


# CENSUS OF INDIA
# 1971

## GUJARAT

SERIES 5

PART I–A

# GENERAL REPORT

C. C. DOCTOR
OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE
*Director of Census Operations*
*Gujarat*

# CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Central Government publications—Census of India 1971, Series 5, Gujarat is being published in the following parts :

| *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) |
| Supplement to | |
| *II—A . . . | General Population Tables (Standard Urban Areas) |
| *II—B(i) . . . | General Economic Tables (B-I Part A & B—II) |
| II—B(ii) . . . | General Economic Tables ('B' Series) |
| *II—C(i) . . . | Social and Cultural Tables (Tables C-VII & C-VIII) |
| 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—A . . . | Establishment Report |
| *III—B . . . | Establishment Tables ('E' Series) |
| *IV A & B . . . | Housing Report, Housing Tables and Subsidiary Tables |
| V . . . . | Special Tables and Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes |
| *VI—A . . . | Town Directory |
| £VI—B . . . | Special Survey Reports on Selected Towns |
| VI—C . . . | Survey Reports 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 |
| *IX—A . . . | Administrative Atlas |
| | * A Portrait of Population Gujarat |

### DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

| | |
|---|---|
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| †X-B } . . . | Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstract |
| X-C(I) . . . | Department Statistics and District Census Tables (Full Count) |
| X-C(II) . . . | Analytical Report and Census Tables (On Sample Basis) |

*Published in English
†Published in English & Gujarati
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**NOTE :—**

**(1) All the maps included in this publication are based upon survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.**

**(2) The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.**

**(3) Boundaries are correct upto 1971.**

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# FIRST PREFACE

It has rightly been projected* that the 1970s will be the decade of the fastest world population growth ever to be attained. Consequent upon the decline in mortality rate accompanied with a marked acceleration of population growth, an unprecedented situation of unforseeable consequence has posed baffling problems to the demographers, scholars and planners of the world. According to the present assessments, the world's population which was about 3,600 millions in the year 1970 may well attain the mark of 6,500 millions by the end of this century. Alongwith the general growth of population we also have an enorous growth in urban population.

Population policies are mostly concerned with the moderation of fertility through family planning methods. In a country like ours where resources are limited, it is very essential to achieve rapid economic growth through planned efforts. So far the emphasis was laid on rapid increase in the national wealth. It was presupposed that a faster rate of growth of national income would automatically create more and fuller employment and will have the way for higher living standards. These presumptions have not been translated into reality. The latest thinking on the subject is, therefore, diverted towards attaining growth with social justice. Our attention is now diverted towards achieving marked improvement in the economic and social status of the weak and under-privileged, the unorganised casual labourer, the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The new strategy in planning aims at reduction in the concentration of economic power, more equitable distribution of income and wealth, increased production particularly of specified consumer goods with a view to maintaining a reasonable level of prices and a marked enhancement of the economic and social status of the under-privileged.

The Prime Minister of India, Smt. Indira Gandhi, has rightly said that "India is on the threshold of momentous changes in the social and economic life of the people. These have to be based on the knowledge of the State of the people and accurate assessment of their needs. The Census provides such an assessment."

†".....the Indian Census is universally acknowledged as the most authentic and comprehensive source of information about our land and the people. But with the dawn of Independence and the adoption of democratic system of Government, the importance of authentic data on population was enhanced. The size of the legislatures as also the demarcation of the electoral constituencies depend on the statistical information regarding the size of population and its geographical distribution. These data are invaluable also for the implementation of constitutional provisions like welfare of the socially and economically backward classes. The advent of the Five Year Plans added a new dimension to the census operations. It was expected to yield information regarding such variety of aspects of the nation's economy like population growth, its distribution, urbanisation, manpower, employment, literacy, migration, housing and so on. The planners as well as the research scholars look for detailed and sophisticated data on the trends in occupational and industrial affiliations of the working population, fertility patterns, age and educational levels, etc. The Census has to meet this increasing hunger of data.

Lack of data can well be the most serious bottleneck in the process of planning in developing countries. We were fortunate enough to have at least the minimum basic data regarding the total population, its growth, distribution, etc. But as the economy advances the sectoral interdependent need for regional balance and various other complexities come in. This make varied demands for more and more data. The twin factors of larger data and higher reliability of it in explaining the various policy variables then become of critical importance. Data collection and decision making are two inseparable and interdependent aspects in the process of planning."

*"The World Population Situation in 1970"—U. N. Publication

†An extract from the speech of the Home Minister, Shri Y. B. Chawan

In this strategic task of planning census plays a very vital role. Over last 100 years, the census operations have been keeping up with the demands of changing times. The Census Organisation has been attempting to make available the census data as quickly as possible. Soon after the completion of count of heads, Paper 1 of 1971 — Provisional Population Totals — was released by the middle of April, 1971 itself. Immediately thereafter a Supplement to Paper 1 of 1971 — Provisional Population Totals — was published. On completion of manual tabulation final population totals were also published in the form of Paper 1 of 1972. This followed publication of District Census Handbooks Part A and B containing Village Directory as well as Primary Census Abstract and District Census Handbooks Part C(i) containing the Departmental Statistics and Full Court Census Tables. It was a matter of great satisfaction to us that during a century of census taking in India nowhere the District Census Handbooks were published for the entire State in such a short time after completion of enumeration. Soon thereafter we released Administrative Atlas containing district maps, taluka maps and schematic maps of towns numbering about 220. The State Town Directory was also published almost simultaneously during the latter half of 1972 itself. Our latest publication is a special survey report on Sanand town of Ahmadabad District. A few more publications viz. 'General Population Tables', 'Housing Report and Tables', 'Establishment Report', 'Establishment Tables', 'Standard Urban Areas', etc., are at an advanced stage of printing and would be released soon. The manuscripts of the above publications had been ready since long but the bottleneck in printing, have as usual delayed their early publication.

The present volume is the first part of our General Report and would discuss the basic demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population as ascertained at the 1971 Census. The analysis made in this part of the General Report is based mostly on the 100% tabulation of the basic characteristics of the population, such as size, distribution, growth rate of population, sex ratio, literacy, rural/urban break-up, religions, mother tongues and broad industrial categories. According to the scheme of tabulation adopted for the Census of 1971, the census data covered by tables A-I, A-II, A-III, A-IV, A-V, C-V, C-VII, C-VIII Parts A & B, Primary Census Abstract, B-I Part A and B-II have been produced on full count, while the remaining tables have been generated on sample basis. The analysis of the tables based on samples will be presented in Part I-B of the General Report and will cover data thrown out by the detailed cross-tabulation covering numerous subjects like age and marital status, educational levels, migration and workers & non-workers.

