. The Sex of the First born—

Natural division	Male predominant in families with male born first		Female predominant in families where female is born first		Female first born per 1,000 males first born	
	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Gujarat ...	64·2	77·1	62·2	59·7	734	667
Kathiawad ...	63·5	72·2	61·5	62·3	774	743
North Gujarat ...	64·8	75·1	62·8	60·9	822	697
South Gujarat ...	66·3	76·8	62·1	64·2	865	728
The State ...	**64·7**	**75·2**	**62·3**	**61·4**	**795**	**698**

Closely connected with the question of female index in families is the sex of the first born, a comparative summary of which is given in the above table by natural divisions. There is a popular belief, which is confirmed by the size and sex enquiries at the time of the past two censuses and the present one also, that the sex of the first born child is a governing factor in determining the sex constitution of a family. We find from our Sample that the first births in the families showed a clear preference for males there being only 795 female first born per 1,000 males so born as against the general female index of 863. Further comparison of columns in the above table shows that whereas there is no significant difference between the percentage of families in which females predominate when the first born is a female for the two censuses, significant differences are noticeable in similar figures for males in all the natural divisions. Comparing columns 2 and 4, however, we may hazard a conclusion that either the claim for males was overstated when it was said the sex of the first born child *especially it was a male* largely determined the sex of the rest or that our Sample is not large enough to put additional weight to the 1931 claim stated above. As the present figures stand, even though the percentage for male predominance in families where a male is first born is higher than similar predominance among the females the small difference can be explained as one due to random sampling.

167. Part 3—Occupational Fertility—This table has been based on returns from all the 12,758 slips of the Sample. It was feared that the completed fertility cases would have reduced our Sample to a sixth of the total number of slips sorted and the proportions based on them would show some bias as in the size of family by number of children born. For purposes of comparison a small table has been subjoined showing the average size of family and proportion of survivors to 1,000 born for 1931 and 1941. The method used in getting 1941 approximations was to take figures for the average size of family and survival ratio based on completed fertility slips as correct and adjust the averages in column 4 of Part 3 accordingly. Thus for agricultural dependents the average size of family in completed fertility cases will be approximately $\frac{3\cdot23}{3\cdot25} \times 5\cdot80 = 5\cdot76$ and survival ratio on similar grounds will be to the same degree of approximation $\frac{694}{684} \times 627 = 636$ and so on. These approximations seem to work out very well. Only in the case of survival ratio for traders there seems to be a large increase which cannot be accounted for. General conclusions of 1931 Report on the point of occupational fertility can, therefore, be taken as substantially correct. Earners tend to have larger families than the dependents and consequently a slightly lower rate of survival. Otherwise they show no other peculiarities. Comments on the smaller families of agriculturists and higher survival amongst them will be found in a later Sub-section.

Occupation	Size of families		Survival ratio	
	1941	1931	1941	1931
Agriculture	5.77	5·65	636	626
Industry	5.75	5.79	603	579
Trade and Commerce	6.07	5.99	621	544
Profession including Liberal Arts	5.80	6.10	586	551
All occupations	5.80	5·69	627	604

168. Age return in the Fertility Enquiry—The next five tables relate to age of mother, either her present age or age at the birth of first child, as one of the variables. As regards the aceuracy of these returns, allusion has already been made in Para 162. One thing, however, must be said here in connection with these sex tables. It is just likely that there are females, who either overstate their ages or understate them, besides a few from the advanced classes who return their ages correctly. So far as the questions like the duration of effective marriage* etc., are concerned this double overstatement *i. e.* overstatement in both the present age and age at the time of first birth, does not affect our conclusions at all neither does the double understatement of ages have any effect. Answers to the questions on a particular female slip coming as they do from the same woman, there should not be much difficulty in getting correct estimates of the duration of effective marriage. As regards the age at the birth of first child, correct returns could be only expected of younger age groups whereas in the older ones tendency to give these ages near a convenient unit of five will unconsciously persist. Grouping of ages near 20 and 25 in the sex tables relating to age at birth of first child has been found necessary, taking overstatement of age amongst the backward and illiterate females as a habit. It is with these reservations that Tables from VII-B Part 4 to VII-B Part 8 should be studied. Further in all these tables the earlier ages have been shown differing by unity and guessing of age at birth of first child was difficult, where it was not explicitly stated. It was, therefore, decided to show these slips as separate from others in which the age was returned.

*The duration of effective marriage is approximately taken as the difference between the present age of the married woman and her age at the birth of first child.

DIAGRAM No.1

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE BARODA STATE FAMILIES

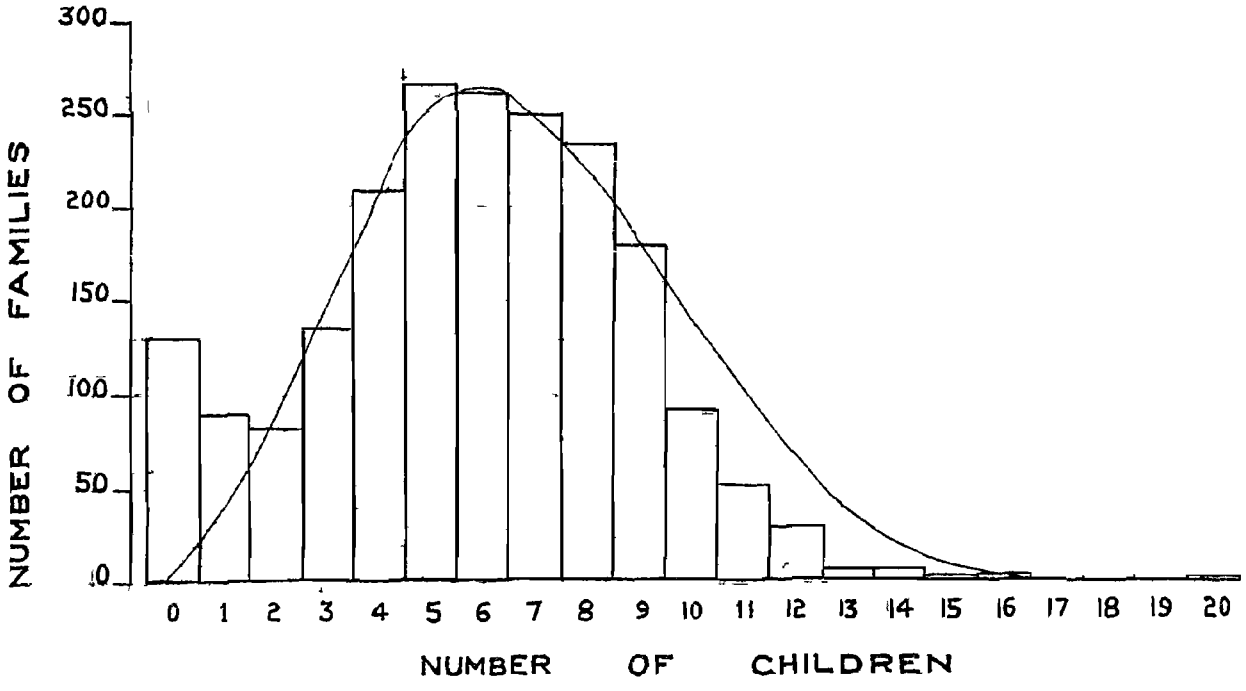
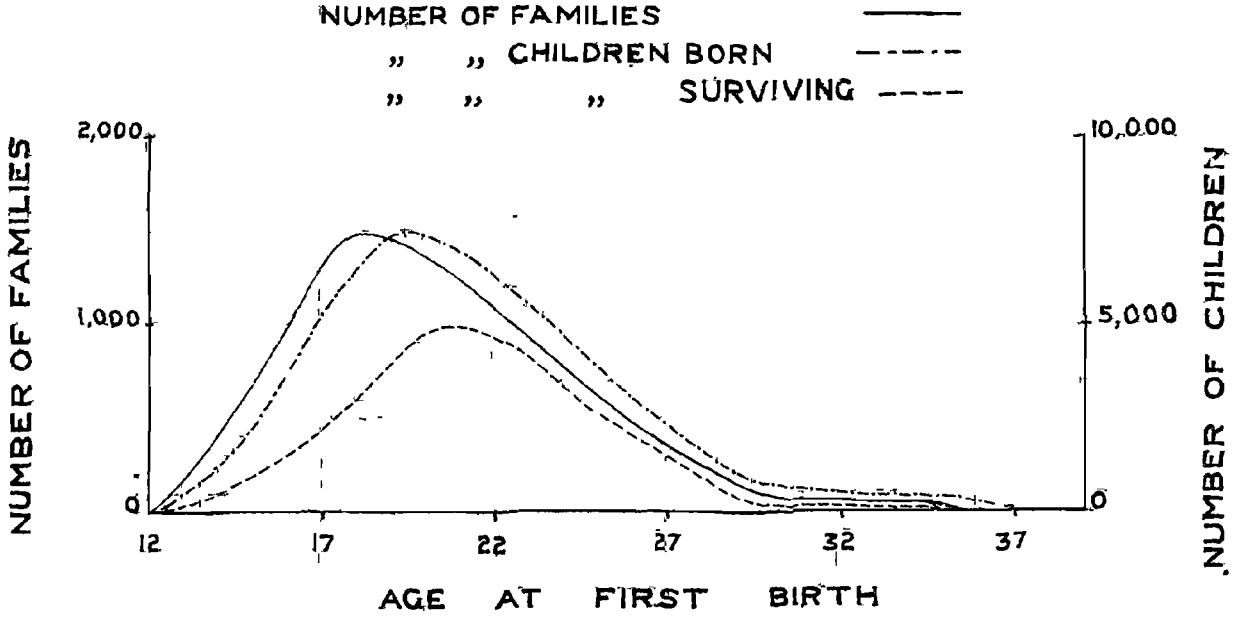


DIAGRAM No. 2

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF FAMILIES NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN AND SURVIVING BY AGE AT FIRST BIRTH



PART 6

169. Age at birth of first child and m/l—After this brief interlude of theoretical discussion, let us again revert to facts and figures. Part 4 shows age at first birth and m/l. From this table the marginal summary table has been prepared which shows percentages of families with different m/l giving births to children at different age groups. This table gives us some interesting results. The proportion of mothers giving births to children in the age period 18 to 25 is just over two thirds in the case of agriculturists families, whereas in the case of all the other means of livelihood this ratio is about 62 per cent. This difference of 5 per cent in the agriculturists families probably accounts for their higher survival ratio because looking to entries in column 6 of Part 5 we find that the period 18 to 25 for giving birth to first child is better than any of the earlier ones from point of view of survival ratio. An attempt has also been made to calculate mean age at birth of first child. This nears 20 in the case of agriculturists whereas in case of other means of livelihood it is just over 19 years. Taking all occupations together, there does not seem to be any significant difference between mean ages at birth of dependents and earners.

