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CENSUS 1971

SERIES-5
GUJARAT

DISTRICT
CENSUS
HANDBOOK

PART X-C-II
(with off Prints of Part X-C-I)

ANALYTICAL REPORT ON CENSUS AND RELATED STATISTICS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & CULTURAL TABLES (RURAL AREAS) AND HOUSING TABLES

THE DANGS DISTRICT

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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Census of India 1971-Series-5-Gujarat is being published in the following parts

Central Government Publications

Part Number	*Subject covered*	
I-A	General Report	
I-B	Detailed Analysis of the Demographic, Social, Cultural and Migration Patterns	
I-C	Subsidiary Tables	
II-A	General Population Tables ('A' Series)	
II-B	Economic Tables ('B' Series)	
II-C(i)	Distribution of Population, Mother Tongue and Religion, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes	
II-C (ii)	Other Social & Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables, Tables on Household Composition, Single Year Age, Marital Status, Educational Levels, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, etc., Bilingualism.	
III	Establishments Report and Tables ('E' Series)	
IV-A	Housing Report and Housing Subsidiary Tables	
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V	Special Tables and Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes	
VI-A	Town Directory	
VI-B	Special Survey Report on Selected Towns	
VI-C	Survey Report on Selected Villages	
VII	Special Report on Graduate and Technical Personnel	
VIII-A	Administration Report-Enumeration	For official use only
VIII-B	Administration Report-Tabulation	For official use only
IX	Census Atlas	

State Government Publications

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

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X-B	Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstract
X-C-I	Departmental Statistics and Full Count Census Tables
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PREFACE

The District Census Hand Book Volumes of 1971 were divided into three parts. Part A contained the town and village directories and B contained the Urban Block and villagewise Primary Census abstracts. These two parts were brought out within a record time of one year after the taking of the Census. Part C-I containing the departmental statistics and the full count Census tables was also published within six months of the first publications named above.

The sample tables took a little longer time, as the mechanical data processing for urban areas, which was first to be done at the national level could not be completed untill the tables for all the States were received, checked and cleared by the Registrar General, India. It was for this reason that his special permission was obtained to publish the available data as part C-I so as not to withhold from the scholars, administrators and planners what was already compiled and ready for publication.

The present combined volume C-I, C-II contains in addition to what has been already published separately as C-I, the analytical and interpretative reports on the districts based on the published data of 1971 Census and throws some highlights on the demographic changes which have occured during the decade. A number of hypotheses have been tested in their application to the data of each district. The results in some cases have been startling while in others have been just as expected. It further includes sample tables of all the rural areas of the State. The urban sample tables are being published as an annexture to this volume separately in the near future.

The idea about including in this volume a portion about the decadal changes that had occured was first conceived by our Directorate. Similarly the work of testing the various hypotheses suggested by Dr. Roy Burman was first done in Gujarat State and sent to the Registrar General for approval. Both these points were examined critically by the Registrar General and cleared for inclusion in Part C-II. It is with a deep sense of satisfaction that I place them before the readers as an interesting feature.

The analysis of whatever data was available to us, was completed at the time I was about to leave the Census Organisation in March 1974. But the task was incomplete. It had to be supplemented by additional analysis of further data as and when it became available after the sample tables were compiled. The Census Organisation was also being slowly wound up at this stage, and it was posing a very serious problem in my mind as to how the work already done could be well rounded and properly supplemented after I had left and the organisation shrunk to the intercensal level. Shri P. B. Buch, Director of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics came to my rescue at this stage and promised to take over the loose threads and weave them into a strong and fine yarn from the moment the wanting data became available. What is now presented in this volume in the form of analytical essays is the combined effort of the Census Organisation and the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics. Shri Buch has taken great pains, not only in interpretation of fresh data, but also in going through the interpretations done before he stepped in and made valuable suggestions for reducing the bulk of the present volume. He has read every line of what is written here and weighed every word that is printed. While I claim general responsibility for the contents of this volume, I would like to give full credit to Shri Buch for the spirit of love and dedication with which he has volunteered to take the entire load for the publication of this volume from the stage at which I had left it. I have great pleasure in placing on record here, that none could have done the work better. My grateful thanks are to him and his excellent team of workers, which included among others Sarva Shri G. R. Shaikh, Deputy Director; C. P. Vyas, Research Officer; S. M. Shelke, Research Assistant; B. R. Patel, Research Assistant and V. A. Dhagia, Tabulation Officer. These persons greatly helped in maintaining the continuity of work.

With the publication of this volume the District Hand Book Series of 1971 Census are completely out. It is hoped that they would prove useful to students, administrators and planners and also the general reader for whose benefit much labour and pain has been

shared by a team of dedicated workers to all of whom I am deeply indebted.

I would be failing in my duties if I do not acknowledge here the deep debt of gratitude I owe to Shri A. Chandra Shekhar, IAS, Registrar General, India and Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Dy. Registrar General, India for the valuable suggestions and guidance I have received from them from time to time.

I am equally indebted to Shri L. R. Dalal, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Gujarat for the sustained interest taken by him in all matters connected with Census. But for his support and encouragement it would not have become possible to bring out this volume even at this stage.

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AHMADABAD,
8th April, 1975.

I ANALYTICAL REPORT ON CENSUS AND RELATED STATISTICS

ANALYTICAL REPORT

A. INTRODUCTION

1. History of District Census Handbook

In 1941, the population figures were exhibited according to communities in the " Village Handbooks " published by the erstwhile Government of Bombay. In 1951, the basis of classification of the Census was changed from a social to an economic one and the figures were given in the Primary Census Abstract according to eight Livelihood Classes. The Primary Census Abstract contained the basic information in respect of every village and town. A decision to bring out the District Census Handbooks giving the Primary Census Abstract and important Census tables for every district of the State was taken for the first time in 1951. Census statistics given in the Primary Census Abstract related to the area of the village, number of houses and households, total population, houseless and institutional population, literates and agricultural and non-agricultural classes distributed under eight main Livelihood Classes. These census statistics were further supplemented by the addition of useful administrative Information on the availability of amenities in villages and towns on items like post offices, railway stations, the distance of a bazzar from the village, primary schools, village panchayats, co-operative societies, etc. This was a unique achievement of the Indian Census. The 1951 series of District Census Handbooks, however varied in content and size from state to state depending upon the resources offered by the State Governments. It was, therefore, decided during the Census of 1961 that the District Census Handbooks of 1961 Census should contain a certain minimum of statistical data, maps and other useful information to be adopted uniformly throughout the country. Thus the District Census Handbook of 1961 Census differed widely in the matter of content and coverage from that published in the 1951 Census. The District Census Handbooks of 1961 were sub-divided into the following three parts :-

PART I - THE DISTRICT

(i) Introductory Essay

(ii) Brief Gazetteer of Place Names

PART II - STATISTICS

(i) Census Tables

(ii) Villagewise List of Industrial Establishments

(iii) Handicraft Tables

(iv) Departmental or Official Statistics

PART III - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

(i) Explanatory Note

(ii) Village Directory

(iii) Taluka Maps

Besides Census data, the 1961 District Census Handbooks covered villagewise and townwise information on the availability of different types of amenities such as educational facilities, public health and medical facilities, supply of drinking water, electricity and its uses etc., shown by means of abbreviations placed against the name of each village. Thus, in the 1961 Census an attempt was made to make the District Census Handbooks more informative.

During the 1971 Census, efforts have been made to compile both census and non-census statistics in a uniform manner under an enlarged perspective. The District Census Handbook of 1971 Census has been divided into three sub-parts with a view to making the census and non-census information available to the data users as quickly as possible. Part A of the District Census Handbook contains the Town Directory and Village Directory. Part B contains the Primary Census Abstracts and Part C contains the Introductory Essay, Official Statistics, Census tables, etc. The details of the contents in each of the parts are described in the following paragraphs.

2. Scope of District Census Handbook 1971

The District Census Handbooks are the only publications which incorporate the data down to the village and block level of a town, which are urgently and frequently required by the data users. They are constantly referred, to for several purposes by the administrator, planner, policymaker and academician. The delay in the publication of the District Census

Handbooks would reduce the value of these very useful publications. In order to avoid delay in the publication the District Census Handbooks of 1971 are sub-divided into three parts, two of which are combined in one volume, and the third published separately. The details of the contents of each of the parts are as follows:

Part A : Town and Village Directory

Part A contains the non-census statistics of each village and town. The Town Directory portion furnishes the data for each town in the district in seven statements covering (1) the civic administration status of town and the functional category of towns and their growth of population since 1901; (2) physical aspects and location; (3) town finance; (4) civic and other amenities; (5) medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities; (6) trade, industry, commerce and banking facilities and (7) population by religion.

The Village Directory Section of Part A gives particulars of amenities available for each village in matter of the educational and medical institutions, power supply, drinking water facilities, post and telegraph facilities, communications, particulars of land use, weekly markets and places of religious, historical and archaeological interest in the village.

Part B : Primary Census Abstract

Part B gives for each village and for each block and ward of a town the primary census data incorporating area of the town in square kilometres, and of village in acres and gunthas, number of occupied residential houses, number of households, total population and its break up by sex, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population, literate population, and working population by nine broad industrial categories namely (1) cultivators, (2) agricultural labourers; (3) those working in livestock, forestry, fishing, plantations, etc., (4) in mining and quarrying (5) in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing, (6) in construction, (7) in trade and commerce, (8) in transport, storage, and communications, and (9) in other services and the non-working population.

The non-census data of the village directory and town directory were collected from the local bodies. The villagewise details regarding different types of amenities available in the village, land use data and other information were collected in the village directory form through the taluka panchayat offices. These forms were filled in by the village officials and were scrutinised by the Statistical Assistants at the taluka level. The District Statistical Officers supervised the work and carried out percentage scrutiny. The details regarding the number of villages having post and telegraph facilities in the State, those connected with electric power supply, those having all weather and fair weather bus facilities and those without drinking water facilities etc., were obtained from the concerned departments by the office of Director of Census Operations. The information recorded in the village directory forms was cross checked with the data obtained from concerned departments, confirmed and made up-to-date.

The non-census data for each of the towns were obtained from the municipal authorities in case of municipal towns and for other towns the data were obtained from the concerned nagar and gram panchayats. The information received from the concerned-municipalities and panchayats was scrutinised and cross checked with other published official statistics for a few items wherever it was possible.

Part C : Departmental Statistics, Census Tables and Analytical Report

Part C incorporate the administrative statistics pertaining to the district in various fields of development. The other census tables pertaining to the district and talukas will also be reproduced here. A write up indicating the changes in the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the district in the last decade would also be given.

Departmental Statistics

An effort has been made to present in this part of the Handbook the basic data of the district in 68 different tables based on the data collected from various administrative departments of the State Government and the Government of India as well as from various statutory organisations like the Gujarat Electricity Board, the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the Food Corporation of India, the Reserve Bank

of India, Central and State Warehousing Corporations etc. A mere glance at the contents of the tables presented in this volume would show that they provide a deep insight into the infrastructure of the district which will prove useful not only to the administrator and the social, political and research worker but also to the framers of the district and the State plans. It has also been devised in order to provide interesting material to an intelligent and prudent reader who wants to know more about the district. The tables highlight the structural changes that have undergone in various spheres of activity in the district during the period 1961-1971. An attempt has been made to present the data talukawise as far as possible in order to facilitate inter-regional comparisons within the district.

The tables on administrative statistics included in the present series of Handbooks are more or less devised on the lines of the District Census Handbooks of 1961 Census so as to make the data comparable, In addition to these, some useful data on agricultural research stations, veterinary and animal husbandry institutions. rest hou es. land revenue collections, secondary school certificate examinations, f. rests, composition of panchayat bodies etc. have also been included.

The tables on administrative statistics have been grouped under 18 different heads as listed below :

I Rainfall and Temperature
II Vital Statistics
III Agriculture, including Forests
IV Livestock
V Co-operation
VI Fisheries
VII Factories
VIII Electricity
IX Medical and Public Health
X Education
XI Administration
XII Public Entertainment, Presses and Journals
XIII Transport and Communications
XIV Local Bodies
XV Warehousing
XVI Prices
XVII Joint Stock Companies, Insurance, Banks and Co-operative societies,
XVIII Fairs and Festivals and Ancient Monuments.

Census Tables

For the first time in the Census history considerable part of the 1971 Census data has been processed on electronic computors. However, the manual sorting could not be altogether avoided. For the purpose of providing the primary census data and the data on mother tougue, religion and scheduled caste and scheduled tribe and broad age-groups the Individual Slips were processed manually during 1971 Census at the Regional Tabulation Offices as was being done at the previous censuses. The data pertaining to 20% of the Urban Individual Slips was transferred on to punch cards and thence to magnetic tape and all the cross-tabulation for the urban data is being generated by processing it on electronic computors. The cross-tabulation of the rural data is being derived from 10 % sample of the Individual Slips which were processed manually. The tabulation of the Houselist data was also processed on 20% sample basis. The establishment schedules were processed on full count basis. The data relating to the housing and establishments has been processed on electronic computor.

Thus the 1971 Census was a pioneer in the introduction of sampling procedures to a considerable extent. Careful studies were made of the 1961 schedule as also the 1971 pre-test schedules before evolving the optimum sampling size and the procedures so as to yield data within reasonable margin of error.

During 1971 Census it was decided to prepare a number of tables under the following series:-

A series-General Population Tables
B series-Economic Tables
C series-Social and Cultural Tables
D series-Migration Tables
E series-Establishment Tables
F series-Fertility Tables
G series-Special Tables for Degree Holders and Technical Personnel.
H series-Housing Tables

As in the 1961 Census all the Census Tables of 1971 Census that give data down to the district level

or below have been incorporated in the Part C of the District Census Handbook of 1971. The Census Tables of 1971 Census that can be reproduced in the District Census Handbooks Part C in so far as they relate to the district are :

Tables A-I to A-IV, B-I to B-IV Part A, B-IV Part D, B-VI Parts A(i) and A(ii), B-VI Parts B(i) and B(ii), B-VII, B-VIII, C-I Part A, C-III Part A, C-III Part-B, C-V, C-VII, C-VIII, Parts A & B and their appendices, D-I, D-I Appendix-I, Appendix-II, D-III and D-IV for each city, D-V, D-VI, E-I to E-IV and H-I to H-IV.

However, to achieve the objectives of making the data available to the consumers as soon as possible after it has become ready without having to wait for the completion of other cross tabulations which may take quite some time, it was planned to release the Census tables by splitting up into two volumes as follows :

1 Part C-I (Full Count Census Tables)

2 Part C-II (Remaining Tables)

But as the urban sample tables which were mechanically processed are likely to take some time, it is felt desirable to publish part C-II without urban sample tables so that the available material can be released for the data users.

The following tables based on full count were included in Part C-I of District Census Handbook which has already been published.

A-I to A-IV with their appendices, B-I part-A, B-II, C-V, C-VII, C-VIII part A and its appendix, C-VIII part B and its appendix, and E-I to E-IV.

The remaining tables without urban sample tables have been incorporated in the present volume. The tables already published in Part C-I have also been included in this volume for ready reference.

3. Definitions and Concepts

During 1971 Census Operations large mass of data of a varied nature such as demographic, social and economic characteristics was collected. In order to ensure accuracy in the collection of information of such a varied nature various terms used were well defined during the 1971 Census Operations. In the ensuing paragraphs the definitions and concepts of some important terms are explained.

(i) Village

'Village' is a revenue village which is an administrative rather than a demographic unit. The definition of the term 'Village' has practically remained the same during the entire census period. In short, it is a revenue cadastrally surveyed village which has a separate entity and a distinct number assigned to it in the revenue records of the State. It may consist of a single village with a cluster of houses or a number of hamlets with separate clusters of houses. In forest areas it may even consist of scattered houses situated on the fields within the boundaries of the village. It may be inhabited or uninhabited.

(ii) Urban Area

It is customary in every country to classify the population as rural and urban. Such a classification is helpful in assessing the differentials in the social, economic, cultural and demographic characteristics of the population. Urbanisation is the result of economic, social and migrational processes. The identification of rural and urban areas and the distribution of population by urban and rural is a great service rendered by the census for the proper understanding of the interplay of various forces.

There was no uniform criterion prescribed for distinguishing urban areas from rural in our country till the Census of 1951. The definition of town, therefore, varied from state to state and a place was treated as urban, if in the opinion of the State Government or the Superintendent of Census Operations it was deemed to possess urban characteristics. In view of the increasing importance of the study of urbanisation in all its aspects the need for a uniform understanding of the term by strictly defining the concept of 'town' was emphasised at the 1961 Census. For the purpose of 1961 Census 'town' was defined as a place having a municipality or a cantonment or a place with a population of 5,000 and over, if 75 per cent of its male population pursued non-agricultural activities. These tests were applied in respect of places other

than municipalities or cantonments with reference to their population during 1961 Census. There were however, certain exceptional cases where an area had a population of less than 5,000 but had definite urban characteristics. These were newly found commercial areas, large urban housing settlements or places of tourist importance where all civic amenities were provided. All such cases were examined in detail in consultation with the Collectors of the districts and lists drawn were got approved by the State Government and the Registrar General, before they were finally accepted as such.

The list of urban areas, for the purpose of 1971 Census, was likewise finalised in consultation with the State Government. The following criteria were applied for the purpose of determining any area as urban at 1971 Census.

(1) All places where there is a Municipal Corporation, or a Municipality or a Town Committee or a Notified area or a Cantonment Board have been treated as urban areas.

(2) The remaining places were recognised as enjoying urban characteristics and declared as urban areas only if the following conditions were fulfilled.

(a) The estimated population at 1971 Census should be at least 5,000.

(b) The density of population per sq. kilometre should not be below 400.

(c) 75 per cent of the male working population should follow non-agricultural pursuits, and

(d) In the opinion of the Director of Census Operations any other place where predominant urban characteristics are noticed.

(iii) Ward

All large towns were usually divided into well established Mohallas or localities or wards bearing distinct local names and covered by roads, streets, lanes and by-lanes. In some cities, instead of a locality the electoral ward of the city or town was taken as the major unit into which the city or town is divided, so long as a well recognised unit with definite boundaries and was likely to be fairly permanent.

(iv) Block

Each town was divided into convenient blocks each block consisting of a group of adjoining streets or other compact local area with well defined bounbaries.

The formation of blocks during the first stage of Census Operations was on the basis of the number of houses; but during the second stage of Census, blocks were formed on the basis of the population.

" Enumerator's Block " was formed on the basis of the population. In rural area, the block consisted of 750 to 1,000 persons; while, in the urban areas, it comprised of 600 to 750 persons. The above were the ideal limits for the blocks of rural and urban-areas respectively; but in exceptional circumstances, the limit of rural block was lowered down to the tune of 600, and/or raised to the tune of 1,150. Similarly, in urban area, the limit of the block was lowered down upto 500 or raised upto 850. But, these limits were changed only in exceptional cases. Ordinarily the rural block was within 750 to 1,000 and urban block was within 600 to 750 persons.

(v) House

A "Census House" is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or stair case etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common staircases or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings, then each such building will be considered one or more separate census houses. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

(vi) Household

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take the meals from a

common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. There may be 'one-member household, two-member household or multi-member household'. For census purposes each one of these types is regarded as a "Household". Again, there may be a household of persons related by blood or household of unrelated persons; the latter are boarding houses, hostels, residential hotels, orphanages, rescue homes, ashrams etc. These are called "Institutional Households."

(vii) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

A person belonging to any of the caste or tribe, given hereunder, is considered to be belonging to that scheduled caste or scheduled tribe as the case may be. A list of such scheduled castes and scheduled tribes recognised for the Gujarat State is furnished as under.

Scheduled Caste : Throughout the State except Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh and Kutch district :

1 Ager
2 Bakad or Bant
3 Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar; Madar, Madig, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Mochigar, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar
4 Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli
5 Chalvadi or Channayya
6 Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar
7 Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya
8 Garoda or Garo
9 Halleer
10 Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar
11 Holar or Valhar
12 Holaya or Holer
13 Lingader
14 Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu
15 Mahyavanshi, Dhedh, Vankar or Maru Vankar
16 Mang, Matang and minimadig
17 Mang-Garudi
18 Meghval or Menghvar
19 Mukri
20 Nadia or Hadi
21 Pasi
22 Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Rawat
23 Tirgar or Tirbanda.
24 Turi.

In the district of Dangs and Umbergaon talukas of Valsad district :

Mochi

In Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar Bhavnagar Amreli and Junagadh districts :

1 Bawa (Dedh) or Dedh-Sadhu
2 Bhangi or Rukhi
3 Chamadia
4 Chamar, Nalia or Rohit
5 Dangashia
6 Garoda
7 Garmatang
8 Hadi
9 Meghwal
10 Senva
11 Shemalia
12 Thori
13 Turi
14 Turi-Barot or Dedh-Barot
15 Vankar, Dhedh or Antyaj

In the district of Kutch :

1 Bhangi
2 Chamar
3 Garoda
4 Meghwal
5 Turi
6 Turi-Barot

Scheduled Tribes : Throughout the State except Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh and Kutch districts :

1 Barda
2 Bavacha or Bamcha
3 Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave.
4 Chodhara
5 Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and valvi
6 Dhodia
7 Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati
8 Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi Vasava, Vasave and Valvi.

9 Gond or Rajgond
10 Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and son Kathodi or son Katkari
11 Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
12 Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha
13 Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka.
14 Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi
15 Patelia
16 Pomla
17 Rathwa
18 Varli
19 Vitolia, kotwalia or Barodia

In the Dangs district :

Kunbi.

In Surat and Valsad districts :
(a) in Umbergaon taluka, Koli Malhar, Koli Mahadev or Dongar Koli.
(b) in the other talukas, Chaudhri.

In the Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Junagadh districts :

Siddi.

In Ness areas in the forests of Alech, Gir and Barada :

1 Bharwad
2 Charan
3 Rabari

In Surendranagar district ;

Padhar.

In Kutch district :

1 Bhil
2 Dhodia
3 Koli
4 Paradhi
5 Vaghri

(viii) Literate

A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read but can not write is not a literate.

It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

(ix) Worker and Non-Worker

During 1971 Census a question was asked to every individual about his main activity i.e. how he engaged himself mostly. For the purpose of this question, all persons were divided into two broad streams of main activity namely, (1) as workers and (2) as non-workers as the type of main activity that the person returned himself as engaged in mostly.

(a) Worker

A 'worker' was defined as a person whose main activity was participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involved not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

The reference period for this purpose was one week prior to the date of enumeration in case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business and one year prior to the date of enumeration in case of certain types of works which were not carried on throughout the year such as, cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation work, some types of household industry etc.

Persons belonging to the category of workers were sub-divided into 9 main industrial categories namely;

I Cultivators
II Agricultural Labourers
III Persons engaged in Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities.
IV Mining and Quarrying
V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs, in (a) Household Industry and (b) Other than household industry.
VI Construction
VII Trade and Commerce
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications and
IX Other Services.

Definitions were prescribed to segregate the following activities from other categories of workers.

(1) Cultivators
(2) Agricultural Labourers and
(3) Persons engaged in Household Industry.

Cultivator

For purposes of the census a person is working as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation by

oneself or by supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or lessee of land held from Government or as a tenant of land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money, kind or share.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi etc. and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton etc., and other crops such as sugar-cane, groundnuts tapioca, etc. but does not include fruit growing, vegetable-growing or keeping orchards or groves or working on plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations.

A person who merely owns land but has given out land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator, Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash, kind or share (Agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator.

Agricultural Labourer

A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share should be regarded as an agricultural labourer. He has no risk in the cultivation but he merely works in another person's land for wages. The labourer could have no right of lease or contract on land on which he works.

Household Industry

A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and / or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

(b) Non-worker

Persons not engaged in any of these activities were treated as non-workers and were sub-divided into seven broad heads namely, (1) household duties, (2) Students, (3) Retired persons or rentiers, (4) Dependents, (5) Beggars, (6) Inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution or convicts of jails etc. and (7) Other non-workers.

In 1961 Census emphasis was laid on work so that all people who worked including family workers who were not in receipt of any income or working children who could not earn enough for their maintenance had also been included as workers. An adult woman who was engaged in household duties but not doing any other productive work to augment the family's resources was not considered as a worker. If, however, in addition to her household work, she engaged herself in work such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass etc., or any such work, she was treated as a worker.

In case of seasonal, work if a person had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season, he/she was considered as a worker. In case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce, if a person was employed during any of the fifteen days proceding the day of visit he/she was recorded as a workers.

B. LOCATION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

1. Location

The Dangs is one of the districts forming part of the South Gujarat region of Gujarat State. It is situated between the parallels of north latitude 20°–39', and 21°–5', and the meridians of east longitude 73°–29', and 73°–51'. The extreme length from north to south of this district is about 59 kilometres and from east to west about 50 kilometres. The district is bounded by Surat district of Gujarat and Dhulia district of Maharashtra in the North, Valsad district in the West, Dhulia and Nasik districts of Maharashtra in the East and Nasik district in the South.

2. Physiography

The district is essentially a forest region. It starts from the rugged mountain chain of the Sahyadri in the east and descends on the western side extending to the edge of the plains of the Gujarat State. The whole tract is hilly. There is no main ridge in the area which can be called a controlling physical feature of its

configuration. The tract varies in elevation from 105 metres (350 ft.) near Bheskatri to 1,317 metres (4,321 ft.) above mean sea level on the crest of Gaolan hill on the Khandesh border in the Pipalaidevi range. Patches of plain ground of small size are interspersed with hilly terrain making this tract a highly undulating terrain. The area is distinctly divided by the Gira, the Purna, the Khapri and the Ambika rivers. The basins of these rivers contain compact forest areas with luxuriant vegetation. General nature of the country is mountainous and difficult.

3 Soils

The terrain is mostly Deccan trap and the undulating structure is formed by rocks. the soil ranges from red to black. Red soil is found along the lower parts of the valley and black soil in the plains of the western Dangs. The red soil is light and porous and contains no soluble salts or kankar. It is moderately fertile for agricultural purposes. On the whole soil fertility is poor and lands are subject to erosion on slopes and terraces.

4. Forests

The forests of this district belong to the type "Semi Moist Teak forests" and have rich growth of teak, sadad and bamboo and many other timber species and important medicinal plants. The forests in the district are capable of producing large dimension timber and teak claiming about 45 per cent of the tree growth of the district especially that in the Mahal and Kot areas ranks among the top quality hard woods in the country. The total revenue from the Dangs forests works out of half the total revenue from the forests of Gujarat.

Originally the entire Dangs district was notified as reserved forest under section 34 of the Indian Forests Act, 1878 vide Government of Bombay Notification No. 26-F, dt. 1-3-1879. Subsequently it was found necessary to set aside certain areas for exercise of previledges including cultivation. These areas were termed as protected forests. But no notification seems to have been issued for deleting these areas from reserved forests and declaring them as protected forests.

This classification continued till 1961-62 when out of a total forest area of 1709.86 km^2., an area of 924.39 km^2 was shown as reserved forests and 785.47 km^2 as protected forests. In 1963 the Government vide notification No. MSC/4064-A, dt. 3-1-1963 declared the entire district, with the exception of a few survey numbers comprising town development areas of Ahwa and Waghai and a piece of land in Saputara village, as protected forests under section 29 of the Indian Forests Act, 1927. The restriction on cultivation of lands in the areas earlier declared as reserve forests still continues. At the end of 1970-71 the total forest area in the district was 1700. 51 km^2.

The important species of the forests are :

1	Overwood	Teak, Sadad, Kakad, Modad, Tiwas, Shisham, Khair etc.
2	Underwood	Ambada, Kumbhio, Kossama, Kudi, Indrajav, Timru etc.
3	Undergrowth	Antedi, Karvi, Dhayati, Karvand, Nigodi etc.
4	Ground cover	Pular, Fulari. Serva, Sonaro etc.
5	Grasses	Polado, Tokarbund, Bhatdo, Dab Dhurvo etc.
6	Climbers	Velabivala, Palasvel, Nandavel, Kangvel etc.
7	Useful Ayurvedic Medicines	Amarvel, Vando, Mulsi, Sonaru, Burandu, Nagpheni etc.,

Wild animals, such as tiger, bear and deer are found in the forests as also plenty of poisonous snakes.

5. Minerals

Murram, Ordinary Sand and Trap are the only commercially worked minerals in the district.

6. Rivers

The important rivers in the district are the Ambika and the Purna. The Purna rises in the hills of the Salher and after running through the Dangs, Valsad and Surat districts, finally meets the Arabian sea. The Ambika rises in the Kem hills and flowing past Rambhas and Waghai villages of the district and through Valsad district thereafter, finally meets the Arabian Sea near Bilimora. The Khapri, the Gira the Dhodhad and the Sarpganga are the other rivers of the district.

7. Climate and Temperature

The climate of the district is generally dry except during the monsoon season. The year may be divided

into four seasons. The cold season from December to February is followed by the hot season from March to May. The period from June to September constitutes the south west monsoon season. October and November may be termed the post monsoon or retreating monsoon period.

It can be said in general that temperature begins to increase from about the latter half of February. May is the hottest month. The heat during the summer is intense and on some days temperatures rises above 44° C. With the onset of monsoon by about the second week of June, there is appreciable drop in temperature. After the departure of the monsoon by the end of September there is an increase in day temperature but the nights become progressively cooler. After November both the day and night temperatures drop rapidly. December is the coldest month.

8. Rainfall

The rainfall in the district decreases from the west towards the east. The annual average rainfall in the district is 1,822.6 m. m. and on an average there are 72 rainy days in a year. The monsoon in the district is generally accompanied by gusty winds. The number of rainy days and rainfall at the district headquarters during the last 10 years upto 1970 are given below :

TABLE B.1

Annual rainfall at Ahwa Station, 1961 to 1970

Year	Number of rainy days	Annual rainfall in m.m.
1	2	3
1961	91	1,567.4
1962	61	1,235.4
1963	86	1,804.7
1964	70	1,892.4
1965	59	1,879.2
1966	81	2,160.4
1967	59	1,771.3
1968	65	2,120.7
1969	79	2,080.9
1970	66	1,713.1
Average	72	1,822.6

C. ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

1. Administrative Divisions

The district is a single taluka district with headquarters at Ahwa. The distict admeasures 1708.3 km² in area and has a population of 94,185 persons forming 0.35 per cent of the total State population. The details regarding area and population are shown in the table below. There is no urban area in the district.

TABLE C.1

Area and Population by Administrative units

District/ Taluka	Area in km.²*	No.of towns	No. of villages		Population		
			In-habited	Unin-habited	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
The Dangs district and taluka	1,708.3	—	311	—	94,185	48,394	45,791

* The area of the taluka is derived from the figures of 'Land use' supplied by the Director of Land Records. The total geographical area of the district according to the Surveyor General, India is 1683.01 km².

2. Revenue

Till the bifurcation of the former Surat district into Surat and Valsad in June 1964 the Dangs district continued to be administered by a separate collector. Immediately after bifurcation of the Surat district, the separate post of collector of Dangs was abolished and the district was placed under the jurisdiction of the collector of Valsad, who was also designated as collector of Dangs. To attend to the day to day administration, a post of resident deputy collector at Ahwa was created. This arrangement continued till April 1970 when, a separate post of the collector for Dangs district was created in May 1970. The collector is in charge of general administration, law and order and civil supplies. He is also concerned with the socio-economic problems of the Dangs. Apart from the general powers enjoyed by the other collectors of the State, the collector of Dangs has been delegated additional financial and administrative powers in view of the peculiar conditions and the needs of the tribal people. The collector is assisted in his work by a mamlatdar-*cum*-chitnis.

3. Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies

For election purposes, the Dangs district forms part of the Bansda Assembly Constituency of Valsad

district and assembly constituency is included in Mandvi Parliamentry Constituency of Surat district for the purpose of election to Parliament.

4. Judiciary

(i) Judicial Set-up

The judicial set-up of the Dangs district comprises a Civil Judge, (Junior Division) and Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Bansda who exercises original civil as well as criminal jurisdiction over the entire district. There is only one Link-Court (Civil-*cum*-Criminal) at Ahwa linked with Bansda and the Civil Judge, Bansda holds his sittings at Ahwa for 4 days from the first Monday of every month and attends to the civil and criminal work of the entire district. The District and Sessions Judge, Valsad with headquarters at Navsari, exercises both original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters for the Dangs district.

5. Police

The district is placed under the District Superintendent of police, Valsad as an additional charge for the purpose of police administration. In 1960-61, there was only one police station at Ahwa with four out posts and the total police strength constituted of one sub-inspector, 12 jamadars and head constables and 39 constable. During the decade one out post named Waghai was upgraded to a police station and in 1971, the police strength in the district comprised one circle police inspector, two police sub-inspector, 18 head constables, 53 police constables and 2 wireless operators.

6. Jails

There is one sub-jail at Ahwa.

7. Local Self Government

(i) Present Set-up

The Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1961 which envisages a three tier system of Panchayati Raj consisting of gram and nagar panchayats at the village level, taluka panchayats at the taluka level and district panchayat at the district level was not introduced in the Dangs district till the end of the year 1970-71 and the existing Local Self Government set up continued in the district.

The District Local Board is the only institution of Local Self Government in the district. Besides the District Local Board there are nominated bodies Viz. (1) the District Development Board and the Dangs Development Council which look after the development activities in the district. The details of expenditure under different heads by the District Local Board during the year 1969-70 are shown in the table given below.

TABLE C.2

Expenditure of the District Local Board for the year 1959-70

Head of Expenditure	Amount of (Rs. in'000)
1	2
1 Establishment	106
2 Water works	39
3 Street Lighting	30
4 Maintenance of roads	20
5 Construction of new village approach roads	20
6 Pravasigrihs	2
7 Water Scarcity	30
8 Drinking water	30
9 Miscellaneous	39
Total	316

D. TERRITORIAL AND OTHER CHANGES

No territorial changes have taken place between 1951 and 1971.

E. MAJOR EVENTS

The district as a whole is a high rain fall area, never theless parts of it are prone to scarcity conditions from time to time. During the last decade part of the district experienced scarcity conditions during 1966-67 and 1967-68. Relief measures organised by the Government to cope with the problem entailed an expenditure of Rs. 8.7 lakhs in 1966-67 and Rs. 1.68 lakhs in 1967-68. The district also experienced floods in its two major revers the Purna and the Ambika in 1967 and 1968.

F. ECONOMIC AND OTHER ACTIVITIES DURING THE DECADE

1. Agriculture

(i) Land Utilisation

Although the entire Dangs district with the exception of a few survey numbers has been declared as protected

forest under the Indian Forest Act, 1927 as stated earlier and the restriction on cultivation of land in the areas earlier termed as reserved forest still continues, the cultivation of land in other areas is allowed on "Ek Sali" basis. The details of land utilisation according to nine fold classification supplied by the Director of Agriculture for the year 1967-68 are given in the table below :

TABLE F.1

percentage of area under different uses

Classification of Area	Percentage to total reporting area 1967-68
1	2
1 Forest	54.00
2 Barren and uncultivable land	9.47
3 Land put to non-agricultural use	2.18
4 Cultivable waste	1.46
5 Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	0.22
6 Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in area sown	–
7 Current fallows	4.82
8 Other fallow land	0.73
9 Net area sown	27.12
Total	**100.00**

(ii) Cropping pattern

Changes in the cropping pattern in 1965-66 and 1968-69 are shown in the following table :

TABLE F.2

Percentage of area under diffierent crops

Crop	year 1965-66	1968-69
1	2	3
Rice	15.55	9.41
Wheat	0.24	0.08
Jowar	0.65	0.83
Ragi	30.43	28.99
Vari	7.74	10.19
Total pulses	15.29	15.60
Cotton	0.02	0.01
Groundnut	0 45	0.92
Sesamum	0.04	0.08
Fodder crops	10.45	9.91
Other crops	19.14	23.98

The data reveal predominance of food crops over non-food crops. The main food crops of the district are ragi, rice and vari among cereals and tur among pulses. The important non-food crops of the district is fooder crops. During the period 1965-66 and 1968-69, the proportion of area under rice and ragi has declined whereas area under vari has increased.

(iii) Yield per hectare

The average yield per hectare of some important crops in the district during 1961-62, 1965-66 and 1970-71 is given hereunder.

TABLE F.3

Yield of principal crops per hectare (in kg.)

Name of crops	1961-62	1965-66	1970-71
1	2	3	4
Rice	1,342	298	1,368
Ragi	841	761	562
Vari	N.A.	217	468
All cereals	*1,042*	*518*	*832*
Tur	*524*	*429*	*333*
All Pulses	*364*	*304*	*304*

N.A.=Not Available

The lower per hectare yields in 1965-66 reflect in most cases the adverse effects of the drought conditions and/or inadequate rainfall in that year.

(iv) Crop Calendar

The months of sowing and harvesting of important crops in the district are given below :

TABLE F.4

Sowing and harvesting months

Name of Crop	Months of sowing	Months of harvesting
1	2	3
1 Paddy	July	October-November
2 Ragi	July-August	January-February
3 Vari	July-August	January-February
4 Tur	June	February-March

(v) Agricultural Research and Extension Schemes

There is an Agricultural Research Station at Waghai which was established in 1952. The research work on hill millets and paddy for the hilly areas is carried out in this research station.

Under agricultural extension schemes improved seeds, fertilizers and implements are being supplied to the cultivators in the district through co-operative societies.

2 Irrigation

The only source of irrigation in the district is wells. Irrigated area accounted for 34 hectares in 1965 and increased to 100 hectares in 1969.

3. Co-operation

(i) Co-operative Societies and their types

At the end of the co-operative year 1968-69 there were 71 co-operative societies of various categories functioning in the district with a total membership of 12,723 persons and total working capital of 34.70 lakhs. This gives an average of 179 members and a working capital of Rs. 48,873 per society.

During the period 1960-61 to 1968-69 the number of agriculture credit societies increased from 22 to 31 whereas their membership rose from 1,670 to 5,000 and the working capital increased from Rs. 129, 331 to Rs. 492,000. Similarly, the membership and the working capital of non-agricultural credit societies rose from 238 to 899 and Rs. 16,466 to Rs. 163,128 respectively during the period under review, although the number of such societies remained stationary at 3 during the period. There were in all 29 non-credit societies in the district during 1968-69 out of which 4 were agricultural non-credit societies, 12 forest labour co operative societies, 6 housing co-operative societies, 6 labour contract societies and one consumers' co-operative society. The district being very small there is no separate district co-operative bank in this district but the Bulsar District Central Co-operative Bank operates in the district through its branch at Ahwa since 1967.

4. Warehouses

As on 1-1-71 there were 2 warehouses in the district owned by the Civil Supplies Department of the State Government, one at Ahwa with a storage capacity of 180 M. tonnes and the other at Waghai with a storage capacity of 320 M. tonnes.

5. Livestock and Animal Husbandry

(i) Livestock

According to the Livestock Censuses of 1951,1956 1961 and 1966 the livestock population of the district is found to be distributed as under :

TABLE F.5

Livestock, 1951, 1956, 1961, and 1966

Category of livestock	1951	1956	1961	1966
1	2	3	4	5
I Total livestock	**43,172**	**61,521**	**70,028**	**75,919**
A Bulloks and Cows	*35,768*	*48,504*	*52,907*	*55,996*
1 Males over 3 years	12,267	15,351	17,312	19,890
2 Females over 3 years	13,689	15,876	17,388	18,234
3 Young stock	9,812	17,277	18,207	17,872
B Buffaloes	*2,079*	*3,414*	*4,191*	*5,253*
1 Males over 3 years	750	1,387	2,177	3,132
2 Females over 3 years	797	1,151	1,193	1,292
3 Young stock	532	876	821	839
C Sheep	*48*	*174*	*135*	*112*
D Goats	*5,158*	*9,298*	*12,667*	*14,456*
E Horses and ponies	*31*	*63*	*70*	*24*
F Mules	..	..	..	..
G Donkeys	*38*	*48*	*58*	*63*
H Camels	—	..	..	..
Pigs	—	—	..	*15*
II Poultry	**27,745**	**59,039**	**46,980**	**43,964**

The total livestock population of the district has increased from 43,964 to 75,919 i.e. by 75.8 per cent during 1951-1966. The poultry population has increased from 27,745 in 1951 to 43,964 in 1966 indicating an increase of 58.46 per cent during the period. The number of bullocks and cows showed an increase by 56.5 per cent while the number of bufflaloes has gone up by 152.6 per cent.