The present report is the second of its kind for the State which came into existence on 1st May, 1960. It embodies the results of the full count tables generated during the Census of 1971. The first such general report was published during 1965 and was based on the results of 1961 Census. While analysing the full count tables, an attempt has been made to place the past decennium of 1961-71 into a wider historical perspective. A patient look at the contents of this report will bear testimony to the great effort and industry which has gone behind the collection, tabulation and analysis of data. It provides an interesting analysis of several demographic features. A very sincere effort has been made by the State Census Organisation in presenting this wealth of data which can very well be utilised by the planners, administrators, demographers, scholars, etc., for various purposes. It is for them to judge whether the effort has been successful and the results have been commensurate.

Any statement made, views expressed or conclusions drawn in this report are wholly the responsibility of the author alone in his personal capacity and do not necessarily represent the views of the Government.

AHMADABAD:
22-11-1973

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

## SECOND PREFACE

The preface to this part was initially written on 22-11-1973 by Shri C. C. Doctor, who then held the office of Director of Census Operations, Gujarat. That preface by Shri Doctor precedes this and has been designated as the 'First Preface'.

Subsequently, the Registrar General reconsidered the manner of presentation of the 1971 census reports. Under his letter No. 9/27/75-CTU(CEN) dated 1 August 1975, he directed that Part I-A should contain the following chapters :—

Chapter I — Introductory

Chapter II — Size & distribution and density of population

Chapter III — Growth rate of population

Chapter IV — Rural and urban population

Chapter V — Sex ratio and age structure

Chapter VI — Literacy

Chapter VII — Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population

Chapter VIII — Distribution of population by main activity

Chapter IX — Migration with reference to birth place data

Chapter X — Conclusion

The chapters on 'religion' and 'mother tongue' which were to be included in Part I-A according to the earlier programme do not now appear in this part. They are proposed to be published in Part I-B. A new chapter on 'migration' with reference to birth place data (Chapter IX) which had not been contemplated earlier has been added. Shri C. C. Doctor had already written chapters I to VIII and X. These are being published in this part. Chapter IX on 'migration' is the only humble contribution of the undersigned to this part.

Shri Doctor's preface is thus the substantive preface. Therein he has also acknowledged the contributions made by various officers and other colleagues of his who assisted him in the preparation of this report. The undersigned has nothing to add to it. He would only express his regrets that, for some reason or the other, publication of this part has not kept to the schedule contemplated and would crave the indulgence of the readers for the delay.

AHMADABAD :
1 *July*, 1978

A. W. MAHATME
*Deputy Director of Census Operations, Gujarat*



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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

On completion of the work relating to the preparation of Establishment Report, Shri N. C. Dave, Deputy Director (HQ) was entrusted with the work of drafting of General Report. Shri Dave willingly took upon himself the work of drafting the General Report as a labour of love and it was in addition to his other duties as Deputy Director of Census Operations (HQ). The final product which comes in the form of this volume is the result of Shri Dave's personal labour over a long period of time.

It would not have been possible to give final shape to this voluminous work running into more than 1,100 manuscript pages without the full-fledged support of the staff at various levels. Shri Dave, Deputy Director (HQ) was ably assisted by Shri J. K. Patel, Asstt. Director of Census Operations (Tech) who supervised the entire operation relating to the compilation of tables, checking of figures, comparing of typed copies etc. He had also prepared preliminary drafts in respect of three chapters of the report. Shri V. A. Dhagia, Tabulation Officer and Shri B. M. Patel, Senior Technical Assistant had cross-checked the accuracy of figures presented in the report and read the manuscripts. Both of them had offered valuable suggestions on various occasions. A mention must be made of the innumerable tables included in different chapters which were prepared by Sarvashri K. M. Shah, M. I. Trivedi, M. D. Patel and K. P. Patel, Statistical Assistants, who worked with zeal and enthusiasm. They maintained a continuous flow of inset tables which provided the basic material so very essential for the preparation of a report like this. As far as assistance in the form of Stenography and typing is concerned, both Shri T. Venugopalan and Shri K. Ramachandran rendered very useful services. Their effort were, however, supplemented by Shri Joseph Harry towards the end. Shri K. D. Vaishnav and his assistants have enriched the report by drawing illustrations and distinct maps, charts and graphs. Shri R. V. Sanghani, Tabulation Officer and Shri P. K. Soni, Printing Inspector, supervised the reading and printing work respectively in an efficient manner.

I am also thankful to the remaining members of the Census staff whose names are not separately mentioned for the spirit of inquiry which they displayed in the preparation of this report. But for their sustained effort and willing cooperation it would not have been possible to finalise the report so quickly.

I would be failing in my duties if I do not place on record my deep sense of gratitude for the valuable guidance received from Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, Registrar General, India from time to time.

AHMADABAD :
22-11-1973.

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

# CHAPTER I
# INTRODUCTORY

# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTORY

## SECTION 1

## SCOPE OF THE REPORT

### General

1. THE CENSUS of India has been acclaimed as the greatest administrative venture of the world. The Census of 1971 was the eleventh in the decennial series in India, third since Independence and second of its kind in Gujarat which was carved out from the former Bombay State and came into existence on the 1st May, 1960. This Census will be recorded as a landmark in the history of Census Operations in India as it has marked the completion of 100 years of Census taking in a systematic manner in the country.

### Scope of the Report

2. The present report will discuss the data yielded from the Primary Census Abstract and the broad religion and mother tongue distribution. It will cover the discussion on distribution, growth and density of population, sex ratio, rural and urban differentials broad literacy rates, population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, broad economic categories and broad age-groups. It embodies the discussion of data with special reference to the State of Gujarat.

3. Long ago Mr. H. A. Stuart had observed in his report on the 1891 Census that "An Indian Census Officer, however, is not a specialist and a great deal of his time is necessarily taken up in making himself acquainted with the main features of the numerous subjects with which he has to deal, but on which he knows little or nothing when he enters upon his office. A perfect Census Report could be written only by that rare and fortunate individual who is a good mathematician and authority on vital statistics, fully conversant with economic problems and well versed in oriental linguistic science and thoroughly acquainted with the ancient history of his province, the religion and customs of the people and intricasies of their caste and tribal divisions. I need hardly say that I make no claim to the possession of these qualification and I shall be well content if it is found that I have arranged the material collected at the census in such a manner that it can readily be utilised by experts in the various subjects which I have mentioned". The limitations put forth by Mr. Stuart are as true today as they were before four score of years.