Age m/l	Agricultural	Commerce	Industry	Profession
Below 15	4.46	6.62	5.47	6.21
16-17	22.98	26.84	28.83	27.68
18-20	46.06	45.44	47.81	47.12
21-25	21.65	16.48	14.96	15.17
26 and over	3.50	3.62	2.19	3.28

170. Part 5—This gives the size of family by age of mother at birth of first child. From such a table some very general conclusions can be drawn as regards the age of effective marriage. Diagrams showing the smoothed curves fitted to the number of married women giving births at various ages and total number of children born to them will be found in figure 2 facing this para. Their results show that mode of the curve for married women lies at 18·1 which seems to be the most favoured age for bringing forth children. For the total number of children born with age at birth as specified in column 1 of this table the mode shifts about a unit to the right meaning thereby that women giving first birth to children at the age of 19 can in the end produce more children than women who have started reproducing earlier. Similar diagram as regards the surviving children shows the displacement of mode–two more units to the right; hence a woman should start reproducing at the age of 21, if she desires that the largest number of her children should survive. These results seem to establish the well known fact that the effective age of marriage, if raised higher upto a point, is conducive to larger surviving families. A strong evidence as to inverse correlation between the average number of children in a family and survival rate for different ages is also available from this table. Correlation coefficient (r) calculated by giving ranks to the entries in columns 4 and 6 comes to over–0·7 ($r = +1{\cdot}0$ meaning perfect direct correlation and $r = -1{\cdot}0$ meaning perfect inverse correlation).

171. Part 6—This table compiled from slips of fertile females only gives us details as regards the family size according to present age of the married woman. This does not give us much information as regards the average size of family excepting progressive growth of family as the mother advances in years. By fitting a rough regression line to averages against age, this growth in rate is estimated at 0·16 per year taking of course 15 years as our starting point. This means that if a woman starts her fertile period at the age of 15 on the average she will give birth to her second child at the age of 21 indicating thereby that the spacing of births is approximately six years for such cases. If, however, the age of effective marriage is postponed to a later date the spacing is expected to diminish. These results, it must be admitted, are very rough approximations and can only be accepted with great reservation.

172. Parts 7 and 8—These tables are based on completed fertility cases only. Part 7 shows the distribution of the number of children born by the age of mother at birth of first child. The horizontal marginal totals do not agree with those in Part 1 because 29 families did not return age at birth of first child and are excluded from our consideration. Entries in each of the columns from 2 onwards seem to follow the same curve as the one shown for the distribution of families by age of mother at first birth. From this we can infer that the completed fertility cases suffer from the same accuracies or inaccuracies as the rest. The same conclusions apply to the next table also which shows number of children surviving as against the age at birth of first child for completed families.

173. Part 9—The last one of the sex tables gives the distribution of families by number of children born and surviving. From this, a small table shown in the margin has been prepared giving the percentage of families with 0, 1, 2 etc., deaths in them. For purposes of these calculations, the last row in the table showing births 10 and over has been omitted because of uncertainty as to the exact number of deaths occurring in them. Fortunate families retaining all the children born amount to 43 per cent of the adjusted total. Similar calculations on 1931 figures give this percentage as 36·8. Allowing for the standard errors in these percentages due to sampling we find a significant difference between them indicating a welcome progress in health conditions in the decade.

No. of deaths in a family	Percentage of such families
0	43·0
1	24·5
2	15·4
3	9·0
4	4·5
5	2·3
6	0·9
7	0·3
8	0·1
9	...

174. Utility of Accuracy in birth record—Finally in view of the fact that migration influence do not affect the population considerably, completeness of the day to day vital statistics in the State will throw some light on the coming Census. As will be seen from the earlier Sections, a considerable advance has been made in the State towards accuracy of the birth-record, and its usefulness has been further heightened by the adoption of the new Form of Vital Occurrences Registers in which in addition to the date of birth, the ages of parents at birth, their means of livelihood, community etc., are also to be noted. In this way, the natality returns will acquire high demological value. And such a record when accurately made will not only be of immense value to students of sociology and economics, but it will also result in a radical simplification and economy in census taking.

STATE TABLE VII-B

SIZE AND SEX CONSTITUTION OF FAMILIES

PART 1—SIZE OF FAMILY

(Prepared from Completed Fertility Cases)

Size of family Number of children born to a marriage	Number of families	Number of males first born	Number of females first born	Number of children born			Number of female children for 1,000 males	Percentage of families to total
				Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL ...	**2,049**	**1,127**	**791**	**11,885**	**6,379**	**5,506**	**863**	...
No child ...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·39
One child ...	91	55	36	91	55	36	655	4.44
Two children ...	85	54	31	170	91	79	863	4.15
Three children ...	134	87	37	402	237	165	695	6.54
Four children ...	212	120	92	848	454	394	868	10.35
Five children ...	267	167	100	1,335	741	594	802	13.03
Six children ...	264	168	96	1,584	861	723	840	12.88
Seven children ...	252	144	108	1,764	933	831	891	12.30
Eight children ...	235	124	111	1,880	980	900	918	11.47
Nine children ...	179	97	82	1,611	856	755	882	8.74
Ten children ...	93	57	36	930	458	472	1,031	4.54
Eleven children ...	53	28	25	583	340	243	715	2.59
Twelve children ...	31	14	17	372	207	165	797	1.51
Thirteen children ...	8	4	4	104	55	49	891	0.39
Fourteen children ...	8	5	3	112	56	56	1,000	0.39
Fifteen children ...	1	1	...	15	8	7	875	0.05
Sixteen children ...	4	2	2	64	38	26	684	0.19
Twenty children ...	1	...	1	20	9	11	1,222	0.05

State Tables VII-A-C

STATE TABLE VII-B

SIZE AND SEX CONSTITUTION OF FAMILIES

PART 2—SEX OF THE FIRST BORN

Natural Division	No. of families with a male born first				No. of families with a female born first				Number of Females first born per thousand males first born	Number of childless families	Strength of the Sample examined
	Total No. of such families	Percentage of such families where M=F	Percentage of such families where M>F	Percentage of such families where M<F	Total No. of such families	Percentage of such families where F=M	Percentage of such families where F>M	Percentage of such families where F<M			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BARODA STATE	**5,426**	**18·80**	**64·74**	**16·46**	**4,316**	**19·30**	**62 33**	**18·37**	**795**	**3,016**	**12,758**
Baroda City	290	18·97	66·20	14·83	188	22·34	62·77	14·89	648	141	619
Amreli	372	16·13	63·71	20·16	309	19·09	59·22	21·68	831	185	866
Baroda...	1,586	19·74	63·93	16·33	1,188	18·10	62·12	19·78	749	921	3,695
Mehsana ...	2,189	18·91	64·73	16·35	1,798	19·86	62·79	17·35	821	1,329	5,316
Navsari	899	18·02	66·30	15·68	778	19·54	62·08	18·38	865	393	2,070
Okhamandal	80	16·25	62·50	21·25	46	15·22	71·74	13·04	575	36	162
Pethapur (Tributary Area)	10	30·00	70·00	...	9	11·11	66·67	22·22	900	11	30

STATE TABLE VII-B

SIZE AND SEX CONSTITUTION OF FAMILIES

PART 3—SIZE OF FAMILY ACCORDING TO m/l

Occupation		Number of married women	Total number of children born	Average	Total number of children surviving	Proportion of survivors to 1,000 born
1		2	3	4	5	6
Agricultural ...	Dependent	8,055	26,046	3.23	18,075	694
	Earner	316	1,029	3.26	703	683
Commerce ...	Dependent	1,016	3,456	3.40	2,340	677
	Earner	27	128	4.74	84	656
Industry ...	Dependent	1,421	4,579	3.22	3,013	658
	Earner	49	149	3.04	101	678
Profession ...	Dependent	344	1,117	3.25	715	640
	Earner	13	38	2.92	25	653
Other ...	Dependent	1,387	4,440	3.20	3,003	676
	Earner	130	458	3.52	303	662
TOTAL ...	Dependent	12,223	39,638	3.24	27,146	685
	Earner	535	1,802	3.37	1,216	675
TOTAL		**12,758**	**41,440**	**3.25**	**28,362**	**684**

State Tables VII-A-C

STATE TABLE VII-B

SIZE AND SEX CONSTITUTION OF FAMILIES

PART 4—AGE AT BIRTH OF FIRST CHILD AND m/l

Age at birth of First Child	Agriculture		Commerce		Industry		Profession		Other	
	Dependent	Earner	Dependent	Earner	Dependent	Earner	Dependent	Earner	Dependent	Earner
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13 and below ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
14 ...	52	2	11	2	2	1	13	...	10	1
15 ...	215	9	37	3	12	...	55	2	64	6
16 ...	513	15	103	6	41	1	143	5	145	11
17 ...	902	35	104	2	36	1	158	6	149	15
18-20 ...	2,825	111	353	11	125	6	513	18	476	47
21-25 ...	1,324	56	131	1	40	1	163	8	170	20
26 and over ...	214	9	29	...	4	2	37	...	34	3
Age not returned ...	83	3	8	...	2	...	6	...	13	...
TOTAL ...	**6,134**	**240**	**776**	**25**	**262**	**12**	**1,088**	**39**	**1,063**	**103**

STATE TABLE VII-B

SIZE AND SEX CONSTITUTION OF FAMILIES

PART 5—SIZE OF FAMILY BY AGE OF MOTHER AT BIRTH OF FIRST CHILD

Age at First Birth	Number of married women	Total number of children born	Average	Total number of children surviving	Proportion of survivors to 1,000 born
1	2	3	4	5	6
13 and below ...	8	30	3·75	22	733
14 ...	94	458	4·87	312	681
15 ...	403	2,079	5·16	1,375	661
16 ...	983	4,450	4·53	2,965	666
17 ...	1,408	6,196	4·40	4,163	672
18-20 ...	4,485	19,327	4·31	13,122	679
21-25 ...	1,914	7,362	3·85	5,254	714
26 and over ...	332	1,087	3·27	786	723
Age not returned ...	115	451	...	363	...
TOTAL ...	**9,742**	**41,440**	**4·25**	**28,362**	**684**

STATE TABLE VII-B

SIZE AND SEX CONSTITUTION OF FAMILY

PART 6-SIZE OF FAMILY AND PRESENT AGE OF MARRIED WOMEN

(For Fertile Females only)

Age	Number of married women	Total number of children born	Average	Total number of children surviving	Proportion of survivors to 1,000 born
1	2	3	4	5	6
15	4	5	1·25	3	600
16	13	14	1·08	11	786
17-20	721	950	1·32	695	734
21-25	2,116	4,801	2·27	3,493	728
26-44	4,970	23,785	4·80	16,689	702
45 and over	1,918	11,885	6·20	7,471	627
TOTAL	**9,742**	**41,440**	**4·25**	**28,362**	**684**

STATE TABLE VII-B

SIZE AND SEX CONSTITUTION OF FAMILIES

PART 7-AGE OF MOTHER AT BIRTH OF FIRST CHILD AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN

(Completed Fertility cases only)

Age at birth of first child	Number of children born										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
14	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	2	9
15	3	...	4	5	4	9	3	7	2	15	52
16	1	3	2	8	9	7	11	13	12	17	83
17	5	9	16	25	34	34	40	32	29	24	248
18-20	30	29	55	84	102	114	114	109	91	94	822
21-25	27	27	38	61	91	76	62	59	41	34	516
26 and over	25	17	19	29	23	19	16	5	2	3	158
TOTAL	**91**	**85**	**134**	**212**	**264**	**260**	**248**	**229**	**177**	**189**	**1,889**

NOTE:—29 families did not return age of mother at first birth. 131 families were childless. If these two categories are added to the above total of 1,889, then sum will correspond to the total of completed fertility families shown in.