Goats have increased from 5,158 to 14,456 i. e. by 180.3 per cent during the period.

(ii) Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Activities

The main asset of the tribal population of the district is cattle. The local breed of cows, suited to the hilly area, is however a low yield. The programme of improvement of livestock in the district includes schemes aimed at eradication of diseases prevalent in the livestock provision of expanded veterinary facilities and improvement of local breeds by supplying premium bulls and

pedigree cows. Between 1960–61 and 1967–68, 25 premium bulls and 100 cows of the Kankreji breed were supplied to the Dangi cultivators for improvement of cattle. A poultry farm was established in 1950 at Ahwa.

The main cattle diseases prevalent in the district are anthrax, rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, surra etc. The following statistics give details regarding attacks and deaths by various diseases in 1968–69.

TABLE F.6

Animal Diseases Recorded in 1968–69

Sl. No.	Name of disease	Cattle	
		Attacks	Deaths
1	2	3	4
1	Anthrax	33	22
2	Rinderpest	63	21
3	Foot and mouth	164	–
4	Surra	24	15
	Total	**285**	**58**

A veterinary dispensary at Ahwa and 8 first aid veterinary centres are functioning in the district. A mobile van has also been provided for the treatment of animals in the interior parts of the district.

(iii) Agricultural Tools and Implements

The details regarding agricultural tools and implements recorded during 1951, 1956, 1961 and 1966 livestock censuses are shown in the table below :

TABLE F.7

Agricultural tools and implements

Tools, Implements	Livestock Census Year			
	1951	1956	1961	1966
1	2	3	4	5
1 Ploghs				
(a) Wooden	5,509	7,263	8,211	9,413
(b) Iron	–	18	8	41
2 Carts	1,744	2,376	2,724	3,503
3 Sugarcane crushers	–	2	–	5
4 Oil engines	..	3	8	15
5 Electric pump	1	...	..	..
6 Tractors	–	–	..	...
7 Ghanis	1	1	–	4
8 Persian wheels	–	2	8	9

It is seen that traditional implements like wooden ploughs and carts are predominant agricultural implements in the district.

During the period 1951–1966 the number of wooden ploughs as also of carts has doubled. The number of iron ploughs in the district has increased from 18 in 1956 to 41 in 1966 and that of oil engines from 3 in 1956 to 15 in 1966.

6. Industry

At the end of 1960, there was one registered factory in the district which employed on an average 17 persons per day. In 1965 the number of factories remained the same but the average number of persons employed increased to 49. In the year 1970, there were 2 registered factories which provided employment to 53 persons. Of the two registered factories, one was engaged in the manufacture of wood and cork except manufacture of furniture, while the other was engaged in the repairs of motor vehicles.

In 1970 a Census of establishments was conducted in the district by the census organisation and information regarding manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing establishments as well as commercial and other types of establishments was collected. According to this census there were 224 manufacturing (including household manufacturing), 264 trading and commercial and 412 other establishments respectively employing 472, 467 and 1,200 persons.

The following table gives details of important industries engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs classified by major groups of industries.

TABLE F.8

Distribution of important industrial establishments by major industry groups

Sl. No.	Major Group	Description	No. of establishments	No. of persons employed
1	2	3	4	5
1	27	Manufacture of wood and wood products furniture and fixtures	119	313
2	26	Manufacture of textile products (including wearing apparel other than footwear).	50	74

In 1971 Census 39,392 persons were returned as workers in the Dangs district. The distribution of workers by broad industrial categories reveal that only 0.17 per cent of the total workers were engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing industries in non-household sector and 1.23 per cent were engaged in these industries in the household industry sector. Thus about 1.40 per cent workers were engaged in manufacturing industries as against the corresponding proportion of 12.07 per cent workers employed in manufacturing industries in the State.

The distribution of industrial establishments by fuel/power used in the district as per 1971 Census is given below :

TABLE F.9

Distribution of industrial establishment by fuellpower used

	State		District	
Power/Fuel	No. of establishments	Percentage to total	No. of establishments	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**186,724**	**100.00**	**224**	**100.00**
All fuels power	59,732	31.99	33	14.73
1 Electricity	33,512	17.95	9	4.02
2 Liquid Fuel	7,390	3.96	4	1.78
3 Coal, wood and bagasse	16,750	8.97	20	8.93
4 Other power	2,080	1.11	--	..
No power used	126,992	68.01	191	85.27

It is seen that only 33 industrial establishments or 14.73 per cent were using fuel or power of one or the other kind, and the remaining 85.23 per cent were run without the aid of any fuel or power. As against the State average of 17.95 per cent establishments using electricity, there were only 4.02 per cent of industrial establishments in the district using electricity for industrial purposes.

7. Trade and Commerce

According to the Census of Establishments, 1970, there were in all 264 trade and commercial establishments providing employment to 467 workers. Of these 5 establishments were engaged in wholesale trade, 224 establishments in retail trade and 35 establishments were engaged in other business and trade.

The following table gives the details of establishments and persons engaged in trading and commercial establishments in the district :

TABLE F.10

Distribution of trade and commercial establishments by major industry groups

Division/Major Group	Description	No. of establishments	No. of persons employed
1	2	3	4
Total		**264**	**467**
Division 6	*Wholesale and Retail trade and Restaurants and hotels*	*247*	*425*
Major Group 60	Wholesale Trade in food, textiles, Live Animales, Beverages and Intoxicants	*1*	6
61	Wholesale Trade in Full, Light chemicals, perfumary, Ceramics, Glass	2	6
62	Wholesale Trade in Wood Paper, Other fabrics, Hides and Skins and Inedible oils	--	..
63	Wholesale Trade in all types of Machinery Equipment including Transport and Electrical Equipment	--	..
64	Wholesale Trade in Food and Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2	3
65	Retail Trade in Food and Food Articles, Beverages Tobacco and Intoxicants	191	292
66	Retail Trade in Textiles	15	26
67	Retail Trade in Fuel and Other Household Utilities and Durables	*11*	*16*
68	Retail Trade in others	7	11
69	Restaurants and Hotels	18	65
Division 8	*Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business service*	*17*	*42*
Major Group 80	Banking and similar type of Financial Institutions	1	4
81	Providents and Insurance	..	--
82	Real Estate and Business Services	16	38
83	Legal Services	--	--

Out of total 224 establishments engaged retail trade, 191 establishments were engaged in the retail trade in

Food and Food articles, Beverages, Tobacco and Intoxicants and employed 292 persons. There were 18 Restaurants and Hotels which provided employment to 65 persons.

8. Electricity and Power

The Gujarat Electricity Board is the sole supplier of electric power in the district. Data regarding consumption of electricity are not available separately for this district.

9. Transport and Communications

(i) Roads

The total road length in district in 1960–61 was 556 km. and increased to 654 km. in 1965–66 and to 674 km. in 1969–70 indicating an overall increase of 21.22 per cent in the road length during the decade. Surfacewise, the length of asphalt roads was 143 km. and water bound macadam roads, 195 km. while the length of other murram and lower types of roads was 336 km. in 1969–70. It is seen that asphalt roads have more than doubled from 64 km. in 1960–61 to 143 km. in 1969–70, while there has been a marginal increase in the length of other types of roads. Categorywise, the length of State Highways was 124 km. and the length of major district roads was 76 km. There were 207 kms of other district roads and 267 km. of village roads in 1969–70. There is no National Highway passing through this district. The length of State Highways has increased from 88 km. in 1960–61 to 124 km. in 1969–70. As against this the length of major district and other district roads declined from 312 km. to 283 km. The length of village roads increased considerably from 156 km. in 1960–61 to 267 km. in 1969–70 i.e. an increase of 71.15 per cent during the decade. Most of the village roads consist of lower types of surface roads while the major portion of the length of other district roads is water bound macadam.

The road length per 100 km[2]. of area comes to 40.05 kms. in 1969 70 as against 33.04 kms. in 1960–61.

The ratio for 1960 61 and 1969–70 has been worked out on the basis of provisional geographical area figures supplied by the Surveyor General, India for the purposes of 1971 Census

(ii) Railways

The Dangs district has only 5 km. of narrow gauge railway on the Bilimora–Waghai section of the Western Railways and there are two railway stations viz. Waghai and Dungrarda (Jharia) in the district.

(iii) Post and Telegraph

During 1960–61, there were 16 post offices giving an average of 1 post office per 19 villages and one telegraph office. Villages without post offices numbered 292. There were 35 post offices and 2 combined post and telegraph offices in 1969. 3 villages in the district enjoy telephone facility.

(iv) State Road Transport

The Surat division of State Road Transport Corporation operates State Transport bus services in the district. Out of 311 villages of the district 43 villages for 13.82 per cent are connected by bus services throughout the year and 69 villages or 22.19 per cent villages are connected during fair season.

10. Prices

(i) Consumer Price Index

The consumer price index numbers for industrial workers worked out by the labour Bureau, Government of India, Simla for Ahmadabad and Bhavnagar, on base 1960=100 are being used to determine the dearness allowance paid to the industrial workers in Gujarat. The general index in 1961 was 102 both for Ahmadabad and Bhavnagar, whereas the corresponding index in 1970 was 175 for Ahmadabad and 185 for Bhavnagar. The index for food has registered the highest increase during the decade from 101 in 1961 to 189 in 1970 for Ahmadabad centre and from 102 in 1961 to 198 in 1970 for Bhavnagar centre.

The following table gives the consumer price index for industrial workers at Ahmadabad and Bhavnagar centres for the years 1961 and 1970.

TABLE F.11

Consumer Price Index for industrial workers

(Base 1960=100)

	Item of Expenditure	Ahmadabad		Bhavnagar	
		1961	1970	1961	1970
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Food	101	189	102	198
2	Pan, Supari, Tobacco and intoxicants	105	159	100	151
3	Fuel and lighting	101	152	101	145
4	Housing	100	114	100	123
5	Clothing, bedding and footwear	103	148	100	187
6	Miscellaneous	106	172	103	180
7	General	102	175	102	185

11. Banking

There are no scheduled or non-scheduled banks in the district, excepting a branch of the Gujarat State Co-op. rative Bank at Ahwa.

12 Insurance

In 1962-63, 145 policies of the value of Rs. 6.68 lakhs and in 1963-64, 148 policies of the value of Rs. 5.35 lakhs were issued in the district In 1970-71 only 23 policies of the value of Rs. 1.21 lakhs were issued.

13. Education

Education plays an important role in the national development programme. Primary education has been made compulsory both for boys and girls in the age group of 6 to 11 years. Efforts are being made by the State Government to provide at least one primary school in each village of the State so that this primary need can be within easy reach of every citizen. During the decade primary schools in the district have increased from 222 in 1961-62 to 311 in 1969-70 showing an increase of 40.09 per cent and the number of students enrolled in primary schools has nearly doubled from 7,410 in 1961-62 to 14,644 in 1969-70. The number of primary school teachers has also increased from 266 in 1961-62 to 426 in 1969-70 showing an increase of 60.15 per cent. Out of a total enrolment of 14,644 pupils in primary schools in 1969-70 one third or 33.33 per cent were girls. It is seen that 289 villages or 92.63 per cent of the villages of the district have primary schools. Villages without primary schools numbered 152 in 1961 and decreased to 23 in 1971. It is interesting to observe that single teacher schools numbering 236 accounts for 76.87 per cent of the total schools in the district. There is one primary school per every 1.49 km^2. There were 79.86 pupils per 1,000 population in 1961 and the ratio has considerably gone up to 145 in 1971. The pupil teacher ratio has increased from 26.34 per teacher in 1961 to 30 pupils per teacher in 1970-71. The average number scholars per school has shown an increase from 34.02 in 1960-61 to 45 in 1970-71.

There was one secondary school in 1961-62 and one more secondary school was established in the district during the last decade. The number of secondary school pupils increased from 130 in 1961-62 to 331 in 1969-70 registering an increase of 154.61 per cent. The number of teachers increased from 13 to 17 i.e. by 30.77 per cent.

14. Medical and Public Health

(i) Medical Institutions

There was one allopathic hospital and 4 dispensaries in the district in 1960 and there has been no addition to the number of hospitals whereas the number of dispensaries has increased from 4 to 6 during the following decade. The number of beds in these units was 73 in 1960 and increased to 116 in 1970. The indoor and outdoor patients treated in these institutions totalled 8,410 and 30,496 respectively in 1960. The number of indoor patient has decreased to 4,559 while that of outdoor patients has increased to 51,015 in 1970.

There were no ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries functioning in the district during 1961 and 1966 but the district had one dispensary functioning at Subir in 1971 where a total of 4,712 outdoor patients were treated.

There were 2 primary health centres in the district in 1969-70. The number of patients treated increased from 42,316 in 1966-67 to 49,910 in 1969-70, showing an increase of 17.95 per cent. There were two maternity and child health centres and 14 family planning centres in 1969-70.

(ii) Public Health Activities

Primary vaccination was done to 3,522 children and revaccination was done to 9,849 persons in 1961. In 1970, children covered under primary vaccination numbered 3,929 and 14,045 persons were revaccinated.

(iii) Vital Statistics

Based on registration data the birth rate per 1,000 population in rural areas of the district was 47.09 in 1961 and was only to 35.8 in 1970. It is also seen that male births are more than the female births in 1961, 1962, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1969 and 1970 whereas female births are more than the male births during the year 1964, 1967 and 1968.

The death rate per 1,000 population which was 13.2 in 1961 was 11.6 in 1970.

(iv) Census of Deaths

Examination of the data pertaining to deaths shows that small-pox claimed only 2 deaths in 1961 and one death in 1970. There has been no death due to cholera and plague in the district during the last decade. Deaths due to respiratory disease have also gone down from 85 in 1961 to 25 in 1970. Deaths due to wounding and accidents increased from 15 in 1961 to 19 in 1970. Similarly deaths due to snake bites increased from 15 in 1961 to 18 in 1970.

15. Agrarian Reforms and Agrarian Developments

(i) Reforms

No private ownership of lands in the district was granted till 1st January, 1970, with the result that the problem of landlord tenant relationship had not cropped up in this district. However in the two villages viz., Harpada and Thorpada of the former Baroda State which were merged in the Dangs, the tenancy Problem did exist. As a result, the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act 1948 was applied to these two villages. Besides, there were 10 jagir villages, held by two jagirdars. Their jagirs were abolished under the Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (Jagirs Abolition) Act 1953, with effect from 1st August 1954.

The Land Ceiling Act and the Consolidation of Holdings Act have not been applied to the Dangs district.

Out of 311 villages of the district original survey of 309 villages and revision survey of 2 villages transferred from the former Baroda State have been carried out by the end of 1965.

Before Independence the Dangis were cultivating lands under a system of shifting cultivation. For such cultivation the system of plough tax or halpatti was suitable. The Agricultural Department has carried out a land utilisation survey in the district between 1950 and 1960 and classified the lands into four categories. However as no settlement of land revenue has been made so far, the halpatti is being recovered from all cultivators including the Chief and Naiks.

(ii) Wage rate and terms and conditions of work of Agricultural Labourer

Under the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 the Government can fix minimum wage rates for the employees in the employment of Agriculture. In 1964 Government of Gujarat appointed a committee under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to inquire into and advise Government in the matter of revision of the minimum rates of wages in the Kutch and Umbergaon talukas and fixation of the minimum rates of wages in the remaining areas of the State. After considering the recommendations made by the committee, the Government of Gujarat by a notification No. K.H.S.H. 1311 M.W.A. 2964-C.-5423 (T). dated 8-12-1967 revised and fixed the minimum rates of wages for the agricultural labourers covering all the areas of the State except Ahmadabad City taluka. The rates fixed for Dangs district in the said notification are as under :

TABLE F.12

Wage rates fixed for agricultural employees in the district

Area	Daily wage rate fixed for casual agricultural labourer		Yearly wage rate fixed for permanent employees in the employment of agriculture
	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4
Area comprising the Dangs taluka	Rs. 1.25	Rs. 1.25	Rs. --

Source : Commissioner of Labour,

For implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the Government orders and notifications issued thereunder Government labour officers in the State have been notified as inspectors under Section 19 of the Minimum Wages Act. Besides Government Labour Officers certain Revenue Officers like Assistant or Deputy Collectors, Mamlatdars, Mahalkaris, Deputy Mamlatdars and Circle Officers have been appointed as inspectors under the Act.

(iii) Levy and Procurement

No levy was imposed on any other foodgrains in the State except paddy/rice. Procurement of Paddy/Rice was started from the year 1964-65, but it was discontinued during the years 1970-71. The quantity of Paddy/rice procured during the years 1964-65 onwarded is shown below :

TABLE F.13

Procurement of Paddy/Rice

Year	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Quantity in tonnes (Rice)	..	..	–	107.3 (Paddy)	29.9 (Paddy)	..

Source : Food and Civil Supplied Department.

The procurement prices of paddy/rice are fixed after considering the recommendations of the Agricultural Price Commission. The purchase prices of different foodgrains fixed for the years 1964-65 to 1970-71 are as under :

TABLE F.14

Purchase price of foodgrains fixed for the year 1964-65 to 1970-71

(Figure in rupees per quintal)

Variety of Foodgrains	Rice			Paddy			
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rice/Paddy				
Vari	50-30	54-35	56-70	43-00	43-00	43-00	43-00
Kavchi, Kada, Dhudhani, Khadashi, Lashkari, Sathi, Sutarsal, Vanklo, Bhareshal,	64-10	68-10	72-20	55-00	55-00	55-00	55-00
Manjarvel, Khusboi, Kolamdi, Pankhali, Vankhli, Sukhvel, Fulko, Vankvel	71-80	76-30	80-90	62-00	62-00	62-00	62-00
Kolam. Basmati. Parimal. K.42	77-90	82-75	87-70	67-00	67-00	67-00	67-00
Jirasal, Z-31, Navabi, Kolam	87-10	92-75	99-10	76-00	76-00	76-00	76-00
Kamod, Bangali	94-70	100-60	106-60	82-00	82-00	82-00	82-00
Pankhali	103-90	110-40	117-00	91-00	91-00	91-00	91-00
			Other food grains				
Wheat red	–	55-00	52-75	55-00	73-00	71 to 74	71 to 74
Wheat white ordinary	–	60-00	56-75	59-00	78-00	76-00	76-00
Wheat superior	..	65-00	60-75	63-00	83-00	..	–
Jowar	38-00	38-00	38-00	65-00	70-00	73 to 78 outside the State	55 to 70
Bajri	40-00	40-00	40-00	65-00	65-00	71 to 77 within the State 83 outside the State	55 to 65
Maize	36-00	36-00	36-00	65-00	65-00	..	55 to 65

Source : Food and Civil Supplies Department.

(iv) Statutory fixation of prices of Agricultural commodities

The State Government's policy is to distribute foodgrains through fair prices shops on "no profit no loss" basis to the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society, excluding those paying income tax, or holding more than 1/9 of ceiling of land fixed under Gujarat Land Ceilings Act, 1960.

The ex-godown issue prices at which the fair price shops were given foodgrains including locally procured rice and retail issue prices at which fair price shops sold them to consumers during the year 1970-71 are as under :

TABLE F.15

Prices of foodgrains issued through fair price shops during 1970-71

Sl. No.	Kind of grain	Date from which price effective	Ex-godown issue price per quintal	Retail issue price per quintal
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1 Rice				
	(i) Coarse	1-4-1970	108-55	110-00
		1-5-1970	108-40	110-00
	(ii) Medium	1-4-1970	138-65	140-00
		1-5-1970	138-40	140-00
		1-7-1970	133-40	135-00
		1-1-1971	123-40	125-00
	(iii) Fine	1-4-1970	163-65	165-00
		1-5-1970	163-40	165-00
		1-1-1971	123-40	1 0-00
	(iv) Superfine	1-4-1970	198-65	200-00
		1-5-1970	198-40	200-00
		1-1-1971	158-40	160-00
2 Local Rice				
	(i) Vari group	1-4-1970	108-65	110-00
		1-5-1970	108-40	110-00
		1-1-1971	93-40	95-00
	(ii) Sathi group	1-4-1970	108-65	110-00
		1-5-1970	108-65	110-00
		1-1-1971	93-40	95-00
	(iii) Vankvel group	1-4-1970	138-65	140-00
		1-5-1970	138-40	140-00
		1-1-1971	123-40	125-00
	(iv) Basmati group	1-4-1970	163-65	165-00
		1-5-1970	163-40	165-00
		1-6-1970	143 40	145-00
		1-1-1971	138-40	140-00
	(v) Jirasal group	1-4-1970	163-65	165-00
		1-5-1970	163-40	165-00
		1-1-1971	158-40	160-00
	(vi) Kamod group	1-4-1970	198-65	200-00
		1-5-1970	198-40	200-00
		1-6-1970	183-40	185-00
		1-1-1971	163-40	165-00
	(vii) Pankhali group	1-4-1970	198-65	200-00
		1-5-1970	198-40	200-00
		1-6-1970	183-40	185-00
		1-1-1971	178-40	180-00
3 Wheat				
	(i) O.S. Red, White and Indigenous	1-4-1970	86-65	88-00
	(ii) O.S. Red, White and Mexican	1-5-1970	86-40	88-00
	(iii) Dara and Superior	1-5-1970	88-40	90-00
	(iv) Amber coloured indigenous	3-5-1970	92-40	94-00
	(v) O.S. Red and Mexican	1-6-1970	83-40	85-00
	(vi) O.S. White	1-6-1970	86-40	88-00
	(vii) Amber coloured indigenous	1-6-1970	92-40	94-00
	(viii) O.S. Red and white and indigenous Red	2-11-1970	76-40	78-00
	(ix) Amber coloured indigenous	2-11-1970	83-40	85-00
4 Milo		*1-5-1970*	*57-40*	*59-00*
5 Maize		*1-5-1970*	*68-40*	*70-00*
6 Bajro		*1-5-1970*	*73-40*	*75-00*
		17-10-1970	*53-40*	*55-00*
7 Jowar				
	(i) N.P. Jowar	1-5-1970	78-40	80-00
	(ii) U.P. Jowar	1-5-1970	68-40	70-00

Source : Food and Civil Supplies Department.

The Government purchases edible oil/oilseeds from the open market. Distribution of edible oil is made at the subsidised rate, which are lower than the economic price, as well as the market price. The pricing policy of Government is same throughout the State.

(v) Rationing

There is no statutory rationing in the State. But Government distributes foodgrains through fair price shops to weaker and vulnerable sections of the society on the basis of " no profit no loss." The number of fair price shops in the Dangs district is given below :

TABLE F.16

Number of Fair Price shops functioning in the district

Name of Disirict	As on 31-12-70 Co-opera-tive	Pancha-yat	Pri. vate	Others	Total	As on 31-12-71 Co-opera-tive	Pancha-yat	Pri-vate	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	10	11
The Dangs	30	—	—	—	30	30	—	—	—	30

Source : Food and Civil Supplies Department.

G. DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES DURING THE DECADE

1. General

As stated in the Introduction, the district census handbook has been divided into three parts. The part A contains the villagewise data on land use and civic amenities in Villages and towns i.e. we call it a Town and Village Directory. Part B which contains the villagewise, townwise and blockwise population figures giving basic classificatin of workers by industrial categories, non-workers, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population and literates and illiterates etc., is called P.C.A. i.e. Primary Census Abstract. The Part C of the handbook contans 68 tables on official statistics and full count census and sample tables. The details about the contents in each of the tables have been given in the fly-leaves which precede the tables. Efforts are made in the subsequent paragraphs to analyse these data. As the Census figures provide good insight to understand the decadal changes in the economic and social front, the main aim is to give a comparative picture with 1961 data. Limitations arising from the conceptual differences in the definitions adopted in 1961 and 1971 Census have to be recognised in assessing and using the analysis. wherever Census figures are available at taluka level, efforts are made to draw comparison with 1961 Census data if similar data was available in 1961 Census.

The concepts and the definitions of workers adopted at 1961 and 1971 Censuses have been given in the introductory paragaphs of this volume.

2. Density and Decadal Change in Population

The Dangs district has an area of 1,683 km^2 according to the Surveyor General of India and a population of 94,185 persons according 1971 Census. The district is entirely rural having a total number of 311 inhabited villages. The population of the district has increased from 71,567 persons in 1961 to 94,185 persons in 1971 i.e. an increase of 31.60 per cent during the decade. This growth rate is faster than that of 29.39 per cent for State. The district is thinly populated with a population density of 56 persons per km.^{2}

3. Sex Ratio

Out of the total population of 94,185 persons in 1971, 48,394 are males and 45,791 females giving an average of 946 females per 1,000 males. The average for the State is 934 females per 1,000 males. The sex ratio has gone up from 913 females per 1,000 males in 1961 to 946 females per 1,000 males in 1971.

4. Household Size

Relating the number of households (17,693) to the district population gives an average of 5.32 persons per household against the State average of 5.70 persons per household. The average household size has gone up from 5.21 persons per household in 1961 to 5.32 in 1971.

5. Houseless Population

There are 1,448 houseless persons (812 males and 636 females) in 372 households in the district. The number of houseless persons per 10,000 population was 140 in 1961 and increased to 154 in 1971.

6. Institutional Population

There are 1,342 persons (1,024 males and 318 females) living in 29 institutions. The number of persons living in the institutional households per 10,000 population was 97 in 1961 and increased to 142 in 1971.

7. Growth of Population

The district population in 1901 was 18,333 persons and increased to 94,185 persons in 1971, giving a growth rate of 413.74 per cent during the period. The population recorded an increase of 57.78 per cent during the first decade *i.e. 1901–1911* as against an increase of 7.79 per cent for the State. The population in the district declined by 16.54 per cent during the subsequent decade as against an increase of 3.79 per cent in the State population. There has been a continuous increase in the population in subsequent decades and the district has recorded higher rates of growth than the State averages in all these decades except the decade 1941–51. The following table shows growth of population during 1901–1971.

TABLE G.1

Growth of Population

Census year	Population	Percentage decadal increase or decrease	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4
1901	*18,333*	–	938
1911	28,926	+ 57.78	887
1921	24,142	– 16.54	888
1931	33,495	+ 38.74	848
1941	40,236	+ 20.13	848
1951	47,282	+ 17.51	877
1961	71,567	+ 51.36	913
1971	94,185	+ 31.60	946

There were 938 females per 1,000 males in 1901 and the ratio declined in the subsequent decades to 848 females to 1,000 males in 1931 and 1941. The sex ratio improved thereafter in the subsequent three decades to 946 in 1971.

8. Average Size of Village

There are 311 inhabited villages in the district accommodating 94,185 persons. This gives an average of 303 persons per inhabited village. This average is far below the State average of 1051 persons per village. (During the decade 1961–71 the average size village has increased from 229 in 1961 to 303 in 1971.) The distribution of villages by size class of population given in the table below shows that 36.34 per cent of the villages have population below 200 and 54.66 per cent of the villages have population between 200 to 499. Thus about 90 per cent of the villages have less than 500 population each. There are only two villages having population beyond 2,000.

TABLE G.2

Size of villages and distribution of population in various size groups, 1961 and 1971

Population size of villages	Percentage to total inhabited villages		Percentage increase or decrease in No. of villages	Percentage of population to total rural population		Pecentage increase or decrease in Population
	1961	1971		1961	1971	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**		**100.00**	**100.00**	
Less than 200	50.96	36.34	– 28.93	26.80	15.39	– 24.41
200– 499	46.16	54.66	+ 18.06	59.20	57.37	+ 27.55
500– 999	2.24	7.72	+242.86	6.21	15.99	+238.74
1,000–1,999	0.32	0.64	+100.00	2.73	2.17	+ 4.66
2,000–4,999	0.32	0.32	..	5.06	3.32	– 13.69
5,000–9,999	–	0.32	–	–	5.76	..
10,000 and above	..	–	–	..	–	..

About 73.00 per cent of the population lives in the smaller size villages having population below 500 whereas only 9.00 per cent of the population live in the villages having population beyond 2,000. As compared to 1961 the proportion of villages having population below 200 has decreased.

9. Population by Age and Sex

Distribution of population by age shows that 47.23 per cent of the population in the district is in the age group of 0–14 years, 48.74 per cent are in the age group of 15–59 years, and only 4.03 per cent are in the age group of 60 and above. Comparing the figures with the State level proportions it is seen that the proportion of the persons in the younger age group of 0–14 in the district is higher than the State level proportion of 43.05 per cent. Correspondingly the proportion of the persons in the age group of 15–59 years in the district less than the State level figure of 51.68 per cent. The proportion of persons in the age group of 60 and above in the district is also less than the level figure of 5.26 per cent. Examining the figures separately for males and females it is seen that the proportion of the younger population among males is 46.46 per cent and among females 48.05 per cent. In the next age group the proportion among males is 49.36 per cent as against the proportion of 48.08 per cent for the females. In the older age group of 60 and above the proportion for males is 4.18 per cent and for females 3.87 per cent. The following table compares the 1961 and 1971 age sex data :

TABLE G.3

Percentage distribution of population by broad age groups, 1961 and 1971

	1961			1971		
Age group	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
0–14	47.01	46.28	47.80	47.23	46.46	48.05
15–59	49.80	50.31	49.24	48.74	49.36	48.08
60 +	3.19	3.40	2.96	4.03	4.18	3.87
Age not stated	N	0.01	N	N	0.00	N

N=Negligible.

10. Literacy

Only 14.16 per cent of the population in the district is literate as against the State average of 35.79 per cent indicating a very low level of literacy. Amongst males, 20.80 per cent are literates and amongst females only 7.13 per cent are literate. This figures are far below the State average of 46.11 per cent literacy among males and 24.75 per cent literacy among females. Comparing the 1961 and 1971 data it is seen that the literacy rate has increased from 9.26 per cent in 1961 to 14.16 per cent in 1971. Amongst males it has increased from 14.26 per cent to 20.80 per cent whereas amongst females it has gone up from 3.78 per cent to 7.13 per cent.

11. Mother Tongue

The number of languages returned as mother tongues in the district in 1971 Census is 42. The details of principal languages are given in the following table :

TABLE G.4

Percentage distribution of persons according mother tongue (Major languages) 1961 and 1971

	Percentage of total Population					
	1961			1971		
Language	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**		**100.00**	**100.00**	–
Gujarati	3.90	3.60	..	5.34	5.34	–
Urdu	0.69	0.69	–	0.33	0.33	–
Kachchhi	..	..	–	0.04	0.04	..
Hindi	0.32	0.32	–	0.34	0.34	–
Marathi	9.51	9.51	–	3.04	3.04	–
Sindhi	0.12	0.12	..	0.06	0.06	..
Dangi	84.63	84.63	..	84.97	84.97	–
Gamit/Gavit	0.05	0.05	–	3.09	3.09	..
Others	0.78	0.78	–	2.79	2.79	..

It is seen that 84.97 per cent of the population has returned Dangi as mother tongue. About 5.34 per cent of the population speaks Gujarati and 3.04 per cent speaks Marathi while 3.09 per cent of the population have returned Gamit or Gavit as mother tongue. During the decade under review the proportion of population speaking Dangi has marginally increased from 84.63 per cent in 1961 to 84.97 per cent in 1971. The proportion of population speaking Gujarati has increased

from 3.90 per cent to 5.34 per cent and the proportion of Marathi speaking population has gone down sharply from 9.51 per cent in 1961 to 3.04 per cent in 1971.

12. Religion

Out of the total population of 94,185 persons in the district 91,875 persons constituting 97.55 per cent are Hindus while 1.09 per cent followers of Islam and a little less than one per cent are christians. The following table further reveals that during the period 1961–71 there have been only marginal variations in the proportion of the followers of differs religions :

TABLE G.5

Percentage distribution of population by different Religions 1961 and 1971

Religion	Percentage of total population	
	1961	1971
1	2	3
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**
1 Hinduism	97.74	97.55
2 Islam	1.09	1.28
3 Jainism	0.03	0.05
4 Christianity	0.91	0.98
5 Sikhism	0.08	0.05
6 Budhism	0.09	0.03
7 Other Religions and Persuations	0.06	0.06
8 Religion not stated	..	..

13. Workers and-Non Workers

According to 1971, census 41 82 per cent of the population in the district are returned as workers. The concept of 'worker' adopted in 1961 Census was somewhat different from the concept adopted in the 1971 Census and hence the figures of workers are not strictly comparable. The details of the concept adopted in 1961 and 1971 Censuses have been given in the introductory paragraphs of this volume. As compared to 1961, the proportion of workers has declined from 54.72 per cent in 1961 to 41.82 per cent in 1971. Examining the figures separately for males and females, it is seen that amongst males the proportion of workers has declined from 58.80 per cent in 1961 to 56.48 per cent in 1971 but the decline has been considerable in the case of females workers viz. from 50.25 per cent in 1961 to 26.34 per cent in 1971. The decline in female participation rate in 1971 is in part attributable to the difference in the concepts of workers adopted in 1961 and 1971.

Distribution of workers by sectors of economy shows that 91.50 per cent of the workers are engaged in the primay sector of economy i.e. cultivation, agricultural labour, livestock, fishing, hunting, mining and quarrying activities. The secondary sector of economy which includes manufacturing, servicing, repairing and processing in household and non-household units as well as construction provides employment to 2.81 per cent workers whereas 5.69 per cent are employed in the tertiary sector of economy i.e. trade, transport, storage, communication and other services. Examining the figures separately for males and females, a large proportion of the female workers are engaged in the primary sector of economy as compared to the male workers. The following table compares the 1961 and 1971 data :

TABLE G.6

Percentage distribution of workers in different sector by sex, 1961 and 1971

Sector of Economy	Percentage distribution of workers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors of economy by sex.					
	1961			1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Sectors	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Primary	92.38	88.36	97.32	91.50	89.67	95.64
Secondary	2.03	2.94	0.86	2.81	3.30	1.72
Tertiary	5.69	8.70	1.82	5.69	7.03	2.64

It is seen that the proportion of workers in the primary sector of economy has marginally gone down and in secondary sector has slightly increased The proportion of workers in the tertiary sector has remained unchanged during the decade under review. The proportion of male workers has increased in the primary and secondary sectors of economy but has gone down in the tertiary sector. As regards females the proportion has declined in the primary sector and increased in the secondary and tertiary sectors.

About 67.46 per cent of the workers are cultivators whereas 20.15 per cent are agricultural labourers. The following table gives the distribution of workers by important, industrial categories :

TABLE G.6.1

Talukawise percentage distribution of workers in important industrial categories, 1971

District/Taluka	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Other workers	Total workers
1	2	3	4	5
The Dangs district and taluka	67.46	20.15	12.39	100.00

The percentage of workers to total population in the broad age groups is given in table below. It is seen that in the younger age group of 0–14 years, a relatively high proportion of 9.72 per cent are returned as workers. Similar proportions for workers in the age group of 15–59 years and in the age group 60 years and above are 71.51 per cent and 59.14 per cent respectively. It is interesting to note that the proportion of workers in all the age groups in this district are higher than similar proportions in all of the districts and also State averages.

Examining the data sex-wise, it is seen that the proportion of workers among males in all the age groups is much higher than that for the females. Nearly 11.60 per cent of the male children are returned as workers as against 7.79 per cent female workers. In the age group of 15–59 years about 96.25 per cent of the males are workers as against only 44.67 per cent workers among the females. In the older age group of 60 and above 85.61 per cent among males and 28.91 per cent among females are reported as workers. The following table compares the 1971 and 1961 data :

TABLE G.7

Proportion of workers by age groups and sex, 1961 and 1971

	Percentage of workers to total Population in each groups by sex					
	1961			1971		
Age group	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	54.72	58.80	50.25	41.82	56.48	26.34
0–14	13.97	14.41	13.50	9.72	11.60	7.79
15–59	92.31	97.84	86.11	71.51	96.25	44.67
60 +	68.45	85.23	47.33	59.14	85.61	28.91
Age not stated	66.67	100.00	..	100.00	0.00	100.00

The proportion of workers in the age group of 0–14 years was 13.97 per cent in 1961 but has come down to 9.72 per cent in 1971 and the decrease is observed in case of both male and female children. The proportions of workers in the other age groups have also come down considerably during the decade 1961–71 and the decreases are mainly attributed to the decreases in the proportions of the female workers. Analysing the data by the sectors of economy, in which the workers are engaged, about 98.01 per cent of the workers in the age group of 0–14 years are engaged in the primary sector of economy, 1.09 per cent are engaged in the tertiary sector of economy and 0.90 per cent are engaged in the secondary sector of economy. In the age group of 15–59 years 90.30 per cent are employed in the primary sector of economy whereas secondary and tertiary sectors of economy employed 3.14 per cent and 6.56 per cent respectively. About 96.52 per cent of the workers in the older age group of 60 and above are engaged in the primary sector of economy and secondary and tertiary sectors of economy employ 1.83 per cent and 1.65 per cent respectively. The table below gives comparison of the 1961 and 1971 figures :

TABLE G.8

Percentage distribution of workers in sector of economy by age groups, 1961 and 1971

	Percentage distribution of workers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors of economy by age groups					
	1961			1971		
Age group	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0–14	97.00	1.72	1.28	98.01	0.90	1.09
15–59	91.51	2.08	6.41	90.30	3.14	6.56
60 +	94.44	1.92	3.64	96.52	1.83	1.65
Age not stated	100.00	..	..	100.00	..	..

Comparison given above shows that there are marginal changes in the Proportions of the workers employed in the different sectors of economy.

14. Scheduled Castes

Out of the total population of 94,185 persons in the district only 342 persons belong to Scheduled Castes. The scheduled caste population in the district form 0.36 per cent of the district population as against the proportion

of 6.48 per cent scheduled caste population in the State. In 1961 the scheduled caste population was 261 persons and has increased to 342 persons i.e. by about 31 per cent in 1971. Examining the scheduled caste population by different communities it is seen that out of 342 scheduled caste persons 113 belong to Bhangi, Mehter, Olgana etc., group of communities and consitute 33.04 per cent of the total scheduled caste population. 25.15 per cent belong to Mang, Matang, etc. group of communities, 14.62 per cent to Mochi communities 10.23 per cent Bhambhi, Bhambi, Asadaru, etc. group of communities whereas Mahyavanshi, Dhed Vankar and Maru Vankar group of communities form 10.23 per cent. The following table compares the figures of 1961 and 1971 data :

TABLE G.9

Percentage distribution of Major Scheduled Castes in the district, 1961 and 1971

Name of the Caste	Percentage to total Scheduled Caste population (arranged in order of importance in 1971 Census)	
	1961	1971
1	2	3
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**
1 Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli	37.55	33.04
2 Mang, Matang or Minimadig	41.00	25.15
3 Mochi	...	14.62
4 Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar	11.11	10.23
5 Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar.	2.68	10.23
6 Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu	7.66	6.73

In 1961 nearly 38 per cent of the scheduled caste population belong to Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana etc. group of communities and the proportion has come down to 33 per cent in 1971. The Mang, Matang etc. group of communities formed 41 per cent of the scheduled caste population in 1961 and there proportion has also came down to 25.15 per cent in 1971. The proportion of the Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar and Maru Vankar group of communities has increased from 2.68 per cent to 10.23 per cent during the decade.