4. In the present report we have made an attempt to analyse the data in such a manner which may help the experts in the particular field to dwell deep in the matter. We have adopted an objective approach towards various topics discussed here. The views expressed in the report have been incorporated in the personal capacity of the author and do not reflect the views of either Central Government or State Government. We shall feel satisfied if the figures presented in the report and the analytical note help the experts for doing further research work which may ultimately guide the planners and the administrators. We shall also feel satisfied if the report helps those who have to carry on the tasks of administration, planning and reconstruction of the economic and social order.

5. The planners as well as the research scholars look for the detailed and sophisticated data on the trends or occupational and industrial classifications of the working population, educational levels, etc. It is hoped that the present report will feed this increasing hunger for data and objective analysis. Data collection and decision making are interrelated and inter-dependent aspects in the process of planning. For the last 100 years, the Census Organisation has been keeping pace with changing times and has moulded itself according to a variety of demands at various stages. Ultimately the report is meant for the welfare of the people of the State for whom we have laboured during the Census. Behind these inanimate figures and elementary analysis stand in the back drop the people of the State. The Census presents the figures as they are received. It is for the planners, research workers and administrators of the State to make its best use.

### Contents on A, B & C series full count tables

6. The present part of the General Report will discuss the census data covered by tables A-I, A-II, A-III, A-IV, A-V, C-V, C-VII, C-VIII Parts A & B, P.C.A., B-I Part A and B-II & D-I are based on full count. The details of content of these main tables and their appendices are given below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| A-I . . . | Area, Houses and Population |
| Appendix I to Table A-I | Statement Showing 1961 Territorial Units constituting the present set up of each State |
| Appendix II to Table A-I | Number of villages with a 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 | State and Districts showing 1961 population according to their territorial jurisdiction in 1961, changes in area and the population of 1961 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1971 |
| A-III | Villages classified by Population |
| 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 |
| List A to Appendix I to Table A-IV | Places with a population of even under 5,000 treated as towns for the first time in 1971 |
| List B to Appendix I to Table A-IV | Places with a population of 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 reason for changes in area |
| A-V | Standard Urban Areas |
| C-V | Mother Tongue (Alphabetical order) (State/District/Taluka/City/Town) |
| C-VII | Religion (State/District/Taluka/City/Town) |
| Appendix to Table C-VII | Distribution of population shown under "Other religions and Pursuations" in the main Table C-VII Religion |
| C-VIII Part-A | Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Part A-classifications by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers according to main activity among Scheduled Castes (State/District) |
| Appendix to Table C-VIII Part A | Literacy data for individual Scheduled Caste |
| C-VIII Part-B . . | Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Part B—Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers according to main activity among Scheduled Tribes (State/District) |
| Appendix to Table C-VIII Part B | Literacy data for individual Scheduled Tribe |
| B-I Part A . . . | Workers and Non-workers according to main activity classified by sex and age-groups (on full count) |
| B-II . . . . | Workers and Non-workers in cities and non-city urban areas according to main activity classified by sex and age-groups (full count) |
| D I . . . . | Population classified by Place of Birth (Sample basis) |

7. Part I-B of the General Report will cover the detailed analysis of the demographic, economic, social cultural and migration patterns based on the concept of last residence after the completion of the full tabulation programme.

**Publication Programme**

8. The Publication Programme of the 1971 Census has been devised in such a way that the data will be made available to the users as quickly as possible after it is processed. The 1971 publications will be made up of 30 series of which the first series will cover the All India Publications and the fifth series will cover the State of Gujarat. Each series will be divided into parts and sub-parts to cover the different types of tables and reports that will be published as indicated below:

| *Part No. and subject covered* | *Sub-part No. if any, and the subject covered* |
|---|---|
| Part I Census General Report | Part-I-A First Part of the General Report discussing the data yielded from the Primary Census Abstract and the broad religion and mother tongue distribution. It will cover distribution, growth and density of populations, sex ratio, Rural and Urban differentials, broad literacy rates, population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, broad economic categories, etc. |
| | Part I-B The second part covering the detailed analysis of the demographic, social, cultural and migration patterns after the completion of the full tabulation programme. |
| | Part I-C Subsidiary Tables |
| Part II Census Tables on population | Part II-A Union/State/UT-General Population Tables ('A' series) |
| | Supplement to Part II-A General Population Tables (Standard Urban Areas) |
| | Part II-B(i) Economic Tables (Tables B-I Part A & B and B-II) |
| | Part II-B(ii) Economic Tables (All other Tables of B-series) |
| | Part II-C(i) Distribution of Population by Mother Tongue and Religion, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. |
| | Part 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. |
| | Part II-D Migration Tables. |
| Part III Establishments Report and Tables | Part III-A Establishment Report |
| | Part III-B Establishment Tables |
| Part IV Housing Report and Tables | Part IV A Housing Report & Housing Subsidiary Tables |
| | Part IV-B Housing Tables |
| Part V Spl. Tables and Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes | |
| Part VI Town Directory, Survey Reports on Towns & Villages | Part VI-A Town Directory |
| | Part VI-B Special Survey Report on Selected Towns. |
| | Part VI-C Survey Reports on Selected Villages |
| Part VII Special Report on Graduates & Technical Personnel | |
| PartVIII Administration Report (for official use only) | Part VIII-A Administration Report-Enumeration |
| | Part VIII-B Administration Report-Tabulation |
| Part IX Census Atlas | Union and State/U.T. Census Atlases |
| | Part IX-A Administration Atlas |

| | |
|---|---|
| Part X District Census Handbook | Part—A Village & Town Directory<br>Part—B Village & Townwise Primary Census Abstract<br>Part—C Analytical Report and Administrative Statements and Districts Census Tables |
| Miscellaneous (will be published as special paper in each year as and when they are ready) | (a) Special Studies taken up by the Directors of Census Operations<br>(b) Special Area Surveys<br>(c) Special Tables for Standard Urban Areas<br>(d) Language Survey Reports<br>(e) Post Enumeration Check Report<br>(f) Age Tables<br>(g) Life Tables<br>(h) Reports on Estimates of Inter-censual births & Deaths rates using 1971 Life Tables and Age data<br>(i) Development of Vital Statistics in India<br>(k) A Portrait of Population |

**Processing of Census Data**

9. The present Census has introduced two novel features for compilation of the data: (1) Processing considerable part of data on computers and (2) Introduction of Sampling procedures generating tables based on the data contained in Individual Slips.