STATE TABLE VII-B

SIZE AND SEX CONSTITUTION OF FAMILIES

PART 8-AGE OF MOTHER AT BIRTH OF FIRST CHILD AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN SURVIVING

(Completed Fertility cases only)

Age at birth	Number of children surviving											Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
14	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	2	...	1	9
15	...	3	3	11	11	6	10	4	3	...	1	52
16	2	7	10	10	12	16	7	9	6	3	1	83
17	10	18	27	48	43	44	30	20	3	3	2	248
18-20	30	73	86	143	136	155	99	68	23	5	4	822
21-25	11	59	84	79	86	90	48	33	21	5	...	516
26 and over	8	32	29	28	26	22	10	3	...	...	...	158
TOTAL	**62**	**192**	**239**	**320**	**317**	**334**	**205**	**137**	**58**	**16**	**9**	**1,889**

STATE TABLE VII-B

SIZE AND SEX CONSTITUTION OF FAMILIES

PART 9-NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN AND SURVIVING

Number of children born	Number of children surviving											Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	273	1,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,588
2	102	413	907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,422
3	55	191	456	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,342
4	29	98	286	414	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,321
5	13	55	167	317	292	315	...	...	...	...	...	1,159
6	9	30	110	178	208	220	198	...	...	...	...	953
7	6	13	51	87	166	192	138	102	...	...	...	755
8	4	11	28	67	75	119	111	67	46	...	...	528
9	2	8	12	35	51	69	59	45	35	24	...	340
10 and over	2	9	13	36	52	54	58	52	29	12	17	334
TOTAL	**495**	**2,143**	**2,030**	**1,774**	**1,338**	**969**	**564**	**266**	**110**	**36**	**17**	**9,742**

C. Means of Livelihood

State Table VII-C

175. Reference to Statistics—We now come in this Sub-section to the last of the items attempted for the Random Samples. The statistical data comprise the Table itself, prepared on the basis of Imperial Table VIII and called for purposes of this Report State Table VII-C, and the four subsidiary tables prepared therefrom as under :—

(i) Subsidiary Table i--General Distribution of Means of Livelihood

(ii) Subsidiary Table ii--Independent Workers (I. W.) by sub-classes per 1,000 total of I. W.

(iii) Subsidiary Table iii--Partly Dependents following the activity (by Sub-classes) per 1,000 total of such Dependents

(iv) Subsidiary Table iv--Comparison of Occupations with 1931 and Females (I. W. excluding C) per 1,000 Males (I. W. excluding C)

An Industrial Return is appended at the end as Subsidiary Table v.

176. Explanation of certain abbreviations—Certain abbreviations will have now to be explained. What were previously called "Occupations" are now renamed "Means of Livelihood"–and comprise all forms of gainful activity, besides other sources of income which may or may not involve any labour at all. The object of this change is to cover cases of persons who have sources of income without any ostensible activity. Thus persons with independent sources of income, who "sit at home" and live so to speak, on the fat of their purses will be readily part of our investigation. Our enumerator is usually a proletariat and would not recognise these persons as "workers" or consider them "occupied". The change of name makes the object of the enquiry wholly intelligible. "Means of Livelihood" is referred to in the Tables and in the subsequent paragraphs as m/l for short. Similar abbreviations are A, B, C, P. D., T. D. "A" are those shown against any particular occupation, who follow that activity only as their sole m/l. "B" are those following any particular occupation who not only follow that activity but also pursue other m/l as subsidiary to their main income. "C" are those shown against a particular occupation, who follow other m/l as principal source of income, but also this particular activity as subsidiary. "P. D." are partly dependents, shown against a particular m/l, who are not fully occupied or whose sources of income or m/l are not adequate to keep them independently but who follow either this particular m/l or other activity, in addition to such support as they receive from the head of the family, on whom they are partly dependent. It will be remembered that in 1931, there was a category, newly added, of "Working Dependents" who were a class of persons, assisting the head of their family in his particular m/l, and by so doing augmented the family income. Thus the class of "Partly Dependents" is, it will be observed, wider in content than the old category of 1931. Otherwise the "Earner" of 1931 was more or less the same as the "Independent Worker" (I. W.) of 1941. "T. D." are simply the total number of dependents on a particular activity, and include not only those who are wholly dependent, but "P.D.'s" also.

177. Scope of the Return --Questions relating to the economic side of the population assumed at this Census greater importance than ever before. No less than eight

questions out of the twenty two in the census questionnaire were devoted to an inquest regarding the nature of the people's employments:--

9. Are you wholly or partly dependent on any one else ?
10. If so, means of livelihood of person on whom dependent
11. Do you employ (a) paid assistants, (b) members of household ? If so, how many ?
12. Are you in employment now ?
13. (Only to those who reply in the negative to question 12).
    Are you in search of employment ?
    To those who reply in the affirmative the further question will be put-How long have you been in search of it ?
14. Means of livelihood in order of importance
15. (Only to be asked in regard to means of livelihood of a person shown as partly dependent against question 9 or any subsidiary means of livelihood returned by other persons against question 14)
    Does this means of livelihood exist throughout the year ?
    If not, for what part of the year ?
16. If you are employed by some one else, what is his business ?

The object of these questions was an elaborate inquest into the whole field of State employments-extending its researches to the nature and duration of unemployment, the time or season for subsidiary occupations, and the relations between employer and employe in industrial concerns, the kind and number of employes, and the nature of enterprises. Elaborate instructions were issued, and enumerators were strictly directed not to return any vague or indefinite responses. For an employer, the response in question 11 was only to be entered if he was an individual enterpreneur, and in regard to him, the slip should return a blank or cross against question 16. On the other hand, for an employe, question 11 was to show crosses while question 16 should show all kinds of concerns, whether individual-owned or run on company-lines.

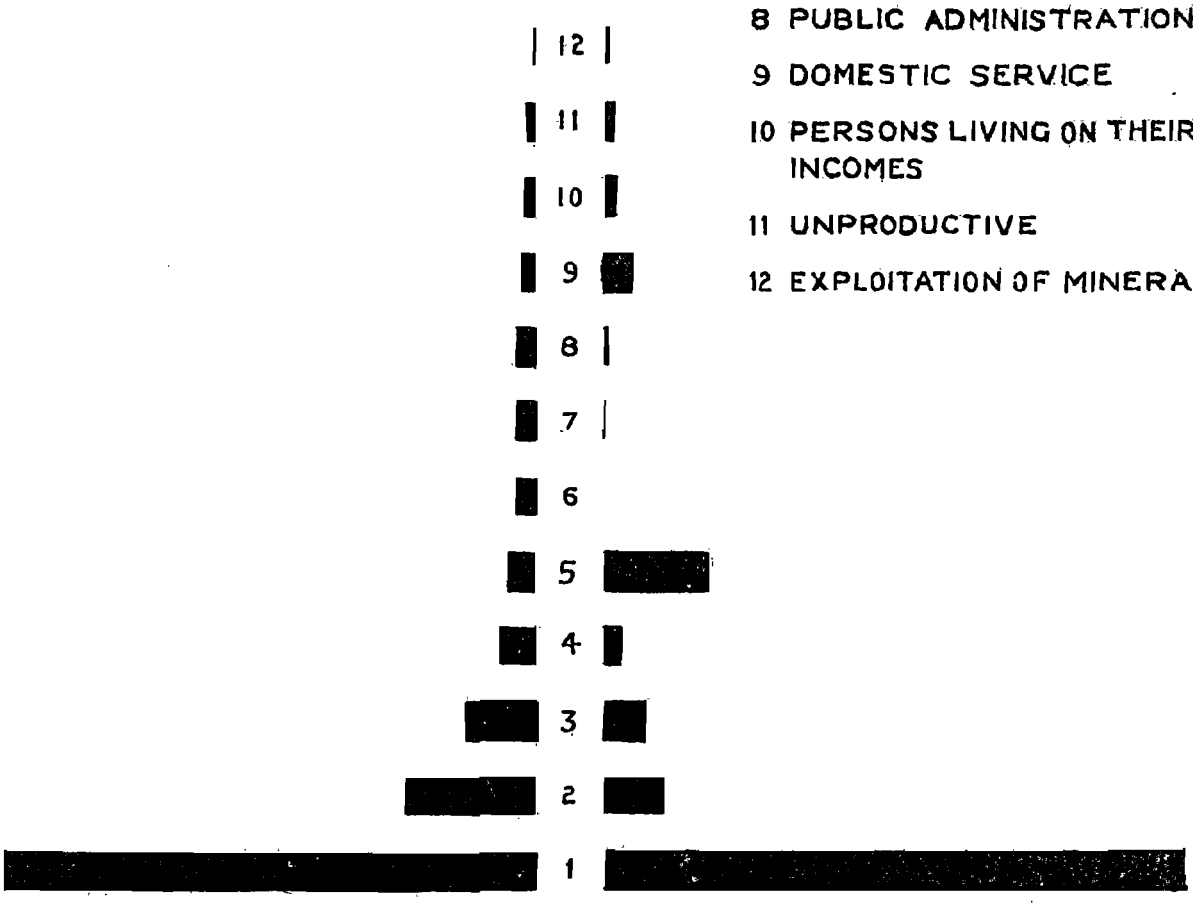
In view of the limited nature of the Sample, it was decided only to compile a summary table on the lines of Imperial Table VIII, without its elaborate occupational scheme, only selecting such callings or m/l as are most usually met with in this State. Apart from this, questions such as unemployment, employer-employe, the duration of subsidiary occupations etc., were left over for the fuller tabulation.