The literacy level among Scheduled Castes is considerably high at 43.27 per cent of the total scheduled castes population in the district in 1971. The corresponding percentage for the State is 27.74 per cent. Amongst males 50.84 per cent are literates and amongst females 34.97 per cent are literates. Comparison with 1961 figures shows that the literacy has increased from 21.84 per cent in 1961 to 43.27 per cent in 1971. Among males it has increased from 28.57 per cent to 50.84 per cent whereas among females the literacy rate has increased from 14 05 per cent to 34.97 per cent. The following table shows the literacy among males and females belonging to different communities of scheduled caste.

TABLE G.10

Castewise Literacy in major Scheduled Castes, 1971

Name of the Caste	Percentage of Literates to total population of each caste		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All Scheduled Caste	**43.27**	**50.84**	**34.97**
1 Bhambhi, Bhambi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar	54.29	68.42	37.50
2 Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halal-Khor, Lablegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli	48.67	50.82	46.15
3 Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu	56.52	69.23	40.00
4 Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar	60.00	62.50	57.89
5 Mang, Matang or Minimadig	19.77	28.26	10.00
6 Mochi	46.00	62.50	30.77

Between 54 and 60 per cent of the scheduled castes, in Bhambhi, Bhambi etc., Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu and Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar group

of communities are literates and the literacy rate is also high in Bhangi, Mehtar etc. and Mochi group of communities. Mang, Matang or Minimadig group has the lowest literacy rate of 19.77 per cent.

Workers in Scheduled Castes

About 32.46 per cent of the scheduled castes are workers. Amongst males the proportion of workers is 48.60 per cent. Whereas among females it is only 14.72 per cent. The following table compares the 1961 and 1971 data :

TABLE G.11

Proportion of workers in Scheduled Castes by sex, 1961 and 1971

	Percentage of total male and female workers to total male and female population of scheduled castes					
	1961			1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**36.78**	**49.29**	**22.31**	**32.46**	**48.60**	**14.72**
Rural	36.78	49.29	22.31	32.46	48.60	14.72

The proportion of scheduled caste workers has declined from 36.78 per cent in 1961 to 32.46 per cent in 1971. Examining the figures sexwise it is observed that the proportion of workers among males has declined marginally from 49.29 in 1961 to 48.60 per cent in 1971 but the proportion of female workers has gone down from 22.31 per cent to 14.72 per cent.

Distribution of workers by industrial categories shows that only 9.91 per cent of the scheduled caste workers are cultivators and 4.51 per cent agricultural labourers while a large majority i.e. 85 58 per cent are employed as other workers.

From the distribution of the scheduled caste workers by industrial categories given in the table G.12 it is seen that the proportion of cultivators has increased from 7.29 per cent to 9.91 per cent and that of other workers from 84.38 per cent to 85.58 per cent whereas the proportion of agricultural labourers has declined from 8.33 per cent to 4.51 per cent during the decade :

TABLE G 12

Percentage distribution of Scheduled Caste workers in important industrial category by sex, 1961 and 1971

Industrial category	Percentage of workers in each category to total scheduled castes workers					
	1961			1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Scheduled Castes workers	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
1 Cultivators	7.29	4.35	14.82	9.91	11.49	4.17
2 Agricultural Labourers	8.33	4.35	18.52	4.51	3.45	8.33
3 Other workers	84.38	91.20	66.66	85.58	85.09	87.50

15. Scheduled Tribes

Out of the total population of 94,185 persons in the district 88,028 persons or 93.46 per cent belong to scheduled tribes. During 1961 the tribals number 66,232 and formed 92.55 per cent of the total district population. In absolute terms the scheduled tribe population has increased from 66,232 persons in 1961 to 88,028 persons in 1971 i.e. by about 33 per cent during the decade.

Tribewise distribution shows that Kunbis among the scheduled tribes is the largest single group and account for 39.36 per cent of the scheduled tribes population followed by Bhil including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungari Bhil, Dungari Garasia, etc., group of communities with 32,35 per cent, Varli group accounts for 14.41 per cent while the rest of the communities represent less than 10.00 per cent each of the total scheduled tribe population. The following tables shows percentage distribution of major scheduled tribes in the district;

TABLE G.13

Percentage distribution of Major Scheduled Tribes in the district, 1961 and 1971

Name of the Tribe	Percentage to total Scheduled Tribe population (arranged in order of importance in 1971 Census)	
	1961	1971
1	2	3
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**
1 Kunbi	36.24	39.36

TABLE G.13 *(Concld.)*

Percentage distribution of Major Scheduled Tribes in the ditricts, 1961 and 1971

Name of the Tribe	Percentage to total Scheduled Tribe population (arranged in order of importance in 1971 Census)	
	1961	1971
1	2	3
2 Bhil including Bhil Garasia Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave	35.79	32.35
3 Varli	14.59	14.41
4 Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	6.90	5.95
5 Gamit or Gamta or Gavit including Mavchi, Pavdi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi	4.04	4.19
6 Dhodia	0.88	1.57
7 Others	1.56	2.17
8 Unspecified	-	N

N=Negligible

The proportion of Kunbis has increased from 36.24 per cent in 1961 to 39.36 per cent in 1971 whereas that of Bhil including Bhil Garasia has declined from 35.79 per cent to 32.35 per cent. Only marginal changes are noticed in the proportions of the remaining scheduled tribe communities during the decade.

Literacy among Scheduled Tribes

Only 11.29 per cent of the tribal population is literate. Amongst males 17.55 per cent are literates whereas among females only 4.74 per cent are literates. The literacy rate is low at 13.31 per cent among the Kunbi group the largest single group and lowest at 6.28 per cent among Bhils who are the second largest group of tribals in the district. Dhodias have highest percentage of literates at 57.00 per cent. The data further reveal that the literacy rate among both males and females is highest in Dhodia group of communities and lowest in Bhil group of communities. Comparison with 1961 figures shows that the literacy has increased from 6.61 per cent in 1961 to 11.29 per cent in 1971. Among males it has increased from 10.80 per cent to 17.55 per cent whereas among females it has increased from 2.10 per cent to 4.74 per cent. The following table gives literacy rates for different tribes :

TABLE G.14

Tribewise Literacy in Major Scheduled Tribes, 1971

Name of the Tribe	Percentage of literates to total population of each tribe		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All Scheduled Tribes	**11.29**	**17.55**	**4.74**
1 Kunbi	13.31	20.88	5.53
2 Bhil including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave	6.28	10.08	2.32
3 Varli	9.46	15.21	3.42
4 Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	16.99	25.91	7.38
5 Gamit or Gamta or Gavit including Mavchi, Padvi Vasava, Vasave and Valvi	11.19	16.91	4.97
6 Dhodia	57.00	67.34	41.13
7 Others	13.04	19.55	6.22
Unspecified	100.00	100.00	..

Workers amongst Scheduled Tribes

About 42.39 per cent of the tribals are returned as workers in the district in 1971. The proportion is 56.64 per cent among males and 27.46 per cent among females. Comparison of 1971 and 1961 data shows that the proportion of workers has declined from 55.61 per cent in 1961 to 42.39 per cent in 1971. By sex, there has been only a marginal decline from 58.47 per cent to 56.64 per cent among males but amongst females the proportion has gone down considerably from 52.52 per cent in 1961 to only 27.46 per cent in 1971.

TABLE G.15

Proportion of workers in Scheduled Tribes by sex, 1961 and 1971

Total Rural Urban	Percentage of Male and Female workers to total Male and Female population of Scheduled Tribe.					
	1961			1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	**55.61**	**58.47**	**52.52**	**42.39**	**56.64**	**27.46**
Rural	55.61	58.47	52.52	42.39	56.64	27.46

Distribution of workers by industrial categories shows that about 70.85 per cent of the tribals are cultivators and 20.98 per cent are agricultural labourers. The remaining 8.17 per cent are classified as other workers. 72.18 per cent of the total workers are returned as cultivators among males as against 67.98 per cent cultivators among females. The percentages of agricultural labourers in male and female workers are 17.96 and 27.50 per cent respectively. The following table gives the comparison of 1961 and 1971 data :

TABLE G.16

Percentage distribution of Scheduled Tribes workers in important industrial categories by sex, 1961 and 1971

Percentage of workers in each industrial category to total Scheduled tribe workers.

Industrial category	1961			1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total scheduled Tribe workers	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
1 Cultivators	69.93	67.80	72.48	70.85	72.18	67.98
2 Agricultural labourers	22.83	20.92	25.12	20.98	17.96	27.50
3 Other workers	7.24	11.28	2.40	8.17	9.86	4.52

The proportion of cultivators formed 69.93 per cent in 1961 and increased to 70.85 per cent in 1971 the proportion of agricultural labourers has declined from 22.83 per cent to 20.98 per cent during the period. Similar trend is noticed in the case of cultivators and agricultural labourers among the males. As regards female workers the proportion of cultivators has decreased whereas the same has gone up in case of agricultural labourers. In case of other workers the proportion has increased from 7.24 per cent to 8 17 per cent.

16 Establishments

A Census of establishments was taken along with the houselisting operations which preceded the Census of 1971. According to this survey there are 224 manufacturing establishments, 264 trading establishments and 412 establishments classified as other establishments in the district in 1970. Out of these 900 establishments; 384 are owned by Government, 481 are private establishments and 35 are co-operative establishments. Of the establishments owned by Government, 99.48 per cent are registered as other establishments i.e. educational institutions, medical institutions. Government and semi Government offices etc., whereas among the private establishments 46.57 per cent are classified as manufacturing establishments, 47.19 per cent are trading units and only 6.24 per cent fall in the category of other establishments. It is interesting to note that all the co-operative establishments are reported as trading establishments. Of the total manufacturing establishments 41.07 per cent are single worker units, 51.34 per cent employ 2 to 4 workers and the remaining 7.59 per cent are employing more than 5 workers, The average per establishment comes to 2.22 workers. The distribution of the manufacturing establishments by number of workers employed is given in the following table:

TABLE G.17

Percentage distribution of manufacturing industries by size of employment

Size of Employment	Units	Persons
1	2	3
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**
One person	41.07	19.49
2-4 persons	51.34	58.26
5-9 persons	7.14	19.71
10-19 persons	0.45	2.54
20-49 persons	-	-
50-99 persons	-	..
100-299 persons	...	-
300-499 persons	..	-
500+persons	..	-
persons unspecified	..	-

17. Housing

Prior to 1961 Census only occupied residential houses used as dwellings were numbered and enumerated during census counts. Non-residential houses such as shops, factories, workshops, temples, mosques, schools, office premises and business houses were not entered in the house lists as it was not deemed necessary to do so for the purposes of population count. In 1961 census a regular housing census was taken for the first time with a view to accounting for all structures, and residential as well as non-residential houses were systematically numbered and listed in the house listing schedule designed for the purpose uniformly for the whole country. The housing census of 1961 offered valuable data relating to wall and roof materials used in the census houses,

number of living rooms in the residential accommodation used by households, tenure status and the normal residents sharing accommodation. A census house was defined as under in 1961 Census.

> "A census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling or a shop, shop-*cum*-dwelling or place of business, workshop, school etc,. with a separate entrance."

The house listing operation of 1971 census was also carried out more or less on the same pattern as in 1961. The definition of a census house also remained more or less unchanged and reads as under:

> "A census house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or stair case etc, used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both."

The data thrown up by the housing censuses of 1961 and 1971, offer scope of comparison to examine changes that have taken place during the last decade can be studied therefrom.

(i) Census Houses by Use

The following table presents details of the different uses to which census houses were put in 1961 and 1971 :

TABLE G.18

Census houses by use, 1961 and 1971

Use of census houses	Number of census houses		Percentage increase
	1961	1971	
1	2	3	4
Total census houses	**15,075**	**18,910**	**+25.44**
Dwellings	13,643	15,545	+13.94
Shops or workshop-*cum* dwellings	96	260	+170.83
Shops and business houses	155	165	+ 6.45
Factories, workshops and worksheds	61	70	+14.75
Others	670	1,765	+163.43
Vacant	450	1,105	+145.56

In 1961 Census 15,075 census houses were recorded. The number has gone upto 18,910 in 1971 showing an increase of 25.44 per cent during the decade. The increase is noticed both in the residential as well as non-residential census houses. The increase in census houses may not necessarily mean addition of new houses during the decade, but may also be due to reasons like sub-division of 1961 units in 1971.

As between 1961 and 1971, the number of dwelling units increased by 13.94 per cent and shops or workshop-*cum*-dwellings showed an increase by 170.83 per cent. The total non-residential census houses increased by 135 per cent. The vacant houses showed an increase of 145.56 per cent during the decade. The following table gives the percentage distribution of census houses by use in the district :

TABLE G 19

Percentage distribution of census houses by use, 1961 and 1971

Use of house	Census houses by use			
	1961		1971	
	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
1	2	3	4	5
Total census houses	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Dwellings	90.50	90.50	82.21	82.21
Shops or workshop -*cum*-dwellings	0.64	0.64	1.38	1.38
Shops and business houses	1.03	1.03	0.87	0.87
Factories, workshops and worksheds	0.40	0.40	0.37	0.37
Others	4.44	4.44	9.33	9.33
Vacant	2.99	2.99	5.84	5.84

The proportion of dwelling units has decreased from 90.50 per cent in 1961 to 82.21 per cent in 1971, but the proportion of shops or workshop-*cum*-dwellings has increased from 0.64 per cent to 1.38 per cent during the decade. The proportions of shops and business houses and factories workshops and worksheds have slightly declined and the proportion of vacant houses has gone up. The proportion of other houses has also increased during the decade.

(ii) Wall and Roof Material

Data on wall and roof material recorded during the house listing operations is indicative of the quality of census houses in the district. The figures given

hereunder show that a little less than 92 per cent of census houses have walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo. About 5 per cent of the census houses have walls made of stones and another 2 per cent have walls of burnt bricks. Use of any other wall material is not very common in this district as can be seen from the table below :

TABLE G.20

Percentage distribution of census houses by Wall Material, 1971

Wall material	Total	Rural
1	2	3
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**
Mud	0.11	0.11
Stone	5.07	5.07
Burnt bricks	2.01	2.01
Unburnt bricks	0.19	0.19
Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	91.85	91.85
Wood	0.24	0.24
Cement concrete	0.03	0.03
G. I. Sheets	0.37	0.37
Other material	0.13	0.13

About 57 per cent of the houses in the district have roofs made of tiles, slate or shingle. The use of corrugated metal sheets is recorded in case of 2.12 per cent of the houses and 3.15 per cent of the houses have roofs constructed of cement sheets. The use of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks and bamboo as roofing materials has been reported in case of about 37 per cent of the census houses. Use of other roofing materials is not significant in the district as can be seen from the table given below :

TABLE G.21

Percentage distribution of census houses by Roof Material, 1971

Roof material	Total	Rural
1	2	3
1 Tiles, Slate, Shingle	57.32	57.32
2 R. C. C.	0.21	0.21
3 Grass, Leaves, Reeds, Thatch, Wood, Mud, Unburnt bricks and bamboo	37.17	37.17
4 Corrugated Iron, Zinc or Other metal sheets	2.12	2.12
5 Stone	-	..
6 Asbestos cement sheets	3.15	3.15
7 Bricks or stone lime	..	-
8 Other material	0.03	0.03

The data on wall and roof material relate to all the census houses whether used for residential or non-residential purposes. In 1961 Census, however, data pertaining to wall and roof material was collected and compiled for only the census households. In 1961 there were 13,743 Census households living in 12,578 residential houses. This would give an average of 109.26 households per 100 occupied residential census houses. As census households are more or less equal to the occupied residential houses, this data can be broadly compared with the similar data collected for the residential census houses in 1971.

TABLE G.22

Percentage distribution of census households, 1961 and residential census houses, 1971 by wall material

Wall material	1961	1971
1	3	4
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**
(i) Grass, Leaves, Reeds, Bamboo Wood, Mud and Unburnt bricks	97.44	95.06
(ii) Burnt bricks, G.I. Sheets, Stone and Cement Concrete	2.45	4.91
(iii) Other material including materials not stated	0.11	0.03

It is seen that in 1961, more than 97 per cent of the census households had walls made of mud, unburnt bricks, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo and wood and the proportion has decreased to 95 per cent in 1971. On the other hand the proportion of houses having walls made of burnt bricks, G.I. Sheets, Stone and Cement Concrete has gone up from 2.45 per cent to 4.91 per cent. In respect of the roof material the use of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, bamboo, unburnt bricks and mud has declined from 45.37 per cent in 1961 to 37.48 per cent in 1971. On the other hand the use of tiles, slate, corrugated sheets, asbestos sheets, stones, bricks or R.C.C. has increased from 54.63 to 62.49 per cent during the decade. Comparison of the data on the roof material is presented in the following table :

TABLE G.23

Percentage distribution of census households 1961 and residential census houses, 1971 by roof material

Roof material	1961	1971
1	2	3
1 Grass, Leaves, Reeds, Thatch, Bamboo, Unburnt bricks, Mud	45.37	37.48
2 Tiles, Slate, Shingle, Corrugated Iron, Zinc or other sheets, Asbestos sheets, Stone, bricks or R. C. C.	54.63	62.49
3 Other materials and materials not stated	–	0.03

(iii) Households by number of rooms

In 1961 about 39 per cent of the census households and 34 per cent of the population lived in single room tenaments and the proportions increased to 57 and 54 per cent respectively in 1971. The proportions of households and population living in two room tenaments has gone down from 47 per cent and 48 per cent in 1961 to 33 per cent and 34 per cent respectively in 1971. The proportion of households and population having three and four rooms has also gone down.

The following table gives distribution of households and household members by number of rooms occupied :

TABLE G.24

Percentage distribution of households and members by number of rooms occupied, 1961 and 1971

	1961		1971	
No. of rooms	Percentage to total household	Percentage to total members	Percentage to total house holds	Percentage to total members
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
One room	38.92	33.99	56.98	53.96
Two rooms	47.21	48.97	33.18	34.41
Three rooms	12.29	13.84	8.91	10.00
Four rooms	1.33	1.76	0.54	0.77
Five rooms and above	0.11	0.59	0.33	0.86
Other (unspecified number of rooms, no regular rooms etc.)	0.14	0.85	0.06	..

The following table gives the number of persons per room in the census house by number of rooms in tenaments :

TABLE G.25

Number of persons per room, 1961 and 1971

		1961	1971
Sl. No.	No. of rooms	No. of members per room	No. of members per room
1	2	3	4
Total		**2.88**	**3.49**
1	One room	4.43	5.11
2	Two rooms	2.63	2.80
3	Three rooms	1.91	2.02
4	Four rooms	1.67	1.94
5	Five rooms and above	5.56	1.88
6	Other (unspecified number of rooms, no regular rooms etc.)	–	–

In single room tenaments there were 4.43 members per room in 1961, and the number has gone up to 5.11 persons per room in 1971. In two room tenaments the number of members per room was 2.63 in 1961 and increased to 2.80 in 1971. Comparable increases are noticed in the case of three room and four room tenaments. In houses having five rooms and more the number of persons per room has declined from 5.56 persons per room in 1961 to 1.88 persons per room in 1971.

(iv) Tenure Status

Data on tenure status is given in the following table :

TABLE G.26

Percentage distribution of households by Tenure Status, 1961 and 1971

	1961		1971	
Tenure Status	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
1	2	3	4	5
Total households	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Owned	86.92	86.92	88.25	88.25
Rented	13.08	13.08	11.75	11.75

In 1961 about 87 per cent of the households had owned tenaments and this proportion has increased to 88.25 per cent in 1971. The proportion of households living in rented tenaments has slightly decreased.

H. SETTLEMENT PATTERN AND SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

Utilising the Census data thrown up in the Primary Census Abstract and the Non-Census data in the Town and Village Directory, it becomes possible to develop and test some hypotheses relating to certain population or habitation characteristics. A number of tables were devised by the Registrar General for the rural as well as the urban areas for this purpose. Villagewise demographic data recorded in the Primary Census Abstract and Non-Census data recorded in the Village Directory available from the District Census Handbook were processed on computor in the Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the State Government. The Dangs district has only one taluka and the boundaries of the taluka coincides with the boundaries of the district. The district has no urban areas. The tables for the rural areas are therefore generated and presented at the end of this note. It is observed from the tables that because of the number of villages in a district/ taluka is comparatively small, the distributions developed do not lead to substantiation or otherwise of the various hypotheses.

A short summary of the findings is recorded hereunder.

1. Rural Areas

Table H.1 gives the distribution of villages by size class of village area. It is seen that in the Dangs district there are 311 villages and the largest number of the villages i.e. 145 or 46.62 per cent are in the size class of 201-500 hectares. The next important size class is of 501-1,000 hectares wherein 69 villages are recorded. As many as 53 villages are in the size class of 81-200 hectares of area. Villages having less than 80 hectares of area are 44 or slightly more than 14 per cent of the total villages.

Table H 2 gives the distribution of the villages by selected amenities, infra-structure and land use data by distance from the nearest town. It is seen that the primary school facilities are available in as many as 278 out of 311 villages in the district. There are three villages in the distance range of 11-20 kms. and all these villages have primary schools. About 89 per cent of the villages each in the distance range of 21-50 kms. and 51 kms. and above have primary schools. Only 2 out of 311 villages in the district have higher secondary schools and these villages fall in the distance range of 21-50 kms. The population size of a village and location of the primary/secondary school in nearby non-urban centre are also relevant considerations in such an analysis and distance from the nearest town is not the sole determinant for location of schooling facilities.

It is seen that 12 out of 155 inhabited villages within the distance range of 21-50 kms. and only one out of 153 villages beyond a distance of 50 kms. from the nearest town, are connected with electricity. All the villages in the remaining distance ranges are devoid of this facility. 47 out of 155 villages in the distance range of 21-50 kms. and 34 out of 153 villages beyond a distance of 50 kms. from the nearest town are connected by either pucca road or pucca road in combination with kutcha road. One village located in the distance range of 11-15 kms. and 2 villages in the distance range of 16-20 kms. are connected by kutcha road. The proportion of villages connected by kutcha road in the distance range of 21-50 kms. and 51 and more kms. are 66 per cent and 77 per cent respectively. The distribution does not indicate any definite pattern. The proportion of cultivable waste land to total cultivated land by the distance range from the nearest town is seen to be lowest at 2.69 per cent in the villages located in the distance range of 11-15 kms. from the nearest town whereas it is highest at 7.52 per cent in the villages situated in the distance range of 16-20 kms. No definite pattern is however noticed in relation to the distance from the nearest town.

Table H.3 shows distribution of the villages by distance from the nearest town and selected demographic characteristics. It is seen that the average population per village is highest in the villages situated within a distance range of 11-15 kms. at 457 persons per village and lowest in the villages situated within the next distance range of 16-20 kms. at 150 persons per village and no definite trend either increasing or decreasing is noticed in relation to distance from the nearest town.

The average number of households per census house given in col. 5 of the table shows little difference in the averages of the villages in all the distance ranges.

A study of sex ratio by distance ranges from nearest town also does not indicate any definite differences. From the data on literacy rates given in column 7 of the table, it is seen that the proportion of literates is highest at 25.33 per cent in the distance range of 16–20 kms. and lowest at 11.13 per cent in the villages situated beyond 50 kms. from the nearest town.

The data on the proportion of workers to total population given in col. 8 of the table shows that the proportion of workers in the distance ranges of 11–15 and 16–20 kms. is higher as compared to that in the next two distance ranges. The percentage distribution of workers by the sectors of economy shows that the proportion of workers engaged in the primary sector of economy is highest at 98.81 per cent in the villages situated in the distance range of 11–15 kms. followed by 96.36 per cent in the distance range of 16–20 kms. from the nearest town. This proportion is 87.74 per cent in the distance range of 21–50 kms. and 95.36 per cent in the distance range of 51 or more kms. The proportion of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors of economy is significantly higher in the distance range of 21–50 kms. than in the other distance ranges. It is also seen that the proportions of female workers are higher in the villages situated in the distance ranges of 11–15 and 16–20 kms. from the nearest town than in those beyond this distance.

Table H.4 gives the average size of population per village by distance from the nearest town by size class of the town. The data reveal that average population size of the villages situated beyond a distance of 50 kms. from class III towns is greater than the average population size of the villages situated in the same distance range (i.e. beyond 50 kms.) from class II, IV and V towns.

Table H.5 provides data about selected servicing institutions and demographic characteristics by the population size of the villages. It is seen that the proportion of villages having post offices increases with the increase in the size of the villages. All the 113 villages having less than 200 population are devoid of post office facility whereas only 21 out of 170 villages in the population range of 200 to 499 have post office facility. 12 out of 24 villages in the population size of 500 to 999 and all the four villages having more than 1,000 population have post office facility.

It is seen from col. 5 of the statement that the average distance from the nearest town is greatest for the villages of the smallest size but does not show any definite trend in respect of the remaining population size class of villages. The sex ratio by size class of villages also does not show any definite trend. It is however, seen that the literacy rate increases with the increase in the population size except in the villages in the population range of 1,000–1,999 and the ratio is much higher for the villages in the population range of 2,000–4,999 and 5,000–9,999 as compared to the ratios for the villages in the smaller population size classes.

The figures of proportion of workers show that the proportions of workers are much lower for the villages in the larger population sizes than those for the villages in the smaller population sizes.

Table H.6 gives the number of medical and postal institutions per 100 km^2 of rural area in the district and table H.7 gives the average distance per village from the nearest town by density of population. It is seen that the average distance from the nearest town is lowest in the villages having a density of 201–300 persons per km^2 and also low in the villages having a density of more than 500 persons.

Table H.8 shows the relationship between the density of population of villages and the proportion of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population. So far as scheduled castes population is concerned it is seen that all the 311 inhabited villages in the district fall in density range of less than 11 per cent. All the villages except 4 fall in the density range of 76 per cent or more scheduled tribes population.

Table H.9 seeks to provide some insight into the infrastrusture of villages as it takes into account the combined amenities score per village by population size class. The details of score values assigned to each of the amenities is as under :

Amenities available in the villages and the sectores assigned to each of them

Amenities	Score for each item
1 Electricity/Electricity for Agriculture only, University	6
2 Railway Station, Telephone, College, Other industrial school, Training school, Art school	5

	Amenities	Score for each item
3	Secondary School, Hospital, Maternity and Child welfare Centre, Health Centre, T. B. Clinics, Post and Telegraph office	4
4	Middle School, Nursing Home Tap water, Tube well/Hand pump, Post office	3
5	Primary School, Dispensary Family Planning Centre, Veterinery Hospital/ Dispensary etc.	2
6	Well, Tank, Canal/River, etc. Pucca Road, Kutcha Road, Navigable River/ Canal, Other communication facility	1

While assigning the scores weightages have been given to the various amenities in the villages primarily onconsideration of their scarcity value. The significant contribution that a particular item can make in the infrastructure for development in the rural areas has also been taken into account to some extent in giving the weightages. The table shows that large size villages have higher amenities score than smaller size villages. The average amenities score for the villages having less than 200 population is only 5.12 and the amenity score is higher for each successive size class of population the score being as high as 51.00 per village for population size class of 2,000–4,999. The average amenities score for the villages having population between 5,000–9,999 is slightly lower at 49 indicating more or less a direct relationship between the size of population of villages and the amenities in villages. The average amenity score per villages in the district is 6.65.

TABLE H.1

Distribution of villages with reference to area in hectares

District/Taluka	Area in hectares	No. of Villages
1	2	3
	Total	**311**
District and Taluka	Below 21	..
	21 - 40	1
	41 - 80	4
	81 - 200	53
	201 - 500	145
	501 - 1,000	69
	1,001 - 2,000	30
	2,001 or more	9

TABLE H. 2

Distribution of inhabited villages by selected amenities, infra-structural and land use data with reference to distance from nearest town

District/Taluka	Distance from nearest town in Km.	No. of inhabited villages	Number of villages having				No. of villages with electric power supply
			Primary school	High or Higher secondary school	College	Other schools	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District and Taluka	Below - 3	..	..	..	..	-	-
	3 - 5	..	..	-	-	..	-
	6 - 10	-	..	..	-	-	-
	11 - 15	1	1	-	-	-	..
	16 - 20	2	2	-	-	..	-
	21 - 50	155	138	2	..	6	12
	51 or more	153	137	-	..	4	1

District Taluka/	No. of villages connected by								Proportion of average cultivable waste to total average cultivated land (%)
	Pucca road	Kutcha road	Pucca and Kutcha road	Rail	Pucca road and Rail	Kutcha road and Rail	Kutcha, Pucca road and Rail	Others	
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
District and	..	-	-	..	-	..	..	..	-
Taluka	..	-	-	..	..	..	..	..	-
	-	..	-	-	..	..	-	..	..
	-	1	-	..	-	-	..	-	2.69
	..	2	-	-	-	-	..	-	7.52
	9	102	38	-	-	-	3	-	6.92
	14	118	20	-	-	1	..	-	7.05

TABLE H. 3

Distribution of inhabited villages by selected demographic characteristics and distance from nearest town

District/Taluka	Distance from nearest town in km.	No. of inhabited villages	Average population per villages	Average number of households per census house	No. of females per 1,000 males	Literacy rate (%)	Proportion of workers to total population (%)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District and Taluka	Below 3	–	..	..	..	–	–
	3 - 5	..	..	..	..	–	–
	6 - 10	..	–		–	–	..
	11 - 15	1	457	1.03	970	14.44	55.36
	16 - 20	2	150	1.13	863	25.33	61.00
	21 - 50	155	332	1.06	934	16.55	40.32
	51 or more	153	274	1.06	961	11.13	43.39

District/Taluka	Percentage distribution of workers in			Proportion of female workers to total female population by sector of economy (%)			
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Total	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
District and Taluka	..	–	–	–	..	..	–
	..	–	..	–	..	–	–
	–	..	–	–	..	..	..
	98.81	..	1.19	51.56	51.56	–	..
	98.36	0.55	1.09	59.71	59.71	..	–
	87.74	4.25	8.01	23.94	22.34	0.72	0.88
	95.63	1.25	3.12	28.74	28.13	0.13	0.48

TABLE H.4

Average size of villages by distance range from the nearest town by size class

Town by size class	Distance range (Km)	Total number of inhabited villages	Average size of population per village	Town by size class	Distance range (Km.)	Total number of inhabited villages	Average size of population per village
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
II				IV			
50,000-99,999	Below 3	–	..	10,000-19,999	Below 3	–	..
	3 - 5	–	–		3 - 5	..	–
	6 - 10	..	..		6 - 10	–	–
	11 - 15	–	–		11 - 15	–	–
	16 - 20	–	..		16 - 20	–	–
	21 - 50	–	–		21 - 50	62	293
	51 or more	12	291		51 or more	55	255
III				V			
20,000-49,999	Below 3	–	–	5,000-9,999	Below 3	–	–
	3 - 5	–	–		3 - 5	..	–
	6 - 10	–	..		6 - 10	..	..
	11 - 15	–	–		11 - 15	1	457
	16 - 20	..	–		16 - 20	2	150
	21 - 50	–	–		21 - 50	93	359
	51 or more	6	420		51 or more	80	273

Note : The nearest town does not necessarily belong to this district only. It may belong to other districts of the State or even the neighbouring State.

TABLE H.5

Distribution of inhabited villages by size class of population having selected servicing institutions and demographic characteristics

District/ Taluka	Population size class of village	No. of inhabited villages	No. of villages having post Office/ post and telegraph office	Average distance of villages from the nearest town in Km.	No. of females per 1,000 males	Literacy rate (%)	Proportion of workers to total population (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District and	Below - 200	113	..	54.73	966	8.67	42.36
Taluka	200 - 499	170	21	47.96	964	11.14	43.09
	500 - 999	24	12	51.25	943	12.90	42.98
	1,000 - 1,999	2	2	41.00	998	10.52	32.68
	2,000 - 4,999	1	1	30.00	741	36.71	37.67
	5,000 - 9,999	1	1	48.00	847	50.68	30.43
	10,000 or more	-	-	..	-	..	..

TABLE H.6

Medical and postal facilities per 100 Km² of rural area at taluka level

District/Taluka	Rural area in Km.²	Per 100 Km.² of rural areas: Nuber of Medical institutions of any kind	Per 100 Km.² of rural areas: Number of post offices or post and Telegraph offices
1	2	3	4
District and Taluka	1,707.95	1.52	2.17

TABLE H.8

Distribution of inhabited villages by proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and density of population

District/ Taluka	Range of percentage to total population	Scheduled Castes: No. of inhabited villages	Scheduled Castes: Average density of population per hectare	Scheduled Tribes: No.of inhabited villages	Scheduled Tribes: Average density of population per hectare
1	2	3	4	5	6
District and	Below 11	311	0.55	-	-
Taluka	11 - 25	-	..	-	..
	26 - 50	..	-	2	6.16
	51 - 75	..	..	2	5.71
	76 or more	..	-	307	0.50

TABLE H.7

Distribution of villages by density per km² and average distance from nearest town

District/Taluka	Density of population per Km²	No. of villages	Average distance from the nearest town in Km.
1	2	3	4
District and	Below 11	7	43.57
Taluka	11- 20	18	55.06
	21- 50	84	50.87
	51-100	133	52.98
	101-200	64	45.86
	201-300	3	33.00
	301-500	..	..
	501 or more	2	39.00

TABLE H.9

Ranking of villages of different size classes by amenity score

District/Taluka	Population size class of villages	Total number of inhabited villages	Average amenity score per village
1	2	3	4
District and Taluka	**Total**	**311**	**6.65**
	Below-200	113	5.12
	200 - 499	170	6.67
	500 - 999	24	9.38
	1,000 - 1,999	2	14.50
	2,000 - 4,999	1	51.00
	5,000 - 9,999	1	49.00
	10,000 or more	-	-

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PREFACE

The District Census Handbook Volumes for 1971 Census have been brought out in record time. Part A and B of the District Census Handbook Volumes 1971 have been already brought out within about a year of the Census count. Part A contains the Town and Village Directories and Part B contains the Primary Census Abstract. Part C which is now being published contains the departmental statistics and the full count Census tables. The departmental statistics have been collected from various departments of the State and Central Governments and statutory bodies and Corporations. The Census tables which have been presented in this volume are only the full count tables.

It was our original intention to include in Part C of the District Census Handbook all full count and sample tables. But since the sample tables which are being mechanically complied at the national level are not likely to become available for quite some time, due to a variety of reasons, we thought, it would not be proper to withhold the publication of departmental statistics and full count tables which are already compiled. any longer than necessary.

I, therefore made a special request to the Registrar General, India, to allow me to split up Part C into two-C-I and C-II-and publish immediately in Part C-I the departmental statistics and full count tables and defer the publication of Part C-II which will contain the sample tables and other data as originally contemplated. This request of mine had the active support of the State Director of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, since he was withholding during the current year, the publication of the Statistical Abstracts of the Districts which were customarily published every year. In delaying the publication of the data already collected, on the ground that we were waiting for the sample tables to get ready, we would be depriving the administrative departments of the State Government of some very valuable material, at a time when they were formulating the Fifth Five Year Plan for the State. We, therefore, strongly pleaded the case before the Registrar General during his visit to Gujarat in June 1972 and he very kindly agreed to permit us to publish Part C-I in the present form.

District level statistical data on various socio-economic topics have assumed very great importance at a stage when the State is forging ahead with the formulation of its fifth developmental plan. It would facilitate considerably the task of the framers of the district and State plans, if they had with them the basic statistical data which would provide a deep insight into the infrastructure that obtains in each District. It would enable them to undertake techno-economic appraisal of the resources available and the felt needs of the district. Structural changes that have taken place during the past decade and the inter-regional disparities within the district could be properly gauged with the help of the statistical data that is here provided.

The present volume-Part C-I of the District Census Handbook has been divided into two sections. Section I contains the departmental statistics which are grouped under eighteen different heads and comprise of as many as sixty eight tables. The data has been collected from the departments of the State and Central Governments and statutory Corporations, like Life Insurance Corporation of India, Food Corporation of India, Central Ware Housing Corporation and the Gujarat Electricity Board etc. The State Bureau of Economics and Statistics have checked the data flowing from various sources and have not only vouchsafed the authenticity and accuracy of the data presented here, but have also supplemented it with some very useful data which was in their possession. The compilation of the departmental statistics has been a joint endeavour of this Directorate and the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

Section II of this volume contains thirty one Census tables based on full count, including appendices. All the tables and appendices of A series-General

Population Tables A-I to A-IV - according to the publication plan of 1971 Census have been included here. They contain information about Area, Houses and Population, Decadal variation since 1901, villages classified by population, towns and urban agglomeration classified by population in 1971 with variation since 1901. Only two tables from B series, which contain the economic tables—B-I Part A and B-II—have been included here. They relate to workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by sex and age groups and workers and non-workers in cities and non-city urban areas according to main activity by sex and age groups.

The C series tables contain social and cultural tables. Only three tables and three Appendices out of this series, which are on full count have been included here. They contain data on Mother tongue, Religion, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc.

The entire set of six Establishment Tables have been included here. The Establishment Schedule was canvassed a year before the taking of the Census. The data was coded and transferred on punch cards, and later taken on magnetic tapes which were fed to the electronic computer and the tables were generated centrally by the Data Processing Division of Registrar General's office.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The whole hearted help and co-operation which I have received in compiling this Volume from Shri P. B. Buch, Director of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, deserves a special mention. But for his infectious enthusiasm, this Volume would not have seen the light of the day as early as it has done. His thorough knowledge of the stage of statistical preparedness of the various departments of the State Government, and his intimate knowledge of the extent to which any data furnished by them could be accepted unquestioningly, and the degree of scrutiny to which certain data should be subjected, has been a source of immense help to us. Each table presented here has been carefully scanned by him and wherever the data furnished has been found to be incomplete or inconsistent in any manner, the concerned department has been asked to re-check and confirm. His colleagues, Shri M. A. Malavde, Research Officer, Demography and Kum. Jyotsna Shah from the Bureau, who patiently went on checking the data and compiling the tables with admirable sincerity till the end also deserve a special mention. They stuck to the time limit originally set and honoured the commitment made by their Director about handing over of the manuscripts of the tables entrusted to them, within limits which at the outset appeared to be a sheer impossibility. My sincere and heartfelt thanks are due to them and their illustrious leader for the patience and perservance with which they have completed this assignment.

My thanks are as much due to my valued colleague, Shri S. C. Merh, Deputy Director in charge of the District Census Handbook Unit for the care and devotion he has bestowed on the accurate compilation of the tables embodied in this Volume. We had come to a working arrangement with the Bureau that while the entire responsibility for the compilation of certain tables would be taken by the Unit working in this Directorate under Shri Merh, the remaining tables would be compiled and checked at the Bureau itself. It gives me great pleasure to place on record that the work done in this Unit under the leadership of Shri Merh was both fast and accurate. They had also to supervise and check the entire material, prepared by them and received from the Bureau before and after it was typed. Shri Merh was ably assisted in this work by Sarvashri S. M. Shelke and D. S. Gosai both Research Assistants from the Bureau who spared no pains to ensure that the data compiled and typed was faultless in every respect. Many thanks are also due to the three Statistical Assistants, Sarvashri J. A. Brahmachari, G. U. Shaikh and U. K. Shah, who have worked very sincerely on the compilations entrusted to them. Similar thanks are also due to a number of Assistant Compilers and Typists, who have worked hard to make this publication possible.