*Sampling*

10. 1% sample of the Individual Slips was drawn to produce advance tabulation at national level. The tabulation of the Houselist data was done on a 20% sample basis. The cross-tabulation of the data has been based on 20% Sample of the Urban Individual Slips and 10% Sample of the Rural Individual Slips. The need to introduce sampling was generated from the intention to furnish the data to the user as quickly as possible and to minimise the overall cost on tabulation. Thus, the 1971 Census was a pioneer in the introduction of Sampling procedures to a considerable extent.

*Electronic Data Processing*

11. The 1971 Census has, again, been a pioneer in introducing electronic data processing of 1% Sample Slips, 20% Urban Sample Individual Slips, 20% Houselist Data, 100% Establishment Data and 4% Population Records Data have been processed on Computors.

*Manual Sorting*

12. Though, considerable part of data was processed on computers, the need for manual sorting could not be altogether avoided. The requirement of Primary Census data for every village and block of a town would require the processing of the entire lot of schedules. It was, therefore, decided that for the purpose of providing the Primary Census data the Individual Slips would be processed manually in the Regional Tabulation Offices as was being done at the previous censuses. Similarly the manual sorting for the data required for tables on full count basis relating to mother-tongue, religion, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, economic activity classified by sex and age-groups and that for 10% Rural Sample, was resorted to during this census.

## SECTION 2

## CENSUS OF INDIA: A BRIEF HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

13. The word "census" is of Latin origin and has been derived from 'Censere' meaning 'to assess' or 'to rate'. It dates back to the first or second century B.C. when the 'Censors' or the Magistrates in ancient Rome were required to prepare a register of population for the purpose of taxation and compulsory military service. These objectives of the ancient censuses were not popular with the people and during the mediaeval era censuses were almost given up.

14. In India, attempts were made to collect population statistics more than 2000 years ago. Arthashastra of Kautilya prescribed the collection of population statistics as a measure of State policy for the purpose of taxation. Says Kautilya under the section on the '*Duty of Revenue Collectors*'.

> "Having divided the kingdom into four districts and having also subdivided the villages as of first, middle and lowest ranks, he shall bring them under one or another of the following heads: villages that are exempted from taxation: those that supply soldiers; those that pay their taxes in the form of grains, cattle or raw material and those that supply free labour and dairy produce in lieu of taxes.
>
> It is the duty of Gopa, village accountant, to attend to the accounts of five or ten villages, as ordered by the Collector-General.
>
> By setting up boundaries to villages, by numbering plots of grounds cultivated and uncultivated, plain, wet lands, gardens, vegetable gardens, fences, forests, altars, temples of God, irrigation works, cremation grounds, feeding houses, places where water is freely supplied to the travellers, places of pilgrimage, pasture grounds, roads and forests thereby fixing the boundaries of various villages, of field, of forests and of roads, he shall register gifts, sales, charities and remission of taxes regarding fields.
>
> Also having numbered the house as tax-paying or non-tax-paying, he shall not only register the total number of inhabitants of all the four castes in each village but also keep record of the exact number of cultivator, cowherds, merchants, artisans, labourers, slaves, biped and quadruped animals, fixing at the same time the amount of gold, free labour, toll and fines that can be collected from it (each house).
>
> He shall also keep an account of the number of young and old men that reside in each

house, their character, occupation, income and expenditure".

15. The need for reliable data on population was felt by the modern welfare states for purposes like demarcation of electoral areas scientific development, planning and administration of educational, health and other social welfare programmes.

16. The censuses in the modern sense of the term were conducted for the first time during 17th-18th centuries in various countries. Canada and the Scandinavian countries were among the earliest to have attempted a proper population Census. Though, regular decennial population census started only in 1951 in Canada, the U.S.A. had its regular decennial population counts from 1790 and the U.K. conducted its first regular census in 1801.

17. *The East India Company administration had made estimates of population of some of its local possessions in India even during the middle of the 17th century. Noreland, the famous historian had estimated the total number of Indians in 1600. Indirect estimates of Fort St. George, Madras, were made for 1639, 1646 and 1648. A census was taken in 1716 of Bombay, which probably covered the Fort and a portion of the Island. In 1789 the Collectors of Bengal and Bihar districts furnished grounds for estimating 22 millions. H. T. Colebrooke is considered to be a pioneer in the application of Sample Surveys. He had devoted a separate Chapter on 'Population' in his'Remarks on the Husbandry and Internal Commerce of Bengal' (1794).

18. Dr. Francis Buchanan Himilton began his statistical survey of districts of Bengal and Bihar in 1808. His accounts contain some of the most reliable population estimates for the first two decades of the 19th century. The counts taken between 1820 and 1830 by Ward and Conner Richard Jenkins, Sir John Malcolm, Thomas Marshall and W. H Sykes were some of the best estimates that could be collected under the prevailing circumstances. James Prinsep, FRS, had conducted census of Allahabad (1824) and Benaras (1827-28) towns. Walters' census of the city of Dacca was perhaps the first complete census of an Indian city.

19. The second census of Fort St. George, Presidency was taken in 1836-37. In 1849 the Government of India asked the local governments to establish quinquennial returns of population. The quinquennial census of 1871-72 was merged with the Imperial Census of 1871.

20. The North-Western Provinces took their Census in 1852 under G. J. Christian. This census was a regular house to house numbering of all the people in the Province, at one fixed time, viz., the night of the 31st December, 1852. In the NWP the next census was held on 10th January 1865 by W. C. Plowden. A similar census of the Central Provinces was taken in November, 1866 followed by one of Berar in 1867. A census of the population of the Punjab Territories was taken in January, 1865 and 1868 while in oudh a census was taken in 1869. Censuses of the cities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were taken in 1863, 1864 and 1866 respectively.

21. An experimental census of the lower Provinces of Bengal was organised in 1869 by H. Baverley, Registrar General. In 1865 the Government of India and the Home Government had agreed that a general population census would be taken in 1871. W. C. Plowden had worked out model census schedules and questionnaires. Actual census taking continued from 1867 to 1872. This census of 1872 was neither a synchronous project, nor did it cover all territory possessed or controlled by the British. But there was a uniform schedule. It had made an effect to cover basic demographic, social and economic characteristics. It marked an auspicious beginning and laid the foundation for the subsequent decennial censuses in the country.

22. The next complete and synchronous census was held in 1881 and since then India had regular decennial censuses on an All India basis.