178. The Occupational Scheme --In devising this Scheme, this Census attempted to outdo its predecessor in striving for further elaboration. From decade to decade, the census authorities have exercised their ingenuity in lavish elaboration in the matter of classification of occupations. In 1901 for instance, occupations were grouped according to 8 classes, 24 orders, 79 sub-orders and 520 minute occupational groups. Ingenuity was exhausted in the design of this elaborate artifice. Occupations were arranged horizontally on some preconceived notion of social ascendancy beginning with Class A - Government, and ending at the bottom with Class G - Unskilled Labour, which included a section called "Disreputable" consisting not only of pimps, procurers and prostitutes, but also witches and wizards, dancing women, and even receivers of stolen goods. Class H finally consisted of earners, who had means of subsistence without occupation *i. e.* the class of earners who were not workers. Thus there was a qualitative differentiation based on work. In the groups, again many callings were juxtaposed apparently for no other

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS FOLLOWING DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS (BY SEX)

REFERENCES:—

1 AGRICULTURE
2 INDUSTRY
3 TRADE
4 PROFESSION & LIBERAL ARTS
5 INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS
6 PUBLIC FORCE
7 TRANSPORT
8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
9 DOMESTIC SERVICE
10 PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOMES
11 UNPRODUCTIVE
12 EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS



GIRIJA RAMAN LITHO WORKS, BARODA 1941.

reason than superficial resemblance. Just as if we should classify, on this basis, dentistry, mid-wifery and mining (fortunately we do not) under extractive industries, we could afford in a calmer and less contentious day, to kennel journalists in the neighbourhood of astrologers and circumcisers. One could understand some affinity between the lions of the Press and the soothsayers, for both lay their sweepstakes of imagination: but as to the last named, even the excuse of resemblance fails, unless it be that both resort to scissors or scalpels for their livelihood. Since then, the advance has been towards a more logical and scientific approach. The horizontal scale has been given up for a more unbiassed and strictly judicial view. "Disreputable" has given place to "Unproductive." We begin now with Production of Raw Materials and proceed thence to the Preparation and Supply of material substances. The third main Class is called Public Administration and Liberal Arts, with a final division called Miscellaneous-which includes Persons living on their income, Domestic servants, Insufficiently described occupations and lastly "Unproductive." Thus we now get 4 classes, 12 sub-classes and 55 orders. The number of groups was reduced from 520 to 195 in 1931, but it has now increased to 229 in this Census. Very few of these groups, however, are numerically important in this State. Only 39 of the 195 groups prescribed for 1931 had more than 1,000 male workers (earners and working dependents) in the Baroda Table VIII of that year. For this reason, we have selected for our Sample Table only important groups from sub-classes I, III and IV, contenting ourselves with giving class totals for sub-classes II and V to XII.

179. Main Results—The Sample collected 15,394 male independent workers and partly dependents (A+B+P.D.) and 3,319 female. At 1/50 basis, this works out at 769,700 male and 165,950 female working population. The remainder, 703,209 males and 1,216,151 females would represent the wholly dependent or the non-working population. The following table shows by class, against the absolute figures for each, the proportions worked out on the Sample total of male and female workers (A+B+P.D.). A Diagram groups the different m/l according to numerical importance of male workers on the basis of this Table:—

m/l DISTRIBUTION BY CLASSES

Class 1	Means of Livelihood 2	Male 3	Percent 4	Female 5	Percent 6
I	Agriculture and Pasturage ...	9,527	61·89	2,223	66·98
II	Exploitation of Minerals ...	23	0·15	8	0·24
III	Industry ...	2,253	14·63	221	6·66
IV	Transport ...	316	2·05	2	0·06
V	Trade ...	1,274	8·28	172	5·18
VI	Public Force ...	321	2·08	...	...
VII	Public Administration ...	262	1·70	15	0·45
VIII	Profession and Liberal Arts ...	599	3·89	76	2·29
IX	Living on Income ...	95	0·62	56	1·69
X	Domestic Service ...	198	1·29	117	3·53
XI	Insufficiently described occupations...	437	2·84	404	12·17
XII	Unproductives ...	89	0·58	25	0·75
	Total	**15,394**	**100**	**3,319**	**100**

Agriculture, as will be easily seen, continues in its pride of place in the occupational field. Both sexes flock to it as their chief means of sustenance. Next in importance are Industry and Trade. Rather about a fourth of men workers and one eighth of female, are engaged in these two classes of callings. Public Force naturally shows no women, but absorbs 2 per cent of the men workers. Nearly the same proportion of men are found in Public Administration and Liberal Arts. Hardly half a per cent of women are

so engaged. Where occupations are insufficiently described, women feature proportionately more than men, for it is about the former that the enumerator finds his record of occupations attended with the greatest difficulties.

180. Subsidiary Table i—In this Subsidiary Table, the proportion for A+B, C, P. D. and T. D. are worked separately. The T. D. ratios combined with A+B *i. e.* columns 2 and 5, give the total strength of persons supported by each of the 12 subclasses of m/l. In 1931, the strength of persons supported by each class could not be found, as the non-working dependents were not required to show on which type of calling they were sustained. In 1921, the population, however, was distributed occupationally according to persons supported and Subsidiary Table II (page 399 of Census Report of that year) worked out the requisite ratios. It is possible, therefore, to institute a comparison between 1921 and 1941. The margin collects the comparative figures for these two censuses, which are very instructive. Agriculture has slightly contracted, -to that extent Industry, Transport and Commerce have gained. Public Force has increased in proportionate strength in the last 20 years in response to the growing needs of protection. Learned professions show an increase, but Public Administration shows unaccountably a decline. Domestic service registers a sharp increase, as much due to the vagaries of the Sample, as to real reasons. "Insufficiently Described" shows on the other hand a welcome decrease, as it is ascribable to improvement in record. "Unproductive" remains unchanged.

Class	Persons supported per mille of population	
	In 1941	In 1921
I	646	664
II	1	0·3
III	133	119
IV	19	13
V	81	67
VI	17	11
VII	16	20
VIII	35	33
IX	6	6
X	11	3
XI	30	59
XII	5	5

181. Subsidiary Table ii—Here we get details by divisions of proportionate figures of independent workers (A+B) worked on the total number of independent workers. The margin institutes a comparison between the ratios of persons supported, exhibited in the previous paragraph, with those for independent workers by class. The two sets of figures closely correspond, except in Agriculture, where the element of partly dependents is important, and in classes VI (Public Force), VIII (Learned Professions and Arts), X (Domestic Service) and XI (Insufficiently Described), there are important discrepancies. In the Public Force, the proportion of persons supported is less than that of independent workers, showing that the men of the Force live in Government barracks or quarters, sometimes without their families. In Domestic Service (class X), usually all adult members of families work and eke out thereby their meagre living. Under "Insufficiently Described", males and females almost approach parity in strength, and even persons normally fit for being described as dependents or P. D. pass off as independent workers, and therefore the proportion of "Workers" in this class is apt to be inflated by errors of record. In respect of VIII, the discrepancy is difficult to explain, as in this class, it is well known that women are generally dependent on their menfolk, who are heads of households. Perhaps the Sample is not exactly representative.

Class	Proportion of	
	Persons supported	Independent workers
I	646	612
II	1	1
III	133	140
IV	19	18
V	81	80
VI	17	20
VII	16	17
VIII	35	41
IX	6	8
X	11	17
XI	30	39
XII	5	7

This same subsidiary table shows the divisional distribution of independent workers by classes. Central and South Gujarat show higher averages for Agriculture and the Staple Industry, than the State average. The City of course shows the least with only 4 per cent of its inhabitants engaged in the exploitation of animals and vegetation. VI, VII and VIII – Public Force and Administration and the Learned Professions absorb 26 per cent, as against only 8 per cent for the whole State. Commerce and Trade is respectively 18 per cent in the City, as against only 8 per cent—the ratio for the Raj.

182. Partly dependents — The difference between the "Partly Dependent" of 1941 and the "Working Dependent" of 1931 has been already explained. Subsidiary Table i shows the extent of partial dependency in the whole occupational field. Of 72 per cent of the population who are dependent, 4 per cent are partly so. But the phenomenon of partial dependency is almost entirely confined to Agriculture, where there is one part-worker to over five full time workers. Under Industry, Transport and Trade, the proportion of part-time to independent workers is one to eleven. For VI, VII and VIII, the proportion is as little as one in 54. In Subsidiary Table iii, the distribution of partial dependency by classes and natural divisions is indicated. 73 per cent of these part-time workers are found in Class I—Agriculture and Pasturage. Industry and Trade find room for 14 per cent. Except for "Insufficiently Described", which has 9 per cent, the other calsses are very slightly represented. In Baroda City, where there is little agriculture, the element of partial dependency is only observable in industry and trade. Among those who have independent income, the partly dependents show a somewhat high percentage, but the figures in the Sample are too small to build any conclusions. Under Public Force, Administration and Learned Professions, a few partly dependents occur, but truly speaking workers in these ranks, are in receipt either of salary or fixed income, and therefore, should be considered independent workers, but perhaps through error, some members of a joint family shown as workers in this class may have been entered as partly dependents. Scholarship holders and pensioners may have been similarly included under this category in class D-sub-class IX.

183. Comparison with 1931—Two reasons why a strict comparison with the occupational statistics of 1931 Census is not possible have been already mentioned, namely the difference in the meaning of working dependent and partly dependent, and the fact that the non-working population was not distributed by occupation in 1931, as it was in 1921 and 1941. These reasons make any comparison, as is attempted in Subsidiary Table iv, almost not worth the trouble. Here the independent workers + part dependents of 1941 are considered roughly equivalent to the earners of 1931 and their working dependents. Earners of 1931 may have included many persons-younger members of families who worked at other business than the family occupation and brought a little money to the family income. On the other hand, independent workers of 1941 did not include such a class, as it came under partly dependent. But the definition of "Working Dependent" was somewhat loosely conceived and many forms of assistance, for which there was no tangible remuneration either in money or kind, found room (wrongly) in this category. With these limitations in mind, the table may be found to be almost valueless. Agriculture shows apparently substantial diminution, but the comparison with 1921 figures would prove this contraction to be much less in reality. Industry is exhibited in the table as declining while actually it is increasing. An Industrial Return (Subsidiary Table v) prepared from a form supplied through the Director of Industries to owners and managers of factories and other enterprises employing power under the Factory Act is reviewed in the concluding paragraphs of this Sub-section, and it shows how very much the reverse of the truth is presented in Subsidiary Table iv here. Further remarks are not necessary except for the point that insufficiently described m/l is now supposed to engage 15 per mille as against 27 in 1931.