The Census tables have been prepared in the Central Tabulation Unit, specially carved for the purpose, under Shri V. A. Dhagia, Tabulation Officer, and supervised by Shri K. F. Patel, Deputy Director of Census Operations (HQ). This unit has done its work with the utmost sincerity and dedication. Shri Dhagia, as an officer of proved ability, has not only delivered the goods in time but set an example worthy of emulation by producing solid results without much ado and

complete harmony with his team, Shri B. I. Patel, Tabulation Officer, and his team has prepared the 'A' series tables and it must be said to their credit that they have been found nearly flowless on scrutiny by Registrar General's office. I have to acknowledge my very sincere thanks to both the Tabulation Officers, who are veterans in the field and to Shri K. F. Patel, Deputy Director of Census Operations (HQ), under whose able guidance they have worked and produced results which speak for themselves.

In the end, I shall be failing in my duties if I do not place on record my very sincere and heartfelt thanks to Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, Registrar General, India and Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General, India for the very valuable and instructive suggestions received from them from time to time. I am particularly grateful to them both for allowing me to publish this Volume in slight deviation from the publication programme envisaged earlier.

I am deeply indebted to Shri L. R. Dalal, ICS., Chief Secretary to the Government of Gujarat, for having agreed to my proposals to bring out Part C-1 of the District Census Handbook Volumes as a separate publication.

I am grateful to Shri J. J. Mistry, Deputy Secretary in the General Administration Department for always having shown readiness to appreciate our point of view, and expedited the issue of Government orders at a speed which can be called uniformly extraordinary. I am ever so grateful to the General Administration Department for the kind and sympathetic attitude they have always taken to all matters emanating from the Census Organisation.

Shri G. J. Gonsalves, Director of Government Printing and Stationery, Government of Gujarat, took special interest to see that the agency fixed for printing executed the work without any loss of time. I am grateful to him and his Deputy Director, Shri T. A. Saifuddin for the valuable help given to us from time to time.

AHMADABAD.
5th August, 1972.

C. C. DOCTOR,
Director of Census Operations,
Gujarat.

SECTION I

Departmental Statistics

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Departmental Statistics

An effort has been made to present in this part of the Handbook the basic data of the district in 68 different tables prepared from the material collected from various administrative departments of the State Government and the Government of India as well as from various statutory organisations like the Gujarat Electricity Board, the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the Food Corporation of India, the Reserve Bank, Central and State Warehousing Corporations etc. A mere glance at the contents of the tables presented in this volume would show that they provide a deep insight into the infrastructure of the district which will prove useful not only to the administrator and the social, political and research worker but also to the framers of the District and the State plans. It has also been devised in order to provide interesting material to the reader who wants to know more about the District. The tables highlight the structural changes that have undergone in various spheres of activity in the district during the period 1961-1971. An attempt has been made to present the data taluka-wise as far as possible in order to facilitate inter-regional comparisons within the district.

The tables on departmental statistics included in the present series of Handbooks are more or less devised on the lines of the District Census Handbooks of 1961 Census so as to make the data comparable. In addition to these, some useful data on agricultural research stations, veterinary and animal husbandry institutions, rest houses, land revenue collections, secondary school certificate examinations, forests, composition of Panchayati Raj bodies, etc., have also been included.

The tables on departmental statistics have been grouped under 18 different heads as listed below :—

I	Rainfall and Temperature
II	Vital Statistics
III	Agriculture, including Forests
IV	Livestock
V	Cooperation
VI	Fisheries
VII	Factories
VIII	Electricity
IX	Medical and Public Health
X	Education
XI	Administration
XII	Public Entertainment, Presses and Journals
XIII	Transport and Communications
XIV	Local Bodies
XV	Warehousing
XVI	Prices
XVII	Joint Stock Companies, Insurance, Banks and Cooperative Societies
XVIII	Fairs and Festivals and Ancient Monuments

A brief description of the contents of the tables included under each of the above groups is given in the following paragraphs :—

I—Rainfall and Temperature

This group contains two tables—one on rainfall and the other on temperatures in the district.

Table No. 1.1 gives the mean maximum, mean minimum, highest and lowest temperatures recorded at the district headquarter stations—monthwise for the years 1961 to 1970. Table No. 1.2 gives the monthwise details of rainfall and rainy days recorded at the district headquarter stations for the years 1961 to 1970.

II—Vital Statistics

This group contains two tables—one on birth and death rates based on mid-year population estimates and the second on the number of deaths in the district by selected causes.

Table No. 2.1 gives the birth and death rates for a period of ten years 1961 to 1970—based on mid-year population estimated by and the number of births and deaths registered for each district by the Directorate of Health Services, Ahmadabad. The mid-year population has been estimated by projecting the 1961 population arrived at the time of 1961 Census. The figures of births and deaths have been compiled on the basis of district and taluka returns received in the State Health Department. Table No. 2.2 gives the figures of deaths in the district by selected causes for the years 1961, 1966 and 1970.

III—Agriculture

This group contains nine tables which give important data pertaining to the agricultural sector of the district's economy.

Table No. 3.1 gives the details of utilisation of land in the district for the years 1961-62 and 1967-68. It shows the figures for cultivated and un-cultivated land, barren, fallow and cultivable waste land etc. Table No. 3.2 gives the figures of area and outturn of principal crops for the years 1961-62 to 1970-71, highlighting the cropping pattern of the district. Table No. 3.3 gives details of the irrigation projects in the district with particulars of capacity, water spread and command areas as on 1st April 1971. Table No. 3.4 gives details of irrigated areas by sources of irrigation for the years 1961-62 to 1967-68. Table No. 3.5 gives the details of area under irrigated crops for years 1961-62 and 1967-68. Table No. 3.6 is an interesting table which gives talukawise percentage of areas under different crops for the years 1965-66 and 1968-69 showing the relative importance of the crops viz-a-vis the total area under such crops in the district as well as the total cropped area of the talukas. These percentages have been calculated on the basis of provisional talukawise figures maintained by the State Department of Agriculture. Table No. 3.7 gives the details of the location of agricultural research stations in the district as in 1969-70 with a brief description of the nature of activities carried out at each centre. Table No. 3.8 gives the area under different types of forests in the district for the years 1961-62 1969-70. The forests have been divided into four broad categories, namely, Reserved, Protected, Unclassified and Private—the first three of which are under the control of the State Forest Department. These figures are made available for the first time by the Chief Conservator of Forests. Table No. 3.9 gives the market places where a major portion of the agricultural produce of the district is being marketed. The table contains the names of Produce Markets regulated under the Agricultural Produce Markets Act of 1939 giving details of main yards, sub-yards, year of establishment and the agricultural commodities bought and sold in those markets. The information embodied in this table pertains to the year 1970-71.

IV—Livestock

This group contains four tables which give the details of livestock wealth, animal husbandry promotion and poultry farms located in the district. Table No. 4.1 gives the results of livestock Censuses conducted in the district by the State's Bureau of Economics and Statistics in the years 1961 and 1966. Table No. 4.2 gives the details of the location of animal husbandry, and poultry farms in the district as in 1969-70. It gives further details about the agency of management, year of establishment and a brief description of the activities being carried out in those farms. Table No. 4.3 which is very similar to the preceding table, gives details of various animal husbandry and poultry rearing activites in the district as in 1970-71. Table No. 4.4 gives a list of various types of veterinary institutions available in the district viz., veterinary hospitals, veterinary dispensaries and sub-dispensaries, first aid veterinary centres, cross-breeding centres, artificial insemination centres and sub-centres, mobile veterinary dispensaries etc.

V—Co-operation

This group includes only one table, namely, No. 5.1 which shows the number, membership and financial position of co-operative societies in the district for 1969-70. The table shows the number of different types of co-operative societies, both credit and non-credit, with details of membership, working capital, loans, share capital, reserve and other funds and deposits.

VI—Fishing

This group includes only one table, namely, No. 6.1 which gives the details of fishing centres, landing places and number of fishing boats according to size in the district as on 31st March 1971. The table also gives the information about the number of fishermen's cooperative societies and their membership in these societies.

VII—Registered Factories

This group includes three tables on factory and industrial establishments and strikes and lockouts at those establishment in the district.

Table No. 7.1 gives the number and types of working factories showing average employment therein for the years 1960, 1965 and 1970. The working factories have been shown under various industrial classes according

to the Standard Industrial Classification adopted by the State Factories Department. Table No. 7.2 gives the statistics relating to factory industries in the district for the years 1961 to 1967. This table is based on the results of annual survey of industries being conducted by the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics in collaboration with the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi. The table has been divided into two parts of which the first part gives the actual figures of persons employed, productive capital, ex-factory value of output and net value added by manufacture for all industries covered under the annual survey in the State. The second part shows the district's relative share in those very items in terms of percentages of the State totals. Table No. 7.3 shows the details of industrial strikes and lockouts which took place in the district during 1970. The table gives details of the industry codes of the units affected by such strikes and lo kouts, number of such events, units affected and the number of mandays lost.

VIII—Electricity

This group includes only one table viz., No. 8.1 which gives the data on the consumption of electricity according to purposes in the district for the years 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1970-71. The data pertains to power houses run by the State Electricity Board as well as those run by private licencees. The consumption has been classified into four broad classes *viz.* domestic, commercial light and small power, industrial and other purposes.

IX—Medical and Public Health

This group contains five tables giving data on medical and public health facilities available in the district.

Table No. 9.1(A) gives the number of allopathic hospitals and dispensaries in the district with details of beds available and the outdoor and indoor patients treated for the years 1960, 1965 and 1970 while table No. 9.1(B) gives similar data for Ayurvedic medical institutions for the years 1961, 1966 and 1971. Table No. 9.2 gives details of public health activities in the district for the years 1966-67 to 1969-70. This table gives the number of primary health centres, rural dispensaries, maternal and child health centres and family planning centres existing in the district in those years alongwith the number of persons treated therein. Table No. 9.3 gives the data on another important activity of the State Health Department, *viz.*, small-pox vaccination in the district for a period of ten years from 1961 to 1970. The table gives yearwise figures of primary vaccinations and revaccinations carried out by the State Health Department in those years. Table No. 9.4 gives details of B.C.G. vaccination programme in the district. It shows the number of persons vaccinated in the talukas in which this programme was launched in 1970.

X—Education

This group includes six tables giving valuable information on primary, secondary, collegiate and technical education in the district.

Table No. 10.1 gives the data on schools, scholars and teachers in non-municipal areas of the district for the year 1970-71. The data in this table have been presented talukawise and contains, besides the number of schools, students and teachers, information on villages with or without schools. Table No. 10.2 gives the statistical data about education in non-municipal areas of the district for the year 1970-71 and includes talukawise data on average attendance of pupils per school and the number of students per thousand of population per primary school and per teacher in primary school. Table No. 10.3 gives an overall picture of education in the district and gives details of institutions, pupils and teachers in four broad categories namely, primary, secondary, higher and others for the years 1961-62, 1965-66 and 1969-70. The figures for pupils and teachers have been given sexwise. Table No. 10.4 gives an inventory of colleges and technical institution existing in the district as on 31st March 1971. The table No. 10.5 gives the centrewise data on candidates appearing and passing at the Secondary School Certificate Examination for the years 1961 to 1970. Figures in this table are shown separately for the March and October examinations. Table No. 10.6 shows the figures of enrolment of students in Classes I to V, VI to VIII and IX to XI with percentages by sex to its corresponding estimated population within age groups 6 to 10, 11 to 14 and 14 to 17 respectively for the years 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1969-70.

XI—Administration

This group includes seven tables giving vital data on administration in the district.

Table No. 11.1 shows the strength of the police force in the district for the year 1970-71 by various categories of personnel and also by permanent and temporary status. It may be noted that Central Police establishments such as Railway Police, Special Reserve Police, Police Training Schools and Inspector General of Police's

establishments have been excluded from the perview of this table. Table No. 11.2 gives the districtwise data on the proportion of area, population and cognisable offences per police for the year 1970. Table No. 11.3(A) gives the results of the trials of criminal cases for the years 1961 to 1970. The table shows the number of offences reported and the manner in which the cases were disposed off. Table No. 11.3(B) gives the number of cognisable offences reported in the district for the years 1961 to 1970. The offences have been classified in eight broad categories according to the nature of offences. Table No. 11.4 gives the data on jails of the district for the years 1960, 1965 and 1970. The table shows the number of prisons and their authorised accommodation along with the category of prisoners including those received and discharged during the relevant years. Table No. 11.5 gives the data on instruments registered, and the value of property transferred during the years 1960, 1965 and 1970. The table covers both movable and immovable properties and also compulsory and optional registrations. Table No. 11.6 gives the figures of collection of land revenue in the district for the years 1960-61 to 1969-70.

XII—Places of Public Entertainment, Presses and Journals

This group consists of three tables giving statistics of newspapers and journals published in the district, printing presses and cinema theatres.

Table No. 12.1 gives the figures of newspapers published in different languages in the district for the years 1960-61 and 1969. The journals have been classified into daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly, quarterly and others and have been differently shown for English, Gujarati, Hindi and other languages. Table No. 12.2 gives the talukawise data on the number of printing presses which existed in the district in the years 1961 and 1968. Table No. 12.3 gives the talukawise location and number of cinema threatres as in 1970-71 with details of monthy averages of spectators. The touring talkies have also been included in this table.

XIII—Transport and Communications

This group includes four tables on transport and communication facilities available in the district.

Table No. 13.1 gives details of railway mileages and the railway stations in the district for the year 1970-71. The railway mileages have been shown separately for different guages of railway line and the railway stations have been shown talukawise. Table No. 13.2 shows the road kilometreage by type of surface and category of road in the district for the years 1960-61, 1964-65 and 1969-70. The data have been presented for National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads and the surface has been classified by asphalt, cement concrete, water bound macadum and murram and other lower types. Table No. 13.3 gives the tonnage of import and export cargo handled at each port of the district for the years 1960-61, 1964-65 and 1969-70. Separate figures have been given for foreign and coastal traffic and also for sailing and steamer vessels. Table No. 13.4 gives the list of *Atithi grahas* (circuit houses), *Vishram grahas* (inspection bungalows), *Aram grahs* (rest houses) and Dharamshalas in the district maintained by the State P. W. D., Panchayats and Municipalities for the use of travelling officers and the public. The details of the maintaining authorities have also been shown in the table.

XIV—Local Bodies

This group includes statistical information pertaining to the institutions of local self-government namely Municipalities. Municipal Corporations and District, Taluka, Nagar and Gram Panchayats.

Table No. 14.1 gives the number of local bodies and organs of democratic decentralisation in the district for the years 1961-62 to 1970-71. The table covers Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, District Local Boards and District, Taluka, Nagar and Gram Panchayats. Table No. 14.2 shows the composition of Municipal Corporations and Municipalities in the district for the years 1961, 1966 and 1971. Besides the data on the total number of seats, the table gives details of reserved seats for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women and also of those categories returned against unreserved seats. Table No. 14.3 shows the composition of the District Panchayat as on 1st January 1971. It covers all associate, elected and ex-officio members of the District Panchayat. Similarly table No. 14.4 shows the composition of the Taluka Panchayats of the district as on 1st January, 1971 and tables No. 14.5 and 14.6 show the composition of the Nagar and Gram Panchayats respectively. Table No. 14.7 shows the details of income and expenditure of the municipalities of the district for the year 1970-71 while the subsequent table No. 14.8 gives the details of the income and expenditure of Taluka and District Panchayats for the years 1963-64, 1966-67 and 1969-70. Table No. 14.9 gives similar data for the Gram and Nagar Panchayats for the year 1969-70.

XV—Warehouses and Godowns

This group contains three tables which show details of the facilities for storage and warehousing in the district.

Table No. 15.1 gives the details of the location and capacity of warehouses of the district owned by the State Civil Supplies Department, Central Warehousing Corporation and the Gujarat State Warehousing Corporation as on 1st January 1971. Table No. 15.2 gives details of godowns owned by co-operative societies of the district and their capacities as on 1st January, 1971. The names of the societies and the talukas of their location have also been shown. Table No. 15.3 gives the location and capacity of warehouses of the Food Corporation of India in the district.

XVI—Prices

This group includes two tables, one on average retail prices of staple food-stuffs and the other on the consumer price index.

Table No. 16.1 shows the average retail prices of staple food-stuffs monthwise recorded at the district headquarter town in 1970. The commodities included in this table are cereals namely rice (medium), wheat, jowar and bajri and pulses namely arhar dal (tur), moong and udid. Table No. 16.2 gives the consumer price index numbers for industrial worker at the Ahmadabad and Bhavnagar centres for the years 1961 to 1970. Besides general indices, the group indices have also been shown. Figures for the years 1961 to 1969 have been shown for full years while those for 1970 have been shown monthwise.

XVII—Joint Stock Companies, Banks and Insurance

This group contains four tables which give vital data on various financial institutions of the district.

Table No. 17.1 gives the details of the Joint Stock Companies registered in the district for the year 1969-70. The companies have been classified into 10 industrial classes and their number, authorised capital and subscribed capital have been shown in the table. Table No. 17.2 gives the number of scheduled and non-scheduled banks in the district for the years 1960, 1965 and 1970. Table No. 17.3 gives the number and type of co-operative banks in the district for the years 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1969-70. The table covers all types of cooperative banks including Land Development Banks, Industrial Banks and Urban Cooperative banks. Table No. 17.4 shows the data pertaining to Life Insurance policies issued and sums insured in the district for the years 1961 to 1970. The table also gives the number of authorised agents during the relevant years.

XVIII—Fairs and Festivals and Ancient Monuments

This group contains two tables, one on fairs and festivals and the other on ancient monuments.

Table No.. 18.1 gives the detailed talukawise information about the fairs and festivals of the district, their occasion dates, estimated congregation and transport facilities available for going to such fairs and festivals. Table No. 18.2 gives a list of ancient monuments protected both by the State Government as well as the Union Government and a brief description of each of them and the period during which they were raised.

Uniform table numbers have been adopted in the handbooks for all the districts. Wherever a particular table is not applicable to or could not be compiled for want of information in any particular district, it has been omitted. It would therefore appear in such cases that the sequence has been broken.

To facilitate further reference, the source of information for compiling the table as well as explanatory notes about the units they refer to and other relevant particulars have been given at the foot of the table. The following abbreviations have been used in the tables.

(1) N. A.=Not Available
(2) .. =NIL

DEPARTMENTAL STATISTICS

TABLE 1.1

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE, 1961 TO 1970 AT DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS STATION

[In Centigrade]

Sl. No.	Month	Mean Maximum	Highest	Mean Minimum	Lowest
1	2	3	4	5	6
	1961				
1	January	32.0	37.0	14.3	10.8
2	February	31.4	37.7	14.4	07.4
3	March	36.9	41.7	19.8	15.8
4	April	37.9	41.6	22.7	20.0
5	May	36.8	41.6	25.8	22.3
6	June	33.4	35.1	25.3	22.2
7	July	30.4	32.2	24.1	22.2
8	August	30.7	32.6	24.3	22.6
9	September	30.3	32.7	23.2	21.6
10	October	34.2	37.1	21.4	16.8
11	November	35.3	37.1	19.3	16.8
12	December	32.5	34.7	14.4	10.8
	1962				
1	January	31.0	35.5	11.8	07.4
2	February	34.4	38.9	15.8	13.4
3	March	36.0	40.1	18.7	13.6
4	April	37.0	42.1	24.0	20.8
5	May	37.4	44.2	27.2	23.8
6	June	34.1	35.6	27.3	20.2
7	July	31.6	37.6	26.0	24.2
8	August	31.7	33.4	26.0	25.0
9	September	32.2	35.4	24.9	22.0
10	October	36.6	37.8	22.3	19.8
11	November	35.7	37.0	20.5	17.8
12	December	33.1	36.6	17 4	14.6
	1963				
1	January	33.7	36.2	16.5	12.8
2	February	36.3	40.0	17.3	12.6
3	March	36.8	40.5	20.9	18.0
4	April	36.8	42.0	24.1	22.8
5	May	37.6	40.6	26.8	24.6
6	June	34.8	36.4	27.7	23.4
7	July	31.9	34.6	25.8	23.4
8	August	30.7	32.6	25.6	24.2
9	September	32.5	39.0	24.9	22.8
10	October	36.9	39.6	23.9	20.8
11	November	35.0	38.4	21 3	18.8
12	December	33.5	38.0	18.0	12.4
	1964				
1	January	29.9	34.8	13.1	07.4
2	February	33.7	38.2	15.6	09.8
3	March	37.6	43.0	21.1	17.2
4	April	37.9	42.8	24.7	19.8
5	May	35.4	39.8	27.1	25.6
6	June	34.8	41.8	26.7	24.3
7	July	30.9	34.5	25.5	24.2
8	August	30.0	33.0	25.1	24.0
9	September	32.2	36.0	24.8	22.8
10	October	35.9	38.8	23.3	18.6
11	November	35.2	38.6	19.5	13.8
12	December	32.6	35.4	15.6	10.4
	1965				
1	January	33.0	36.6	17.4	13.0
2	February	34.3	36.6	17.5	14.6
3	March	35.6	39.4	19.9	16.4
4	April	37.8	41.0	23.2	N.A.
5	May	36.1	40.6	25.9	23.2
6	June	34.7	35.6	27.7	26.8
7	July	31.1	34.2	25.5	23.2
8	August	31.7	35.8	24.9	23.5
9	September	33.4	36.0	24.4	22.3
10	October	37.1	39.0	22.8	20.7
11	November	36.0	39.0	19.3	16.5
12	December	33.4	36.8	15.9	12.5
	1966				
1	January	32.8	35.6	15.0	10.4
2	February	35.8	40.2	17.0	15.3
3	March	36.0	40.4	18.4	13.3
4	April	37.4	40.2	21.9	19.5
5	May	36.4	44.6	25.5	22.5
6	June	33.7	39.0	25.5	22.9
7	July	32.0	37.4	24.5	21.7
8	August	31.5	34.0	24.2	22.5
9	September	33.5	39.0	24.1	22.4
10	October	37.9	39.6	23.1	19.9
11	November	35.7	38.8	20.3	15.3
12	December	33.0	35.2	15.1	11.1
	1967				
1	January	31.4	36.2	11.6	07.9
2	February	35.3	37.4	15.3	11.3
3	March	34.3	39.4	18.9	16.3
4	April	37.5	43.8	21.1	16.5
5	May	36.9	43.0	25.9	23.1
6	June	33.2	38.0	25.6	22.7
7	July	30.8	32.4	24.9	23.7
8	August	30.6	32.0	24.7	22.9
9	September	32.3	36.6	24.1	22.3
10	October	36.6	39.0	22.6	18.5
11	November	35.8	36.8	18.4	15.7
12	December	31.2	35.4	17.4	14.1
	1968				
1	January	30.5	34.8	13.3	8.7
2	February	31.7	36.0	13.9	7.7
3	March	35.7	41.0	19.2	13.5
4	April	37.8	41.0	21.5	17.4
5	May	35.3	39.0	24.2	21.3
6	June	34.3	35.8	26.3	23.9
7	July	31.6	36.0	25.5	20.9
8	August	30.0	32.6	25.2	23.9
9	September	33.9	37.8	25.0	22.8
10	October	35.9	38.0	22.4	18.1
11	November	35.3	38.4	19.5	15.2
12	December	33.0	36.8	16.0	8.7

TABLE 1.1 *(Concld.)*

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE, 1961 TO 1970 AT DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS STATION *(Concld.)*

[In Centigrade]

Sl. No.	Month	Mean Maximum	Highest	Mean Minimum	Lowest
1	2	3	4	5	6
		1969			
1	January	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2	February	33.5	38.6	16.3	10.6
3	March	36.6	42.8	20.8	17.1
4	April	38.8	43.6	24.3	21.7
5	May	38.3	43.8	26.9	22.5
6	June	34.8	37.4	27.4	23.2
7	July	32.1	36.2	25.7	24.1
8	August	30.9	35.8	25.0	22.6
9	September	31.7	38.0	24.5	22.4
10	October	37.3	39.0	22.2	20.6
11	November	36.1	38.1	21.5	17.9
12	December	33.4	36.2	17.2	12.7
		1970			
1	January	31.3	35.0	14.5	11.5
2	February	32.4	35.8	16.3	09.9
3	March	35.8	539.6	19.5	15.5
4	April	37.9	44.5	24.2	20.5
5	May	36.5	43.6	27.0	24.6
6	June	33.2	36.5	25.3	22.5
7	July	31.1	33.8	25.4	23.7
8	August	30.0	32.2	24.8	23.5
9	September	30.8	34.1	24.4	23.1
10	October	36.3	38.7	23.6	19.9
11	November	35.4	37.5	17.5	14.0
12	December	33.0	35.8	13.8	11.9

Note :

As the temperature figures for Dangs, Ahwa Centre are not available the temperature figures of Surat which is the nearest Centre have been adopted.

Source :

India Meteorological Department, Bombay.

TABLE 1.2

MONTHLY RAINFALL 1961 TO 1970 AT DISTRICT HEADQUARTER STATION

[In Millimetres]

Sl. No.	Year Months	1961 Rainy days	1961 Monthly rain fall	1962 Rainy days	1962 Monthly rain fall	1963 Rainy days	1963 Monthly rain fall	1964 Rainy days	1964 Monthly rain fall	1965 Rainy days	1965 Monthly rain fall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	January	...	..	...	..	..	2.4	...	...	1	8.0
2	February	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	March	..	...	..	6.0	1	45.0	..	..	..	..
4	April	..	..	1	14.0	..	..	1	34.0	..	..
5	May	..	..	2	44.3	..	0.8	6	243.2	..	..
6	June	9	229.6	4	69.4	9	117.2	22	656.6	5	65.4
7	July	24	552.6	19	461.4	22	485.6	28	536.2	28	1,202.6
8	August	26	303.9	20	198.2	30	824.7	13	422.4	18	520.4
9	September	26	320.3	14	376.3	16	248.4	..	..	7	82.8
10	October	6	161.0	..	..	6	55.6	...	..	..	...
11	November	..	..	..	4.6	2	25.0	..	..	..	..
12	December	..	..	1	61.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	**91**	**1,567.4**	**61**	**1,235.4**	**86**	**1,804.7**	**70**	**1,892.4**	**59**	**1,879.2**

Sl. No.	Year Months	1966 Rainy days	1966 Monthly rain fall	1967 Rainy days	1967 Monthly rain fall	1968 Rainy days	1968 Monthly rain fall	1969 Rainy days	1969 Monthly rain fall	1970 Rainy days	1970 Monthly rain fall
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	January	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...
2	February	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	..
3	March	..	..	2	22.4	..	1.0	..	...	—	..
4	April	..	...	1	9.8	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
5	May	..	..	1	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	June	12	188.0	11	223.7	8	173.4	3	45.0	15	447.0
7	July	21	646.7	19	1,246.9	20	499.4	22	876.4	20	437.9
8	August	23	329.2	26	322.8	17	791.8	25	511.0	26	660.3
9	September	8	523.2	16	266.7	8	201.2	14	680.4	14	490.6
10	October	1	14.4	1	22.4	6	104.5	..	..	4	45.0
11	November	1	11.6	..	..	..	...	1	7.3	...	..
12	December	..	...	4	41.4	..	..	..	0.6	..	...
	Total	**66**	**1,713.1**	**81**	**2,160.4**	**59**	**1,771.3**	**65**	**2,120.7**	**79**	**2,080.9**

Note :

Rainy days are not recorded for rainfall below 2.5 Millimetres..

Source :

Director of Agriculture,' Gujarat

TABLE 2.1

BIRTH AND DEATH RATE BASED ON MID-YEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES

Sl. No.	Births and deths	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
		U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	*Births*	..	3,470	..	3,435	..	3,664	..	3,587	..	3,359
	Male	..	1,810	..	1,750	..	1,985	..	1,775	..	1,687
	Female	..	1,660	..	1,685	..	1,679	..	1,812	..	1,672
2	*Birth Rate*	..	47.9	..	45.9	..	47.4	..	45.0	..	40.9
	Male	..	25.0	..	23.4	..	25.7	..	22.3	..	20.5
	Female	..	22.9	..	22.5	..	21.7	..	22.7	..	20.4
3	Female Births reported per 1,000 male births	..	917	..	963	..	846	..	1,021	..	991
4	*Deaths*	..	953	..	1,080	..	1,092	..	936	..	965
	Male	..	507	..	597	..	561	..	497	..	512
	Female	..	446	..	483	..	531	..	439	..	453
5	*Death Rate*	..	13.2	..	14.4	..	14.1	..	11.7	..	11.8
	Male	..	13.4	..	15.3	..	13.9	..	12.0	..	12.0
	Female	..	12.9	..	13.5	..	14.4	..	11.5	..	11.5
6	Female deaths reported per 1,000 male deaths	..	880	..	809	..	947	..	883	..	885

Sl. No.	Births and death	1966		1967		1968		1969		1970	
		U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	*Births*	..	3,463	..	2,958	..	2,986	..	3,300	..	3,375
	Male	..	1,828	..	1,469	..	1,488	..	1,664	..	1,698
	Female	..	1,635	..	1,489	..	1,498	..	1,636	..	1,677
2	*Birth Rate*	..	40.9	..	34.0	..	33.4	..	35.9	..	35.8
	Male	..	21.6	..	16.9	..	16.6	..	18.1	..	18.0
	Female	..	19.3	..	17.1	..	16.8	..	17.8	..	17.8
3	Female Births reported per 1,000 male births	..	894	..	1,014	..	1,007	..	983	..	988
4	*Deaths*	..	970	..	1,101	..	1,117	..	1,311	..	1,097
	Male	..	537	..	607	..	591	..	681	..	598
	Female	..	433	..	494	..	526	..	630	..	499
5	*Death Rate*	..	11.5	..	12.7	..	12.5	..	14.3	..	11.6
	Male	..	12.2	..	13.4	..	12.7	..	14.3	..	12.2
	Female	..	10.7	..	11.8	..	12.2	..	14.3	..	11.0
6	Female deaths reported per 1,000 male deaths	..	806	..	814	..	890	..	925	..	834

Source :

Directorate of Health & Medical Services, Gujarat.

TABLE 2.2

DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES 1961, 1966 AND 1970

Sl. No.	Causes of Death	1961	1966	1970
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cholera	..	...	...
2	Small-pox	2	..	1
3	Plague	...	..	...
4	Fevers	247	187	173
5	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	136	112	127
6	Respiratory Disease	85	41	25
7	Suicide			
	(a) *Total*	2	..	..
	(b) Male	1	..	..
	(c) Female	1	..	..
8	Wounding or Accident	15	11	19
9	Wild beasts	..	1	..
10	Snake bite	15	15	18
11	Rabies	...	..	..
12	All other causes	451	603	734
	Total	**953**	**970**	**1,097**

Source :
Directorate of Health and Medical Services, Gujarat.

TABLE 3.1

LAND UTILIZATION, 1961-62 AND 1967-68

[Area in '00 Hectares]

Sl. No.	Classification of area	1961-62	1967-68
1	2	3	4
1	Total reporting area for land utilisations purpose.	1,785	1,785
2	Forest	1,166	964
3	Barren and uncultivable land	97	169
4	Land put to non-agricultural use.	30	39
5	Cultivable waste	8	26
6	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands.	2	4
7	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in area sown.	2	..
8	Current fallows	60	86
9	Other Fallow land	21	13
10	Net area sown	399	484
11	Area sown more than once	1	1
12	Total cropped area (i. e. Gross cropped area)	400	485

Source :
Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat.

TABLE 3.2

AREA AND OUTTURN OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1961-62 TO 1970-71

(Area in '00 Hectares and outturn in '00 Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Crops	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66	
		Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Rice	76	102	66	56	61	54	70	41	47	14
2	Jowar	..	..	1	N.A.	1	N.A.	2	1	2	1
	All Cereals	*238*	*248*	*226*	*165*	*242*	*160*	*255*	*170*	*191*	*99*
3	Tur	21	11	24	13	24	12	25	14	14	6
	All Pulses	*66*	*24*	*73*	*29*	*69*	*31*	*72*	*28*	*46*	*14*
4	Groundnut	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	..

Sl. No.	rops	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
		Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn	Area	Outturn
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Rice	65	38	46	33	28	7	19	11	19	26
2	Jowar	4	1	5	2	2	1	2	1	2	1
	All Cereals	*310*	*141*	*282.*	*197*	*123*	*48*	*117*	*67*	*119*	*99*
3	Tur	19	13	26	20	11	5	10	3	9	3
	All Pulses	*62*	*28*	*78*	*39*	*29*	*5*	*24*	*7*	*23*	*7*
4	Groundnut	2	2	3	2	1	N.A.	1	1	3	3

Note :
Figures of area and outturn for the year 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 are provisional.

Source :
Director of Agriculture, Gujarat State.

TABLE 3.3

IRRIGATION PROJECTS WITH PARTICULARS OF CAPACITY, WATER SPREAD AREAS AND COMMAND AREAS AS ON 1-4-1971

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Location			Estimated Cost (Rupees in lakhs)	Construction Stage		Gross Storage capacity in m.c. ft.	
		Taluka	Village	River		Date of Commencement	Stage of Construction and if completed, date thereof	F. R. L.	Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(A)	**Existing Schemes**								
(i)	Saputara Water supply scheme	Ahwa	Saputara	Surpganga	19.22	1968	1969	2,870	22.50

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Water spread area of F.R.L. in acres	Total length of the dam (in Ft.)	Maximum height of Dam in ft.	Gross Command area in acres	Area under the command in acres		Remarks
						Culturable command area in acres	Area proposed to be irrigated in acres	
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
(A)	**Existing Schemes**	34.50	1,100	65	..	..	..	This is a Water
(i)	Saputara water supply sehcme							Supply Scheme

Source :
Chief Engineer, (Irrigation) P. W. D. Gujarat.

TABLE 3.4

AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCES 1961-62 TO 1967-68

(Area in '00 Hectares)

Sl. No.	Sources	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Government Canals	..	...	..	..	..	..	..
2	Private Canals	..	...	..	..	..	...	..
3	Tanks	...	...	..	...	..	...	..
4	Wells	..	...	..	...	..	1	1
5	Other Sources	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
6	Net Area irrigated	...	...	..	..	..	1	1
7	Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown.	...	...	..	..	..	...	...
8	Area irrigated more than once	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
9	Total Gross area irrigated	...	..	...	..	..	1	1

Source :

Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat.

TABLE 3.5

AREA IRRIGATED BY CROPS, 1961-62 AND 1967-68

(Area in '00 Hectares)

Sl. No.	Crops	1961-62	1967-68
1	2	3	4
	FOOD CROPS		
1	Rice	...	..
2	Wheat	..	1
3	Jowar	...	..
4	Bajri	...	..
5	Barley	...	..
6	Maize	...	..
7	Tur	..	...
8	Gram	..	...
9	Sugar cane	..	...
10	Potatoes	..	...
11	Chillies (Non-food)	...	..
12	Other food crops	...	...
13	*Total food crops*	..	1
	NON FOOD CROPS		
14	Cotton	..	...
15	Groundnut	...	...
16	Tobacco	..	..
17	Fodder crops	...	...
18	Other non-food crops	...	..
19	*Total non-food crops*	..	..
	Total area under irrigated crops	..	1

Source :

Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat.

TABLE 3.6

PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER CROPS 1965-66 & 1968-69 *(Talukawise)*

Sl. No.	Crops / Taluka	Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajri	Ragi	Vari	Total Pulses	Cotton	Ground-nut	Sesamum	Fodder crops	Other crops	Total area under crop
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Ahwa	1965-66	15.55	0.24	0.65	..	30.43	7.74	15.29	0.02	0.45	0.04	10.45	19.14	100.00
			(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	..	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
		1968-69	9.41	0.08	0.83	..	28.99	10.19	15.60	0.01	0.92	0.08	9.91	23.98	100.00
			(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	..	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
	Total for the District .	1965-66	15.55	0.24	0.65	..	30.43	7.74	15.29	0.02	0.45	0.04	10.45	19.14	100.00
			(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	..	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
		1968-69	9.41	0.08	0.83	..	28.99	10.19	15.60	0.01	0.92	0.08	9.91	23.98	100.00
			(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	..	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Note :

(1) Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total crop area of the District.
(2) Computed on the basis of provisional figures.

Source :

Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State.

TABLE 3.7

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATIONS AS ON 1-1-1971

Sl. No.	Taluka	Location	Name of Researc Station with date of establishment	Nature of Activity
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ahwa	Vaghai	Agricultural Research Station, Vaghai.-1952	1. Regional Research work is carried out on hill millets. 2. Research work is carried out on paddy for the hilly areas.

Source :

Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State, Ahmadabad.

TABLE 3.8

FOREST AREAS IN THE DANGS DISTRICT, 1961-62 TO 1970-71

(Area in sq. km.)

Year	Reserved Forests	Protected Forests	Unclassed Forests	Private Forests	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961-62	924.39	785.47	..	..	1,709.86
1962-63	...	1,700.56	..	..	1,700.56
1963-64	...	1,700.56	..	..	1,700.56
1964-65	..	1,700.56	..	..	1,700.56
1965-66	..	1,700.56	..	..	1,700.56
1966-67	..	1,700.56	..	..	1,700.56
1967-68	..	1,700.56	..	..	1,700.56
1968-69	..	1,700.56	...	..	1,700.56
1969-70	..	1,700.52	..	..	1,700.52
1970-71	..	1,700.51	..	..	1,700.51

Source :

Chief Conservator of Forests, Gujarat State, Vadodara.

TABLE 4.1

LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS 1961 AND 1966

Sl. No.	Category of Livestock/Poultry	1961	1966
1	2	3	4
	Total Livestock. . .	**70,028**	**75,919**
	Cattle	**52,907**	**55,996**
1	(1) Males over 3 years . .	17,312	19,890
	(i) Breeding . . .	186	166
	(ii) Working . . .	16,888	19,501
	(iii) Others . . .	238	223
	(2) Females over 3 years . .	17,388	18,234
	(i) Breeding . . .	17,294	17,778
	(a) In Milk . . .	5,555	6,063
	(b) Dry and not Calved	11,739	11,715
	(ii) Working . . .	5	419
	(iii) Others . . .	89	37
	(3) Young Stock	18,207	17,872
2	**Buffaloes** . . .	**4,191**	**5,253**
	(1) Males Over 3 Years	2,177	3,132
	(i) Breeding . . .	25	24
	(ii) Working . . .	2,092	3,014
	(iii) Others . . .	60	88
	2 Females over 3 Years .	1,193	1,292
	(i) Breeding . . .	1,184	1,219
	(a) In Milk . .	438	505
	(b) Dry and not Calved	746	714
	(ii) Working . .	1	62
	(iii) Others . . .	8	11
	3 Young Stock . . .	821	839
	Sheep	**135**	**112**
	(i) One Year and above	112	89
	(ii) Below one year	23	23

Sl. No.	Category of Livestock/Poultry	1961	1966
1	2	3	4
4	**Goats**	**12,667**	**14,456**
	(i) one year and above	9,646	8,578
	(ii) Below one year .	3,021	5.878
5	**Horses and Ponies** .		
	(i) 3 years and above .	37	20
	(ii) Below 3 years .	33	4
6	**Mules** . . .	..	..
7	**Donkeys** . . .	**58**	**63**
8	**Camels** . . .	..	..
9	**Pigs**	..	**15**
10	**Poultry**	**46,980**	**43,964**
	(i) Fowls . . .	46,977	43,863
	(ii) Ducks . . .	3	6
	(iii) Others . .	..	95
11	**Agricultural Machinery and Implements**		
(1)	**Ploughs**		
	(i) Wooden . . .	8,211	9,413
	(ii) Iron . . .	8	41
(2)	**Carts**		
	(i) With Pneumatic tyres	1	3
	(ii) Others . . .	2,723	3,500
(3)	**Sugarcane Crushers** . .		
	(i) Power . .	—	..
	(ii) Others . .	..	5
(4)	**Oil Engines** . . .	**8**	**15**
(5)	**Electric Pumps** . . .	..	..
	(i) Tractors (Government and Private) . .	..	..
(6)	**Ghanis**		
	(i) Ghanis more than Five Seers	..	3
	(ii) Ghanis less than Five Seers	..	1
(7)	**Persian wheels and Rahats** .	..	**9**

Source :

Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Gujarat.