23. The 1872 Census of Bombay Presidency made an alphabetical classification of 376 occupations. The 1881 Census adopted 6 classes, 18 orders, 75 sub-orders and 480 groups of occupations. The census of 1891 adopted 478 occupations divided into 7 classes, 24 orders and 77 sub-orders. In 1901, there were 521 occupations divided into 8 classes, 24 orders and 79 sub-orders. In 1911, the classification of occupation was worked out to suit inter-national comparability. Even the period of World War of 1939-45 did not prevent the completion of census enumeration in India in 1941.

24. A 'Population Data Committee' established in 1944 paid special emphasis to the statistical problems relating to age tabulation of 1941. It recommended the use of sampling methods for the estimation of vital statistics rates. It pointed out the use which could be made of the household lists prepared at the census as a sampling frame for obtaining demographic data and recommended their safe keeping.

25. The Health Survey and Development Committee (Bhore Committee) recommended that the population problem should be the subject of continuous study. It suggested the appointment of Registrar General of vital and population/statistics at the Centre and Provincial Superintendents in the Provinces.

26. Census Act was passed in 1948 and was paced on the Statute Book.

27. 1949, the Government of India decided to establish a single organisation at the Centre in the Ministry of Home Affairs under the Registrar General and ex-officio Census Commissioner for India to deal with vital statistics and Census.

28. In the censuses prior to 1951, Religion was the basis of tabulation and presentation of sociological and economic data. At the 1951 Census, the enumeration of castes was given up and the classification of population according to livelihood classes was introduced. At the 1961 and 1971 Censuses also the

*Baed on 'Indian Census in Perspective' Census Centenary Monograph No. 1 by Shri S. C. Srivastava

emphasis was on economic classification, though Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were separately enumerated.

29. Till 1931, the *de-facto* system was attempted, which tried to give a photographic picture of all the persons actually present at a place on the appointed date and time. This system involved two stages: Preliminary enumeration and final enumeration. The following dates were prescribed for these stages at various Censuses.

| *Census* | *Period of preliminery enumeration* | *Census date (final enumeration)* |
|---|---|---|
| 1871 . . | 1st July 1871 to 31st July, 1871 | 15th November, 1871. |
| 1881 . . | 15th Nov. 1880 to 30th Nov., 1880 | 17th Feb. 1881, |
| 1891 . . | 6 h Jan., 1891to 21st Jan., 1891 | Night of 26th Feb., 1891 |
| 1901 . . | January-February, 1901 | Night of 1st March, 1901 |
| 1911 . . | January-February, 1911 | Night of 10th March, 1911 |
| 1921 . . | End of January, 1921 | Night of 11th March, 1921 |
| 1931 . . | 2nd forthight of Jan., 1931 | Night of 26th Feb., 1931 |

30. The Census taking was switched over to a *de-jure* system of enumeration from the Census of 1941. The reference dates for Census taking during 1941, 1951 and 1961 were fixed as sunrise of 1st March. Due to mid-term poll the Census of India 1971 was postponed to 1st April 1971. In this *de-jure* system the census enumeration is spread over a few days immediately preceding the Census date and the normal residents are enumerated. The houseless population is enumerated on the night previous to the Census date. A revisional round is undertaken for about 3 days from the Census date onwards to bring the prior entries up-to-date.

31. Till 1961, the census organisation in India could be compared with legendary phoniex. A Census Commissioner would take his charge just before commencement of census operations, organise census enumeration, process the data and produce the reports. The organisation was then wound up and nothing was heard of it till it arose again at the time of the succeeding census. Since 1961, the census organisation at least continued a nucleus unit during the inter-censal period. The Census of India 1971 has marked the completion of 100 years of Census taking in the country.

32. It is interesting to note that the Census of 1971 is the 11th in the decennial series of India. The 1961 Census was the first for the state. The 1951 Census was the first after independence. The Census of 1941 coincided with World War II. The 1931 Census was marked by the Civil Disobedience Movement in India. The Census of 1921 succeeded World War I. Thus almost all the censuses had their own importance and they often coincided with important events in the history of India.

## SECTION 3

## THE CENSUS LAW

33. A permanent Census Law was placed on the Statute book in 1948. The legal background for the taking of census is provided by this Statute which is called the Census Act (No. XXXVII) of 1948 as amended by Acts XL of 1949, LI of 1950, the Adoption of Laws Order 1950 and the Census (Amendment) Act of 1959. A copy of the Indian Census Act 13 reproduced at Annexure 1 give at the end of this Chapter. This Act empowers the central government to notify and conduct census in the whole or a part of the country. The Census Commissioner of India and the Superintendents of Census Operations of the States are appointed by the central government under this Act to supervise the taking of census. The Act empowers the State government or such authority to whom the State government delegate powers to appoint a series of Census Officers at various levels to aid in, supervise and take the census. Thus the entire census organisation is created under the provision of this Act which authorises the census takers to ask the prescribed census questionnaires and legally compels all persons to answer the questions truthfully. The law quarantees that the information collected at the census will be used only for statistical purposes and that the information on individuals will be kept confidential and cannot be used as evidence even in a Court of Law. The Act provides legal backing to the entire operations and gives extraordinary powers to secure every assistance from the local bodies or any other persons in order to get through this extremely onerous task.

34. Thus, though the population census is a union subject the entire work is done for the State. It is perhaps the only central programme of its type where the State government has no financial liability.

35. Under the notification No. 28/101/69-Pub. I dated the 3rd July, 1969 issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, it was notified that the Population Census of India shall be taken during the year 1971 for which the reference date will be the Sunrise of March 1, 1971 (Annexure 2). The Government of Gujarat issued a notification under its No. CNS-1069-433-(2)-VI-Chh dated the 23rd October, 1969 whereunder the State government published the census questionnaire in the State Gazette giving the details of the questions that shall be asked by a Census officer for recording the required information in the Houselist Form, Establishment Schedule and Individual Slips. The notification has been reproduced in Annexure 3. Under the State government notification dated the 23rd October 1969 mentioned above the Census Officers were appointed with definite assigned areas comprised within their respective jurisdiction, powers were delegated (a) to take or supervise the taking of census and authorising them to direct by written order certain

categories of persons to give such assistance as may be specified in such written order and (b) to give sanction for instituting prosecutions.

36. The reference date for the Census of India 1971 was postponed to the 1st of April 1971 due to mid-term polls held under extraordinary conditions. The Government of India, therefore, issued a revised notification No. S. O. 371 dated 14-1-1971 notifying the revised reference date of population census taking as the sunrise of April 1, 1971 (Annexure 4).