184. Occupation of females—The second part of Subsidiary Table iv is more valuable than the first. It shows that there are 11 female workers to a hundred male in the State. In the main industry, Agriculture, this proportion persists, but in Industry and Trade, the proportion goes down to about a half of this. In the Learned Professions, the proportion again rises to about 1 in eight. In Domestic Service, there are 10 women in employ to every twenty five man-servants. The proportions are governed by the fact that P. D. females are excluded from the calculations. If they are taken together with independent workers, the female ratio of workers rises from 109 to 216. Similarly for class I, the female index for all workers improves from 100 to 233. For Industry, Trade and Transport, the corresponding figures are 59 and 103. For Domestic Service, the ratio rises from 404 to 591, and so on.

185. Wholly Dependents—State Table VII-C shows figures for P. D. as well as T. D. Deducting the P. D. figures from T. D. we get the extent of non-earning dependency. The ratios for these and the female ratios for complete dependency by sub-classes are collected in the undermentioned table. These are further compared to corresponding ratios for independent workers as shown in Subsidiary Table ii. Generally we find 24 complete dependents to 10 independent workers in the State. The proportion of such dependency is the lowest in Domestic Service, where there are only 12 wholly dependents to 10 independent workers. The State average is slightly exceeded in Transport, Trade, Public Administration and Agriculture. Under Public Force, with absentee families, the incidence of complete dependency is low.

186. Distribution of Complete Dependency by Sub-Classes—Comparing to

Class	T. D.—P. D.		Females per 1,000 Males	Proportion per mille of wholly dependents (Both Sexes)	Proportion per mille of I.W. (Both Sexes)	Dependents per 1,000 I. W.
	M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	9,383	15,859	1,690	654	612	2,544
II	9	25	2,778	1	1	1,360
III	1,761	3,388	1,924	134	140	2,262
IV	279	500	1,792	20	18	2,605
V	1,176	2,031	1,727	83	80	2,465
VI	247	387	1,567	17	20	1,994
VII	229	437	1,908	17	17	2,476
VIII	504	819	1,625	34	41	1,992
IX	57	139	2,439	5	8	1,474
X	139	179	1,288	8	17	1,173
XI	339	518	1,528	22	39	1,389
XII	68	112	1,647	5	7	1,622
All Occupations	**14,191**	**24,394**	**1,719**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**2,381**

the ratio of female dependents to 1,000 males it is natural that they should preponderate in all occupations, as well as in every sub-class, but the preponderance is the greatest in class IX amongst persons living on their own income, which is almost confined to the monied classes or pensioners, who are mostly men, with whom progress in education inevitably spells greater dependence of women. In class II, the absolute figures are so small that the ratios are not worth consideration.

Comparing the incidence of complete dependency of 1941 with that of non-working dependency in 1931, although the two censuses are not exactly comparable, we find the proportion of non-working dependents per mille of population in 1931 was 504, while the corresponding figure for 1941 is 673·4 (*vide* Subsidiary Table i-Col. 5–4). The higher figure in the latest Census is accounted for by the fact that "Partly Dependent" in spite of its wider content was very strictly construed and that the "Working

Dependent" class in 1931 covered perhaps many forms of assistance to the family occupation which were not remunerated even in kind–thus, young boys and girls seated on high perches on farm lands to scare away birds were at places shown as working dependents. It is unfortunate that disconcerting changes both in classification and in the nature of instructions regarding record of data from census to census make any scientific comparison impossible.

187. Industry—Coming lastly to one item in the whole range of occupation field, which is making the beginnings of an epochal change in the life of the community, we shall attempt to give some idea of the industrial development of the decade. State Table VII–C shows under sub–class III, 2,253 male workers (A+B+P. D.) and 221 female. This at 1/50 means 123,700 workers (both sexes) if the Sample is accepted as at all representative. In 1931, cottage and factory workers were shown as 129,600 (including working dependents). Of these 22,323 were factory workers, as per the Industrial Return compiled at that Census from figures supplied by 233 industrial establishments out of a total of 275 registered establishmen ts.

188. Growth of Industrialisation—In the present Census, we requested the Director of Industries to furnish us with a return as per Subsidiary Table v, to be filled in, as on March 1st 1941, by all heads of establishments whether employing power or no. The return furnished relates, however, only to 149 Industrial establishments comprised under the State Factory Act, employing power and entertaining at least 20 operatives. This is unfortunate, as again comparison with the figures of previous years is thus rendered impossible, but even then one has an idea of the enormous advance in industrialisation that is taking place in the State. The marginal table compares different types of factory workers as disclosed in the Industrial Returns furnished since 1921 and estimates (not with much success) the strength of cottage workers in the different census years. Even making allowance for overestimate of working dependents, and accepting the 1921 figures as more reliable, and assuming the 1941 Sample as fairly representative, it is permissible to assume that the increase under industry is wholly ascribable to industrial development of the modern power–using organised type. That cottage industry has shrunk in the last 20 years, and is likely to do so still more in the coming years, cannot now admit of doubt.

Industries	Year		
	1941	1931	1921
Cottage Workers Estimated...	87,137	107,337	93,380
Factory Workers Estimated...	36,563	22,323	11,225
i. Textiles (including Woollen and Silk) ...	27,481	17,524	8,130
ii. Dyeing ...	443	1,028	691
iii. Chemical Drugs etc ...	4,455	1,442	201
iv. Building Industries (including Cement, Stone Quarries, Bricks and Tiles) ...	1,576	641	143
v. Other Industries ...	2,608	1,688	2,048

189. The Industrial Return—The return itself may now be studied more closely. Only 77 cotton ginning and pressing factories have furnished returns, while in 1931, there were 146 in the Register and 117 furnished returns. In 1921, the special return yielded data from 161 industrial establishments of which 100 were ginning and pressing factories. One reason for these fluctuations which do not reflect at all the normal trend of development is that ginning factories are almost entirely seasonal and the Census date may find a great number of them not working at all. Apart from this circumstance it is possible to study the development of heavy industries in the last 20 years.

There were 11 cotton spinning and weaving mills in 1921, employing 2,373; and now there are 16 cotton mills, 1 woollen mill and 2 cotton and silk weaving factories–19

in all with 22,065 employes of all kinds. 13 of these mills worked with double shifts in 1940. The consumption of cotton was 99,000 bales. The woollen mill is very busy in war-effort, its value of output having increased from Rs. 1·46 lakhs to Rs. 8·9 lakhs in 1940. Among Chemical industries, may be mentioned the Tata Chemicals (which were started in 1939 with a capital of Rs. 1·25 crore and have taken over the Okha Salt Works and the Pioneer Magnesia Works) and the Alembic Chemical Works, which have the contract for distilling country liquor from the State Excise department for part of the Raj, and also manufacture pharmaceutical preparations, which have given this enterprise the leading place in this line in Western India. The Cement Factory at Dwarka, now employing 887 persons, recently increased the capacity of its plant from 80,000 tons to over 1,20,000 tons a year. The Okha Salt Works produced 75,700 tons of salt in 1940 as against 16,985 tons in 1931. Match factories numbered 2 with 384 employes, as against only one in 1931. The Datar Match Factory at Petlad produced nearly 6 lakhs of gross match boxes, and the Billimora Match Factory, 48,000 match boxes and 24,000 Bengal lights. Together they contributed Rs. 7·42 lakhs in excise duty to Government. In the return are included also State enterprises, such as, the Railway Workshop, the State Printing Press, and two Electric Supply undertakings out of the 5 shown in the table.

190. Industrial Development and State Aid:—Industrial development has been hitherto frustrated through war and economic strain. The boom predicted so hopefully in 1921 did not eventuate in the succeeding decade. As pointed out in the 1931 Report—"in the aftermath that followed, projects that were conceived on a large scale had to be abandoned, or else curtailed-some failed owing to want of proper management and some did not go beyond the initial stages". Since then, a more planned organisation for State aid to industries has led to more successful results. There are three main directions in which the State gives assistance:—

(a) through surveys, scientific experiments and investigations carried out, information is collected and conveyed to interested parties – grants are also made to aid such surveys etc. conducted by private persons or institutions;

(b) the State participates in the financing of pioneer industries by subscribing a portion of the share capital or by giving loans;

(c) lastly concessions are granted in respect, *inter alia*, of acquisition of lands, limitation of octroi duties, with a view not to hamper trade, supply of power wherever available, or of water supply facilities, grant of land at concession rates etc.

To serve these objects, a technological laboratory is established, where samples of articles, such as type-metal, inks, ores, effluents etc., are received from different sources the public as well as State departments and are analysed and tested. Research work is also undertaken, such as problems like sulphonation of oils, the poly merisation of oils, the refining of lac from State forests, experiments on the manufacture of ink etc. from Indian vegetable products and so on.

191. Encouragement of Cottage Industries—For the development of cottage industries, various ways and means are employed by the Government of the State to encourage handcrafts. A Cottage Industries Institute was established to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of the late reign, in which training is specialised in calico-printing, block engraving, lacquer work, metal and leather work processes and brass metal and wood engraving. The Government also give grants in aid to private institutions, which promote the development of cottage industries, besides awarding scholarships and loans, and starting

a large number of classes under their auspices in villages where they circulate from term to term. These demonstration classes specialise in handloom weaving (at 5 centres) in which respect new designs and new kinds of articles are being introduced, in carding and spinning (at 4 centres), in calico-printing (at 3 centres), in improved methods of bark tanning (at 12 centres), and in eri silk demonstration (at 2 centres). Government aid is also given in the shape of annual grants to institutions like the Khadi Karyalaya, the Sarvodaya Mandir etc., and in the shape of loans to individual entrepreneurs to start local effort in their villages. 225 scholarships are also given from the People's Fund (Diamond Jubilee) to artisans for training in handicraft. All these items are taken out of the latest Administration Report of the State and show how a progressive and enlightened policy is striving to keep alive the artisan in his handwork and keep him to his countryside.