TABLE 4.2

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND POULTRY FARMS, 1969-70

Sl. No.	Activity	Location		Name of the Farm	Managed by whom	Since when in existence	Nature of activity
		Taluka/village/ Town	Nearest Railway Station				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Poultry	Ahwa	Waghai Via-Bilimora	Poultry Farm, Ahwa	State Animal Husbandry Department	1950	Poultry Extension work

Source : Director of Animal Husbandry, Gujarat State, Ahmadabad.

TABLE 4.4

VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS, AS ON 1-4-1971

Sl. No.	Taluka	Location	Name of Institution with date of establishment	Type of Institution (Veterinary Hospital/Veterinary Dispensary/ Cross Breeding Centre/Artificial Insemination Centre/Others)	Managed by Whom
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ahwa	Ahwa	1 Veterinary Dispensary	Veterinary Dispensary	Veterinary Officer
		Waghai	2 First Aid Veterinary Centre	First Aid Vaterinary Centre	Stockman
		Kalibel	3 First Aid Veterinary Centre	First Aid Veterinary Centre	Stockman
		Samgahan	4 First Aid Veterinary Centre	First Aid Veterinary Centre	Stockman
		Pipaldahad	5 First Aid Veterinary Centre	First Aid Veterinary Centre	Stockman
		Chinchali	6 First Aid Veterinary Centre	First Aid Veterinary Centre	Stockman
		Galkund	7 First Aid Veterinary Centre	First Aid Veterinary Centre	Stockman
		Sakar Patal	8 First Aid Veterinary Centre	First Aid Veterinary Centre	Stockman
		Piplaidevi	9 First Aid Veterinary Centre	First Aid Veterinary Centre	Stockman

Source : Director of Animal Husbandry, Gujarat State, Ahmadabad.

TABLE 5.1

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCIAL POSITION OF CO-OPERATIVE BANKS AND SOCIETIES, 1969-70

(Rs. in '000)

Sl. No.	Type of Co-operative Society	No. of societies at the end of the year	No. of members	Working Capital					
				Loans from private persons, other societies and Banks	Share capital	Reserve and other funds	Deposits	Total	Loans out standing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	District Central Co-operative Bank (Financing agencies of State Bank)	--	..	..	--	..	..	--	..
2	Land Development Banks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Agricultural Credit Societies	31	5,000	64	54	374	2	494	30
4	Non-Agricultural Credit societies	3	1,000	100	135	5	3	243	220
5	Grain Banks and Societies	--	..	..	..	..	--	..	..
6	Marketing Societies	3	131	17	17	25	..	59	..
7	Processing Societies	..	..	..	..	..	--	..	--
8	Sugarcane Factories	..	--	..	--	..	..	..	..
9	Dairy Societies	..	..	..	..	--	--	--	--
10	Farming Societies	1	12	4	3	--	--	7	--
11	Lift Irrigation Societies	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE 5.1 *Concl*

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCIAL POSITION OF CO-OPERATIVE BANKS AND SOCIETIES, 1969-70-*Concld.*

(Rs. in '000)

Sl. No.	Type of Co-operative Society	No. of Societies at the end of the year	No. of members	Working Capital					Loans out standing
				Loans from private persons, other Societies and Banks	Share Capital	Reserve and other funds	Deposits	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	(a) Other Agricultural Non-Credit Societies	..	..	..	..	..	--	..	..
	(b) Other Non-agricultural Non-credit societies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Forest Labourer and Labour contract societies	21	3,641	186	86	251	228	751	..
13	Consumer's Co-operative Stores	1	119	--	2	..	..	2	..
14	Housing Societies	6	2,404	1,042	12	11	..	1,065	1,029
15	(a) Weaver's Societies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Other Industrial societies	3	378	3	4	2	1	10	..
16	Spinning Mills		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Fisheries Societies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Supervising Unions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Federations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	--
20	General Insurance Societies	--	..	--	..	..	--	..	..
21	Life Insurance Societies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Others-Cattle breeding	2	38	27	4	..	..	31	..

Source :

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Gujarat.

TABLE 7.1

NUMBER AND TYPES OF WORKING FACTORIES SHOWING AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT, 1960, 1965 AND 1970

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	1960		1965		1970	
		No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gins and presses	..	--	..	--	..	..
2	Manufacture of dairy products	..	--	..	..	..	--
3	Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables	..	--	..	--	--	..
4	Manufacture Of wood & cork except manufacture of furniture	1	17	1	49	1	39
5	Manufacture & repairs of motor vehicles	..	..	--	--	1	14
	Total	**1**	**17**	**1**	**49**	**2**	**53**

Source :

Chief Inspector of Factories, Gujarat State.

TABLE 7.2

STATISTICS RELATING TO FACTORY INDUSTRIES 1961-1967 (PROVISIONAL)

Sl. No.	District	Item	Percentages to State totals						
			1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	The Dangs	Productive Capital	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Persons Employed	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Ex. Factory value of out-put	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Net value added by manufacture	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Gujarat State	Productive Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	24,579	29,484	35,254	37,445	42,827	49,873	56,801
		Persons Employed (No.)	373,638	382,042	385,197	400,207	410,020	402,582	407,472
		Ex. factory value of out-put (Rs. in lakhs)	42,043	46,029	51,333	62,764	67,204	73,919	88,070
		Net value added by manufacture (Rs. in lakhs)	12,133	11,053	12,521	13,698	16,807	17,669	19,361

Source :

(i) Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

(ii) Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Gujarat.

TABLE 9.1 (A)

NUMBER OF ALLOPATHIC HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES AND PATIENTS TREATED IN 1960, 1965 AND 1970

Sl. No.	Year	No. Of Hospitals	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Beds	No. of Patients treated	
					Indoor	Outdoor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1960	1	4	73	8,410	30,496
2	1965	1	4	73	4,373	31,786
3	1970	1	6	116	4,559	51,015

Source :

Directorate of Health and Medical Services, Gujarat.

TABLE 9.1 (B)

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT AYURVEDIC HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES AND PATIENTS TREATED IN 1961, 1966 AND 1971.

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Hospitals	NO. of Ayurvedic Dispensaries	No. of Beds	No. of Patients treated	
					Indoor	Outdoor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1961	..	..	..	..	..
2	1966	..	..	..	..	..
3	1971	..	1	..	..	4,712

Source :

Directorate of Ayurvedic Services, Gujarat.

TABLE 9.2

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES, 1965-67 TO 1969-70

Sl. No.	Item	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Primary Health Centres (No.)	2	2	2	2
2	Rural Dispensaries (No.)	5	5	5	5
3	Patients treated in (1) and (2) (No.)	42,316	39,805	45,294	49,910
4	Maternal and Child Health Centres (No.)	2	2	2	2
5	Family Planning Centres (No.)	5	5	5	14
6	Persons benefitted in (5) (No.)	4,945	1,201	1,379	3,017

Source :

(i) Development Commissioner, Gujarat State, Ahmadabad.

(ii) Director of Health and Medical Services, Gujarat State, Ahmadabad.

TABLE 9.3

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITY
PERSONS VACCINATED 1961 TO 1970

Sl. No.	Year	Primary Vaccination	Revaccination
1	2	3	4
1	1961	3,522	9,849
2	1962	3,497	4,667
3	1963	4,296	1,065
4	1964	4,221	54,990
5	1965	3,586	9,391
6	1966	3,445	9,412
7	1967	3,397	9,821
8	1968	3,251	16,244
9	1969	3,474	43,398
10	1970	3,929	14,045

Source :

Director of Health & Medical Services, Gujarat State, Ahmadabad.

TABLE 10.1

SCHOOL, SCHOLARS AND TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN NON-MUNICIPAL AREAS, 1970-71

Sl. No.	Taluka/ Mahal	Total number of villages	Villages having schools		Villages having no schools		Area per school in sq. km.	Number of primary schools			Number of teachers			Number of students on roll		
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Single teacher schools	Multi-teacher schools	Total	Single teacher schools	Multi-teacher schools	Total	Single teacher schools	Multi-teacher schools	Total
	2	3*	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	The Dangs	311	289	92.63	23	7.37	1.94	236	71	307	236	214	450	6,659	7,003	13,662

Source :
Administrative officer, District School Board, Dangs.

*The number of villages shown in col. 3 are according to 1971 Census.

Note : The concept of Urban/Rural according to 1971 Census being different from the concept of Municipal/Non municipal area adopted by Education Department, figures in col. (3) will not agree with the total of col. (4) and (6)

TABLE 10.2

EDUCATION IN NON-MUNICIPAL AREAS 1970-71

Sl. No.	Taluka/ Mahal	Number of Primary School	Percentage of Average Attendance	Number of Scholars		
				Per thousand of Population	Per Primary School	Per teacher in Primary Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	The Dangs, Ahwa	307	60	145	45	30
	Total	**307**	**60**	**145**	**45**	**30**

Source :
Administrative Officer, District School Board, Dangs.

TABLE 10.3

NUMBER AND TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, NUMBER OF PUPILS AND TEACHERS, 1961-62, 1965-66 AND 1969-70

Sl. No.	Type of Institution	1961-62							1965-66							1969-70						
		Institutions	Pupils			Teachers			Institutions	Pupils			Teachers			Institutions	Pupils			Teachers		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total		Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total		Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Primary Education	222	..	..	7,410	..	..	266	288	7,894	4,262	12,156	329	88	417	311	9,767	4,377	14,644	345	81	426
2	Secondary Education	1	..	..	130	..	..	13	1	208	73	281	9	3	12	2	249	82	331	14	3	17
3	Higher Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Other type of Education	63	..	..	1,625	..	..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	40	..	40	1	..	1

Note :

(i) Separate figures for pupils-boys and girls and also teachers-male and female are not available for the year 1961-62, hence totals are given.

(ii) The decline in the number of "other educational Institutions" in the year 1965-66 and 1969-70 has been chiefly due to the closure of adult literacy classes, industrial and other vocational training centres started under the auspices of the Community Development Programme. These were treated as other educational institutes in 1961-62.

Source :

Directorate of Education, Gujarat.

TABLE 10.6

ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN CLASSES I TO V, VI TO VIII AND IX TO XI WITH PERCENTAGE BY SEX TO ITS CORRESPONDING ESTIMATED POPULATION WITHIN AGE GROUPS 6 TO 11, 11 TO 14 AND 14 TO 17 RESPECTIVELY

Year	Enrolment in Std. I-V			Percentage of the age group 6-11			Enrolment in Std. VI-VIII			Percentage of the age group 11-14			Enrolment in Std. IX-XI			Percentage of the age group 14-17		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1960-61	3,910	1,552	5,462	64	28	46	230	63	293	11	4	8	59	21	80	3	1	2
1965-66	7,516	4,140	11,656	119	70	96	455	144	599	17	6	12	131	51	182	6	2	4
1969-70	9,248	4,698	13,946	145	77	112	632	218	850	19	7	13	136	43	179	4	1	3

Source :

Directorate of Education, Gujarat.

TABLE 11.5

INSTRUMENT REGISTERED AND VALUE OF PROPERTY TRANSFERRED, 1960, 1965 AND 1970

Sl. No.	Dist. Registration Centre	Year	No. of Registration offices	Number of registrations of Immovable property			Aggregate value of Immovable property transferred by registered documents (in Rs.)	Number of registrations of Movable property		
				Compulsory	Optional	Total		Compulsary	Optional	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	The Dangs	1960	1	2	..	2	8,815	..	..	..
2	The Dangs	1965	1	10	..	10	12,602	..	..	..
3	The Dangs	1970	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sl. No.	Dist. Registration Centre	Aggregate value of Movable property transferred by registered documents (in Rs.)	Number of registrations of Immovable and movable property	Aggregate value of Immovable & movable property transferred by registered documents (in Rs.)	Total optional and compulsory registration of wills & written authorities other than wills	Receipts		
						Fees from all registration (in Rs.)	Other receipts (in Rs.)	Total (in Rs.)
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	The Dangs	..	2	8,815	..	50	..	50
2	The Dangs	..	10	12,602	..	..	4	4
3	The Dangs	..	..	..	..	..	4	4

Source :

Inspector General of Registration, Gujarat.

TABLE 11.6

LAND REVENUE REALISED, 1960-61 TO 1969-70

Sl. No.	Year	Land Revenue Realised (Rs.)	Sl. No.	Year	Land Revenue Realised (Rs.)
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	1960-61	60,111	6	1965-66	66,711
2	1961-62	62,275	7	1969-67	73,103
3	1962-63	62,228	8	1967-68	77,175
4	1963-64	62,255	9	1968-69	76,670
5	1964-65	68,145	10	1969-70	64,237

Source :

Collector, The Dangs.

TABLE 12.1

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES,1960–61 AND 1969

Sl. No.	Classification	Year	English	Gujarati	Hindi	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Daily	1960–61	--	..	..	..
		1969	..	--	..	--
2	Weekly	1960–61	..	..	..	..
		1969	--	..	--	--
3	Fortnightly	1960–61	..	..	..	..
		1969	--	..	..	..
4	Monthly	1960–61	..	..	..	..
		1969	..	..	--	..
5	Quarterly	1960–61	..	..	..	..
		1969	..	..	..	..
6	Others	1960–61	..	..	..	..
		1969	..	..	..	..

Note :
(1) 1960–61 is Financial Year
(2) 1969 is Calendar Year

Source :
Examiner of Books and Publications, Gujarat.

TABLE 13.1

RAILWAY MILEAGES AND NAMES OF RAILWAY STATIONS 1970–71

Railway mileage in the district

	Kilometres
Broadgauge	..
Metergauge	..
Narrowgauge	5
No. of railway stations	2

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Names of Railway Stations
1	2	3
1	Ahwa . .	(1) Waghai (2) Dungarda (Jharia)

Source :
District Statistical Officer.

TABLE 13.2

ROAD KILOMETREAGE BY TYPE OF SURFACE AND CATEGORY OF ROADS : 1960–61, 1965–66 AND 1969–70

(in Kilometres)

Sl. No.	Category of road	Year	Asphalt	Cement Concrete	Water Bound Macadam	Other Murram and lower types	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Total	1960–61	64	..	183	309	556
		1965–66	109	..	186	359	654
		1969–70	143	..	195	336	674
2	National Highway .	1960–61	--	..	..	--	..
		1965–66	..	..	..	..	..
		1969–70	--	--	--	--	..
3	State Highway . .	1960–61	51	..	37	..	88
		1965–66	87	--	2	..	89
		1969–70	93	--	10	21	124
4	Major District Roads .	1960–61	10	--	68	..	78
		1965–66	19	..	63	..	82
		1969–70	36	--	40	..	76
5	Other District Roads .	1960–61	3	..	75	156	234
		1965–66	3	..	108	121	232
		1969–70	12	..	134	61	207
6	Village Roads . .	1960–61	..	..	3	153	156
		1965–66	--	..	13	238	251
		1969–70	2	..	11	254	267

Source :
Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings)
P. W. D., Gujarat.

TABLE 13.4

CIRCUIT HOUSE/INSPECTION BUNGALOW/TRAVELLERS BUNGALOWS MAINTAINED BY P. W. D. AND LOCAL BODIES

Sl. No.	Location	Class	Number of Suites	Name of Maintaining authority
1	2	3	4	5
1 Ahwa	1. Vishram Grah	II	2	Executive Engineer R. & B. Division, Navsari
	2. Aram Grah	III	2	Executive Engineer, R. & B. Division, Navsari

Source :

Superintending Engineer, R. & B. Circle, Vadodara

TABLE 14.1

NUMBER OF LOCAL BODIES AND ORGANS OF DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION, 1961-62 TO 1970-71

Year	Number of District Panchayat/District Local Board	Number of Taluka Panchayats	Number of Gram Panchayats	Number of Nagar Panchayats	Number of Municipalities	Number of Municipal Corporations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961-62	*1	..	..	..	..	..
1962-63	*1	..	..	..	..	..
1963-64	*1	..	..	..	..	..
1964-65	*1	..	..	..	..	..
1965-66	*1	..	..	..	..	..
1966-67	*1	..	..	..	..	..
1967-68	*1	..	..	..	..	..
1968-69	*1	..	..	..	..	..
1969-70	*1	..	..	..	..	..
1970-71	*1	..	..	..	..	..

* District Local Board

Source :

1. Director of Municipalities, Gujarat State, Ahmadabad.
2. Development Commissioner, Gujarat State, Ahmadabad.
3. Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Gujarat State, Ahmadabad.

TABLE

NUMBER, LOCATION AND CAPACITY OF WAREHOUSES AS ON 1-1-1971

Location	Taluka	Civil supplies Department Gujarat State		Central Warehousing Corporation		Gujarat State Warehousing Corporation	
		No.	Capacity (M.Tonnes)	No.	Capacity (M.Tonnes)	No.	Capacity (M.Tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahwa	Ahwa	1	180	..	..	..	..
Waghai	Ahwa	1	320	..	..	..	..
Total		**2**	**500**	..	..	..	..

Source :

1. The Civil Supplies Department, Gujarat State.
2. The Central Warehousing Corporation.
3. The Gujarat State Warehousing Corporation.

TABLE 16.2

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AT AHMADABAD AND BHAVNAGAR

Centre : Ahmadabad

Average for Year/Month	Food	Pan, Supari, tobacco and intoxicants	Fuel and lighting	Housing	Clothing, bedding and footwear	Miscellaneous	General
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961	101	105	101	100	103	106	102
1962	103	109	104	101	108	109	104
1963	105	111	109	101	109	114	107
1964	124	112	112	102	119	119	121
1965	135	118	120	104	120	126	129
1966	150	125	126	106	120	138	140
1967	189	135	132	109	125	151	167
1968	180	148	140	110	130	159	165
1969	181	149	147	112	135	162	167
1970	189	159	152	114	148	172	175
January 1970	181	157	153	114	144	169	170
February 1970	182	157	152	114	144	169	170
March 1970	184	157	152	114	144	169	171
April 1970	187	158	152	114	145	170	174
May 1970	191	158	152	114	145	171	176
June 1970	193	158	150	114	145	174	177
July 1970	190	158	150	115	146	172	175
August 1970	188	157	150	115	148	173	174
September 1970	192	160	151	115	148	176	177
October 1970	196	158	153	115	151	177	181
November 1970	190	165	153	115	157	175	177
December 1970	190	165	154	115	158	175	177

Source :

Labour Bureau, Government of India, Simla.

TABLE 16.2–(*Concld.*)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AT AHMADABAD AND BHAVNAGAR–*Concld.*

Centre : Bhavnagar

Average for Year/Month	Food	Pan, Supari, tobacco and intoxicants	Fuel and lighting	Housing	Clothing, bedding and footwear	Miscellaneous	General
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961	102	100	101	100	100	103	102
1962	105	102	101	101	101	105	104
1963	105	118	104	103	101	108	105
1964	122	122	111	104	103	109	117
1965	142	124	123	103	109	117	132
1966	156	129	130	107	114	129	143
1967	188	140	144	110	142	159	171
1968	192	152	158	116	158	161	177
1969	191	148	153	120	165	159	176
1970	198	151	145	123	187	180	185
January 1970	196	149	151	122	174	171	182
February 1970	197	149	149	122	183	171	183
March 1970	199	149	150	122	183	172	184
April 1970	199	150	146	122	184	178	185
May 1970	199	150	143	122	187	179	185
June 1970	197	150	142	122	187	179	184
July 1970	199	150	140	124	189	179	185
August 1970	202	150	142	124	190	181	188
September 1970	204	150	143	124	190	184	190
October 1970	200	150	144	124	192	185	188
November 1970	195	150	145	124	195	188	185
December 1970	193	168	146	124	195	189	185

Source :

Labour Bureau, Government of India, Simla.

TABLE 17.2

SCHEDULED AND NON-SCHEDULED BANKS, 1960, 1965 AND 1970

Sl. No.	Category of Banks	1960	1965	1970
1	2	3	4	5
	Total	..	..	—
1	Scheduled Banks	..	—	—
2	Non-Scheduled Banks	—	—	—

Source :
Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

TABLE 17.3

NUMBER AND TYPE OF CO-OPERATIVE BANKS, 1960-61, 1965-66 AND 1969-70

Sl. No.	Items	Years 1960-61	1965-66	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5
	Total A	..	..	—
	B	1	1	1
1 (a)	Number of State Co-operative Banks	—	—	—
(b)	Branches of State Co-operative Banks	1	1	1
2 (a)	Number of State Land Development Banks	..	..	—
(b)	Branches of State Land Development Banks	..	..	—
3 (a)	Number of District Co-operative Banks	—	..	—
(b)	Branches of District Co-operative Banks	—	—	..
4 (a)	Number of Industrial Co-operative Banks	—	..	—
(b)	Branches of Industrial Co-operative Banks	..	..	—
5 (a)	Number of Primary Land Mortgage Banks	—	..	..
(b)	Branches of Primary Land Mortgage Banks	..	—	..
6 (a)	Number of Taluka Co-operative Banks	—	—	..
(b)	Branches of Taluka Co-operative Banks	..	—	..
7 (a)	Number of Urban Co-operative Banks	..	..	..
(b)	Branches of Urban Co-operative Banks	—	—	..

Source :
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Gujarat.

TABLE 17.4

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES ISSUED AND SUM INSURED, 1961 TO 1970

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Life Insurance Policies issued	Sum Insured (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Autho-rised agents
1	2	3	4	5
1	1961	..	..	—
2	1962-63 (i.e. 1-1-62 to 31-3-63)	*145	*6.68	*14
3	1963-64 (i.e. 1-4-63 to 31-3-64)	*148	*5.35	*14
4	1964-65	78	3.20	8
5	1965-66	76	2.76	5
6	1966-67	62	2.31	3
7	1967-68	71	2.63	3
8	1968-69	20	1.04	2
9	1969-70	10	0.32	2
10	1970-71	23	1.21	1

Note :
Due to the decision of the Corporation to change its accounting year from 'Calendar' to 'Financial' with effect from 1st April 1963, the fifteen months period ended 31st March, 1963 was treated as accounting unit for all purposes.

*The district was under the jurisdiction of Nasik Divisinal office till 31-3-1964. It was placed under the jurisdiction of Surat Divisional Office with effect from 1st April 1964.

Source :
Life Insurance Corporation of India, Ahmadabad.

TABLE 18.1

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Sl. No.	Village/Place where held	Name/Occasion of fair or festival	Date of fair/festival	Estimated congregation/ Number of participants	Nearest Railway station and distance in Km., whether connected by bus services
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ahwa	Dang Darbar	7 days preceding Holi (March)	20,000-25,000	Waghai, 34 Km. Bus.
2	Waghai	Badshah Bawa Pir Urs	Zil Hijja	4,000-5,000	Railway Station Bus.
3	Galkund	Weekly Bazaar	Every Tuesday	1,200	Waghai, 58 Km. Bus
4	Chinchli	Weekly Bazaar	Every Tuesday after Monsoon	700-1,000	Waghai, 64 Km.
5	Waghai	Ganeshostav	Bhadrapad Sud 4-14 (September)	700	Railway Station Bus.
6	Singhana	Weekly Bazaar	Every Monday	600-700	Navapur 26 Km. Bus
7	Pipaldahad	Weekly Bazaar	Every Sunday	450-500	Navapur 45 Km. Bus
8	Kalibel	Ram fair	Paush Sud 15 (January)	300	Waghai, 34 Km. Bus
9	Waghai	Hanumanji festival	Chaitra Sud 15 (April)	100	Railway Station Bus.
10	All over the District	Dangi Puja Deepotsavi	Ashvin Vad 12-15 (Amas) (October)	-	Waghai, 64 Km.
11	All over the District	Tera festival	Ashadh (Last days of July)	-	Waghai, 19 Km.

Note :

(1) In case of Hindu months column 4 shows the Corresponding months according to Gregorian calendar also. Hindu months are mentioned according to Vikram Era.

(2) In the Hindu calendar followed in Gujarat, months end with Amavasya, i.e., New moon and not Purnima i.e. full moon day.

(3) Km = Kilometres

Source : District Census Hand Book, 1961.

SECTION II

CENSUS TABLES

(BASED ON FULL COUNT)

INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO CENSUS TABLES

Though for the first time in the Census history considerable part of the 1971 Census data has been processed on electronic computer, the manual sorting could not be altogether avoided. For the purpose of providing the primary census data and the data on mother tongue, religion and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and broad age-groups the Individual Slips were processed manually during 1971 Census at the Regional Tabulation Offices as was being done at the previous censuses. The data pertaining to 20 per cent of the Urban Individual Slips was transferred on to punch cards and thence to magnetic tape and all the cross-tabulation for the urban data is being generated by processing it on electronic computer. The cross-tabulation of the rural data is being derived from 10 per cent sample of the Individual Slips which were processed manually. The tabulation of the Houselist data was also processed on 20 per cent sample basis. The establishment schedules were processed on full count basis. The data relating to the housing and establishments has been processed on electronic computer.

Thus, the 1971 Census was a pioneer in the introduction of sampling procedures to a considerable extent. Careful studies were made of the 1961 schedules as also the 1971 pre-test schedules before evolving the optimum sampling size and the procedures so as to yield data within reasonable margin of error.

It was decided to prepare a number of tables under the following series :-

A-Series	General Population Tables
B-Series	Economic Tables
C-Series	Social and Cultural Tables
D-Series	Migration Tables
E-Series	Establishment Tables
F-Series	Fertility Tables
G-Series	Special Tables for Degree Holders and Technical Personnel
H-Series	Housing Tables

It has been decided to publish the following tables based on full count in the present volume.

A-SERIES GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

A-I	Area, Houses and Population
Appendix I to Table A-I	Statement showing 1961 Territorial Units constituting the present set up of the District
Annexure to Appendix I	Particulars of villages involved in changes of territories included in Cols. 3 and 6 of Appendix I
Appendix II to Table A-I	Number of villages with population of 5,000 and over and towns with a population under 5,000
Appendix III to Table A-I	Houseless and Institutional Population
A-II	Decadal Variation in Population since 1901
Appendix to Table A-II	District showing 1961 population according to their territorial jurisdiction in 1961, changes in area and population of 1961 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1971
A-III	Villages classified by Population
Appendix to T ble A-III	Statement showing the sub-totals of the groups of village with a population (1) less than 500, (2) 500-1,999, (3) 2,000-4,999 and (4) 5,000 and above at district level

A-IV Towns and Urban Agglomerations classified by Population in 1971 with variation since 1901

Appendix I to Table A-IV New Towns added in 1971 and Towns in 1961 declassified in 1971

Appendix I-List A to Table A-IV List of places with a population under 5,000 treated as towns for the first time in 1971

Appendix I-List B to Table A-IV List of places with a population under 5,000 in 1961 which were treated as towns in 1961 but have been omitted from the list of towns in 1971

Appendix II to Table A-IV Changes in area of towns (with population) between 1961 and 1971 and reasons for change in area

Special Appendix to Table A-IV Statement showing the constituent villages of each of the towns at the 1971 Census

B-SERIES ECONOMIC TABLES

B-I Part-A Workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by sex and age-groups

B-II Workers and non-workers in cities and non-city urban areas according to main activity classified by sex and age-groups

C-SERIES SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TABLES

C-V Mother Tongue

C-VII Religion

C VIII Part-A Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers according to main activity among Scheduled Castes

Appendix to Table C-VIII Part-A Scheduled Castes classified by literates and illiterates

C-VIII Part-B Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers according to main activity among Scheduled Tribes

Appendix to Table C-VIII Part-B Scheduled Tribes classified by literates and illiterates

E-SERIES ESTABLISHMENT TABLES

E-I Distribution of Establishments by Broad Types

E-II Part-A Distribution of Manufacturing, Processing or Servicing Establishments other than Household Industries classified by Registered Factories, Unregistered Workshops and Size of Employment

E-II Part-B Distribution of Manufacturing, Processing or Servicing Establishments other than Household Industries classified by Industry, Fuel/Power or Manual used and Size of Employment

E-II Part-C Distribution of Household Industry Establishments classified by Industry, Fuel/Power used and Size of Employment

E-III Distribution of Trade/Commercial Establishments classified by the Type of Business or Trade and Size of Employment

E-IV Distribution of Establishments (other than Manufacturing, Processing or Servicing or Business and Trade Establishments) by Size of Employment

Primary Census Abstract has already been published in District Census Hand Book Part A & B volume.

The release of Census tables has thus been split up into two volumes as follows :-

(1) District Census Hand Book Part C–I Full Count Tables

(2) District Census Hand Book Part C–II Sample Tables

This has been sa planned as to achieve the objective of making the data available to the consumers as soon as possible after it has become ready without having to wait for the completion of other cross–tabulations which may take quite some time.

In the 1971 Census an attempt has been made to collect comparable data as also break new grounds in view of the growing need for basic data. It is in the field of economic questions that a significant departure has been made at the 1971 Census. In the earlier Indian Censuses income or economic independence was made criterion for measuring the economy of the country. At the 1931 Census an intermediate category of economic semidependence was introduced and it was called 'working dependent'. In 1941 this category was known as partly dependent, and earning dependent in 1951. At the 1961 Census, stress was laid on work so that all people who work, including family workers, who are not in receipt of any income, and or who cannot earn enough for their maintenance, could also be included as 'workers'. At the 1971 Census the main activity of a person is first ascertained according as he spends his time basically as a 'worker' producing goods and services or as a 'non–worker'. For regular work in industry, trade or service the reference period is the week prior to the enumeration (a fortnight in 1961) and for seasonal work such as rgriculture, etc. the last one year. The person is categorised according to the main activity returned by an individual. Where a person, who is basically a non–worker such as a student or housewife, does make some marginal contribution to work, that secondary work is recorded in a separate question of the individual slip. Experience of the 1961 Census had shown that census was not proper agency to collect reliable data on unemployment as such. Therefore the 1971 Census does not ask a question on unemployment directly but the unemployed are expected to fall in the residuary category of non–workers and data in respect of them will be provided which has to be utilised subject to all the limitations.

It is a census tradition to present data by rural and urban areas. Village or Town is recognised as the basic area of habitation. In all Censuses throughout the world this dichotomy of rural and urban areas is recognised and the data are generally presented for the rural and urban areas separately. In the rural areas the smallest area of habitation viz., the village generally follows the limits of a revenue village that is recognised by the normal district administration. The revenue village need not necessarily be a single agglomeration of the habitations. But the revenue village has a definite surveyed boundary and each village is a separate administrative unit. It may have one or more hamlets. The entire revenue village is one unit. There may be unsurveyed villages within forests. etc.

It is in defining the urban areas that several problems generally arise. However, for the 1971 Census the definition adopted for an urban area generally follows that of 1961 which is as follows :-

(a) All places with a municipality, corporation or cantonment or notified town area.

(b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria :

(i) a minimum population of 5,000

(ii) at least 75 per cent of the male working population was non–agricultural,

(iii) a density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (i.e. 1,000 per sq. mile).

The Director of Census of each State is, however, given some discretion in respect of some marginal cases, in consulation with the State Government, to include some places that had other distinct urban characteristics and to exclude undeserving cases.

In several areas around a core city or statutory town have come up fairly large well recognised railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps, etc., and even though these are outside statutory limits of a corporation, municipality or cantonment, they fall within the revenue boundary of the place by which the town itself is known. It may not be altogether realistic to treat such areas lying outside the statutory limits of a town as rural units and at the same time each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit. Such areas deserve to be reckoned alongwith the main town and the continuous spread including such urban outgrowths would deserve to be treated as an integrated urban area, what is being called urban agglomeration at the 1971 Census. There are different situations in which urban agglomerations would be constituted, for example :

(a) A city with continuous outgrowth (the part of outgrowth being out of the statutory limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages),

(b) One town with similar outgrowth or two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths as in (a), and

(c) A city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowth all of which forming a continuous spread.

The distribution of population by broad industrial categories has been made on 1961 pattern except for the fact that Category III of 1961 has been divided into two categories, viz. Category III-Workers in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities and Category IV-Workers in mining and quarrying. Category IV of 1961, namely workers at household industry have been brought under Category V, namely, workers in manufacturing, servicing, repairing, etc. But the two will be distinguished by suffixes like 'a' and 'b' viz., Category V (a)-Workers at household industry and C tegory V (b)-Workers in manufacturing, etc. other than household industry. There is no other change to the remaining broad industrial categories of workers and non-workers except for the fact that 'business services' as also tea stalls and restaurants which were included in Category IX at the 1961 Census will now be included in Category VII, viz., worker in trade and commerce.

The present volume presents the district census tables based on full count.

The following extracts from the manual of instructions to enumerators on the basis of which these tables are compiled will be useful for appreciating the contents of these tables.

Census House

A 'census house' is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or stair-case, etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

Household

A 'household' is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so

Institutional Household

It is a household where a group of unrelated persons stay together such as a boarding house, hostel, hotel, chummery, etc.

Establishment

An 'establishment' is a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domestic consumption or where servicing and/or repairing is done such as factory, workshop or household industry or servicing and/or repair workshop or a place where retail or wholesale business is carried on or commercial services are rendered or an office, public or private or a place of entertainment or where educational, religious, social or entertainment services are rendered. It is necessary

that in all these places one or more persons should be actually working. Thus, an establishment will cover manufacturing, trade and other establishments where people work.

Main Activity

Every person will be asked what his main activity is, that is, how he engages himself mostly. For the purpose of this question, all persons will get themselves divided into two broad streams of main activity namely, (1) as workers and (2) as non-workers according as the type of main activity that the person returns himself as engaged in mostly.

Worker

A 'worker' is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

Reference period: The reference period is one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business. If a person had participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during this reference period and this has been returned as his main activity, the person will be categorised accordingly. A person who normally works but had been absent from work during this reference period on account of illness or travel, holiday, temporary breakdown strike, etc., the person should be treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed but for his temporary absence. Persons under training such as apprentices with or without stipends or wages should be considered as economically active and recorded as working. A person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined it, is not to be treated as engaged in work.

There are certain types of works which are not carried on throughout the year such as cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation work, some types of household industry, etc. A person's main activity should be ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. It is likely that even when a person is engaged in some other work during the period of one week prior to the date of enumeration, the main activity of the person may be cultivation, agricultural labour or some other work attended to normally by him in the course of the year. Care must be taken to see that the main activity is properly ascertained in such cases. For example, a person's main activity may be agricultural labour and in the week prior to enumeration he may be engaged as a sugarcane factory labourer or as a road cooly. He should be categorised for his main activity as agricultural labourer only as returned by him as he engages himself mostly in that work and the other work should be treated as his subsidiary work.

A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household performing one's own household duties or boy or a girl who is primarily a student attending institution, even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full time worker should not be treated as a worker for the main activity. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school etc., he or she should be treated basically as a worker for the main activity and categorised accordingly.

A person who merely receives an income such as a rent receiver or a pensioner who does not have to work for receiving the income, will not be treated as economically active unless the person is also engaged in some economic activity and if that activity is returned as the main activity of the individual.

Cultivator

For purposes of the census a person is working as Cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation by oneself or by supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or lessee of land held from Government. or as tenant of land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money, kind or share.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, groundnuts, tapioca, etc., and does not include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves or working of plantations like tea, coffee rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations.

A person who merely owns land but has given out land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash, kind or share (Agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

Agricultural Labourer

A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share should be regarded as an agricultural labourer. He has no risk in the cultivation but he merely works in another person's land for wages. The labourer could have no right of lease or contract on land on which he works.

Household Industry

A 'household industry' is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of household himself/ herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

Age

Record the age of the person in total years completed last birthday. Very often there is a tendency on the part of the individuals to return 'years running' rather than the 'years completed'. Make sure that only the actual number of years completed is recorded.

In respect of infants who might not have completed one year by the day of enumeration their age in completed years should be invariably shown as 'O' as they have not yet completed one year of age and add 'Infant' in brackets. As was stated under general instructions make sure that infants even if a day old are invariably enumerated. You should not enter the age in months. The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should in variably be noted as 'O' only.

Religion

In answering this question use the following abbreviations :

H Hinduism
I Islam
C Christianity
S Sikhism
B Buddhism
J Jainism

For others record the actual religion as returned fully.

If a person says that he has no religion, it may be recorded accordingly. Do not mistake religion for caste which will not be recorded here.

Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes

You have been furnished with a list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes notified for your area.

Ascertain if the person enumerated belongs to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe and if he does, then record the name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe which should find place in the list furnished to you. The answer should be recorded against the correct rectangle provided for the purpose against this question. For a person who is not a member of any scheduled caste or scheduled tribe write 'X' in both the rectangles.

If the person belonging to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe returns his caste or tribe by synonym or generic name of a caste or a tribe, it should be entered only if it finds a place in the list furnished to you. Do not write the names of scheduled castes in general terms as 'Harijan' or 'Achhut'. You should ascertain the name of the caste when it is returned and write it in the rectangle provided for recording the name. Similarly, do not write the names of scheduled tribes in general term as 'Adivasi'. You should ascertain the name of the tribe when it is returned and write it in the rectangle with broken lines provided for recording the same. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself merely 'Harijan' or 'Achhut' or 'Adivasi' as the case may be, tell him that this description is not adequate for census purposes and persuade him to give out the actual name of the caste or tribe. You should make all efforts to ascertain the correct name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe as found in the notified list. If the person merely claims to be a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe but says that he does not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area, he will not be entered as a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe.

Scheduled castes can belong only to the Hindu or Sikh religions. If a person belongs to scheduled caste, there will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to question 10. Scheduled tribes may belong to any religion.

Mother Tongue

Mother Tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in Childhood will be the mother tongues. In the case of infants and deaf-mutes the language usually spoken by the mother shall be recorded.

Record mother tongue in full whatever be the name of the language as returned and avoid use of abbreviations. You are not expected to determine if the language returned by a person is the dialect of another major language and so on. You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother tongue. You are bound to record the language as returned by the person as his mother tongue and you should not enter into any argument with him and try to record anything other than what is returned. If you have reason to suspect that in any area due to any organised movement, mother tongue was not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother tongue as actually returned by the respondent and make a report to your superior Census Officers for varification. You are not authorised to make any correction on your own.

A printed list showing the names of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes recognised according to the President's Order was given to the enumerator.

The other district census tables based on the sample count will be published in District Census Hand Book Part C-II volume.

A brief note introducing each series of tables is given in the flyleaf concerning the table.

A–GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

A–I Area, Houses and Population

This is the basic population table for the census and furnishes data for District/Taluka/Mahal/City/Town/Urban Agglomeration for total, rural and urban areas separately. It presents area in sq. kms., density of population per sq. km., number of inhabited and uninhabited villages, number of towns, number of occupied residential houses, households and population by males and females according to the 1971 Census. In the case of area for territorial units lower than the district such as, villages, towns and talukas, the figures as supplied by the State Director of Land Records or other local authority have been shown, as the Surveyor General computes area figures for the district as a whole. For the district, however, Surveyor General's area figures have been shown.

As the method adopted for rounding off area figures, of less than one Km.^{2} given in Part B of the District Census Hand Book Volumes is different from the method adopted in Tables of A–Series given in the present volume, there is a slight difference between the two figures, at some places.