37. An Act to provide for contribution by local authorities to census expenses known as the Bombay Act No. XXIII of 1950 or the Bombay Local Authorities Census Expenses Contribution Act, 1950 along with the rules made thereunder is reproduced in Annexure 4.

## SECTION 4

## THE CENSUS SCHEDULES

Evolving Census Questionnaires :—

38. Careful planning and extensive consultation with the census data users are the pre-requisites for evolving census questionnaires. Preparations for finalising the census questionnaires, concepts and procedures for the 1971 Census started as early as in 1966 when the Additional Registrar General, India invited suggestions from the data-users including Planning Commission, Central Statistical Organisation, Directorate General of Employment and Training, Institute of Applied Manpower Research and various other departments and bodies. A four-day seminar of working group of Experts was held during the first week of May 1967 in New Delhi. It was suggested in this seminar that

(1) efforts should be made to maintain the comparability of the data presented in 1961 Census with the data to be gathered at the 1971 Census,

(2) element of bias and subjective approach at the level of enumerator should not get scope in the census, and

(3) while evolving the questionnaires for the operation live Census, the level of understanding of enumeration agency should be kept in mind.

39. On the basis of the discussion held at the Seminar of Experts the first draft schedules for the 1971 Census were sent to the State Superintendents of Census Operations for pretest in the field during August 1967. These schedules were pre-tested during November-December, 1967. The conference after the first pre-test of the 1971 Census draft questionnaire was held in Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi from 23rd January to 27th January, 1968. The Census Schedules were slightly revised in the light of discussions held at the conference.

40. The second conference of Census data-users was called during October 1968 and recommended as follows:

(1) 10% rural slips may be processed manually and 20% urban slips may be processed on electronic computer.

(2) Detailed cross-tabulation may be attempted with the help of electronic computer.

(3) The basic data for the Primary Census Abstract, Religion and Mother-Tongues should be processed on 100% basis manually.

(4) It was proposed that the questions like 'Age of the house', 'Material of floor', 'Is it used wholly or partly as an establishment?', 'Does the household cultivate land owned or rented?' and 'Reasons in respect of vacant house' should be added to 1961 Census Houselist Schedule.

(5) It was decided to collect the data on Household Establishments. The scope of Establishment Schedule was enlarged so as to include all establishments. A model Establishment Schedule was devised and was recommended to be pretested. The proposed definition of Establishment was as follows:

> "If a census house or group of census houses or a part of a census house is used as a place where goods are produced or manufactured or services rendered not solely for domestic purposes, such as a factory, workshop repairing or servicing shop or where any household industry is carried on or a place of retail or wholesale business, or an office or place of entertainment, etc. and if one or more persons work here, it will be treated as an Establishment".

(6) It was recommended that Houselist Form should have four parts as follows:—

(1) Population Record
(2) Housing Schedule
(3) Fertility Schedule
(4) Family Planning Schedule

(7) It was proposed that detailed information about cultivators should not be collected at the 1971 Census in view of the proposed Agricultural Census.

(8) The major changes in the proposed Individual Slip were suggested as follows:—

(a) With a view to study the short term migratory trends it was proposed to include the question on the 'place of last residence' whether it was 'rural or urban' and the 'district, state or country' to which it belonged.

(b) It was proposed to introduce the question 'if studying in any institution now.'

(c) Educational level was proposed to be bifurcated into two groups viz., (i) General and (ii) Technical.

(d) It was suggested that in order to get the data on under-employment time disposition of work should be ascertained. It was proposed that a question "Available for additional work? If yes, state period" should be introduced.

41. Prior to the finalisation of the Census Schedules, Social Welfare Organisations, Universities and other Research Institutions and individual scholars were also consulted. The recommendations of the U.N. and E.C.A.F.E. also provided valuable guidance.

42. The Census Schedules recommended at the Data-Users' Conference were pretested in regional languages throughout India by the State Superintendents of Census Operations. The 2nd pretest was held in March-April, 1969. The first conference of State Superintendents of the Census Operations was held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi between 16th May to 21st May, 1969 to discuss the results of the second pretest to finalize the schedules and procedure and to formulate the Calendar for the 1971 Census Operations.

43. The Census Schedules finally adopted for the 1971 Census are:

1. Houselist
2. Establishment Schedule
3. Individual Slip
4. Population Record

44. These schedules along with the instructions to enumerators for filling them are reproduced at the end of the volume.

**Houselist**

45. It was intended that this schedule would provide a complete list or all census houses and households in every village and town and also the approximate population. It also formed the basis for carving out enumerator's blocks for the actual count of head in the succeeding stage. As in 1961, the 1971 Houselist also served as a schedule of Housing Census. It collected the particulars of the purposes for which Census houses were used, the material of wall and roof of each census house, whether the inmates of household lived in owned or rented houses, the name of head of household and the number of members in each household. The Houselist of 1971 almost follows the pattern of the 1961 Census Houselist. The Houselist of 1971 collected the reasons for vacancy in respect of vacant houses. If the head of household belonged to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe, it was recorded accordingly. The households engaged in cultivation were recorded as such.

**Establishment Schedule**

46. This schedule is one of the novel features of the 1971 Census. It covers all establishments manufacturing, trade or others where people worked. An establishment is defined as "a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domestic consumption or where servicing and or repairing is done such as a factory, workshop or household industry 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 two persons should be actually working.

47. The establishment schedule gathers particulars on whether the establishment is a government, quasi-government, private or cooperative institution and the average number of persons working. If it is used as a manufacturing establishment, the details like whether it is a household industry, registered factory or unregistered workshop, the description of products, processes or servicing done, type of power used, etc., are shown. If it is a trade establishment the description of goods bought or sold and whether the trade is retail or wholesale is given. If shown as other establishment, its description such as an office, hotel, theatre, etc. is given in the schedule.

48. This schedule is expected to yield very useful data particularly in regard to the unorganised sector, classifying the establishments by the size of employment and the industrial or trade categories; correlating the power used and size of employment; indicating public or private or cooperative institutions by the size of employment. The establishment schedule will also serve as a very good frame for any type of future sample surveys. It may however be remembered that the Establishment Schedule covers only the establishment run within the same building which is listed and will not cover open air establishments or itinerant establishments.