State Tables VII A-C

STATE TABLE

MEANS OF LIVELI-

A=PRINCIPAL m/l WITHOUT SUBSIDIARY m/l. B=PRINCIPAL m/l WITH SUBSIDIARY m/l. C=SUBSIDIARY
BRACKETS UNDER m/l (COL. 1) REFER TO GROUP

Means of Livelihood (m/l)	Baroda State										Baroda			
	A		B		C		P.D.		T.D.		A		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TOTAL POPULATION ...	**13,449**	**1,536**	**1,172**	**51**	**1,172**	**51**	**773**	**1,732**	**14,964**	**26,126**	**921**	**108**	**17**	**2**
A-Production of Raw Materials ...	**8,352**	**880**	**688**	**29**	**446**	**13**	**510**	**1,322**	**9,902**	**17,206**	**43**	**3**	**4**	**1**
I-Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation (1-29)	*8,332*	*877*	*687*	*28*	*443*	*13*	*508*	*1,318*	*9,891*	*17,177*	*38*	*3*	*4*	*1*
(a) Cultivation (1-8) ...	7,952	854	657	25	367	12	470	1,300	9,542	16,507	24	2	4	1
(b) Cultivation of special crops (9-16)...	41	2	9	...	17	...	1	6	41	92	7	...	...	...
(c) Other (17-29) ...	339	21	21	3	59	1	37	12	308	578	7	1	...	...
II-Exploitation of Minerals (30-42) ...	*20*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*3*	...	*2*	*4*	*11*	29	*5*	...	...	...
B-Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	**3,379**	**203**	**282**	**12**	**464**	**17**	**182**	**180**	**3,398**	**6,099**	**513**	**35**	**4**	...
III-Industry (43-129) ...	*1,973*	*119*	*179*	*5*	*271*	8	*101*	97	*1,862*	3,485	*279*	*4*	*1*	...
(a) Textiles (43-59) ...	*500*	*29*	*36*	...	*15*	...	*26*	18	381	*756*	117	1	...	...
(b) Other (60-129) ...	1,473	90	143	5	256	8	75	79	1,481	2,729	162	13	1	...
IV-Transport (130-143) ...	*284*	*1*	*14*	...	*61*	...	*18*	*1*	*297*	*501*	*65*	...	*1*	...
(a) By road (134-140) ...	109	...	7	...	59	...	16	1	112	162	21	...	...	...
(b) By rail (141-142) ...	109	1	4	...	1	...	1	...	116	199	38	...	1	...
(c) Other (130-133, 143) ...	66	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	69	140	6	...	...	...
V-Trade (144-185) ...	*1,122*	83	*89*	7	*132*	*9*	63	*82*	*1,239*	*2,113*	*169*	21	2	...
C-Public Administration and Liberal Arts	**996**	**82**	**171**	**2**	**163**	**3**	**15**	**7**	**995**	**1,650**	**248**	**18**	**8**	...
VI-Public Force (186-191) ...	255	...	*63*	...	*41*	...	*3*	...	*250*	*387*	*84*	...	*1*	...
VII-Public Administration (192-196) ...	*220*	*13*	*36*	...	*57*	*3*	*6*	*2*	*235*	*439*	*72*	...	*4*	...
VIII-Profession and Liberal Arts (197-218)	*521*	*69*	*72*	*2*	*65*	...	*6*	*5*	*510*	*824*	*92*	*18*	*3*	...
D-Miscellaneous ...	**722**	**371**	**31**	**8**	**99**	**18**	**66**	**223**	**669**	**1,171**	**117**	**52**	**1**	**1**
IX-Persons living on their income (219)...	*76*	*47*	*9*	1	*17*	*1*	*10*	8	*67*	*147*	*41*	*12*	...	...
X-Domestic Service (220-221) ...	*187*	*77*	*6*	*1*	*15*	*5*	*5*	*39*	*144*	*218*	*40*	*16*	*1*	...
XI-Insufficiently described occupation (222-225)	*377*	*224*	*11*	*5*	*60*	*10*	*49*	*175*	*388*	*693*	*31*	*23*	...	1
XII-Unproductive (226-229) ...	*82*	*23*	*5*	*1*	*7*	*2*	*2*	*1*	*70*	*113*	*5*	*1*	...	...

VII—C

HOOD (m/l)

m/l. P.D. = m/l OF PARTLY DEPENDENTS. T.D. = TOTAL DEPENDENTS ON THIS m/l. FIGURES SHOWN IN NUMBERS IN SCHEME OF OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

City						Amreli Division									
C		P.D.		T.D.		A		B		C		P.D.		T.D.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
17	**2**	**29**	**25**	**755**	**1,263**	**802**	**75**	**53**	**2**	**53**	**2**	**56**	**64**	**1,304**	**1,941**
5	...	...	**2**	**58**	**69**	**485**	**41**	**23**	**1**	**29**	...	**40**	**41**	**809**	**1,179**
5	...	...	*1*	*58*	*63*	*484*	*41*	*23*	*1*	*29*	...	*39*	*41*	*806*	*1,173*
4	...	...	...	43	39	446	39	21	1	28	...	34	40	761	1,113
...	...	...	1	4	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
1	...	...	...	11	10	38	2	2	...	...	...	5	1	45	57
...	...	...	*1*	...	*6*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	*3*	*6*
6	**1**	**17**	**13**	**402**	**743**	**186**	**7**	**20**	**1**	**17**	**1**	**13**	**2**	**330**	**538**
4	*1*	*9*	*11*	*192*	*367*	*108*	*2*	*10*	*1*	5	...	*7*	*1*	*178*	*298*
1	...	6	2	56	110	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	21	30
3	1	3	9	136	257	96	2	8	1	5	...	7	1	157	268
...	...	*1*	...	*64*	*104*	*7*	...	...	...	*1*	...	*1*	...	*11*	*17*
...	...	...	...	14	33	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	6
...	...	1	...	44	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11
2	...	*7*	*2*	*146*	*272*	*71*	*5*	*10*	...	*11*	*1*	*5*	*1*	*141*	*223*
...	...	**4**	**2**	**208**	**329**	**94**	**4**	**8**	...	**6**	...	**2**	...	**104**	**138**
...	...	...	...	*43*	*71*	*27*	...	*1*	...	*1*	...	...	...	*19*	*23*
...	...	*1*	...	*87*	*144*	*19*	...	*5*	...	*3*	...	2	...	*21*	*31*
...	...	*3*	*2*	*78*	*114*	*48*	*4*	*2*	...	*2*	...	...	...	*64*	*84*
6	**1**	**8**	**8**	**87**	**122**	**37**	**23**	**2**	...	**1**	**1**	**1**	**21**	**61**	**86**
6	*1*	*7*	*1*	*20*	*47*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*4*
...	...	*1*	*1*	*24*	*41*	*5*	*3*	...	...	...	...	..	1	*14*	6
...	...	...	*6*	*22*	*32*	*29*	*19*	*1*	...	1	*1*	*1*	*20*	*42*	*72*
...	...	...	...	*21*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*4*	4

State Tables VII-A-C

STATE TABLE

MEANS OF LIVELI-

A=PRINCIPAL m/l WITHOUT SUBSIDIARY m/l. B=PRINCINCIPAL m/l WITH SUBSIDIARY m/l. C=SUBSIDIARY
BRACKETS UNDER m/l (COL. 1) REFER TO GROUP

Means of Livelihood (m/l)	Baroda Division										Mehsana			
	A		B		C		P.D.		T.D.		A		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
TOTAL POPULATION ...	**3,865**	**408**	**425**	**18**	**425**	**18**	**286**	**692**	**4,213**	**7,246**	**5,547**	**581**	**386**	**16**
A—Production of Raw Materials ...	**2,857**	**295**	**218**	**9**	**169**	**3**	**217**	**585**	**3,111**	**5,356**	**3,487**	**292**	**213**	**9**
I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation (1-29).	*2,849*	*293*	*218*	*9*	*166*	*3*	*217*	*584*	*3,107*	*5,353*	*3,483*	*229*	*213*	9
(a) Cultivation (1-8) ...	2,790	285	211	9	156	3	215	582	3,063	5,251	3,312	281	206	7
(b) Cultivation of special crops (9-16).	14	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	11	29	14	1	1	...
(c) Other (17-29) ...	45	8	4	...	7	...	**1**	2	33	73	157	10	6	2
II—Exploitation of Minerals (30-42)	*8*	*2*	...	...	*3*	...	...	*1*	*4*	*3*	*4*	...	...	...
B—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	**658**	**35**	**103**	**2**	**163**	**10**	**45**	**39**	**719**	**1,200**	**1,473**	**85**	**120**	**6**
III—Industry (43-129) ...	*406*	*25*	*67*	*1*	*103*	*5*	*30*	*27*	*402*	*694*	*842*	*48*	*76*	*1*
(a) Textiles (43-59) ...	64	5	16	...	3	...	2	5	57	109	228	16	14	...
(b) Other (60-129) ...	342	20	51	1	100	5	28	22	345	585	614	32	62	1
IV Transport (130-143) ...	*46*	...	*4*	...	*10*	...	*1*	*1*	*49*	*81*	*112*	*1*	*6*	...
(a) By road (134-140) ...	6	...	1	...	10	...	1	1	10	17	68	...	5	...
(b) By rail (141-142) ...	35	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	35	53	21	1	1	...
(c) Other (130-133, 143) ...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	23	...	...	...
V—Trade (144-185) ...	*206*	*10*	*32*	*1*	*50*	*5*	*14*	*11*	*268*	*425*	*519*	*36*	*38*	*5*
C—Public Administration and Liberal arts	**196**	**15**	**91**	**2**	**65**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**247**	**423**	**315**	**30**	**43**	...
VI—Public Force (186-191) ...	*59*	...	42	...	*15*	...	...	...	*89*	*122*	*59*	...	*13*	...
VII—Public Administration (192-196)	*26*	*2*	*10*	...	*16*	*2*	*1*	...	*24*	*100*	*73*	*7*	*11*	...
VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts (197-218)	*111*	*13*	*39*	*2*	*34*	...	...	*1*	*134*	*201*	*183*	*23*	*19*	...
D—Miscellaneous ...	**154**	**63**	**13**	**5**	**28**	**3**	**23**	**67**	**136**	**267**	**272**	**174**	**10**	**1**
IX—Persons living on their income (219)	*6*	4	*6*	...	*8*	...	...	*4*	*11*	*20*	*19*	*27*	*1*	...
X—Domestic Service (220 and 221) ...	*49*	*11*	*2*	*1*	*4*	*1*	2	*17*	*28*	*71*	*47*	*33*	*2*	...
XI—Insufficiently described occupation (222-225)	*84*	*41*	*4*	*3*	*12*	*1*	*21*	*45*	*89*	*148*	*148*	*100*	*4*	*1*
XII—Unproductive (226-229) ...	*15*	*7*	*1*	*1*	*4*	*1*	...	*1*	*8*	*28*	*58*	*14*	*3*	...

VII-C—(contd.)