This table is similar to its counterpart in 1961 except for the fact that the 'town group' has been replaced by 'Urban Agglomeration'. The concept of urban agglomeration has been discussed in the introductory note.

As in 1961 there are three appendices to this table.

Appendix I

This appendix shows 1961 territorial units constituting the present set-up of each unit. This appendix has been supplemented with an annexure showing particulars of villages involved in changes of territories in cols. 3 and 6 of Appendix I.

Appendix II

One of the criteria for a place to be declared as town is that it should normally have a population of 5,000 and over. For various reasons many places with a population of 5,000 and over are not treated as towns while a number of places with less than 5,000 population are treated as towns. This appendix, as in 1961, will give the number of such places with their population.

Appendix III

This appendix is intended to furnish figures for the number of houseless and institutional households, and houseless and institutional population separately.

A–II Decadal Variation in Population since 1901

This table is similar to its predecessor in 1961 and furnishes data on population and variation of population from 1901 to 1971. This is a very important table as it gives the growth of population from decade to decade.

The appendix to this table as in 1961, will spell out the adjustments necessary to bring the 1961 Census population of the district to the jurisdiction of the district as at 1971 Census.

A-III Villages classified by Population

This table as in 1961 gives figures for the number and population of villages in the population groups of less than 2,000 population, 2,000–9,999 and with population 10,000 and above. The first two broad groups are further sub-divided into smaller size sub-groups as indicated below and the number of villages and the population covered in each sub-group is indicated :

I	II
Less than 200	2,000–4,999
200–499	5,000–9,999
500–999	
1,000–1,999	

This is supplemented with an appendix to show the sub-totals of broad groups of villages viz., 0–499, 500–1,999, 2,000–4,999 and 5,000 and above. No such appendix appeared in 1961.

A-IV Towns and Urban Agglomerations classified by Population in 197 with Variation since 1901

This table corresponds to Table A-IV of 1961 and gives the growth of each town since 1901 Census. This also furnishes the area of the town at the 1971 Census in sq. km. As in 1961 all towns have been divided into six classes according to their population size : I-Population of over 100,000; II-Population of 50,000-99,999 ; III-Population of 20,000–49,999; IV-Population of 10,000–19,999; V-Population of 5,000–9,999 and VI-Population of less than 5,000. A town with a population exceeding 100,000 is termed as a city. 1961 concept of town group has been substituted by "Urban Agglomeration" in this table. As in the case of district in Table A-II, this table furnishes percentage variation of the population of each town and city from decade to decade. Besides the town, figures for urban agglomeration have also been presented.

As against one appendix in 1961 this table is supplemented by three appendices. Appendix I is the same as in 1961 i.e., showing new towns added in 1971 and towns in 1961 declassified in 1971. It is further supplemented with two lists 'A' and 'B' showing places with a population under 5,000 treated as towns for the first time in 1971 and those omitted from the list of towns in 1971 but which were treated as towns in 1961.

Appendix II, which is a new one introduced at this Census, shows the reasons for the change in area of towns between 1961 and 1971.

Special appendix to Table A-IV gives a statement showing the constituent villages of each of the towns at the 1971 Census.

A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

District/Taluka/Mahal/	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km.²	Population per Km.²	Number of Villages		No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
THE DANGS DISTRICT	**R**	**†1,683.0**	**56**	**311**	..	..	**16,729**	**17,693**	**94,185**	**48,394**	**45,791**
The Dangs Taluka	R	1,708.3	55	311	—	—	16,729	17,693	94,185	48,394	45,791

Note :-

(i) †These figures represent provisional 'Geographical Area' figures supplied by the Surveyor General. The total of the area figures of talukas/mahals will not tally with the district figures because the former represents 'Land use area' and are derived from the figures supplied by the Director of Land Records.

(ii) The density figures (persons per Km.²) shown under Col. 4 is worked out on area figures corrected upto one place of decimal.

A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX II

Number of villages with a population of 5,000 and over and towns with a population under 5,000

District/Taluka/Mahal	Villages with a Population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a Population of under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage of total, rural Population of the district	Number	Population	Percentage of total Urban Population of the district
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
THE DANGS DISTRICT	**1**	**5,422**	**5.76**	..	—	—
The Dangs Taluka	1	5,422	5.76	..	—	—

A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX III

Houseless and Institutional Population

District/Taluka/Mahal	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
		No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
THE DANGS DISTRICT	**R**	**372**	**1,448**	**812**	**636**	**29**	**1,342**	**1,024**	**318**
The Dangs Taluka	R	372	1,448	812	636	29	1,342	1,024	318

A-II VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SEVENTY YEARS

District	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
THE DANGS	1901	18,333	..	..	9,459	8,874
	1911	28,926	+ 10,593	+ 57.78	15,329	13,597
	1921	24,142	— 4,784	— 16.54	12,790	11,352
	1931	33,495	+ 9,353	+ 38.74	18,127	15,368
	1941	40,236	+ 6,741	+ 20.13	21,772	18,464
	1951	47,282	+ 7,046	+ 17.51	25,196	22,086
	1961	71,567	+ 24,285	+ 51.36	37,418	34,149
	1971	94,185	+ 22,618	+ 31.60	48,394	45,791

A-II DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

APPENDIX

District showing 1961 population according to its territorial jurisdiction in 1961, changes in area and population of 1961 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1971

District	Area in 1971 (Km.²)	1971 Population	Area in 1961 (Km.²)	1961 Population according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1961	Population in 1961 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1971	Net increase or decrease between Cols. 5 and 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
THE DANGS	1,683.0	94,185	1,785.0	71,567	71,567	—

A-III VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

District/Taluka/Mahal	Total number of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			I—Villages with less than 2,000 population					
					Less than 200			200–499		
		Persons	Males	Females	No.	Population		No.	Population	
						Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
THE DANGS DISTRICT	**311**	**94,185**	**48,394**	**45,791**	**113**	**7,373**	**7,124**	**170**	**27,518**	**26,520**
The Dangs Taluka	311	94,185	48,394	45,791	113	7,373	7,124	170	27,518	26,520

I-Villages with less than 2,000 population-Contd.						II—Villages with population 2,000—9,999						III—Villages with a population of 10,000 and above		
500-999			1,000—1,999			2.000—4,999			5,000—9,999			10,000 and above		
No.	Population		No.	Population		No.	Population		No.	Population		No.	Population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
24	**7,749**	**7,308**	**2**	**1,023**	**1,021**	**1**	**1,796**	**1,331**	**1**	**2,935**	**2,487**	..	..	..
24	7,749	7,308	2	1,023	1,021	1	1,796	1,331	1	2,935	2,487	..	..	..

A-III VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

APPENDIX

District	Total number of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			Villages with population		
					Less than 499		
		Persons	Males	Females	No.	Population	
						Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
THE DANGS	**311**	**94,185**	**48,394**	**45,791**	**283**	**34,891**	**33,644**

Villages with population								
500—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000 and above		
No.	Population		No.	Population		No.	Population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
26	**8,772**	**8,329**	**1**	**1,796**	**1,331**	**1**	**2,935**	**2,487**

B-ECONOMIC TABLES

B-I Part-A Workers and Non-workers according to main activity classified by sex and age-groups

This is the basic economic table and is similar to its predecessor in 1961. It shows distribution of the entire population into two broad classes of 'workers' and for 'non-workers'. Workers are further classified into 9 broad industrial categories as shown in the table. As against four age-groups in 1961 each category has been cross-classified into eight age-groups viz., 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60+. The age-groups adopted in 1961 were 0-14, 15-34, 35-59, 60+. Splitting of the two age-groups of 15-34 and 35-59 into six in 1971 will be of special significance to researchers for demographic studies.

B-II Workers and Non-workers in cities and non-city urban areas according to main activity classified by sex and age-groups

This table is similar to Table B-I Part A with the difference that it will be confined to the presentation of data for City/Non-City Urban/Town/Urban Agglomeration.

It corresponds to Table B-II of 1961.

B-I PART—A WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO

District	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Population			Total Workers		Workers I		Workers II		Workers III	
								Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
THE DANGS	Total	Total	94,185	48,394	45,791	27,331	12,061	18,504	8,069	4,659	3,279	1,333	178
		0–14	44,487	22,483	22,004	2,608	1,715	1,602	1,071	835	594	118	16
		15–19	7,573	3,985	3,588	3,284	1,780	2,267	1,238	688	452	130	30
		20–24	6,951	3,306	3,645	3,235	1,698	2,102	1,118	535	416	192	28
		25–29	7,173	3,534	3,639	3,517	1,584	2,157	1,040	559	410	227	31
		30–39	12,076	6,633	5,443	6,607	2,345	4,376	1,595	973	609	377	38
		40–49	7,624	4,075	3,549	4,053	1,585	2,860	1,091	573	422	190	18
		50–59	4,507	2,356	2,151	2,296	841	1,725	579	281	220	67	9
		60 +	3,793	2,022	1,771	1,731	512	1,415	336	215	156	32	8
		Age not stated	1	–	1	..	1	–	1	–	–	..	..
	Rural	Total	94,185	48,394	45,791	27,331	12,061	18,504	8,069	4,659	3,279	1,333	178
		0–14	44,487	22,483	22,004	2,608	1,715	1,602	1,071	835	594	118	16
		15–19	7,573	3,985	3,588	3,284	1,780	2,267	1,238	688	452	130	30
		20–24	6,951	3,306	3,645	3,235	1,698	2,102	1,118	535	416	192	28
		25–29	7,173	3,534	3,639	3,517	1,584	2,157	1,040	559	410	227	31
		30–39	12,076	6,633	5,443	6,607	2,345	4,376	1,595	973	609	377	38
		40–49	7,624	4,075	3,549	4,053	1,585	2,860	1,091	573	422	190	18
		50–59	4,507	2,356	2,151	2,296	841	1,725	579	281	220	67	9
		60+	3,793	2,022	1,771	1,731	512	1,415	336	215	156	32	8
		Age not stated	1	–	1	–	1	..	1	–	–	–	–

MAIN ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS

Workers															
IV		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
Mining and Quarrying		(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry		Construction		Trade and Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
13	10	347	141	65	2	490	64	471	28	201	3	1,248	287	21,063	33,730
1	..	22	14	..	..	—	3	19	1	..	—	11	16	19,875	20,289
..	1	41	14	10	..	55	21	57	..	8	..	28	24	701	1,808
..	2	42	21	8	..	127	12	74	2	34	..	121	99	71	1,947
4	1	38	18	8	..	92	4	63	2	42	1	327	77	17	2,055
..	3	105	32	13	1	121	10	110	10	68	2	464	45	26	3,098
3	2	47	21	18	—	60	9	76	7	36	..	190	15	22	1,964
2	1	30	15	8	..	25	3	51	5	13	—	94	9	60	1,310
3	—	22	6	—	1	10	2	21	1	..	..	13	2	291	1,259
..	—	—	..	—	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	—	—	..	—
13	10	347	141	65	2	490	64	471	28	201	3	1,248	287	21,063	33,730
1	—	22	14	..	..	—	3	19	1	—	—	11	16	19,875	20,289
..	1	41	14	10	..	55	21	57	—	8	—	28	24	701	1,808
..	2	42	21	8	..	127	12	74	2	34	..	121	99	71	1,947
4	1	38	18	8	..	92	4	63	2	42	1	327	77	17	2,055
..	3	105	32	13	1	121	10	110	10	68	2	464	45	26	3,098
3	2	47	21	18	—	60	9	76	7	36	—	190	15	22	1,964
2	1	30	15	8	—	25	3	51	5	13	—	94	9	60	1,310
3	—	22	6	—	1	10	2	21	1	..	—	13	2	291	1,259
..	—	..	—	—	..	..	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	—

C–SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TABLES

C–V Mother Tongue

This table corresponds to Table C–V of 1961. In this table mother tongues have been given in alphabetical order. The figures for the district have been presented for total/rural/urban areas, while taluka figures have been presented for total area only. The separate figures for town/urban agglomeration have also been presented. In 1961 the table was presented for total, rural and urban areas for the district and for rural area only for taluka/mahal.

C–VII Religion

This table like its corresponding Table C–VII in 1961 has been prepared on full count for total, rural and urban population. It gives the distribution of the population by religion. The units for presentation of figures for this table in 1961 were total/rural/urban areas for the district and rural area for talukas. The units for presentation of figures for this table in 1971 are total/rural/urban areas for the district/taluka/mahal/city/town/urban agglomeration.

C–VIII Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Part A and B) Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non–workers according to main activity among Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

This table has been prepared for total, rural and urban population on full count. It gives the total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their distribution by literacy and classification of workers into different industrial categories and the total number of non–workers. This is a general table that is prepared for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The table gives figures for district/taluka/mahal/city/town/urban agglomeration.

Appendix to Table C–VIII Part A gives individual castewise details on literacy for total/rural/urban areas for district/taluka/mahal/city/town/urban agglomeration. Appendix to Table C–VIII Part B gives similar details for individual Scheduled Tribe.

C-V MOTHER TONGUE (ALPHABETICAL ORDER)

THE DANGS DISTRICT†

Sl. No.	Mother Tongue	Total			Rural			The Dangs Taluka	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	All Mother Tongues	**94,185**	**48,394**	**45,791**	**94,185**	**48,394**	**45,791**	**48,394**	**45,791**
1	*Afghani/Kabuli/Pashto*	*1*	..	*1*	*1*	..	*1*	..	*1*
2	Ahirani	34	12	22	34	12	22	12	22
3	Banjari	329	166	163	329	166	163	166	163
4	Bhili/Bhilodi	31	13	18	31	13	18	13	18
5	Bihari	5	4	1	5	4	1	4	1
6	Chodhari	109	64	45	109	64	45	64	45
7	Dakshini	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	.
8	Dangi	80,030	40,657	39,373	80,030	40,657	39,373	40,657	39,373
9	Dhodia	378	216	162	378	216	162	216	162
10	*English*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*1*
11	Gamti/Gavit	2,918	1,572	1,346	2,918	1,572	1,346	1,572	1,346
12	Gujarati	5,032	2,896	2,136	5,032	2,896	2,136	2,896	2,136
13	Hindi	316	196	120	316	196	120	196	120
14	Kachchhi	33	19	14	33	19	14	19	14
15	Kannada	18	10	8	18	10	8	10	8
16	Kathiyawadi	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	2
17	Kathodi	416	197	219	416	197	219	197	219
18	Katkari	26	12	14	26	12	14	12	14
19	Khandeshi	4	.	4	4	..	4	.	4
20	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	370	224	146	370	224	146	224	146
21	Koli-Gujarati	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
22	Kotvali	471	258	213	471	258	213	258	213
23	Kunbi	97	48	49	97	48	49	48	49
24	Madrasi	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
25	Malabar	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
26	Malayalam	35	23	12	35	23	12	23	12
27	Marathi	2,864	1,440	1,424	2,864	1,440	1,424	1,440	1,424
28	Marwari	10	5	5	10	5	5	5	5
29	Mawchi	54	28	26	54	28	26	28	26
30	Memani	26	15	11	26	15	11	15	11
31	Naikadi	20	12	8	20	12	8	12	8
32	Padvi	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
33	Paradhi	6	..	6	6	..	6	..	6
34	*Portuguese*	*1*	*1*	..	*1*	*1*	..	*1*	..
35	Punjabi	40	24	16	40	24	16	24	16
36	Sindhi	56	27	29	56	27	29	27	29
37	Tamil	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	..
38	*Teli	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	..
39	Telugu	7	6	1	7	6	1	6	1
40	Urdu	314	172	142	314	172	142	172	142
41	Varli	117	64	53	117	64	53	64	53
42	Vasava	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..

†Entirely Rural

(i) Mother Tongues Printed in italics belong to the Contries outside the Indian Sub-Continent.

(ii) Asterisk (*) means that the mother tongue is linguistically unidentifiable.

C-VII RELIGION

District/Taluka/Mahal/ City/Town/Urban Agglomeration	Total Rural Urban	Name of Religions arranged in Alphabetical order: Total			Buddhism		Christianity		Hinduism	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
***THE DANGS DISTRICT**	**R**	**94,185**	**48,394**	**45,791**	**22**	**8**	**477**	**449**	**47,171**	**44,704**
The Dangs Taluka	R	94,185	48,394	45,791	22	8	477	449	47,171	44,704

Name of Religions arranged in Alphabetical order-*Contd.*

District/Taluka/Mahal/ City//Town/ Urban Agglomeration	Total Rural Urban	Islam		Jainism		Sikhism		Other Religions and Persuasions		Religion not stated	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
***THE DANGS DISTRICT**	**R**	**642**	**562**	**24**	**22**	**27**	**22**	**31**	**24**	..	...
The Dangs Taluka	R	642	562	24	22	27	22	31	24	...	..

*Entirely Rural

C-VIII SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Part A

Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers according to main activity among Scheduled Castes

District/Taluka/Mahal/ City/Town/Urban Agglomeration	Total Rural Urban	Total			Illiterate		Literate and educated persons		Workers							
									Total Workers		I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
*THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	342	179	163	88	106	91	57	87	24	10	1	3	2	12	...
The Dangs Taluka	R	342	179	163	88	106	91	57	87	24	10	1	3	2	12	..

* Entirely Rural

District/Taluka/ Mahal/City/Town/ Urban Agglomeration	Total Rural Urban	Workers														Non-workers	
		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry		V (b) Other than Household Industry		VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	...	..	16	6	1	...	4	...	2	2	2	2	37	11	92	139
The Dangs Taluka	R	..	...	16	6	1	...	4	..	2	2	2	2	37	11	92	139

C-VIII SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES-*Contd.*

Part A

Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers according to main activity among Scheduled Castes

APPENDIX

Scheduled Castes classified by literates and illiterates

District/Taluka/Mahal/ City/Town/Urban Agglomeration	Total Rural Urban	Population			Illiterate			Literate and Educated Persons		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				ALL SCHEDULED CASTES						
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	342	179	163	194	88	106	148	91	57
The Dangs Taluka	R	342	179	163	194	88	106	148	91	57
				(1) Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar					
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	35	19	16	16	6	10	19	13	6
The Dangs Taluka	R	35	19	16	16	6	10	19	13	6
				(2) Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli						
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	113	61	52	58	30	28	55	31	24
The Dangs Taluka	R	113	61	52	58	30	28	55	31	24
				(3) Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu						
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	23	13	10	10	4	6	13	9	4
The Dangs Taluka	R	23	13	10	10	4	6	13	9	4
				(4) Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vanker, or Maru Vanker						
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	35	16	19	14	6	8	21	10	11
The Dangs Taluka	R	35	16	19	14	6	8	21	10	11
				(5) Mang, Matang or Minimadig						
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	86	46	40	69	33	36	17	13	4
The Dangs Taluka	R	86	46	40	69	33	36	17	13	4
				(6) Mochi						
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	50	24	26	27	9	18	23	15	8
The Dangs Taluka	R	50	24	26	27	9	18	23	15	8

C–VIII SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES–*Contd.*

Part B

Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers according to main activity among Scheduled Tribes

District/Taluka/Mahal/ City/Town/Urban Agglomeration	Total Rural Urban	Total			Illiterate		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers		Workers I		II		III	
											Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
THE DANGS DISTRICT		88,028	45,027	43,001	37,124	40,964	7,903	2,037	25,504	11,808	18,409	8,027	4,580	3,247	1,021	174
The Dangs Taluka	R	88,028	45,027	43,001	37,124	40,964	7,903	2,037	25,504	11,808	18,409	8,027	4,580	3,247	1,021	174

• Entirely Rural

District/Taluka/ Mahal/City/Town/ Urban Agglomeration	Total Rural Urban	Workers IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry		VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage and Communications		IX Other Services		X Non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	1	1	237	131	22	..	303	51	119	8	101	...	711	169	19,523	31,193
The Dangs Taluka	R	1	1	237	131	22	—	303	51	119	8	101	—	711	169	19,523	31,193

C-VIII SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES–*Contd.*

Part B

Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers according to main activity among Scheduled Castes

APPENDIX

Scheduled Tribes classified by literates and illiterates

District/Taluka/Mahal/ City/Town/Urban Agglomeration	Total Rural Urban	Population			Illiterate			Literate and Educated Persons		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALL SCHEDULED TRIBES										
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	88,028	45,027	43,001	78,088	37,124	40,964	9,940	7,903	2,037
The Dangs Taluka	R	88,028	45,027	43,001	78,088	37,124	40,964	9,940	7,903	2,037
(1) Bhil, Including Bhil Garasaia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garsaia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, as Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave.										
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	28,475	14,529	13,946	26,687	13,064	13,623	1,788	1,465	323
The Dangs Taluka	R	28,475	14,529	13,946	26,687	13,064	13,623	1,788	1,465	323
(2) Chodhara										
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	101	57	44	53	24	29	48	33	15
The Dangs Taluka	R	101	57	44	53	24	29	48	33	15
(3) Dhodia										
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	1,386	839	547	596	274	322	790	565	225
The Dangs Taluka	R	1,386	839	547	596	274	322	790	565	225
(4) Dubla, Including Talavia or Halpati										
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	153	77	76	108	47	61	45	30	15
The Dangs Taluka	R	153	77	76	108	47	61	45	30	15
(5) Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi										
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	3,692	1,922	1,770	3,279	1,597	1,682	413	325	88
The Dangs Taluka	R	3,692	1,922	1,770	3,279	1,597	1,682	413	325	88
(6) Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari										
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	689	346	343	658	321	337	31	25	6
The Dangs Taluka	R	689	346	343	658	321	337	31	25	6
(7) Kokna, Kokni, Kukna										
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	5,233	2,713	2,520	4,344	2,010	2,334	889	703	186
The Dangs Taluka	R	5,233	2,713	2,520	4,344	2,010	2,334	889	703	186
(8) Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha										
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	44	30	14	27	16	11	17	14	3
The Dangs Taluka	R	44	30	14	27	16	11	17	14	3

C-VIII SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES–*Concld.*

Part B

Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers according to main activity among Scheduled Tribes

APPENDIX

Scheduled Tribes classified by literates and illiterates–Concld.

District/Taluka/Mahal/ City/Town/Urban Agglomeration	Total Rural Urban	Population			Illiterate			Literate and Educated Persons		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(9) Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka										
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	424	227	197	330	152	178	94	75	19
The Dangs Taluka	R	424	227	197	330	152	178	94	75	19
(10) Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi										
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	11	3	8	11	3	8	–	–	..
The Dangs Taluka	R	11	3	8	11	3	8	–	–	..
(11) Varli										
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	12,688	6,496	6,192	11,488	5,508	5,980	1,200	988	212
The Dangs Taluka	R	12,688	6,496	6,192	11,488	5,508	5,980	1,200	988	212
(12) Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia										
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	488	237	251	474	223	251	14	14	..
The Dangs Taluka	R	488	237	251	474	223	251	14	14	–
(13) Kunbi										
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	34,643	17,550	17,093	30,033	13,885	16,148	4,610	3,665	945
The Dangs Taluka	R	34,643	17,550	17,093	30,033	13,885	16,148	4,610	3,665	945
(14) Unspecified										
THE DANGS DISTRICT	R	1	1	–	..	..	–	1	1	–
The Dangs Taluka	R	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	..

E-ESTABLISHMENT TABLES

E-I Distribution of Establishments by Broad Types

This is a new table for the 1971 Census and is prepared for total, rural and urban areas for District/City and gives the distribution of all establishments by three broad types *viz.*, (1) manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments; (2) trade and business establishments and (3) other establishments in each of (a) Government or quasi-government (b) private and (c) co-operative sectors of the economy. The manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments are further classified as registered factories, unregistered workshops and household industries. The trade or business establishments are classified as wholesale, retail and others. Lastly the 'other establishments' are classified as educational institutions, public health institutions and others.

With a view to understand the significance of statistics incorporated in E-series tables, the concepts and definitions of the terms occurring in the tables are given below.

An "Establishment" is a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domestic consumption or where servicing and/or repairing is done such as factory, workshop or household industry or servicing and/or repair workshop or a place where retail or wholesale business is carried on or commercial services are rendered or an office, public or private or a place of entertainment or where educational, religious, social or entertainment services are rendered. It is necessary that in all these places one or more persons should be actually working. Thus an establishment will cover manufacturing, trade and other establishments where people work.

Examples

A factory or a workshop or workshop-*cum*-residence or a trading or other establishment, i.e. where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold, or some business is being carried on such as a grocery shop, a pan shop, restaurant, bank, hotel, or an office is functioning such as Government office, commercial office, or an institution is being run such as school, college, hospital, dispensary, etc., and where one or more persons are working.

An establishment may occupy a census house or a group of census houses or a part of a census house.

An establishment has been treated as a Government/quasi-Government institution if the Central or State Government or a Local Authority such as the Zilla Parishad, City Corporation or Municipality, etc., completely owns or has a majority of shares as to control the management of the establishment.

Private establishments are those owned and managed by private individuals or corporate bodies not being co-operative institution or Government or quasi-Government institutions.

Establishments registered under the Co-operative Societies Registration Law of the State, alone fall in the category of "Co-operative".

A 'Household Industry' is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas, and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

Registered Factory:- A factory which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a "Registered Factory". Any other workshop merely licenced by the Municipal or any other authority

or registered for any other purpose should not be treated as a registered factory unless it is registered under the Indian Factories Act.

Unregistered Workshop:—Workshop is a place where some kind of 'production, processing, servicing, repairing or making of goods for sale' is going on. A workshop which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a registered factory and others as unregistered workshops. Workshops which are run as household industry should be treated as household industry and entered as such.

The description of each Division and Major Group of National Industrial Classification, 1970 has been reproduced in an Annexure at the end of this volume.

The following two tables (1) E-II Part A and (2) E-II Part B are not given as there are no such establishments in The Dangs District.

E-II Part-A Distribution of Manufacturing, Processing or Servicing Establishments other than Household Industries Classified by Registered Factories, Unregistered Workshops and Size of Employment

E-II Part-B Distribution of Manufacturing, Processing or Servicing Establishments other than Household Industries classified by Industry, Fuel/Power or Manual used and Size of Employment

E-II Part-C Distribution of Household Industry Establishments classified by Industry, Fuel/Power used and Size of Employment

This table furnishes information of household industry establishments by Division and Major Group of National Industrial Classification, 1970 about the kind of fuel or power used by broad employment size groups for total, rural and urban areas for District/City separately.

E-III Distribution of Trade/Commercial Establishments classified by the Type of Business or Trade and Size of Employment

This is a new table for 1971 and is prepared for the trade/commercial establishments classified by the type of business or trade and size of employment for total, rural and urban areas for District/City. All trade/commercial establishments are classified under each Division/Major Group of National Industrial Classification, 1970.

E-IV Distribution of Establishments (other than Manufacturing, Processing or Servicing or Business and Trade Establishments) by Size of Employment

This table gives the distribution of establishments (other than manufacturing, processing or servicing or business and trade establishments) by size of employment for total, rural and urban areas for District/City in each Division and Major Group of National Industrial Classification, 1970. All establishments (other than manufacturing, processing or servicing or business and trade) further gives employment by broad groups in each Division/Major Group of National Industrial Classification, 1970. This table which has been attempted for the first time in 1971 Census also provides frame for the establishments not covered by Table E-II (Part A & B) and E-III.

E-I DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY BROAD TYPES

District	Total Rural Urban	(A) Govt./ Quasi-Govt. (B) Private (C) Co-operative	Total Number of Establishments	Manufacturing, Processing or Servicing Establishments			Trade or Business Establishments			Other Establishments		
				Registered Factories	Unregistered workshops	Household Industries	Wholesale	Retail	Others	Educational Institutions	Public Health Institutions	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
*THE DANGS DISTRICT	RURAL	A	384	—	—	—	1	—	1	212	20	150
		B	481	—	—	224	4	193	30	2	1	27
		C	35	—	..	..	—	31	4	..	..	..

*Entirely Rural

E-II PART-C DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, FUEL/POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division/ Major Group of N.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ESTABLISHMENTS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT								
		Total		1 Person	2–4 Persons		5–9 Persons		10–19 Persons		Persons Unspecified
		Units	Persons employed	Units	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		THE DANGS DISTRICT (TOTAL)									
Division 2 & 3											
	Total	**224**	**472**	**92**	**115**	**275**	**16**	**93**	**1**	**12**	..
I	All Fuels/Power	33	55	19	12	24	2	12	..	—	—
	(a) Electricity	9	18	5	3	6	1	7	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid Fuel	4	6	2	2	4	—	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood and Bagasse	20	31	12	7	14	1	5	..	..	..
II	Manual	191	417	73	103	251	14	81	1	12	..
Major Group 20–21											
	Total	**14**	**27**	**7**	**5**	**10**	**2**	**10**	..	..	..
I	All Fuels/Power	13	22	7	5	10	1	5	..	..	—
	(a) Electricity	8	11	5	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Liquid Fuel	4	6	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Coal, Wood and Bagasse	1	5	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..
II	Manual	1	5	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..
Major Group 22											
	Total	**1**	**1**	**1**	..	—	—	..	—	..	—
II	Manual	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 26											
	Total	**50**	**74**	**36**	**14**	**38**	..	..	..	..	—
II	Manual	50	74	36	14	38	..	..	..	..	—
Major Group 27											
	Total	**119**	**313**	**21**	**83**	**197**	**14**	**83**	**1**	**12**	
I	All Fuels/Power	1	7	—	..	..	1	7	—	..	..
	(a) Electricity	1	7	—	..	..	1	7	—	—	..
II	Manual	118	306	21	83	197	13	76	1	12	—
Major Group 29											
	Total	**3**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**2**	—	—	—	—	—
II	Manual	3	4	2	1	2	..	..	..	—	..
Major Group 30											
	Total	**1**	**1**	**1**	..	—	—	—	—	..	—
II	Manual	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	..	..	—
Major Group 31											
	Total	**1**	**4**	—	**1**	**4**	—	..	—	—	—
II	Manual	1	4	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
Major Group 34											
	Total	**18**	**25**	**11**	**7**	**14**	..	—	..	—	—
I	All Fuels/Power	18	25	11	7	14	—	—	..	—	—
	(c) **Coal, Wood and Bagasse**	**18**	**25**	**11**	**7**	**14**	..	..	..	..	—

E-II PART-C DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, FUEL/POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT-*Contd.*

Division/ Major Group of N.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ESTABLISHMENTS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT									
		Total		1 Person	2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10-19 Persons		Persons Unspecified
		Units	Persons employed	Units	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		THE DANGS DISTRICT (TOTAL)-*Contd.*									
Major Group 35											
Total		**1**	**1**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I All Fuels/Power		1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Coal, Wood and Bagasse		1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 38											
Total		**3**	**3**	**3**	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
II Manual		3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 39											
Total		**13**	**19**	**9**	**4**	**10**	..	..	..	..	..
II Manual		13	19	9	4	10	.	..	..	..	..
		THE DANGS DISTRICT (RURAL)									
Division 2 & 3											
Total		**224**	**472**	**92**	**115**	**275**	**16**	**93**	**1**	**12**	..
I All Fuels/Power		33	55	19	12	24	2	12	..	..	..
(a) Electricity		9	18	5	3	6	1	7	..	..	..
(b) Liquid Fuel		4	6	2	2	4	..	.	..	..	..
(c) Coal, Wood and Bagasse		20	31	12	7	14	1	5	..	.	..
II Manual		191	417	73	103	251	14	81	1	12	..
Major Group 20-21											
Total		14	27	7	**5**	**10**	**2**	**10**	..	..	..
I All Fuels/Power		13	22	7	5	10	1	5	..	..	..
(a) Electricity		8	11	5	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Liquid Fuel		4	6	2	2	4	..		..	..	..
(c) Coal, Wood and Bagasse		1	5	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..
II Manual		1	5	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..
Major Group 22											
Total		**1**	**1**	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Manual		1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 26											
Total		**50**	**74**	**36**	**14**	**38**	..	..	..	..	..
II Manual		50	74	36	14	38	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 27											
Total		**119**	**313**	**21**	**83**	**197**	**14**	**83**	**1**	**12**	..
I All Fuels/Power		1	7	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..
(a) Electricity		1	7	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..
II Manual		118	306	21	83	197	13	76	1	12	..
Major Group 29											
Total		**3**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**2**	..	..	..	..	..
II Manual		3	4	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..

E-II PART-C DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ESTABLISHMENTS CLAS FIED BY INDUSTRY, FUEL/POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT-*Concld.*

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ESTABLISHMENTS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

Division/ Major Group of N.I.C.	Kind of Fuel or Power used	Total		1 Person	2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons		10-19 Persons		Persons Unspecified
		Units	Persons employed	Units	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units	Persons employed	Units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		THE DANGS DISTRICT (RURAL)-*Contd.*									
Major Group 30											
Total		1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Manual		1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 31											
Total		1	4	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
II Manual		1	4	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 34											
Total		18	25	11	7	14	..	..	..	..	..
I All Fuels/Power		18	25	11	7	14	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Coal, Wood and Bagasse		18	25	11	7	14	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 35											
Total		1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I All Fuels/Power		1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Coal, Wood and Bagasse		1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 38											
Total		3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Manual		3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 39											
Total		13	19	9	4	10	..	..	..	..	..
II Manual		13	19	9	4	10	..	..	..	..	..

E-III DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE/COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED

Number of Establishmenst

Division/ Major Group of N.I.C.	Total		1 Person	2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons	
	Establish-ments	Persons employed	Establish-ments	Establish-ments	Persons employed	Establish-ments	Persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							THE DANGS
Total	**264**	**467**	**153**	**96**	**232**	**14**	**82**
Division 6	**247**	**425**	**148**	**87**	**211**	**11**	**66**
Major Group 60	1	6	-	..	..	1	6
61	2	6	..	2	6	..	..
64	2	3	1	1	2	..	..
65	191	292	122	65	149	3	21
66	15	26	11	2	5	2	10
67	11	16	8	3	8	..	..
68	7	11	4	3	7	..	..
69	18	65	2	11	34	5	29
Division 8	**17**	**42**	**5**	**9**	**21**	**3**	**16**
Major Group 80	1	4	...	1	4	-	..
82	16	38	5	8	17	3	16
							THE DANGS
Total	**264**	**467**	**153**	**96**	**232**	**14**	**82**
Division 6	**247**	**425**	**148**	**87**	**211**	**11**	**66**
Major Group 60	1	6	..	..	..	1	6
61	2	6	-	2	6	-	..
64	2	3	1	1	2	..	-
65	191	292	122	65	149	3	21
66	15	26	11	2	5	2	10
67	11	16	8	3	8	-	-
68	7	11	4	3	7	..	-
69	18	65	2	11	34	5	29
Division 8	**17**	**42**	**5**	**9**	**21**	**3**	**16**
Major Group 80	1	4	-	1	4	-	-
82	16	38	5	8	17	3	16

BY THE TYPE OF BUSINESS OR TRADE AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

by Size of Employment

10-19 Persons		20-49 Persons		50-99 Persons		100+ Persons		Persons Unspecified	Division/ Major Group of N.I.C.
Establish-ments	Persons employed	Establish-ments	Persons employed	Establish-ments	Persons employed	Establish-ments	Persons employed	Establish-ments	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
DISTRICT (TOTAL)									
..	..	..	—	—	—	..	—	1	**Total**
..	..	..	—	..	..	—	..	1	**6 Division**
..	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	—	60 Major Group
..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	61
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
..	..	—	..	..	..	—	—	1	65
..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	66
..	..	..	—	..	..	..	—	..	67
..	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
..	..	—	—	..	—	—	—	..	**8 Division**
..	..	..	..	..	—	..	—	..	80 Major Group
—	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	82
DISTRICT (RURAL)									
—	..	..	..	—	..	—	—	1	**Total**
..	—	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	**6 Division**
..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	60 Major Group
..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	—	61
—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	1	65
—	..	..	—	..	..	..	—	—	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	67
—	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	68
—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	69
—	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	**8 Division**
—	..	—	..	—	—	..	—	..	80 Major Group
..	—	—	—	..	..	—	..	..	82

E-IV DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS (OTHER THAN MANUFACTURING PROCESSING

Number of Establishmenst

Division/ Major Group of N.I.C.	Total		1 Perosn	2-4 Persons		5-9 Persons	
	Establish-ments	Persons employed	Establish-ments	Establish-ments	Persons employed	Establish-ments	Persons employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							THE DANGS
Total	**412**	**1,200**	**246**	**111**	**272**	**23**	**151**
Division 0	**1**	**34**	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 03	1	34	..	..	..	..	..
Division 4	**2**	**10**	..	**1**	**2**	**1**	**8**
Major Group 40	2	10	..	1	2	1	8
Division 7	**16**	**35**	**11**	**4**	**13**	..	..
Major Group 70	3	7	1	2	6	..	..
74	4	4	4	..	..	..	..
75	9	24	6	2	7	..	..
Division 9	**393**	**1,121**	**235**	**106**	**257**	**22**	**143**
Major Group 90	76	470	24	29	77	11	71
92	214	397	152	45	102	8	54
93	21	120	1	14	33	2	13
94	65	115	45	15	39	1	5
95	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
96	16	18	12	3	6	..	..
							THE DANGS
Total	**412**	**1,200**	**246**	**111**	**272**	**23**	**151**
Division 0	**1**	**34**	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 03	1	34	..	..	..	..	..
Division 4	**2**	**10**	..	**1**	**2**	**1**	**8**
Major Group 40	2	10	..	1	2	1	8
Division 7	**16**	**35**	**11**	**4**	**13**	..	..
Major Group 70	3	7	1	2	6	..	..
74	4	4	4	..	..	..	..
75	9	24	6	2	7	..	..
Division 9	**393**	**1,121**	**235**	**106**	**257**	**22**	**143**
Major Group 90	76	470	24	29	77	11	71
92	214	397	152	45	102	8	54
93	21	120	1	14	33	2	13
94	65	115	45	15	39	1	5
95	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
96	16	18	12	3	6	..	..