**The Individual Slip**

49. This is the basic schedule of the 1971 population census and it contains 17 questions covering the following: (*Note:* The questions listed here do not follow verbatim what is printed in the Schedule, but aim to expand and explain some of the questions)

1 Name
2 Relationship to Head of Household
3 Sex
4 Age
5 Marital status
6 For currently married women only
(a) Age at marriage
(b) Any child born in the last one year
7 Particulars of birth place: (a) place of birth (b) Rural/urban (c) District (d) State or country
8 Particulars of last residence (a) place of last residence (b) Rural or urban (c) District (d) State or Country
9 Duration of residence at the Village or Town of enumeration
10 Religion
11 Name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe if the person belongs to one
12 Literate or illiterate
13 Highest educational level attained
14 Mother Tongue

15 Other languages known

16 Main Activity

(a) Broad category—(i) in case an economically active worker if the person is a Cultivator, Agricultural labourer or engaged in House-hold industry or doing other work. (ii) In case of a Non-worker if the person is engaged in household duties or is a student, a retired person or rent or royalty receiver, dependent such as infant or disabled or very old person, beggar or vagrant, inmate of a penal or charitable institution and others made up of mostly the unemployed (b) place of work (c) Name of establishment (d) Nature of Industry, Trade Profession or Service (e) Description of the occupation and (f) Worker Status i.e. Employer, Employee, Single Worker or Unpaid Family Worker.

17 Secondary work

(a) Broad category such as cultivator, agricultural labourer, engaged in household industry or other work.

(b) Place of work, etc., as in Question 16(b) to (f).

50. The Individual Slip is a fairly comprehensive Schedule which attempts to collect essential demographic, social and economic characteristics of every individual in the country. Any attempt to collect more would be beyond the capacity of the census agency as it is constituted now. The concepts have to be as simple as possible and such as could be easily understood and applied by the census enumerator who is basically a Primary School Teacher. The Census questions should also be such as would not require deep probes.

51. The new features of the 1971 Census Individual Slip are as under :—

(i) an attempt is made to collect data on current fertility

(ii) migrational particulars with reference to the place of last residence are collected which are expected to yield valuable and realistic data on internal migration

(iii) considerable departure is made in respect of the economic questions. The main activity of a person is 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 and for seasonal work such as agriculture the last one year. A person is categorised according to the main activity returned by him. 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 Question 17. Experience of the 1961 Census had shown that census was not a proper agency to collect reliable data on unemployment as such. Therefore the 1971 Census does not ask a question on un-employment 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 its limitations.

**The Population Record**

52. In the Population Record, which is a separate schedule for each household, are entered certain basic particulars of all the members of each household copied out from the individual slips. The population record gives a picture of the composition of the households and these schedules which will be maintained in convenient books for each administrative unit will serve as a good frame for future surveys.

53. At the 1961 Census, on the obverse of the Population Record there was a Household Schedule printed in which certain particulars of the holdings and land rights of agricultural households were recorded as also details of the Household Industry. Since an agricultural census is proposed to be conducted by the government as recommended the F.A.O. in the 1970, it was not considered necessary to attempt collection of any data on holdings, land rights, etc., at the Population Census lest it may give rise to any confusion on account of conflict of concepts and so on. The Household Schedule of 1961 Census was therefore not adopted for the 1971 Census.

54. In addition to the four basic schedules the following schedules were also prescribed:

1 Houselist Abstract,

2 Abridged Houselist,

3 Enumerators Daily Posting Statement,

4 Enumerator's Abstract showing provisional total and

5 Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Card.

55. The first four were filled in by the enumerator while the DHTP card was filled in by the respondent. All these forms/cards are reproduced at the end of this Volume.

**(1) Houselist Abstract**

56. This was compiled by the enumerator and provided 'Control figures' of the number of Census house and households since the houselist data was tabulated on a sample basis.

**(2) Abridged Houselist**

57. The format of the Abridged Houselist was divided into four sections showing (1) Identification particulars, (2) Population of enumerator's block according to the 1971 Census (3) Census house number, purpose for which the Census house is used, household number and name of head of household and (4) Census houses and households not covered in section 3 but found by enumerator during enumeration.

58. This abridged houselist helped to ensure complete coverage. It also helped to conducted Post Enumeration Check. It will serve as a frame for future surveys.

**(3) Enumerator's Daily Posting Statement**

59. The Census enumerator was supposed to post certain information derived from individual slip in EDPS which were separately prescribed for males and females. It contained information on Pad no., Slip no., sex, S.C./S.T., literacy and broad categories of workers and non-workers. These statements were used as the base for drawal of 1% Sample Slips.

**(4) Enumerator's Abstract showing Provisional Total**

60. On the basis of EDPS and Population Record (which again, were based on Individual Slips) enumerator's abstracts were compiled the figures reflected in these abstracts were compiled and published as provisional totals.

**(5) Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Card**

61. The enumerator was supposed to leave this card with the household where a graduate, post-graduate, or a technical diploma or degree holder stayed. The enumerator collected the filled in card from the respondents during his second visit before completion of enumeration.

## SECTION 5

## HOW CENSUS 1971 WAS CONDUCTED IN THE STATE ?

*General*

62. The details of enumeration and tabulation operations conducted in the State have been given in (1) Administration Report—Enumeration and (2) Administration Report—Tabulation which have been published separately and are meant for official use only. However, a brief resume is given below for the benefit of the reader, under the following heads:—

I. Housenumbering and Houselisting

II. Enumeration and Release of Provisional Population Totals

III. Tabulation and Release of Final Population Totals

### I. Housenumbering and Houselisting

**1. Introduction and Implementation of Permanent Housenumbering Scheme**

63. For various purposes, such as census taking, preparation of electoral roles, conduct of various socio-economic surveys, etc., it is very necessary to have permanent housenumbering. The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs therefore, recommended the Scheme of Permanent House-numbering to the State Governments.

64. In Gujarat State, it was decided by the State Government to implement the Scheme as a prelude to 1971 Census. Government in Panchayat and Health Department appointed a committee in August 1967 consisting of the Director of Municipalities as Chairman and the Director of Census Operations, as the member-convenor. The other members of the Committee were the Chief Electoral Officer, the Dy. Development Commissioner and a representative of the Post Master General. The committee made certain recommendations to the State Government all of which were accepted in principle. Govt. in Panchayat and Health Department, issued a Circular in December 1968 giving instructions for the implementation of the Scheme in the State. The Director of Census Operations was made responsible for the implementation of the Scheme on behalf of the State Government. The Director of Census Operations issued 3 circulars giving detailed instruction on (1) formation of blocks, (2) numbering of houses, (3) preparation of notional maps, (4) preparation of Houselist, (5) affixing of number plates, (6) agency for the execution of the Scheme, etc.