HOOD (m/l)

m/l. P.D.=m/l OF PARTLY DEPENDENTS, T.D.=TOTAL DEPENDENTS ON THIS m/l. FIGURES SHOWN IN NUMBERS IN SCHEME OF OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

Division						Navsari Division									
C		P.D.		T.D.		A		B		C		P.D.		T.D.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
386	**16**	**211**	**250**	**6,052**	**10,992**	**2,087**	**338**	**275**	**13**	**275**	**13**	**184**	**682**	**2,386**	**4,253**
151	**8**	**117**	**118**	**4,040**	**7,291**	**1,409**	**247**	**218**	**9**	**90**	**2**	**136**	**570**	**1,791**	**3,150**
151	8	117	118	4,037	7,283	1,408	247	217	8	90	2	135	568	1,790	3,147
128	7	110	108	3,850	6,923	1,323	246	204	7	50	2	111	564	1,741	3,042
4	...	...	4	16	31	6	1	5	...	8	...	...	1	9	14
19	1	7	6	171	329	79	...	8	1	32	...	24	3	40	91
...	...	...	...	*3*	*8*	*1*	...	*1*	*1*	...	...	*1*	*2*	1	*3*
155	**2**	**65**	**79**	**1,443**	**2,682**	**436**	**31**	**32**	**3**	**115**	**3**	**37**	**38**	**393**	**744**
95	*1*	*31*	*20*	*784*	*1,547*	*270*	*22*	*25*	*2*	*61*	*1*	*20*	*29*	*239*	*473*
6	...	15	4	218	415	78	7	4	...	5	...	3	7	29	91
89	1	16	16	566	1,132	192	15	21	2	56	1	17	22	210	382
13	...	*4*	...	*130*	*197*	*35*	...	*2*	...	*33*	...	*11*	...	*36*	*72*
12	...	4	...	76	92	8	...	...	...	32	...	10	...	6	11
1	...	...	...	28	50	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	26
...	...	...	...	26	55	12	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	21	35
47	*1*	*30*	*59*	*529*	*938*	*131*	*9*	*5*	*1*	*21*	*2*	*6*	*9*	*118*	*199*
66	...	**6**	**3**	**304**	**506**	**115**	**12**	**21**	...	**23**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**106**	**212**
19	...	*3*	...	*73*	*112*	*22*	...	*6*	...	*6*	...	...	...	*20*	*53*
25	...	*1*	*1*	*64*	*93*	*22*	*4*	*6*	...	*11*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*27*	*58*
22	...	*2*	*2*	*167*	*301*	*71*	*8*	*9*	...	*6*	...	*1*	...	*59*	*101*
14	**6**	**23**	**50**	**265**	**513**	**127**	**48**	**4**	**1**	**47**	**7**	**9**	**73**	**96**	**147**
2	...	*2*	*3*	*29*	*57*	*8*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*1*	...	*1*	...	*5*	*16*
4	*1*	*1*	*3*	*37*	*50*	*45*	*12*	*1*	...	*7*	*3*	*1*	*17*	*39*	*46*
5	*4*	*18*	*44*	*167*	*331*	*74*	*33*	*2*	...	*39*	*4*	*7*	*56*	*48*	*83*
3	*1*	*2*	...	*32*	*75*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*4*	*2*

State Tables VII-A-C

STATE TABLE

MEANS OF LIVELI-

A=PRINCIPAL m/l WITHOUT SUBSIDIARY m/l. B=PRINCINCIPAL m/l WITH SUBSIDIARY m/l. C=SUBSIDIARY
BRACKETS UNDER m/l (COL. 1) REFER TO GROUP

Means of Livelihood (m/l)	Okhamandal									
	A		B		C		P.D.		T.D.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
TOTAL POPULATION	**208**	**22**	**16**	...	**16**	...	6	**16**	**219**	**380**
A—Production of Raw Materials ...	**62**	**2**	**12**	...	**2**	...	...	**3**	**78**	**138**
I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation (1-29)	*61*	*1*	*12*	...	*2*	...	...	*3*	*78*	*135*
(a) Cultivation (1- 8) ...	49	1	11	...	1	...	...	3	70	117
(b) Cultivation of special crops (9-16) ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
(c) Other (17-29) ...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	17
II—Exploitation of Minerals (30-42) ...	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*3*
B—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	**106**	**8**	**3**	...	**8**	...	**4**	**9**	**97**	**171**
III—Industry (43-129) ...	*64*	*6*	...	...	*3*	...	*3*	*9*	*58*	*90*
(a) Textiles (*43-59*) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Other (60-129) ...	63	6	...	...	3	...	3	9	58	89
IV—Transport (130-143) ...	*19*	...	*1*	...	*4*	...	...	...	*6*	*30*
(a) By road (134-140) ...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	3
(b) By rail (141-142) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(c) Other (130-133, 143) ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	24
V—Trade (144-185) ...	23	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	33	51
C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts ...	**27**	**3**	...	...	**3**	...	...	...	**24**	**39**
VI—Public Force (186-191) ...	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*6*	*6*
VII—Public Administration (192-196) ...	*8*	...	...	...	*2*	...	...	...	*10*	*10*
VIII-Professions and Liberal Arts (197-218) ...	*15*	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	23
D—Miscellaneous ...	**13**	**9**	**1**	...	**3**	...	**2**	**4**	**20**	**32**
IX—Persons living on their income (219) ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
X—Domestic Service (220-221) ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
XI—Insufficiently described occupation (222-225) ...	9	6	...	...	3	...	2	4	17	27
XII—Unproductive (226-229) ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2

VII-C-(concld.)

HOOD (m/l)

m/l. P.D.=m/l OF PARTLY DEPENDENTS. T.D.=TOTAL DEPENDENTS ON THIS m/l. FIGURES SHOWN IN NUMBERS IN SCHEME OF OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

Pethapur (Tributary Area)									
A		B		C		P.D.		T.D.	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
19	**4**	...	...	...	...	**1**	**3**	**35**	**51**
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	**3**	**15**	**23**
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	23
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	**2**	...	...	...	...	**1**	...	**14**	**21**
4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	16
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**2**	**3**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	**2**	...	...	...	...	...	...	**4**	**4**
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE i-(VII-C)

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

Class, sub-class and order	Number for 1,000 of the population			
	Independent workers following the m/l as principal	Independent workers following the m/l as subsidiary	Partly dependents practising the m/l	Total dependents on the m/l
1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL POPULATION ...	**282·9**	**21·3**	**43·7**	**717·1**
A-Production of Raw Materials ...	**173·6**	**8·0**	**32·0**	**473·1**
I Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation.	*173·2*	*8·0*	*31·9*	*472·4*
(a) Cultivation ...	165·6	6·6	30·9	454·6
(b) Cultivation of special crops...	0·9	0·3	0·1	2·3
(c) Other ...	6·7	1·1	0·9	15·5
II Exploitation of Minerals ...	*0·4*	...	*0·1*	*0·7*
B-Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	**67·7**	**8·4**	**6·3**	**165·7**
III Industry ...	*39·8*	*4·9*	*3·5*	*95·3*
(a) Textiles ...	9·9	0·3	0·8	19·8
(b) Other ...	29·9	4·6	2·7	73·5
IV Transport ...	*5·2*	*1·0*	*0·3*	*13·9*
(a) By road ...	2·0	1·0	0·3	4·8
(b) By rail ...	2·0	...	...	5·5
(c) Other ...	1·2	...	...	3·6
V Trade ...	*22·7*	*2·5*	*2·5*	*58·5*
C-Public Administration and Liberal Arts	**21·8**	**2·9**	**0·4**	**46 2**
VI Public Force ...	*5·5*	*0·7*	*0·1*	*11·1*
VII Public Administration ...	*4·7*	*1·1*	*0·1*	11·8
VIII Professions and Liberal Arts.	*11·6*	*1·1*	*0·2*	*23·3*
D-Miscellaneous ...	**19·8**	**2·0**	**5·0**	**32·1**
IX Persons living on their income	*2·3*	*0·3*	*0·3*	*3·7*
X Domestic Service ...	*4·7*	*0·3*	*0,8*	6 3
XI Insufficiently described occupation	*10·8*	*1·2*	*3·9*	18·9
XII Unproductive ...	*2·0*	*0·2*	...	*3·2*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE ii-(VII-C)

INDEPENDENT WORKERS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION (BY SUB-CLASSES)

Natural division	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BARODA STATE ...	**612**	**1**	**140**	**18**	**80**	**20**	**17**	**41**	**8**	**17**	**39**	**7**
Baroda City ...	44	5	281	63	183	81	72	108	51	54	52	6
Central Gujarat ...	714	2	106	11	53	22	8	35	3	13	28	5
Kathiawad ...	529	3	162	23	96	27	27	61	3	10	54	5
North Gujarat ...	611	1	148	18	92	11	15	34	7	13	39	11
South Gujarat ...	693	1	118	14	54	10	12	32	5	21	40	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE iii-(VII-C)

PARTLY DEPENDENTS FOLLOWING THE ACTIVITY PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION (BY SUB-CLASS)

Natural Division	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BARODA STATE ...	**729**	**2**	**79**	**8**	**58**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**7**	**18**	**90**	**1**
Baroda City ...	19	19	370	19	166	...	19	92	148	37	111	...
Central Gujarat ...	819	1	58	2	26	...	1	1	4	19	68	1
Kathiawad ...	585	7	141	7	49	...	14	...	...	7	190	...
North Gujarat ...	512	...	112	9	191	6	4	9	11	9	133	4
South Gujarat ...	812	3	57	13	17	...		1	1	21	73	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE iv -(VII-C)

COMPARISON OF OCCUPATIONS WITH 1931 AND FEMALE INDEPENDENT WORKERS PER 1,000 MALES (EXCLUDING C)

m/l		Number for 1,000 of the population		
		Independent workers + partly dependents in 1941	Earners in 1931 (principal occupation + working dependents)	Females per 1,000 males (excluding subsidiary occupation)
1		2	3	4
TOTAL POPULATION	...	**326.6**	**495.5**	**109**
A—Production of Raw Materials	...	**205.6**	**351.2**	**101**
I Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation		*250.1*	*350.4*	*100*
(a) Cultivation	...	196.5	334.1	102
(b) Cultivation of special crops	...	1.0	.8	40
(c) Other	...	7.6	15.5	67
II Exploitation of Minerals	...	*.5*	*.8*	*190*
B—Preparation and supply of Material Substances		**74.0**	**87.0**	**59**
III Industry	...	*43.2*	*53.0*	*58*
(a) Textiles	...	10.6	15.8	54
(b) Other	...	32.6	37.2	59
IV Transport	...	*5.6*	*6.5*	3
(a) By Road	...	2.4	2.8	...
(b) By Rail	...	2.0	2.9	5
(c) Other	...	1.2	.8	...
V Trade	...	*25.2*	*24.5*	*74*
C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts		**22.2**	**22.9**	**72**
VI Public Force	...	*5.6*	*5.7*	...
VII Public Administration	...	*4.8*	*5.2*	*51*
VIII Professions and Liberal Arts	...	*11.8*	*12.1*	*120*
D—Miscellaneous	...	**24.8**	**34.4**	**503**
IX Persons living on their income	...	*2.6*	*2.4*	*56*
X Domestic Service	...	*5.5*	*3.2*	*404*
XI Insufficiently described occupation		*14.7*	*26.7*	*590*
XII Unproductive	...	*2.0*	*2.1*	*276*