OR SERVICING OR BUSINESS AND TRADE ESTABLISHMENTS) BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

by Size of Employment

10-19 Persons		20-49 Persons		50-99 Persons		100+ Persons		Persons Unspecified	Division/ Major Group of N.I.C.
Establish-ments	Persons employed	Establish-ments	Persons employed	Establish-ments	Persons employed	Establish-ments	Persons employed	Establish-ments	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
DISTRICT (TOTAL)									
15	**192**	**7**	**223**	..	..	**1**	**116**	**9**	**Total**
..	..	**1**	**34**	..	..	..	..	..	**0 Division**
..	..	1	**34**	..	..	..	..	..	03 Major Group
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**4 Division**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 Major Group
1	**11**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**7 Division**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70 Major Group
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
14	**181**	**6**	**189**	..	..	**1**	**116**	**9**	**9 Division**
10	135	1	47	..	..	1	116	..	90 Major Group
2	22	3	67	..	..	..	..	4	92
2	24	1	49	..	..	..	..	1	93
..	..	1	26	..	..	..	..	3	94
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	96
DISTRICT (RURAL)									
15	**192**	**7**	**223**	..	..	**1**	**116**	**9**	**Total**
..	..	**1**	**34**	..	..	..	..	..	**0 Division**
..	..	1	34	..	..	..	..	..	03 Major Group
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**4 Division**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 Major Group
1	**11**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**7 Division**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70 Major Group
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
14	**181**	**6**	**189**	..	..	**1**	**116**	**9**	**9 Division**
10	135	1	47	..	..	1	116	..	90 Major Group
2	22	3	67	..	..	..	..	4	92
2	24	1	49	..	..	..	..	1	93
..	..	1	26	..	..	..	..	3	94
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	96

ANNEXURE

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (NIC) - 1970

Divisions	Description
	(One digit level of classification)
0	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing
1	Mining and Quarrying
2 & 3	Manufacturing and Repair
4	Electricity, Gas and Water
5	Construction
6	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants & Hotels
7	Transport, Storage and Communications
8	Financing Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services
9	Community, Social and Personal Services
X	Activities not Adequately Defined

MAJOR GROUPS

(Two digit level of classification)

Major Groups	
	Division 0—Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing
00	Agricultural Production
01	Plantation
02	Livestock Production
03	Agricultural Services
04	Hunting, Trapping and Game Propagation
05	Forestry and Logging
06	Fishing
	Divis —Mining and Quarrying
10	Coal Mining
11	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
12	Metal Ore Mining
19	Other Mining
	Divis:on 2 & 3—Manufacturing and Repair
20-21	Manufacture of Food Products
22	Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco Products
23	Manufacture of Cotton Textiles
24	Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles
25	Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles
26	Manufacture of Textile Products (including Wearing Apparel other than Footwear)
27	Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture & Fixtures
28	Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products & Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries
29	Manufacture of Leather, Leather & Fur Products (except repair)
30	Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic Petroleum and Coal Products
31	Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products (except Products of Petroleum and Coal)
32	Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products
33	Basic Metal and Alloys Industries
34	Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment
35	Manufacture of Machinery, Machine Tools and Parts except Electrical Machinery
36	Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and Parts
37	Manufacture of Transport Equipment and Parts
38	Other Manufacturing Industries
39	Repair
	Division 4—Electricity, Gas and Water
40	Electricity
41	Gas and Steam
42	Water Works and Supply
	Division 5—Construction
50	Construction
51	Activities Allied to Construction
	Division 6—Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants & Hotels
60	Wholesale Trade in Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants
61	Wholesale Trade in Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics, Glass
62	Wholesale Trade in Wood, Paper, Other Fabrics Hide and Skin and Inedible Oils
63	Wholesale Trade in All types of Machinery, Equipment including Transport and Electrical Equipment
64	Wholesale Trade in Food and Miscellaneous Manufacturing
65	Retail Trade in Food and Food Articles, Beverage, Tobacco and Intoxicants
66	Retail Trade in Textiles
67	Retail Trade in Fuel and Other Household Utilities and Durables
68	Retail Trade in Others
69	Restaurants and Hotels
	Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications
70	Land Transport
71	Water Transport

Major Groups	Description
72	Air Transport
73	Services incidental to Transport
74	Storage and Warehousing
75	Communications
	Division 8—Financing Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services
80	Banking and Similiar Type of Financial Institutions
81	Providents and Insurance
82	Real Estate and Business Services
83	Legal Services
	Division 9—Community, Social and Personal Services
90	Public Administration & Defence Services
91	Sanitary Services
92	Education, Scientific and Research Services
93	Medical & Health Services
94	Community Services
95	Recreational & Cultural Services
96	Personal Services
98	International and other Extra Territorial Bodies Services
99	Services not elsewhere classified
	Division X—Activities not Adequately Defined
X0	Persons without any Affiliation to any particular industry (including fresh entrants to labour force)
X1	Activities not Adequately Defined (Other than that in X0)

SECTION III

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL TABLES (RURAL AREAS) AND HOUSING TABLES

EXPLANATORY NOTE TO SAMPLE CENSUS TABLES

Full count Census tables have been published in Part C–I of the District Census Handbooks of Gujarat State. This volume viz., Part C–II presents (i) information on important socio–economic, cultural and migration characteristics of the population in the rural areas of the district and (ii) Housing tables for both the rural and the urban areas of the district. The data of the urban sample is being centrally processed and tables covering the socio–economic, cultural and migration characteristics of the urban population will be published separately.

The socio–economic, cultural and migration tables for the rural areas are based on 10 per cent sample of the rural population and all the housing tables are based on 20 per cent sample of census houses. The major difference between the tables published in previous censuses and in 1971 Census is that till 1961 some tables provided only sample values. In the 1971 Census tabulations the tables present estimates based on the samples.

Part C–II of the District Census Handbook contains 6 tables of B series, 2 tables of C series, 2 tables of D series, all relating to rural areas and 4 tables of H series for total, rural urban and city areas of the district. Explanatory short notes are given as a fly leaf preceding the tables of different series.

B-ECONOMIC TABLES

Two tables viz., B-I Part-A and B-II based on full count have been published in Part C-I of the District Census Handbook of 1971.

This volume contains six tables pertaining to rural areas giving details regarding educational level of workers and non-workers by main activity, industrial classification of workers in non-agricultural industries by sex and divisions, major groups and minor groups, their classification by age-group, sex, educational levels and division and groups of national classification of occupations secondary work of persons with main activity as workers or non-workers and types of activities of non-workers by sex and age-groups.

B-III Part-B gives classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in rural areas. The educational levels depicted in Part-B are as under :

1. Illiterate
2. Literate (without educational level)
3. Primary
4. Middle
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary
6. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
7. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and
8. Graduate and above.

This tables corresponds to Table B-III Part-B of 1961 with slight changes in industrial categories and educational levels.

Table B-IV Part-A gives industrial classification of persons at work other than cultivation as main activity by Sex and Divisions, Major groups and Minor groups of the National Industrial classifications, 1970 (N. I. C. 1970), which has been adopted with suitable modifications wherever necessary.

The table is supplemented with an appendix giving information similar to that contained in Table B-IV Part-C of 1961 in so far as it relates to workers engaged in household industry and non-household industry in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing.

Table B-VI Part B (i) gives occupational classification of persons at work in rural areas according to main activity other than cultivation by sex and age-groups.

This table is a new addition and provides details of workers following non-agricultural pursuits as their main activity classified by occupations upto Divisions and Groups of National Classification of Occupations (N. C. O. 1968). The population under each Division and Group of National Classification of Occupations is classified by sex and nine age-groups viz., 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39 40-49, 50-59, 60 + and Age not stated.

A list of occupational codes indicating the occupations they denote is given in the annexure at the end of the table.

Table B-VI Part-B (ii) gives occupational classification of persons at work in rural areas according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational levels.

This is also a new table and is prepared upto divisions and groups of National Classification of Occupations, which is further cross-classified by sex and broad educational levels, such as Primary, Middle, Matriculation or Higher Secondary and Graduate and above.

Table B-VII (rural) is a new and comprehensive table of 1971 Census providing statistics of main activity and secondary work of population in the rural areas. The persons having main activity as cultivator, agricultural labourer; working at household industry; at non-household industry, trade, business or service and non-worker are further cross-tabulated in case of persons whose secondary work is either (i) as cultivator or (ii) as agricultural labourer (iii) at household industry or (iv) at non-household industry, trade, business, service etc.,

In Table B-VIII (rural), as against eight categories of non-working population in 1961 Census, the data is presented for seven categories of non-workers in this table, the last category 'Others' largely comprising the 'Unemployed'. This table is comparable at district level to the Table B-IX of 1961 Census wherein the details of non-working population by sex and broad age groups such as 0-14, 15-34, 35-59, 60 + and 'Age not stated' are given for each type of activity of non-working population. As against five broad age-groups in 1961 Census, this table presents here nine age-groups viz., 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60 + and Age Not Stated.

B-III PART-B CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING

Educational Levels	Total Population			Total Workers		Workers I		II		III Livestock, Forestry, fishing, Hunting, & Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying	
						Cultivators		Agricultural labourers					
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	**94,185**	**48,394**	**45,791**	**27,331**	**12,061**	**18,504**	**8,069**	**4,659**	**3,279**	**1,333**	**178**	**13**	**10**
Illiterate	80,353	38,327	42,526	21,003	11,472	15,291	7,745	4,274	3,193	610	168	13	10
Literate (without educational level)*	7,336	5,389	1,947	2,719	334	1,859	229	237	67	129	—	..	..
Primary	3,811	3,066	745	2,225	124	1,226	76	148	19	267	10	..	—
Middle	1,065	712	353	524	86	128	19	..	—	119	—	..	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	706	553	153	523	48	—	—	—	—	178	..	..	..
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	235	178	57	178	57	—	..	..	—	20	..	—	—
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	30	30	..	30	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Graduate and above	149	139	10	129	10	—	..	..	—	10	..	..	..

* Includes figures of educational levels not classifiable

Note : "In Gujarat State only two levels of education are recognised viz. (i) Primary (from Std. I to VII) and (ii) Secondary (Std. VIII to XI), With a view to presenting these figures on uniform basis as for the rest of the country and to ensure comparability of figures presented in All India Tables, the 'Middle' level has been introduced. These figures have been classified for the following levels according to the standard mentioned against each of them.

(i) Primary—Passed Standard V but not VIII

(ii) Middle—Passed Standard VIII but not XI

(iii) Higher Secondary Passed Standard XI but had not acquired a University degree or Diploma.

Persons have been classified in 'Primary' level if they have passed Standard V. If they were reading VI or VII or VIII, but had not passed VIII, they have been classified under 'primary' level. Those who have passed the Standard VIII have been classified under 'Middle.' This will include those reading in IX, X or XI Standard but not passed XI. Those who have passed Standard XI but have not passed any University degree or diploma examination, have been classified under 'Higher Secondary'.

TO MAIN ACTIVITY BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

Workers														
V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI		VII		VII		IX		X		
(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry		Construction		Trade and Commerce		Transport, Storage and Communications		Other Services		Non-workers		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Educational Levels
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
347	**141**	**65**	**2**	**490**	**64**	**471**	**28**	**201**	**3**	**1,248**	**287**	**21,063**	**33,730**	**Total**
199	132	15	2	252	54	87	28	63	3	199	67	17,324	31,124	Illiterate
39	9	20	..	109	10	138	..	59	-	129	19	2,670	1,613	Literate (without educational level)*
89	-	20	..	40	..	148	-	20	-	267	19	841	621	Primary
10	..	10	-	20	..	59	-	20	..	158	67	188	267	Middle
10	..	..	-	49	-	39	..	39	-	208	48	30	105	Matriculation or Higher Secondary
-	..	-	..	-	..	..	-	..	..	158	57	..	..	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
-	..	..	..	10	..	-	-	..	..	20	-	..	-	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
-	-	-	-	10	-	..	..	-	-	109	10	10	-	Graduate and above

B-IV PART-A INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN AT CULTIVATION AS MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS

Branch of Industry. Division Major and Minor group of N. I. C.		Total Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4
All Divisions		**4,881**	**4,168**	**713**
Division 0		*1,511*	*1,333*	*178*
Major group 02		401	401	..
Minor group	020	401	401	–
Major group 03		121	110	11
Minor groups	034	10	10	..
	035	10	10	..
	039	101	90	11
Major group 05		989	822	167
Minor groups	050	371	361	10
	051	323	281	42
	052	285	170	115
	054	10	10	..
Division 1		*23*	*13*	*10*
Major group 19		23	13	10
Minor group	190	23	13	10
Division 2 & 3		*555*	*412*	*143*
Major group 20-21		13	11	2
Minor groups	204	11	11	..
	219	2	..	2
Major group 26		130	130	..
Minor groups	264	120	120	..
	266	10	10	..
Major group 27		351	210	141
Minor groups	271	11	11	..
	273	20	20	..
	277	10	10	..
	279	310	169	141
Major group 34		20	20	..
Minor groups	343	20	20	–
Major group 39		41	41	..
Minor groups	392	31	31	–
	394	10	10	–
Division 5		*554*	*490*	*64*
Major group 50		504	440	64
Minor groups	500	81	70	11
	501	423	370	53
Major group 51		50	50	–
Minor group	512	50	50	..
Division 6		*469*	*441*	*28*
Major group 65		349	321	28
Minor groups	650	231	221	10
	651	10	10	..
	652	9	–	9
	653	49	40	9
	654	30	30	–
	655	10	10	–
	659	10	10	..
Major group 66		10	10	..
Minor group	660	10	10	..
Major group 67		20	20	..
Minor groups	671	10	10	–
	672	10	10	..
Major group 68		70	70	–
Minor groups	682	30	30	..
	683	10	10	–
	689	30	30	–
Major group 69		20	20	..
Minor group	690	20	20	..
Division 7		*204*	*201*	*3*
Major group 70		147	144	3
Minor groups	700	31	29	2
	701	38	38	–
	703	68	67	1
	705	10	10	–
Major group 75		57	57	–
Minor group	750	57	57	–
Division 8		*30*	*30*	..
Major group 80		20	20	–
Minor group	801	20	20	–
Major group 82		10	10	–
Minor group	821	10	10	..
Division 9		*1,535*	*1,248*	*287*
Major group 90		594	554	40
Minor groups	901	443	413	30
	902	151	141	10
Major group 91		60	50	10
Minor group	910	60	50	10
Major group 92		581	413	168
Minor groups	921	561	393	168
	922	20	20	–
Major group 93		151	131	20
Minor groups	930	141	121	20
	931	10	10	–
Major group 94		30	20	10
Minor groups	940	10	10	–
	941	20	10	10
Major group 95		10	10	–
Minor group	959	10	10	..
Major group 96		89	60	29
Minor groups	960	49	20	29
	962	30	30	..
	969	10	10	..
Major group 99		20	10	10
Minor group	995	20	10	10

B-IV PART-A INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION AS MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS *(Concld.)*

APPENDIX

Distribution of workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs by Household Industry and Non-household Industry

Branch of Industry Division, Major and Minor group of N. I. C.	Total Workers			Workers at Household Industry			Workers in Non-household Industry		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Divisions 2 & 3	**555**	**412**	**143**	**488**	**347**	**141**	**67**	**65**	**2**
Major group 20-21	13	11	2	..	—	—	13	11	2
Minor groups 204	11	11	..	—	—	..	11	11	—
219	2	—	2	..	..	—	2	..	2
Major group 26	130	130	—	119	119	..	11	11	—
Minor group 264	120	120	—	109	109	—	11	11	—
266	10	10	—	10	10	—	..	..	..
Major group 27	351	210	141	329	188	141	22	22	..
Minor groups 271	11	11	..	—	..	—	11	11	..
273	20	20	—	20	20	..	—	—	—
277	10	10	..	10	10	..	—	..	..
279	310	169	141	299	158	141	11	11	..
Major group 34	20	20	—	20	20	—	..	..	..
Minor group 343	20	20	—	20	20	..	—	—	—
Major group 39	41	41	—	20	20	—	21	21	—
Minor groups 392	31	31	..	20	20	—	11	11	
394	10	10	..	—	—	..	10	10	—

B-VI PART-B(i) OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSON AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-Group	Total workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
All Divisions	**Total**	**4,881**	**4,168**	**713**
	0-14	**213**	**161**	**52**
	15-19	**413**	**329**	**84**
	20-24	**791**	**621**	**170**
	25-29	**930**	**781**	**149**
	30-39	**1,411**	**1,273**	**138**
	40-49	**697**	**624**	**73**
	50-59	**326**	**279**	**47**
	60 +	**100**	**100**	**--**
	A.N.S.	**--**	**..**	**--**
Division 0-1	*Total*	*701*	*513*	*188*
	0-14	*..*	*..*	*..*
	15-19	*10*	*--*	*10*
	20-24	*109*	*20*	*89*
	25-29	*280*	*221*	*59*
	30-39	*212*	*182*	*30*
	40-49	*60*	*60*	*..*
	50-59	*30*	*30*	*--*
	60 +	*..*	*..*	*..*
	A.N.S.	*..*	*..*	*..*
Group-03	Total	10	10	..
	0-14	--	--	--
	15-19	..	--	..
	20-24	..	--	--
	25-29	--	..	--
	30-39	10	10	--
	40-49	--	--	--
	50-59	..	--	--
	60 +	..	--	--
	A.N.S.	..	..	--
Group-07	Total	30	30	--
	0-14	--	--	--
	15-19	--	--	--
	20-24	..	..	--
	25-29	10	10	--
	30-39	20	20	..
	40-49	..	..	..
	50-59	--	..	--
	60 +	--	..	..
	A.N.S.	--	--	..
Group-08	Total	90	60	30
	0-14	..	--	..
	15-19	..	--	..
	20-24	20	10	10
	25-29	40	20	20
	30-39	--	..	--
	40-49	30	30	--
	50-59	--	..	--
	60 +	--	--	--
	A.N.S.	--	--	--
Group-10	Total	10	10	..
	0-14	--	..	..
	15-19	--	--	--
	20-24	..	--	--
	25-29	10	10	..
	30-39	..	--	--
	40-49	..	--	--
	50-59	--	..	--
	60 +	..	..	--
	A.N.S.	--	--	--
Group-13	Total	81	71	10
	0-14	..	--	--
	15-19	--	--	..
	20-24	--	..	..
	25-29	10	10	--
	30-39	51	41	10
	40-49	10	10	--
	50-59	10	10	--
	60 +	--	--	..
	A.N.S.	..	--	--
Group-15	Total	450	302	148
	0-14	--	--	..
	15-19	10	--	10
	20-24	89	10	79
	25-29	200	161	39
	30-39	121	101	20
	40-49	20	20	--
	50-59	10	10	..
	60 +	--	--	--
	A.N.S.	--	..	..
Group-18	Total	10	10	--
	0-14	--	..	--
	15-19	..	..	..
	20-24	..	--	--
	25-29	10	10	..
	30-39	..	--	--
	40-49	..	--	--
	50-59	--	..	--
	60 +	--	..	..
	A.N.S.	--	--	..

B-VI PART-B(i) OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY-*(Contd.)*

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-Group	Total workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Group-19	Total	20	20	–
	0-14	..	–	–
	15-19	–	–	..
	20-24	–	..	..
	25-29	..	–	–
	30-39	10	10	–
	40-49	–	–	–
	50-59	10	10	..
	60 +	..	..	–
	A.N.S.	–	–	–
Division 2	*Total*	*30*	*30*	–
	0-14	–	–	–
	15-19	–	..	–
	20-24	..	..	–
	25-29	..	–	–
	30-39	*10*	*10*	–
	40-49	*10*	*10*	..
	50-59	..	–	–
	60 +	*10*	*10*	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	–
Group-24	Total	20	20	–
	0-14	..	..	–
	15-19	–	..	..
	20-24	..	..	–
	25-29	–	..	–
	30-39	–	..	..
	40-49	10	10	–
	50-59	..	..	–
	60 +	10	10	–
	A.N.S.	–	–	–
Group-26	Total	10	10	..
	0-14	–	–	..
	15-19	–	–	–
	20-24	..	..	–
	25-29	–	–	..
	30-39	10	10	..
	40-49	–	..	..
	50-59	..	..	–
	60 +	..	..	–
	A.N.S.	..	–	..
Division-3	*Total*	*781*	*751*	*30*
	0-14	*10*	–	*10*
	15-19	*20*	*20*	–
	20-24	*150*	*140*	*10*
	25-29	*139*	*129*	*10*
	30-39	*291*	*291*	–
	40-49	*101*	*101*	..
	50-59	*50*	*50*	..
	60 +	*20*	*20*	–
	A.N.S.	–	–	..
Group-30	Total	30	30	..
	0-14	..	..	–
	15-19	..	..	–
	20-24	–	–	..
	25-29	10	10	–
	30-39	20	20	–
	40-49	..	..	–
	50-59	..	–	..
	60 +	–	..	..
	A.N.S.	–	..	–
Group-31	Total	71	71	–
	0-14	–	..	–
	15-19	–	–	..
	20-24	–	..	..
	25-29	10	10	–
	30-39	51	51	–
	40-49	10	10	–
	50-59	–	–	–
	60 +	–	..	–
	A.N.S.	–	–	..
Group-33	Total	49	39	10
	0-14	..	–	–
	15-19	..	..	–
	20-24	10	10	..
	25-29	39	29	10
	30-39	–	..	–
	40-49	–	–	–
	50-59	–	–	..
	60 +	–	–	–
	A.N.S.	–	–	–
Group-35	Total	573	563	10
	0-14	–	..	..
	15-19	10	10	..
	20-24	121	111	10
	25-29	80	80	..
	30-39	201	201	..
	40-49	91	91	..
	50-59	50	50	..
	60 +	20	20	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..

B-VI PART-B(i) OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY-*(Contd.)*

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-Group	Total workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Group-38	Total	48	48	..
	0-14	..	—	..
	15-19	10	10	..
	20-24	19	19	—
	25-29	..	—	—
	30-39	19	19	—
	40-49	—	—	—
	50-59	—	—	—
	60 +	..	..	..
	A.N.S	..	—	..
Group-39	Total	10	..	10
	0-14	10	..	10
	15-19	—	..	—
	20-24	—	..	..
	25-29	—	..	..
	30-39	—	—	..
	40-49	—	—	—
	50-59	—	—	—
	60 +	—	—	—
	A.N.S.	—	—	—
Division 4	*Total*	*421*	*391*	*30*
	0-14	*10*	*10*	—
	15-19	*40*	*40*	—
	20-24	*50*	*50*	..
	25-29	*78*	*70*	*8*
	30-39	*106*	*91*	*15*
	40-49	*70*	*70*	..
	50-59	*57*	*50*	*7*
	60 +	*10*	*10*	—
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group-40	Total	311	281	30
	0-14	..	—	..
	15-19	40	40	..
	20-24	30	30	—
	25-29	58	50	8
	30-39	76	61	15
	40-49	50	50	..
	50-59	47	40	7
	60 +	10	10	—
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group-43	Total	100	100	..
	0-14	10	10	..
	15-19	..	—	—
	20-24	20	20	—
	25-29	20	20	..
	30-39	20	20	—
	40-49	20	20	—
	50-59	10	10	..
	60 +	—	..	—
	A.N.S.	..	..	—
Group-44	Total	10	10	—
	0-14	..	—	—
	15-19	—	—	—
	20-24	—	..	..
	25-29	..	—	—
	30-39	10	10	—
	40-49	—	—	..
	50-59	—	..	—
	60 +	..	—	—
	A.N.S.	—	—	—
Division 5	*Total*	*380*	*330*	*50*
	0-14	*21*	*10*	*11*
	15-19	*30*	*30*	—
	20-24	*89*	*89*	..
	25-29	*80*	*70*	*10*
	30-39	*81*	*71*	*10*
	40-49	*40*	*30*	*10*
	50-59	*39*	*30*	*9*
	60 +	—	—	—
	A.N.S.	—	—	—
Group-52	Total	79	40	39
	0-14	—	—	..
	15-19	..	—	..
	20-24	10	10	—
	25-29	30	20	10
	30-39	10	—	10
	40-49	10	—	10
	50-59	19	10	9
	60 +	..	..	—
	A.N.S.	—	..	—
Group-53	Total	20	20	..
	0-14	10	10	—
	15-19	—	—	—
	20-24	..	..	—
	25-29	..	..	..
	30-39	..	—	—
	40-49	..	—	—
	50-59	10	10	..
	60 +	—	..	—
	A.N.S.	—	—	—

B-VI PART-B(i) OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY-*(Contd.)*

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-Group	Total workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Group-54	**Total**	**70**	**59**	**11**
	0-14	11	—	11
	15-19	10	10	..
	20-24	19	19	..
	25-29	10	10	—
	30-39	10	10	—
	40-49	—	..	..
	50-59	10	10	—
	60 +	..	—	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..
Group-56	Total	20	20	—
	0-14	—	..	..
	15-19	10	10	—
	20-24	..	—	..
	25-29	—	—	—
	30-39	..	—	—
	40-49	10	10	..
	50-59	..	..	..
	60 +	—	—	—
	A.N.S.	—	..	—
Group-57	Total	151	151	—
	0-14	..	..	—
	15-19	—	—	—
	20-24	40	40	—
	25-29	40	40	..
	30-39	51	51	..
	40-49	20	20	—
	50-59	..	..	—
	60 +	—	—	—
	A.N.S.	..	—	—
Group-59	Total	40	40	—
	0-14	..	—	..
	15-19	10	10	..
	20-24	20	20	..
	25-29	—	..	..
	30-39	10	10	—
	40-49	..	..	—
	50-59	..	—	—
	60 +	..	..	—
	A.N.S.	—	—	—
Division 6	*Total*	*1,201*	*1,023*	*178*
	0-14	*122*	*111*	*11*
	15-19	*152*	*120*	*32*
	20-24	*151*	*120*	*31*
	25-29	*192*	*161*	*31*
	30-39	*332*	*291*	*41*
	40-49	*161*	*140*	*21*
	50-59	*61*	*50*	*11*
	60 +	*30*	*30*	—
	A N.S.	—	—	..
Group-60	Total	40	40	..
	0-14	..	—	—
	15-19	..	..	—
	20-24	10	10	..
	25-29	20	20	..
	30-39	10	10	..
	40-49	..	..	—
	50-59	—	—	—
	60 +	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	—	—
Group-62	Total	402	391	11
	0-14	91	91	—
	15-19	101	90	11
	20-24	40	40	—
	25-29	20	20	—
	30-39	60	60	—
	40-49	60	60	—
	50-59	30	30	—
	60+	—	—	—
	A.N.S.	—	..	..
Group-65	Total	20	10	10
	0-14	..	—	..
	15-19	..	..	..
	20-24	—	..	..
	25-29	—	—	—
	30-39	20	10	10
	40-49	..	—	—
	50-59	—	—	..
	60 +	—	—	—
	A.N.S.	..	..	—

B-VI PART-B(i) OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY-*(Contd.)*

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-Group	Total workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Group-66	Total	739	582	157
	0-14	31	20	11
	15-19	51	30	21
	20-24	101	70	31
	25-29	152	121	31
	30-39	242	211	31
	40-49	101	80	21
	50-59	31	20	11
	60 +	30	30	..
	A.N.S.	..	—	..
Divisions 7, 8, 9	*Total*	*1,357*	*1,120*	*237*
	0-14	*50*	*30*	*20*
	15-19	*161*	*119*	*42*
	20-24	*242*	*202*	*40*
	25-29	*161*	*130*	*31*
	30-39	*369*	*327*	*42*
	40-49	*255*	*213*	*42*
	50-59	*89*	*69*	*20*
	60 +	*30*	*30*	..
	A.N.S.	—	—	—
Group-71	Total	23	13	10
	0-14	—	—	—
	15-19	..	..	—
	20-24	10	—	10
	25-29	—	—	..
	30-39	..	—	—
	40-49	13	13	..
	50-59	—	..	..
	60 +	..	..	—
	A.N.S.	—	..	..
Group-77	Total	70	70	..
	0-14	10	10	—
	15-19	10	10	—
	20-24	10	10	..
	25-29	—	..	..
	30-39	10	10	..
	40-49	20	20	..
	50-59	—	—	—
	60 +	10	10	—
	A.N.S.	—	..	..
Group-79	Total	130	130	—
	0-14	—	—	—
	15-19	10	10	..
	20-24	—	..	—
	25-29	20	20	..
	30-39	60	60	—
	40-49	10	10	—
	50-59	20	20	..
	60 +	10	10	..
	A.N.S.	..	—	..
Group-81	Total	52	52	—
	0-14	—	..	..
	15-19	..	—	—
	20-24	11	11	..
	25-29	—	—	—
	30-39	..	..	—
	40-49	31	31	—
	50-59	10	10	..
	60 +	—	—	—
	A.N.S.	..	..	—
Group-82	Total	10	10	—
	0-14	—	..	—
	15-19	—	..	—
	20-24	..	—	..
	25-29	..	..	—
	30-39	10	10	—
	40-49	..	—	—
	50-59	..	..	—
	60 +	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	—	..	—
Group-83	Total	20	20	..
	0-14	—	..	—
	15-19	..	..	..
	20-24	10	10	—
	25-29	..	—	..
	30-39	—	—	—
	40-49	10	10	..
	50-59	—	—	..
	60 +	..	..	—
	A.N.S.	..	—	—
Group-84	Total	42	42	—
	0-14	..	—	..
	15-19	..	..	—
	20-24	21	21	—
	25-29	11	11	..
	30-39	10	10	—
	40-49	..	—	—
	50-59	—	—	..
	60 +	—	—	—
	A.N.S.	..	—	—

B-VI PART-B(i) OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY *(Concld.)*

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-Group	Total workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Group-94	**Total**	**309**	**168**	**141**
	0-14	40	20	20
	15-19	39	29	10
	20-24	50	30	20
	25-29	30	10	20
	30-39	80	49	31
	40-49	40	20	20
	50-59	20	—	20
	60 +	10	10	..
	A.N.S.	—	—	..
Group-95	**Total**	**465**	**390**	**75**
	0-14	..	—	—
	15-19	92	60	32
	20-24	120	110	10
	25-29	81	70	11
	30-39	111	100	11
	40-49	51	40	11
	50-59	10	10	—
	60 +	..	..	—
	A.N.S.	—	..	—
Group-98	**Total**	**136**	**136**	—
	0-14	..	..	—
	15-19	—	—	—
	20-24	—	—	—
	25-29	19	19	—
	30-39	49	49	—
	40-49	49	49	..
	50-59	19	19	—
	60 +	..	—	..
	A.N.S.	—	—	..

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Age-Group	Total workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Group-99	**Total**	**100**	**89**	**11**
	0-14	—	..	..
	15-19	10	10	—
	20-24	10	10	..
	25-29	..	..	..
	30-39	39	39	..
	40-49	31	20	11
	50-59	10	10	..
	60 +	—	..	—
	A.N.S.	..	—	—
Division X	*Total*	*10*	*10*	..
	0-14	—	—	—
	15-19	—	..	..
	20-24	..	..	—
	25-29	—	—	..
	30-39	*10*	*10*	—
	40-49	—	..	..
	50-59	—	..	..
	60 +	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	—	—	..
Group XI	**Total**	**10**	**10**	..
	0-14	..	..	—
	15-19	—	—	—
	20-24	—	..	—
	25-29	..	—	..
	30-39	10	10	—
	40-49	..	—	..
	50-59	—	—	—
	60 +	—	—	—
	A.N.S.	..	—	—

ANNEXURE

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

Divisions and Groups

Division 0-1 Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Groups

00 Physical Scientists
01 Physical Science Technicians
02 Architects, Engineers, Technologists and Surveyors
03 Engineering Technicians
04 Aircraft and Ships Officers
05 Life Scientists
06 Life Science Technicians
07 Physicians and Surgeons (Including Dental and Veterinary Surgeons)
08 Nursing and Other Medical and Health Technicians
09 Scientific, Medical and Technical Persons, Other
10 Mathematicians, Statisticians and Related Workers
11 Economists and Related Workers
12 Accountants, Auditors and Related Workers
13 Social Scientists and Related Workers
14 Jurists
15 Teachers
16 Poets, Authors, Journalists and Related Workers
17 Sculptors, Painters, Photographers and Related Creative Artists
18 Composers and Performing Artists
19 Professional Workers, n.e.c.

Division 2 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

Groups

20 Elected and Legislative Officials
21 Administrative and Executive Officials Government and Local Bodies
22 Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade
23 Directors and Managers, Financial Institutions
24 Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers Mining, Construction, Manufacturing and Related Concerns
25 Working Proprietors, Directors, Managers and Related Executives, Transport, Storage and Communication
26 Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, Other Services
29 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers, n.e.c.

Division 3 Clerical and Related Workers

Groups

30 Clerical and Other Supervisors
31 Village Officials
32 Stenographers, Typists and Card and Tape Punching Operators
33 Book Keepers, Cashiers and Related Workers
34 Computing Machine Operators
35 Clerical and Related Workers
36 Transport and Communication Supervisors
37 Transport conductors and Guards
38 Mail Distributors and Related Workers
39 Telephone and Telegraph Operators

Division 4 Sales Workers

Groups

40 Merchants and Shopkeepers, Wholesale and Retail Trade
41 Manufacturers, Agents
42 Technical Salesmen and Commercial Travellers
43 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers
44 Insurance, Real Estate, Securities and Business Service Salesmen and Auctioneers
45 Money Lenders and Pawn Brokers
49 Sales Workers, n.e.c.

Division 5 Service Workers

Groups

50 Hotel and Restaurant Keepers
51 House-Keepers, Matron and Stewards (Domestic and Institutional)
52 Cooks, Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers (Domestic and Institutional)
53 Maids and Other House Keeping Service Workers, n.e.c.
54 Building Caretakers, Sweepers, Cleaners and Related Workers
55 Launderers, Dry-Cleaners and pressers
56 Hair Dressers, Barbers, Beauticians and Related Workers
57 Protective Service Workers
59 Service Workers n.e.c.

Division 6 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Groups

60 Farm Plantation, Dairy and Other Managers and Supervisors
61 Cultivators
62 Farmers Other than Cultivators
63 Agricultural Labourers
64 Plantation Labourers and Related Workers
65 Other Farm Workers
66 Forestry Workers
67 Hunters and Related Workers
68 Fishermen and Related workers

ANNEXURE

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

Divisions and Groups—*(Concld.)*

Division 7-8-9 Production and Related Workers, Transport, Equipment Operators and Labourers

Groups

71 Miners, Quarrymen, Well Drillers and Related Workers

72 Metal Processors

73 Wood Preparation Workers

74 Chemical Processors and Related Workers

75 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

76 Tanners, Fellmongers and Pelt Dressers

77 Food and Beverage Processors

78 Tobacco preparers and Tobacco Product Makers

79 Tailors, Dress Makers, Sewers, Upholsterers and Related Workers

80 Shoemakers and Leather Goods Makers

81 Carpenters, Cabinet and Related Wood Workers

82 Stone Cutter and Carvers

83 Blacksmiths. Tool Makers and Machine Tool Operators

84 Machinery Fitters, Machine Assemblers and Precision Instrument Makers (Except Electrical)

85 Electrical Fitters and Related Electrical and Electronic Workers

86 Broadcasting Station and sound Equipment Operators and Cinema Projectronists

87 Plumbers, Welders, Sheet Metal and Structural Metal Preparer and Erectors

Groups

88 Jewellery and Precious Metal Workers and Metal Engravers (Except Printing)

89 Glass Formers, Potters and Related Workers

90 Rubber and Plasters Product Makers

91 Paper and Paper Board Product Makers

92 Printing and Related Workers

93 Painters

94 Production and Related Workers, n.e.c.

95 Bricklayers and Other constructions Workers

96 Stationary Engines and Related Equipment Operators Oilers and Greasers

97 Material Handling and Related Equipment Operators, Loaders and Unloaders

98 Transport Equipment Operators

99 Labourers. n.e.c.

Division X Workers not classified by occupations

Groups

XO New Workers Seeking Employment

X1 Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Inadequately Described

X9 Workers Not Reporting any Occupations

Note : n.e.c.=Not elsewhere classified.

B-VI PART-B (ii) OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL

Occupational Divisions and Groups	Total Workers			Total Literate Workers		Literate (without educational levels)*	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Divisions	**4,881**	**4,168**	**713**	**2,730**	**249**	**623**	**38**
Division 0-1	*701*	*513*	*188*	*494*	*181*	*20*	..
Groups 03	10	10	..	10	—	..	—
07	30	30	—	30	..	..	..
08	90	60	30	60	23	10	..
10	10	10	..	10	—	—	..
13	81	71	10	52	10	..	—
15	450	302	148	302	148	—	—
18	10	10	—	10	..	10	..
19	20	20	..	20	—	—	—
Division 2	*30*	*30*	..	*30*	..	—	—
Groups 24	20	20	—	20	..	—	..
26	10	10	..	10	..	—	..
Division 3	*781*	*751*	*30*	*583*	*30*	*109*	*10*
Groups 30	30	30	—	30	—	..	
31	71	71	..	71	—	10	..
33	49	39	10	39	10	..	—
35	573	563	10	403	10	79	—
38	48	48	—	40	..	20	—
39	10	..	10	..	10	..	10
Division 4	*421*	*391*	*30*	*345*	*9*	*138*	*9*
Groups 40	311	281	30	246	9	99	9
43	100	100	..	89	—	39	..
44	10	10	..	10	—	—	—
Division 5	*380*	*330*	*50*	*259*	*9*	*50*	*9*
Groups 52	79	40	39	30	..	10	..
53	20	20	..	..	—	..	..
54	70	59	11	30	9	20	9
56	20	20	..	20	—	10	—
57	151	151	—	139	—	10	—
59	40	40	—	40	..	..	..
Division 6	*1,201*	*1,023*	*178*	*495*	*10*	*59*	—
Groups 60	40	40	..	40	..	..	—
62	402	391	11	60	..	20	..
65	20	10	10	10	10	10	..
66	739	582	157	385	—	29	..
Divisions 7,8,9	*1,357*	*1,120*	*237*	*524*	*10*	*247*	*10*
Groups 71	23	13	10	..	..	..	..
77	70	70	..	29	..	29	..
79	130	130	..	119	—	30	..
81	52	52	..	20	..	10	—
82	10	10	—	..	..	..	.
83	20	20	..	20	—	10	..
84	42	42	..	30	..	—	..
94	309	168	141	10	..	..	..
95	465	390	75	347	10	79	10
98	136	136	..	89	—	69	..
99	100	89	11	60	—	20	—
Division X	*10*	*10*	—	—	..	—	—
Group XI	10	10	—	..	—	—	..

* Includes figures of educational levels not classifiable.

AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVAION LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

Educational levels

Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Graduate and above		Occupational Divisions and Groups
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
851	**29**	**396**	**67**	**731**	**105**	**129**	**10**	**All Division**
59	*19*	*89*	*67*	*247*	*85*	*79*	*10*	*Division 0-1*
..	..	—	—	10	—	—	—	03 Groups
..	—	..	—	..	—	30	..	07
10	9	20	14	20	—	—	..	08
—	..	—	..	—	..	10	—	10
9	—	9	—	34	—	..	10	13
40	10	50	53	173	85	39	—	15
..	—	—	—	...	..	—	..	18
..	..	10	..	10	—	..	—	19
..	—	*10*	—	*10*	..	*10*	—	*Division 2*
..	..	10	..	..	—	10	..	24 Groups
..	..	..	..	10	..	—	..	26
158	..	*49*	—	*247*	*20*	*20*	—	*Division 3*
—	..	—	..	10	—	20	..	30 Groups
31	..	..	..	30	..	—	—	31
—	—	—	..	39	10	—	..	33
117	—	39	—	168	10	—	—	35
10	—	10	..	—	..	..	—	38
—	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	39
119	—	*59*	..	*29*	..	—	..	*Division 4*
79	..	39	..	29	—	..	—	40 Groups
30	—	20	—	—	..	—	—	43
10	—	..	—	...	..	—	—	44
149	—	*40*	—	*20*	—	—	..	*Division 5*
10	..	10	..	—	..	..	..	52 Groups
..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	53
10	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	54
—	—	10	—	...	—	—	..	56
99	..	20	..	10	—	—	—	57
30	..	..	—	10	—	—	..	59
198	*10*	*99*	—	*119*	—	*20*	..	*Division 6*
—	..	..	...	30	..	10	...	60 Groups
30	..	10	..	...	..	..	..	62
..	10	...	...	...	..	..	..	65
168	..	89	...	89	...	10	—	66
168	—	50	..	59	..	..	..	*Division 7,8,9*
..	..	..	..	—	—	..	—	71 Groups
—	—	—	..	—	—	—	..	77
79	..	10	..	—	—	—	—	79
10	..	—	—	..	—	—	—	81
..	..	—	—	..	..	—	—	82
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	83
10	—	10	—	10	..	..	..	84
..	..	—	—	10	..	—	—	94
29	..	10	—	29	—	—	—	95
10	...	10	..	..	—	..	..	98
20	—	10	..	10	—	—	—	99
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Division X*
—	..	—	—	..	—	—	—	XI Group

B-VII SECONDARY WORK, i. e. PERSONS HAVING MAIN ACTIVITY (i) CULTIVATORS, (ii) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, (iii) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, (iv) NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND (v) NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (i) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, (ii) CULTIVATOR, (iii) AGRICULTURAL LABOURER OR (iv) NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS OR SERVICE

		Secondary Work							
		Cultivator		Agricultural Labourers		Household Industry		Non-household Industry, Trade, Business or Service	
Main Activity	Rural	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	**Rural**	**420**	**2,640**	**370**	**570**	**70**	..	**1,120**	**190**
Cultivator		—	..	240	70	70	—	740	110
Agricultural labourer		70	30	—	..	..	..	370	50
Household Industry		20		10	..	—	—	..	—
Non-household Industry, Trade, Business or Service.		260	20	50	30	—	..	..	—
Non workers		70	2,590	70	470	..	..	10	30

B-VIII PERSONS CLASSIFIED AS NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY CROSS-CLASSIFIED BY SEX, AGE GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

District	Total Rural Urban	Age-Group	Total non-working population			Students		Household duties	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
The Dangs	Rural	**Total**	**54,793**	**21,063**	**33,730**	**6,903**	**4,020**	**408**	**15,291**
		0-14	40,164	19,875	20,289	6,372	3,860	310	2,820
		15-19	2,509	701	1,808	511	130	60	1,598
		20-24	2,018	71	1,947	20	10	..	1,917
		25-29	2,072	17	2,055	..	10	9	2,035
		30-39	3,124	26	3,098	—	..	9	3,078
		40-49	1,986	22	1,964	..	10	—	1,934
		50-59	1,370	60	1,310	—	..	..	1,200
		60 +	1,550	291	1,259	—	—	20	709
		A N.S.	—	..	..	—	..	..	—

Age-Group	Dependents and infants		Retired, rentier & persons of independent means		Beggars, Vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal mental & charitable institutions		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
3	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total	**13,650**	**14,379**	**31**	—	—	**30**	..	—	**71**	**10**
0-14	13,183	13,609	..	—	—	..	—	..	10	—
15-19	110	80	—	..	—	—	..	—	20	—
20-24	10	10	—	—	..	—	—	—	41	10
25-29	8	10	..	—	—	—	—	—	..	..
30-39	17	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	..	—
40-49	11	10	11	—	—	10	—	..	—	..
50-59	40	100	20	..	..	10	—	—	—	..
60 +	271	550	..	—	..	..	—	—	—	..
A.N.S.	..	..	—	..	—	—	—	—	..	—

A.N.S.=Age not stated

C-SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TABLES

Tables based on full count viz., C-V C-VII and C-VIII Parts A and B with their appendices have been published in Part C-I of the District Census Handbook. In the present volume the following two tables giving estimates as based on 10 per cent sample of rural individual slips are published.

Table C-II (rural) gives data on age and marital status of the rural population.

This table corresponds to Table C-II of 1961 prepared on full count basis and Table C-III of 1951 prepared on the basis of a 10% sample. The age groups and marital status categories are the same as in 1961 but differ from Table C-III of 1951. In place of the three categories of marital status viz., unmarried, married and widowed or divorced adopted in 1951 Census, the 1961 and 1971 Census tables give five categories viz., (1) never married, (2) married, (3) widowed, (4) divorced/separated and (5) un-specified.

Table C-III part-A rural gives information on age, sex and education in the rural areas. Comparable tables of previous censuses are Table C-IV of 1951 Census prepared on 10 per cent sample basis and Table C-III Part-A of 1961 Census prepared on full count basis and for all areas.

The age groups in this table are 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35 + and Age not stated, The educational levels correspond to table B-III Part-B. This table provides a measure of literacy in the population as well as in the different age groups.

C-II AGE AND

Age Group	Total Rural Urban	Total Population			Marital Status: Never Married	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages	**R**	**94,185**	**48,394**	**45,791**	**27,055**	**23,848**
0-9	R	30,749	15,556	15,193	15,556	15,193
10-14	R	13,738	6,927	6,811	6,857	6,601
15-19	R	7,573	3,985	3,588	3,276	1,814
20-24	R	6,951	3,306	3,645	916	190
25-29	R	7,173	3,534	3,639	271	30
30-34	R	6,432	3,366	3,066	79	10
35-39	R	5,644	3,267	2,377	60	--
40-44	R	3,928	2,083	1,845	10	--
45-49	R	3,696	1,992	1,704	10	..
50-54	R	2,634	1,379	1,255	10	10
55-59	R	1,873	977	896	10	..
60-64	R	1,792	906	886	..	..
65-69	R	960	608	352	--	..
70 +	R	1,041	508	533	--	--
Age not stated	R	1	..	1	--	..

C-III PART-A AGE, SEX AND

Educational Levels

Age-Group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational levels)*		Primary	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	**94,185**	**48,394**	**45,791**	**38,327**	**42,526**	**5,389**	**1,947**	**3,066**	**745**
0- 4	15,249	7,728	7,521	7,728	7,521	--	--	--	--
5- 9	15,500	7,828	7,672	6,938	7,195	890	477	..	..
10-14	13,738	6,927	6,811	4,297	5,599	1,898	916	712	277
15-19	7,573	3,985	3,588	2,334	3,121	554	181	821	124
20-24	6,951	3,306	3,645	2,129	3,293	544	86	326	95
25-34	13,605	6,900	6,705	4,754	6,236	791	153	633	134
35 +	21,568	11,720	9,848	10,147	9,560	712	134	574	115
Age not stated	1	..	1	--	1	--	..	..	..

* Includes figures of educational levels not classifiable.

Note : "In Gujarat State only two levels of education are recognised viz. (i) Primary (from Std. I to VII) and (ii) Secondary (Std. VIII to XI). With a view to presenting these figures on uniform basis as for the rest of the country and to ensure comparability of figures presented in All India Tables, the 'Middle' level has been introduced. These figures have been classified for the following levels according to the standard mentioned against each of them.

(i) Primary—Passed Standard V but not VIII.

MERTAL STATUS

Merital Status								
Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status		Age Group
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
20,160	19,829	700	1,754	479	360	..	..	All Ages
..	—	—	..	—	..	—	..	0- 9
50	200	—	..	20	10	..	..	10-14
649	1,634	20	20	40	120	..	—	15-19
2,211	3,385	10	—	169	70	—	—	20-24
3,223	3,569	10	—	30	40	—	..	25-29
3,197	2,966	30	50	60	40	..	..	30-34
3,097	2,287	60	60	50	30	..	—	35-39
1,993	1,755	40	70	40	20	—	—	40-44
1,902	1,514	60	190	20	..	..	..	45-49
1,258	966	91	269	20	10	—	..	50-54
846	707	111	179	10	10	..	—	55-59
827	483	79	403	...	..	—	..	60-64
538	161	60	181	10	10	..	..	65-69
369	201	129	332	10	—	..	—	70 +
—	1	—	—	..	—	—	—	Age not stated

EDUCATION IN ALL AREAS

Educational Levels										
Middle		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate and above		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Age-group
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
712	353	553	153	178	57	30	..	139	10	All Ages
.	..	..	—	—	—	..	—	..	..	0- 9
..	..	..	—	..	—	—	..	..	—	5-9
20	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10-14
237	143	39	19	..	..	..	—	—	..	15-19
168	76	109	76	10	19	..	..	20	..	20-24
208	105	267	48	138	29	30	—	79	—	25-34
79	10	138	10	30	9	..	..	40	10	35 +
..	..	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	—	Age not stated

(ii) Middle—Passed Standard VIII but not XI.

(iii) Higher Secondary Passed Standard XI but had not acquired a University degree or Diploma.

Persons have been classified in 'Primary' level if they have passed Standard V. If they were reading VI or VII or VIII, but had not passed VIII, they have been classified under 'primary' level. Those who have passed the Standard VIII have been classified under 'Middle'. This will include those reading in IX, X or XI Standard but not passed XI. Those who have passed Standard XI but have not passed any University degree or diploma examination, have been classified under 'Higher Secondary.'

D-MIGRATION TABLES

Though migration tables were compiled and published in the State volume Part II-C during 1961 Census, they were not reproduced in the District Census Handbooks. In 1971 Census it was decided to incorporate migration tables in the District Census Handbooks so far as they relate to the districts. These tables included in this part are D-I (with its two appendices) and D-VI. The major difference between the migration tables of 1961 Census and those of 1671 Census is that the 1971 data is presented with reference to the last residence and not to birth place except in the case of Tables D-I which is related to place of birth.

Table D-I (rural) gives the distribution of population by birth place according to rural and urban areas. It corresponds to Table D-II of 1961 Census in which the place of birth was classified as rural/urban for those individuals whose birth place happened to be within the country. Similarly the place of enumeration was classified separately by rural and urban areas. This gave the indication of rural/urban migration based on the place of birth. The same pattern has been followed during 1971 Census.

There are two appendices viz., D-I Appendix-I and D-I Appendix-II which provide information on the inter-district migration. While Appendix-I gives data regarding in-migration of persons born in the districts of the State other than the district of enumeration, Appendix-II furnishes details of out-migration of persons born in the district of enumeration. Both the appendices are new additions and meant for presentation in the District Census Handbooks only.

Table D-VI (rural) is a new table for 1971 Census and provides information on migrants based on the place of last residence, by age-groups, marital status, duration of residence and sex.

D-1 POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH

Birth Place	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Enumerated in Rural Area of the District		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total Population		**94,185**	**48,394**	**45,791**
A. Born in India	R	**92,705**	**47,574**	**45,131**
	U	**1,390**	**790**	**600**
	Unc.	..	...	—
I. Within the State of enumeration	*R*	*87,645*	*45,574*	*42,071*
	U	*920*	*540*	*380*
	Unc.	..	..	..
(a) Born in place of enumeration	R	59,384	33,133	26,251
	U	..	—	—
	Unc.	—	—	—
(b) Born elsewhere in district of enumeration	R	22,271	9,541	12,730
	U	10	...	10
	Unc.	..	...	—
(c) Born in other districts of the State	R	5,990	2,900	3,090
	U	910	540	370
	Unc.	—	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	*R*	*5,060*	*2,000*	*3,060*
	U	*470*	*250*	*220*
	Unc.	—	..	—
1 Andhra Pradesh	R	...	—	—
	U	10	10	..
	Unc.	..	—	..
2 Assam	R	—	—	..
	U	—	—	—
	Unc.	..	..	..
3 Bihar	R	—	..	—
	U	—	..	—
	Unc.	—	..	—
4 Haryana	R	—	—	...
	U	—	..	..
	Unc.	..	—	—
5 Himachal Pradesh	R	—	—	—
	U	—	..	—
	Unc.	..	—	..
6 Jammu and Kashmir	R	..	—	—
	U	—	—	—
	Unc.	—	—	..
7 Kerala	R	10	10	—
	U	10	10	..
	Unc.	—	..	—
8 Madhya Pradesh	R	10	..	10
	U	10	10	—
	Unc.	—	..	—
9 Maharashtra	R	4,910	1,890	3,020
	U	370	170	200
	Unc.	..	—	..
10 Manipur	R	—	—	—
	U	..	—	..
	Unc.	—	..	..
11 Meghalaya	R	—	—	..
	U	—	..	..
	Unc.	.	—	..
12 Mysore	R	10	10	..
	U	20	10	10
	Unc.	—	—	—
13 Nagaland	R	—	..	..
	U	..	..	—
	Unc.	—	—	..
14 Orissa	R	...	..	..
	U	...	—	..
	Unc.	—	—	..
15 Punjab	R	10	10	—
	U	10	10	—
	Unc.	.	..	..
16 Rajasthan	R	20	20	...
	U	20	20	..
	Unc.	—	—	—
17 Tamilnadu	R	..	—	..
	U	..	—	..
	Unc.	—	—	—
18 Tripura	R	—	..	—
	U	..	...	..
	Unc.	—	—	..

Unc.=Unclassifiable.

D-I POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH-*(Contd.)*

Birth Place	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Enumerated in Rural Area of the District		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
19 Uttar Pradesh	R	20	20	—
	U	10	—	10
	Unc.	..	—	—
20 West Bengal	R	..	—	—
	U	..	—	—
	Unc.	..	—	—
21 Andaman and Nikobar Islands	R	..	—	..
	U	—	—	..
	Unc.	..	—	—
22 Arunachal Pradesh	R	—	..	..
	U	—	..	—
	Unc.	—	—	—
23 Chandigadh	R	—	..	..
	U	—	..	—
	Unc.	—	—	..
24 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	R	60	30	30
	U	..	—	—
	Unc.	—	..	—
25 Delhi	R	..	—	—
	U	10	10	—
	Unc.	—	..	..
26 Goa, Daman and Div	R	10	10	—
	U	..	—	—
	Unc.	..	—	—
27 Lacadive, Minicoy and Amin divi Islands	R	—	..	..
	U	—	—	—
	Unc.	—	..	..
28 Pondicharry	R	—	..	—
	U	..	..	—
	Unc.	—	—	..

Birth Place	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Enumerated in Rural Area of the District		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
B. Born in countries in Asia beyond India (inclu. U.S.S.R.)		—	..	—
1 Afghanistan		..	—	..
2 Burma		—	—	..
3 Ceylon		..	..	—
4 China		..	—	—
5 Nepal		—	..	..
6 Pakistan		—	—	—
7 Malaysia		—	—	—
8 U.S.S.R.		..	..	—
9 Elsewhere		—	—	—
C. Countries in Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.)		—	..	
1 U.K. (incl. N. Ireland.)		..	—	—
2 Ireland		..	—	—
3 Elsewhere		..	..	—
D. Countries in Africa		10	—	10
1 Kenya		..	—	—
2 Mauriti us		—	..	..
3 Mozambique		—	..	—
4 Union of South Africa		—	—	—
5 Elsewhere		10	..	10
E. Countries in two Americas		—	—	..
1 Canada		—	..	—
2 U. S. A.		—	..	—
3 Elsewhere		—	..	—
F. Countries in Oceania		—	—	—
1 Australia		..	—	..
2 New Zealand		..	..	—
3 Elsewhere		—	..	—
G. Unclassifiable		80	30	50

Unc.=Unclassifiable.

D-I POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH *(Contd.)*

APPENDIX-I

Persons born in other districts of the State and enumerated in this district

District of birth	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Enumerated in the district — Rural — Males	Enumerated in the district — Rural — Females
1	2	3	4
Total			
	Rural	**2,900**	**3,090**
	Urban	**540**	**370**
	Unclassifiable	—	—
Jamnagar			
	Rural	20	10
	Urban	10	10
	Unclassifiable	—	—
Rajkot			
	Rural	—	10
	Urban	—	20
	Unclassifiable	—	..
Surendranagar			
	Rural	10	—
	Urban	..	10
	Unclassifiable	—	..
Bhavnagar			
	Rural	70	—
	Urban	20	—
	Unclassifiable	—	—
Amreli			
	Rural	20	20
	Urban	10	10
	Unclassifiable	..	..
Junagadh			
	Rural	10	—
	Urban	20	..
	Unclassifiable	—	—
Kutch			
	Rural	..	..
	Urban	—	—
	Unclassifiable	—	—
Banas Kantha			
	Rural	—	—
	Urban	..	—
	Unclassifiable	..	..
Sabar Kantha			
	Rural	10	—
	Urban	—	20
	Unclassifiable	..	—
Mahesana			
	Rural	20	10
	Urban	20	20
	Unclassifiable	..	..
Gandhinagar			
	Rural	—	—
	Urban	..	..
	Unclassifiable	..	—
Ahmedabad			
	Rural	10	10
	Urban	—	10
	Unclassifiable	..	..
Kheda			
	Rural	60	70
	Urban	90	30
	Unclassifiable	—	..
Panch Mahals			
	Rural	50	10
	Urban	10	10
	Unclassifiable	..	..
Vadodara			
	Rural	30	40
	Urban	10	30
	Unclassifiable	—	—
Bharuch			
	Rural	60	30
	Urban	—	10
	Unclassifiable	—	—
Surat			
	Rural	1,240	1,530
	Urban	140	20
	Unclassifiable	—	—
Valsad			
	Rural	1,270	1,350
	Urban	210	170
	Unclassifiable	—	—
District not Stated			
	Rural	20	—
	Urban	—	..
	Unclassifiable	—	—

D-I POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH *(-Concld.)*

APPENDIX-II

Persons born in this district but enumerated in other districts of the State

Birth place Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Enumerated in: Jamnagar District		Rajkot District		Surendranagar District		Bhavnagar District		Amreli District		Junagadh District	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rural	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	—	—	—	20	10
Urban	..	..	—	..	..	—	..	..	—	—	..	
Unclassifiable	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	

Birth place Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Enumerated in: Kutch District		Banas Kantha District		Sabar Kantha District		Mahesana District		Gandhinagar District		Ahmadabad District	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rural	—	..	..	—	..	20	10	10	..	..	..	—
Urban	—	..	—	—	—	..	—	..	..	—	..	..
Unclassifiable	—	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..

Birth place Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Enumerated in: Kheda District		Panch Mahals District		Vadodara District		Bharuch District		Surat District		Valsad District	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rural	—	—	..	—	—	10	20	..	230	340	50	230
Urban	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..
Unclassifiable	—	—	—	..	..	—	—	..	—	—	..	..

D-VI MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE.

Duration of residence

Last Residence	Rural Urban	Age group	Sex	All duration				Less than I year			
				Total	NM	M	W&D	Total	NM	M	W&D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Distrjct Total	Rural	Toatl	Males	16,250	5,810	9,850	590	2,970	1,543	1,330	100
		0-14		4,020	4,020	-	-	1,120	1,120	-	..
		15-19		1,210	1,040	160	10	230	200	30	..
		20-24		1,270	440	770	60	400	180	220	..
		25-49		7,710	300	7,210	200	1,080	40	1,000	40
		50 +		2,040	10	1,710	320	140	-	80	60
		A.N.S.		..	-	..	..	..	-	..	-
	Rural	Total	Females	20,720	4,240	15,010	1,470	3,020	1,310	1,560	150
		0-14		3,850	3,730	120	-	1,220	1,170	50	-
		15-19		1,620	430	1,130	60	440	110	310	20
		20-24		2,700	70	2,600	30	490	30	440	20
		25-49		9,620	10	9,260	350	760	-	720	40
		50 +		2,930	-	1,900	1,030	110	..	40	70
		A.N.S.		..	-	-	..	-	..	..	-
A-Resided in India	Rural	Total	Males	1,240	5,810	9,840	590	2,970	1,540	1,330	100
		0-14		4,020	4,020	-	-	1,120	1,120	-	-
		15-19		1,210	1,040	160	10	230	200	30	-
		20-24		1,270	440	770	60	400	180	220	-
		25-49		7,700	300	7,200	200	1,080	40	1,000	40
		50 +		2,040	10	1,710	320	140	-	80	60
		A.N.S		..	-	..	-	..	..	-	..
	Rural	Total	Females	20,710	4,240	15,000	1,470	3,020	1,310	1,560	150
		0-14		3,850	3,730	120	..	1,220	1,170	50	-
		15-19		1,6'0	430	1,130	60	440	110	310	20
		20-24		2,700	70	2,600	30	490	30	440	20
		25-49		9,610	10	9,250	350	760	-	720	40
		50 +		2,9-0	..	1,900	1,030	110	..	40	70
		A.N.S.		..	-	..	-	-	-	..	..
I-Within the State of Enumeration but outside the place of Enumeration	Rural	Total	Males	14,340	5,180	8,660	500	2,510	1,310	1,110	90
		0-14		3,640	3,640	..	..	950	950	..	-
		15-19		1,030	900	130	-	190	160	30	-
		20-24		1,090	410	630	50	360	160	200	-
		25-49		6,780	220	6,390	170	920	40	840	40
		50 +		1,800	10	1,510	280	90	-	40	50
		A.N.S.		..	-	..	..	-	-	-	-
	Rural	Total	Females	17,860	3,790	12,880	1,190	2,520	1,080	1,330	110
		0-14		3,450	3,330	120	-	1,000	950	50	..
		15-19		1,390	380	960	50	410	100	290	20
		20-24		2,320	70	2,220	30	400	30	350	20
		25-49		8,360	10	8,070	280	640	-	610	30
		50 +		2,340	-	1,510	830	70	-	30	40
		A.N.S.		-	..	-	-	-	-	..	..

AGE-GROUP, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS

and marital status

1-9 years				10 years & above				Age-group	Rural Urban	Last Residence
Total	NM	M	W&D	Total	NM	M	W&D			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	2	1
6,330	3,260	2,900	170	6,530	770	5,450	310	Total	Rural	District
2,560	2,560	...	...	170	170	..	..	0-14		Total
520	470	50	..	430	340	80	10	15-19		
460	130	310	20	370	110	220	40	20-24		
2,440	100	2,270	70	4,060	140	3,830	90	25-49		
350	...	270	80	1,500	10	1,320	170	50+		
..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	A.N.S.		
7,590	2,330	5,070	190	9,740	420	8,210	1,110	Total	Rural	
2,240	2,170	70	..	260	260	...	..	0-14		
930	130	770	30	190	140	40	10	15-19		
1,830	20	1,800	10	300	20	340	..	20-24		
2,410	10	2,330	70	6,320	..	6,090	230	25-49		
180	...	100	80	2,610	...	1,740	870	50 +		
..	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	A.N.S.		
6,320	3,260	2,890	170	6,530	770	5,450	310	Total	Rural	A-Resided
2,560	2,560	..	...	170	170	..	...	0-14		in India
520	470	50	...	430	340	80	10	15-19		
460	130	310	20	370	110	220	40	20-24		
2,430	100	2,260	70	4,060	140	3,830	90	25-49		
350	...	270	80	1,500	10	1,320	170	50 +		
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	A.N.S.		
7,590	2,330	5,070	190	9,730	420	8,200	1,110	Total	Rural	
2,240	2,170	70	...	260	260	...	...	0-14		
930	130	770	30	190	140	140	10	15-19		
1,830	20	1,800	10	360	20	340	...	20-24		
2,410	10	2,330	70	6,310	...	6,080	230	25-49		
180	..	100	80	2,610	..	1,740	870	50 +		
..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	A.N.S.		
5,720	2,990	2,590	140	5,720	670	4,790	260	Total	Rural	I-Within
2,370	2,370	..	..	160	160	...	..	0-14		the State of
500	450	50	...	310	260	50	...	15-19		Enumeration
380	120	240	20	310	110	170	30	20-24		but outside
2,160	50	2,060	50	3,590	130	3,380	80	25-49		the place of
310	..	240	70	1,350	10	1,190	150	50 +		Enumeration
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A.N.S.		
6,800	2,190	4,450	160	8,200	350	6,930	920	Total	Rural	
2,100	2,030	70	..	230	230	..	..	0-14		
780	130	630	20	140	100	30	10	15-19		
1,630	20	1,600	10	270	20	250	...	20-24		
2,120	10	2,060	50	5,480	..	5,280	200	25-49		
170	...	90	80	2,080	..	1,370	710	50 +		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A.N.S.		

D-VI MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE,

Duration of residence

Last Residence	Rural Urban	Age-group	Sex	All duration				Less than 1 year			
				Total	NM	M	W&D	Total	NM	M	W&D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(a) Elsewhere	Rural	**Total**	**Males**	**11,470**	**4,130**	**6,950**	**390**	**1,850**	**970**	**810**	**70**
in the		0–14		2,900	2,900	—	—	700	700	..	..
district of		15–19		880	750	130	..	160	130	30	—
Enumeration		20–24		840	280	520	40	260	110	150	—
		25–49		5,390	190	5,060	140	670	30	610	30
		50 +		1,460	10	1,240	210	60	..	20	40
		A.N.S.		..	—	—	—	—	—	..	..
	Rural	**Total**	**Females**	**14,710**	**2,810**	**10,920**	**980**	**1,870**	**820**	**950**	**100**
		0–14		2,620	2,500	120	—	770	720	50	—
		15–19		1,130	250	830	50	290	70	200	20
		20–24		1,980	60	1,890	30	330	30	280	20
		25–49		7,020	—	6,780	240	430	..	400	30
		50 +		1,960	—	1,300	660	50	—	20	30
		A.N.S.		..	—	—	—	..	..	..	..
(b) In other	Rural	**Total**	**Males**	**2,870**	**1,050**	**1,710**	**110**	**660**	**340**	**300**	**20**
districts of		0–14		740	740	—	—	250	250	—	—
State of		15–19		150	150	—	—	30	30	—	—
Enumeration		20–24		250	130	110	10	100	50	50	—
		25–49		1,390	30	1,330	30	250	10	230	10
		50 +		340	..	270	70	30	—	20	10
		A.N.S.		..	—	—	..	..	..	..	—
	Rural	**Total**	**Females**	**3,150**	**980**	**1,960**	**210**	**650**	**260**	**380**	**10**
		0–14		830	830	..	—	230	230	—	—
		15–19		260	130	130	—	120	30	90	..
		20–24		340	10	330	—	70	—	70	—
		25–49		1,340	10	1,290	40	210	—	210	—
		50 +		380	—	210	170	20	..	10	10
		A.N.S.		..	—	—	..	—	..	—	..
II-States in	Rural	**Total**	**Males**	**1,900**	**630**	**1,180**	**90**	**460**	**230**	**220**	**10**
India		0–14		380	380	—	..	170	170	..	..
beyond the		15–19		180	140	30	10	40	40	..	..
State of		20–24		180	30	140	10	40	20	20	..
Enumeration		25–49		920	80	810	30	160	—	160	—
		50 +		240	—	200	40	50	—	40	10
		A.N.S.		..	—	—	—	—	—	—	..
	Rural	**Total**	**Females**	**2,850**	**450**	**2,120**	**280**	**500**	**230**	**230**	**43**
		0–14		400	400	—	..	220	220	..	—
		15–19		230	50	170	10	30	10	20	..
		20–24		380	—	380	..	90	—	90	..
		25–49		1,250	—	1,180	70	120	—	110	10
		50 +		590	—	390	200	40	..	10	30
		A.N.S.		—	..	—	..	—	—	—	—

AGE-GROUP, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS *(Contd.)*

and marital status

1-9 years				10 years & above				Age-group	Rural Urban	Last Residence
Total	NM	M	W&D	Total	NM	M	W&D			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	2	1
4,580	2,510	1,950	120	4,830	570	4,070	190	Total	Rural	(a) Elsewhere in the district of Enumeration
2,000	2,000	..	—	130	130	..	..	0-14		
450	400	50	—	260	210	50	—	15-19		
320	80	220	20	240	90	130	20	20-24		
1,570	30	1,490	50	3,080	130	2,890	60	25-49		
240	—	190	50	1,120	10	1,000	110	50 +		
—	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	A.N.S.		
5,540	1,650	3,750	140	7,070	270	6,060	740	Total	Rural	
1,630	1,560	70	—	200	200	—	..	0-14		
690	80	590	20	90	50	30	10	15-19		
1,400	10	1,380	10	240	20	220	..	20-24		
1,710	.	1,660	50	4,760	—	4,600	160	25-49		
110	—	50	60	1,780	..	1,210	570	50 +		
—	—	—	—	..	—	—	..	A.N.S.		
1,140	480	640	20	890	100	720	70	Total	Rural	(b) In other districts of State of Enumeration
370	370	—	..	30	30	—	—	0-14		
50	50	..	..	50	50	—	—	15-19		
60	40	20	..	70	20	40	10	20-24		
590	20	570	..	510	—	490	20	25-49		
70	..	50	20	230	—	190	40	50 +		
..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	A.N.S.		
1,260	540	700	20	1,130	80	870	180	Total	Rural	
470	470	—	—	30	30	—	—	0-14		
90	50	40	—	50	50	—	—	15-19		
230	10	220	—	30	..	30	—	20-24		
410	10	400	..	720	—	680	40	25-49		
60	—	40	20	300	..	160	140	50 +		
..	—	..	—	—	—	—	..	A.N.S.		
600	270	300	30	810	100	660	50	Total	Rural	II-States in India beyond the State of Enumeration
190	190	..	—	10	10	..	..	0-14		
20	20	—	—	120	80	30	10	15-19		
80	10	70	—	60	—	50	10	20-24		
270	50	200	20	470	10	450	10	25-49		
40	..	30	10	150	..	130	20	50 +		
—	—	—	..	—	—	..	—	A.N.S.		
790	140	620	30	1,530	70	1,270	190	Total	Rural	
140	140	—	—	30	30	—	..	0-14		
150	..	140	10	50	40	10	—	15-19		
200	—	200	—	90	—	90	..	20-24		
290	—	270	20	830	—	800	30	25-49		
10	—	10	—	530	—	370	160	50 +		
—	—	—	..	—	..	..	—	A.N.S.		

D-VI MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE,

Duration of residence

Last Residence	Rural Urban	Age-group	Sex	All duration				Less than 1 year			
				Total	NM	M	W&D	Total	NM	M	W&D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B-Outside India	Rural	Total	Males	-	..	-	-	..	-	-	..
		0-14		..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-
		15-19		-	-	..	..	..	-	-	-
		20-24		-	-	-	-	..	-	-	..
		25-49		..	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
		50 +		-	-	..	-	-	..	-	-
		A.N.S.		-	..	-	-	-	-	-	..
	Rural	Total	Females	..	-	..	-	-	-	-	-
		0-14		-	-	-	-	-	..	..	..
		15-19		-	..	..	-		-	-	-
		20-24		-	..	-	-		-	-	-
		25-49		..	-	-	-	..	..	-	-
		50 +		..	-	-	..	..	-	-	..
		A.N.S.		-	..	-	-	-	..	..	-

Note : *1* : Figures of " unspecified marital status" are included in "Total".

2 : Figures of unclassifiable "last place of residence" are included in "Total".

3 : "All Duration" includes figures for duration "period not stated".

Abbreviations used :

N. M.=Never married, M=Married, W&D=Widowed & Divorced. A.N.S.=Age not stated.

AGE-GROUP, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS -*(Concld.)*

and marital status

1-9 year				10 years & above						
Total	N.M	M	W&D	Total	NM	M	W&D	Age-group	Rural Urban	Last Residence
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Total	Rural	B. Outside India
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0-14		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15-19		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20-24		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25-49		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 +		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Total	Rural	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0-14		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15-19		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20-24		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25-49		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 +		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.		

H-HOUSING TABLES

The 1961 Housing Census was the first of its kind in the history of Indian Census. In 1961 Census a comprehensive house list for collecting detailed information regarding each census house, and industrial establishments formed part of the statutory census schedules. Detailed information on housing such as use category, tenure status, material of wall and roof, number of rooms in a census household and of persons residing therein, as well as data relating to establishments, workshops and factories was collected.

During 1971 also housing data on more or less similar lines has been collected and following tables have been compiled from the houselists taking a 20 per cent sample of Census Houses.

H-I Census houses and the uses to which they are put.

H-II Distribution of Census houses by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof.

Appendix-Distribution of Residential Census Houses by material of wall cross classified by material of roof.

H-III Households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied.

H-IV Households classified by size and tenure status.

The major difference in 1961 and 1971 tabulation is that while in 1961 tables were presented down to tauka level and towns with population of 50,000 or more during 1971 they have been presented upto district and city level only. The 1961 cities were taken as the base for tabulation of 1971 houselisting data. Further 1971 housing tables give estimates based on a 20 per cent sample as against the sample figures given in all tables of 'E' series except Table E-I in 1961 Census,

Table H-I gives estimates of Census Houses and the uses to which they are put. This table corresponds to Table E-I of 1961 with a few changes.

Table H-II gives distribution of Census Houses by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof, giving the structural condition of the houses according to the type of material used for wall and roof. This table corresponds to Table E-IV of 1961 with the difference that in 1971 this table is prepared for census houses while in 1961 Census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings were classified by material of wall and roof.

Table H-III gives distribution of households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied. The table will help in the measurement of congestion and overcrowding in households. This table corresponds to Table E-V of 1961 Census excepting that additional information for households with unspecified number of rooms and households with details unspecified are shown in 1971. Institutional households are not reckoned for the purpose of this table.

Table H-IV gives distribution of households classified by size and tenure status and gives information on composition of households e. g. households having one person, two persons, etc., and by their tenure status i. e. whether living in owned or rented houses. The institutional households are excluded from this table.

This table is similar to Table E-II of 1961 Census. In 1961 Census, however, households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwelling were classified by tenure status, whereas in 1971 Census households with number of members are cross-classified by tenure status.

H-I CENSUS HOUSES AND THE USES TO WHICH THEY ARE PUT

District/ City	Total Rural Urban City	Total number of Census Houses	Census Houses vacant at the time of House-listing	Occupied Census Houses used as: Residence	Shop-*cum*-residence	Workshop *-cum-* residence including Household industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharam-shalas, Tourist-homes and Inspection houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
The Dangs	Rural	18,910	1,105	15,545	135	125	45

District/ City	Total Rural Urban City	Occupied Census Houses used as: Shops excluding eating houses	Business houses and offices	Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	Places of entertainment and community gathering (panchayat-ghar) excluding places of worship	Place of worship (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.)	Others
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
The Dangs	Rural	105	60	70	45	..	60	1,615

H-II DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF

District/ City	Total Rural Urban City	Total No. of Census Houses	Predominant material of wall: Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets	Stone	Cement Concrete	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
The Dangs	Rural	18,910	17,370	20	35	45	380	70	960	5	25

District/ City	Total Rural Urban City	Predominant material of roof: Grass, Leaves reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Tiles, Slate, Shingle	Corrugated Iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos Cement Sheets	Brick and lime	Stone	Concrete R.B.C/ R.C.C.	All other materials and materials not stated
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
The Dangs	Rural	7,030	10,840	400	595	–	..	40	5

H-II DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF WALL AND PREDOMINANT MATERIAL OF ROOF *(Concld.)*

APPENDIX

Distribution of Residential Census Houses by Material of Wall Cross-classified by Material of Roof

District City	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Census Houses		Predominant Material of Wall	Predominant Material of Roof: Grass, Leaves, Reeds, Bamboo, Thatch, Mud, Unburnt Bricks or Wood	Predominant Material of Roof: Tiles, Slate, Shingle Corrugated Iron, Zinc or other Metal Sheets, Asbesetos Cement sheets Bricks, Lime Stone and R.B.C./ R.C.C.	Predominant Material of Roof: All other Materials and Materials not stated
1	2	3		4	5	6	7
The Dangs	Rural	16,210	I	Grass, Leaves, Reeds or Bamboo, Mud, Unburnt Bricks, Wood	6,075	9,330	5
			II	Burnt Bricks, G. I. Sheets or Other Metal Sheets, Stone, Cement	–	795	–
			III	All Other Materials and Materials not Stated.	–	5	–

H-III CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED

District/ City	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Census House-holds	Total No. of members		Total No. of rooms	Households with one room			Households with two rooms		
						No. of house-holds	Number of members		No. of house-holds	Number of members	
			Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
The Dangs	Total	16,770	46,300	44,255	25,945	9,555	25,030	23,835	5,565	15,915	15,240
	Rural	16,770	46,300	44,255	25,945	9,555	25,030	23,835	5,565	15,915	15,240
	Urban	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	—	..	..

Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms and above			Housholds with unspecified number of rooms			No. of house-holds with details-unspe-cified
No. of house-holds	Number of members		No. of house-holds	Number of members		No. of house-holds	Number of members		No. of house-holds	Number of members		
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1,495	4,665	4,390	90	400	300	55	290	490	..	..	..	10
1,495	4,665	4,390	90	400	300	55	290	490	—	—	..	10
..	..	—	..	—	—	—	..	—	..	..	—	—

Note :- (i) Columns 22-24 include figures of households which have no regular rooms.

(ii) Column 3 excludes figures for institutional households.

H-IV HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE AND TENURE STATUS

District/ City	Total Rural Urban	Tenure Status	Total No. of Census households	Households having number of persons						
				One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six and more persons	Number of Persons unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
The Dangs	Total	Total	16,770	675	1,090	2,095	2,780	2,750	7,370	10
		Owned	14,800	205	845	1,715	2,495	2,520	7,010	10
		Rented	1,970	470	245	380	285	230	360	—

Note : Col. 4 excludes figures for institutional households.

ERRATA

DISTRICT : THE DANGS

PART X-C-II

Page No. 1	Particulars of Entry 2	Col. No. 3	For 4	Read 5
	I ANALYTICAL REPORT			
	(v) House			
7	para 2, line 4	—	staircases	staircase
8	Lines 1 a and 2 in first column	..	prevent	prevented
	(b) Non-worker			
10	Para, 3. line 7	—	proceding	preceding
	C. Administrative set-up			
12	Para 1, line 2,	..	distict	district
	5. Livestock and Animal Husbandry			
15	Table F.5 II poultry	1	pouitry	poultry
17	Heading of Table F.9	—	fuellpower	fuel/power
	14. Medical and public health			
20	Heading of para (iv)	..	Census of deaths	causes of deaths
22	Table F.15 Item, Rice (iii) fine	5	1 0-00	130-00
25	Table G.4, language Gujarati	3	3.60	3.90
25	Table G.4, item 'Total'	4	Blank	—
	13. Workers and non-workers			
26	Para 1, line 2	—	concpt	concept
26	para 2, line 14	..	comp red	compared
	15. Scheduled Tribes			
29	Para 1, line 3	—	number	numbered
29	Para 2, line 6	—	32,35	32.35
30	Sub heading of Table G. 13	—	ditricts	districts
31	Line 10 of para below table G. 16	—	8 17	8.17
	1. Rural Areas			
35	Para 4, line 1 i.e. para beginning with "Table H. 3—.."	—	villlges	villages
36	Heading of the tabular matter regarding amenities available in the villages	—	sectores	scores
40	Table H.6. Heading of column 3	3	Nuber	Number
	II TABLES			
	Section I : Departmental Statistics			
11	Serial no. 12 (year 1962) of table no. 1.1	5	174	17.4
12	Serial no. 3 (year 1970) of table no. 1.1	4	539 6	39.6
13	Column heading of table no. 2.1 (upper half)	2	deths	deaths
17	Column heading of table no. 2.1 (lower half)	2	death	deaths
17	Column heading of table no. 3.6	16	crop	crops
17	Column heading of table no. 3.7	4	Researc	Research
18	Table heading of table no. 3.8	..	DANGS TEB DISTRICT	THE DANGS DISTRICT
18	Serial Number in serial number of table no. 4.1	1	Blank	3
25	Serial number 7 of table no. 11.6	2	1969-67	1966-67
27	Table number of table	..	TABLE	TABLE 15.1
	Section II : Census Tables			
35	Ist Half, 2nd Para, Ist line	..	sa	so
35	Ist Half, 3rd Para, 25th line	..	as rgricu-lture	as agriculture
35	2nd Half, Last Para 3rd line	—	consulation	consultation
45	Column Heading of Table A-III	—	s	Males
64	Rural-Major Group (20-21)-1(b) Liquid Fuel	9	Blank	—
68	Column Heading	4	1 Perosn	1 Person
70	Below Major Group 06 15.1	—	Division-	Division 1-
	Section III Socio Economic & Cultural Tables			
77	Line five of para 3 on the page	3	labourer	labourer or
95	Heading of C-II-Age and Marital status	—	Mertal	Marital
95	Sub heading of Table C-II	..	Merital status	Marital status
	Table D-1			
100	Item, District Surat	2	unclassifia	unclassifiable
102	Col. 1 'District'	..	Distrijt	District
102	District total 'Total'	3	Total	Total
1 2	Item Total, col. 10	10	1,543	1,540
102	A-Resided in India Total, Males		1240	16240
102	A-Resided in India, Males, Age group 0-14	6	4.020	4,020
102	A-Resided in India, females	5	1,6 0	1,620
102	A-Resided in India, females Age Group 50+	5	2,9 0	2,930
109	Para 3, line 1		tauka	taluka
112	Table H.III Sub heading of col. 23 and 24	23-24	Housholds	Households