SUBSIDARY TABLE v-(VII-C)

THE INDUSTRIAL RETURN

	Industry	No. of concerns sending returns	Total population engaged			Directional, supervising and clerical Staff			
			P	M	F	Managers		Supervising and Technical	
						Indian	Other	Indian	Other
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factories ...	77	5,416	1,345	4,071	70	9	445	1
2	Cotton Weaving & Spinning Mills	16	20,140	18,346	1,794	32	7	280	4
3	Woollen Mills ...	1	449	420	29	1	1	8	...
4	Bobbin Factory ...	1	305	305	...	1	...	8	...
5	Cotton and Silk Weaving Factories	2	1,476	1,345	131	2	...	15	1
6	Dyeing Factories ...	2	443	437	6	2	...	6	...
7	Iron Factories and Metal Works...	2	296	296	...	4	...	18	1
8	Bricks and Tiles Factories ...	3	393	294	99	3	...	5	2
9	Railway Workshop ...	1	404	404	...	1	...	10	3
10	Match Factories ...	2	384	353	31	2	...	6	...
11	Chemical Drugs Works ...	3	4,455	3,306	1,149	11	...	649	7
12	Oil Mills ...	15	464	431	33	12	1	13	1
13	Water-Works ...	2	13	12	1	1	...	3	...
14	Sugar and Distillation Factories ...	1	394	391	3	1	...	17	1
15	Cement Works ...	2	887	834	53	2	...	49	...
16	Electric „ ...	5	108	107	1	3	...	9	...
17	Printing Presses ...	2	286	286	...	4	...	6	...
18	Rubber Work ...	1	54	54	...	1	...	1	...
19	Rice and Pulse Mills ...	8	73	48	25	3	...	6	...
20	Saw Mills ...	3	123	116	7	2	...	5	...
	TOTAL ...	**149**	**36,563**	**29,130**	**7,433**	**158**	**18**	**1,559**	**21**

	Industry	Clerical		Welfare Doctors, Compounders, School masters etc.	Operatives					
		Indian	Other		Child (less than 15)		Youth (15-16)		Adult (17 and over)	
				Indian	M	F	M	F	M	F
	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factories	324	11	...	121	108	39	30	325	3,933
2	Cotton Weaving & Spinning Mills	636	...	34	...	...	457	4	16,896	1,790
3	Woollen Mills ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	389	29
4	Bobbin Factory ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	...
5	Cotton and Silk Weaving Factories	48	...	...	...	...	9	...	1,270	131
6	Dyeing Factories ...	17	...	...	...	...	3	...	409	6
7	Iron factories and Metal Works ...	16	3	...	...	...	5	...	249	...
8	Bricks and Tiles Factories ...	10	...	...	1	4	4	5	269	90
9	Railway Workshop ...	13	...	...	...	...	2	...	375	...
10	Match Factories ...	27	24	...	20	...	71	...	203	31
11	Chemical Drugs Works ...	129	...	7	1	...	96	45	2,406	1,104
12	Oil Mills ...	65	...	2	...	...	41	7	296	26
13	Water-Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
14	Sugar and Distillation Factories...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	3
15	Cement Works ...	35	...	2	15	10	...	...	731	43
16	Electric „ ...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	83	1
17	Printing Presses ...	55	...	...	1	...	3	...	217	...
18	Rubber Work ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...
19	Rice and Pulse Mills ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	25
20	Saw Mills ...	5	1	...	3	...	7	...	93	7
	TOTAL ...	**1,455**	**40**	**45**	**162**	**122**	**737**	**91**	**24,935**	**7,220**

APPENDIX III

LOCUS OF THE CENTRE OF POPULATION

(*B. N. Datar, M. Sc. Lond.*)

1. Limitations of the enquiry—Important and interesting conclusions can be drawn as to the movement of population by tracing the path of what may be called the centre of population. Such a path can only be predicted with some degree of confidence when we have a large number of observations. The views expressed in this note are, therefore, subject to confirmation at a later date some ten or twenty years hence. The utility of such an investigation consists in enabling us to find centre or centres to which the population of given areas tends to gravitate through socio-economic or other causes. A glance at the population figures of a town or village at time of different censuses is enough to show that relative importance of a place (taking the population of the place as the criterion of its importance) changes with time. Tastes of people change and because of the inadaptibility of the town-folk to get themselves reconciled to new environments towns become out of date with dictates of fashion.* It is to be noted in this connection that natural increase of population does not affect the centre of population; migration alone coupled with epidemics will largely influence its movement.

Investigations of this type can only be truly helpful if the area under consideration is fairly large and contiguous. The reason for such restriction being that in such areas alone can we find an explanation as to which part of the country has gained at the expense of the other. In a very scattered area the movement of the centre of population can really have no meaning. Baroda State as a whole is a scattered unit; the four natural divisions into which the State has been divided are completely isolated from one another being interpolated by British territory or territories of other Indian States. Under these circumstances the best thing to do was to limit our discussion to Central and Northern Gujarat, the only two natural divisions that can lay claim to any pretension of being fairly compact. The centres of population for these areas have been calculated on the basis of census figures since 1901 so as to give a general idea as to how the population has been moving since the beginning of this century. For reasons explained in a later para investigation has also been extended to Southern Gujarat even though it cannot be looked upon as contiguous.

2. The Method of Calculation—The method employed for finding the centre of population follows the general lines laid down in the United States Census. For this purpose, a convenient point is chosen as the centre for each *prant*–Baroda City for Central Gujarat and Mehsana Town for Northern Gujarat. The east to west line through this centre represents X axis and the north to south line the Y axis. The whole area of each division is then cut up into squares, each 144 square miles in area by drawing parallels to the axis of X and Y respectively at uniform distances of 12 miles, till the whole area is accommodated in one square or other. The population in each square is then totalled village by village and the sum is put at the centre. If in any square, there occurs a big town or city, or if it be intersected by a large sheet of water or by foreign

* The writer knows a small town in Bijapur District (Bombay) which has lost all its former flourish due to change of fashion. This town was noted for its nine yard sarees with broad silk or embroidered borders, for which they used to find customers in Maharastra and Karnatak. Now that the ladies choose five or six yards lengths for their sarees the town has begun losing its trade and consequently its importance from point of view of demography.

territory, the population in that square, is supposed to be concentrated, away from the centre of the square, at that point, which would very nearly represent the centre of gravity of the population of that square. Then moments are taken considering all individuals to be of uniform weight for these concentrated populations and the values of X and Y, and finally co-ordinates of the centre of population, computed by the ordinary method of moments.

3. Results—

Natural Division 1	Census Year 2	Co-ordinates of centre of population 3		Distance from arbitrary origin 4	Intercensal movement 5
Central Gujarat	1901	—11·03	+ 0·72	11·05	...
	1911	— 8·36	— 2·88	8·84	4·49
	1921	— 7·62	— 4·52	8·86	1·80
	1931	— 6 34	— 5·64	8·49	1·70
	1941	— 5·80	— 8·30	10·13	2·71

The table shown above gives us details as regards the position of the centre of population since the beginning of this century. These points when drawn on a graph would seem to suggest that the centre is moving on an arc of the ellipse. Column 4 above shows the distance of centre of population from the arbitrary origin (Baroda City, in this case). These distances not being the same, one is disinclined to believe that this centre of population moves along the circle with Baroda City as centre as was guessed previously. The last column in the same table shows the uneven progress of the population trend in a south-easterly direction meaning thereby that the distance as the crow flies between the position of the centre at two consecutive decades changes without any regularity.

Natural Division 1	Census Year 2	Co-ordinates of centre of population 3		Distance from arbitrary origin 4	Intercensal movement 5
Northern Gujarat	1901	10·46	—2·12	10·67	...
	1911	7·57	—1·71	7·76	2·92
	1921	6·58	—1·63	6·78	0·99
	1931	3·27	—2·84	4·33	3·53
	1941	1·59	—0·56	1·69	2·83

The above table sums up the situation as regards the other important unit of Baroda State. What has been said of Central Gujarat is applicable *mutatis mutandis* to Northern Gujarat also. The trend is exactly on the opposite direction (north-westerly) but there is a similar variation in the intercensal movement of the centre of population.

In 1921 the centre of population was not calculated for Navsari division because it presented some difficulties of computation. These, however, could be removed this time and a detailed study has been made about this division also. One peculiarity about Navsari district is that it is a sort of a compact block if the portion of the British territory in the centre is included in it. The area can therefore be looked upon as pseudo-compact, specially because migration to and from the central British territory may be considered statistically insignificant. This does not present any difficulty in basing our conclusion so far as we are concerned not with the actual position of the

centre but its movement from decade to decade. As it happens, the large forest tracts in Mangrol, Songadh and Vyara mahals have considerably affected the location of the centre of population in 1901 in a south-western mahal of the district and subsequent movement of the same in this decade that follows is also in the same region. This can be naturally explained by high density in the Rasti Areas. Gradual progress of the centre of population towards the east is due to the fact that the Rani Areas are being converted into habitable places.

Natural Division 1	Census Year 2	Co-ordinates of centre of population 3		Distance from arbitrary origin 4	Intercensal movement 5
Southern Gujarat	1901	—13·95	+0·12	13·95	...
	1911	—14·05	—3·40	14·45	3·28
	1921	—11·24	—4·91	12·27	3·19
	1931	— 6·73	—4·86	8·30	4·61
	1941	— 4·89	—5·78	8·21	2·06

The above table which explains itself shows the details as to the movement of the centre of population for Southern Gujarat.

4. General Conclusions—Taken as a whole, we may roughly conclude that the locus of the centre of population is an ellipse. As is natural, departure from the elliptic path is more pronounced in Navsari division because of the disturbances due to forest areas and the non-compact character of the division. The mathematical considerations underlying this conclusion will be explained in a paper to be presented at the next Statistical Conference. In the meanwhile the present calculation gives us reasons to believe that whether the forces be the socio-economic or otherwise that guide the movement of population on this little planet of ours, they are almost of the same nature as the gravitational forces in the universe that shape the paths of planets round the sun into ellipses. Extending the same analogy a little further we may aver that the most important town in the division will be situated at the focus of the ellipse just as the sun is in the solar system.

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