65. The gram panchayats, nagar panchayats, municipalities and corporations were made responsible for the execution of the Scheme within the areas of their respective jurisdiction.

66. According to this Scheme, villages in rural areas were divided into blocks of 125 to 150 houses and urban areas were divided into blocks of 100 to 125 houses. All houses in each block were given numbers in consecutive order beginning from (1). Very good notional maps showing the location of each house were prepared for all the rural areas and most of the urban areas wherein kutcha houses were shown by triangle and pucca houses were shown by squares. Non-residential houses were shown by hatched lines. The demarcation line dividing one block from another was clearly shown. Public buildings, e.g., school, chavdi, temple, mosque, etc. are shown by use of appropriate symbols.

67. In order to have uniformity in size and material house-number plates, a rate contract for the supply of enamalled house-number plates was entered into by the Central Stores Purchase Officer. In most of the rural areas, the house-number plates have already been affixed on houses.

68. As regards urban areas, a rate contract for supply of house-number plates has also been finalised by the Central Stores Pudchase Officer, and the work of affiixing the house-number plates will be soon completed.

**Village-Town/Rural/Urban Dichotomy**

69. It is a census tradition to present data by rural and urban areas. Village or town is recognised as the basic areas of habitation. In all Censuses through the world, this dichotomy of Rural and Urban areas is recognised and the data are generally presented for 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.

70. It is in defining the Urban Areas that 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 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 and

(iii) a density of population of at least 400 per Sq. Km. (i.e. 1000 per sq. mile)

71. The Director of Census Operations was, however, given discretion in the matter, and he could, in consultation with the State Government include such places which in his opinion had district urban characteristics.

72. 216 places have been treated as urban in 1971 Census.

73. A new concept that has been developed for the 1971 Census for the tabulation of certain urban data is the Standard Urban Area. The essentials of Standard Urban Area are (i) it should have a core town of a minimum population of 50,000, (ii) the contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic links with the core town and (iii) the probabilities are that this entire area will get fully urbanised in a period of two to three decades. The idea is that it should be possible to provide comparable data for a definite area or urbanisation continuously for three decades which would give a meaningful picture.

74. In several areas around a core city or statutory town have come up fairly large well recognised railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military campuses, etc. and even though these are outside the 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 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 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.

**Need for Maps**

75. Maps showing the boundary of each administrative unit are necessary in order to ensure that not a single unit is missed or there is no overlapping. Such maps are also necessary for assigning location codes to the administrative units.

76. 184 taluka maps showing the boundaries of villages were prepared on tracing paper. The changes in the jurisdiction such as amalgamation of villages, transfer of villages from the taluka to another, etc. were carried out in the maps prepared. These maps were finalised in consultation with the District Inspector of Land Records.

**Freezing of territorial boundaries**

77. With a view to ensure complete coverage at the Census, It is necessary to freeze the boundaries of the administrative units at least a year in advance of the Census taking. The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs therefore requested the State Governments to carry out all proposals for changes of jurisdictions of administrative units before 1-1-70 and not to issue any orders pertaining to territorial changes from 1-1-70 to 30-6-71. The State Government issued orders accordingly in December 1969 freezing the boundaries of the administrative units. However, there were some cases in which Government had issued orders effecting territorial changes which are given in the statement shown below:

*Statement showing the names of local bodies whose limits have been extended by Government after freezing date*

| Name of local body whose limit was extended after freezing date | Government Order No. and date under which such limit was extended |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1. Mahesana Municipality | Panchayat & Health Department's Notification No. MUN/1269/10647-DH dt. 6-1-70 |
| 2. Surat Municipal Corporation | Panchayat & Health Department's Resolution No. SMC-1267-6785-p dt. 16-1-70 village Adajan and Nagar Panchayat Rander merged in Corporation's limit with effect from 1-2-1970 |
| 3. Surendranagar Joint Municipality | Panchayat & Health Department's Notification No. MUN/1267/1231 (70)-DH dt. 16-2-70 |
| 4. Dholka Municipality | Panchayat & Health Department's Notification No. MUN-1268/1349 (70)-DH dt. 23-2-70 |
| 5. Kalol Municipality | Panchayat & Health Department's Notification No. KP/1846/MUN-1269/1586 (70)-DH dt. 23-2-70 |
| 6. Patan Municipality (Dist. Mahesana) | Panchayat & Health Department's Notification No. KP/1893/MUN/1269/3001 (70)-DH dt. 13-4-70 |

This was brought to the notice of government everytime it occurred.

**Location Code Numbers**

78. For the purpose of the Census, it is customary to know the district, taluka and village/town by giving a definite code number to it. The object in doing so is to give complete details of a place without the necessity of writing the name of district, taluka and village/town on every occasion. It would save labour, time and space. Location code is a device by which it is possible to recognise even the smallest administrative unit by a combination of numbers.

79. The location code numbers to districts are given beginning from the north-west corner, proceeding in a serpentine order towards the south-east corner.

80. While giving the location code numbers to talukas/mahals, the taluka/mahal in which the district headquarters is located is given number one. Thereafter, the taluka/mahal to its south is given No. 2 and then proceeding in a clock-wise direction, the remaining talukas/mahals are given consecutive numbers. All the 19 districts and 184 talukas/mahals are given location code numbers in this manner.

81. The location code numbers to villages are given in serpentine manner, beginning from the north-west corner and ending at the south-east corner.

82. All the urban areas in a district are given consecutive numbers beginning with Roman Figure I and proceeding further as II, III, IV, V, etc.

83. The location code numbers to districts, talukas/mahals and villages are given in Arabic numerals while the location code numbers to towns are given in Roman numerals.

**House numbering and House listing**

84. House numbering and House listing is done as a preliminary to the Census taking.

85. The hall-mark of 1971 Census is the introduction of the Permanent House-Numbering Scheme in the rural and urban areas of the State. A total number of 4,517,879 number plates have been affixed in rural areas and 314,434 are being affixed in urban areas at present. This was primarily done to help the identification of the enumerator's block. But it will be extremely helpful for demarcating panchayat, municipal, assembly and parliamentary constituencies. It would help the local bodies in the recovery of taxes etc. It would facilitate research and study of social, economic and demographic character, etc., and a frame would be readily available for any such project.

86. Before introducing the Permanent House Numbering Scheme in the State, the entire area was divided into the blocks of 125 to 150 houses in rural areas and 100 to 125 houses in urban areas. In order to facilitate the work of the enumerator we had prepared the notional maps in respect of each and every block of rural and urban area. On these maps the kutcha houses are depicted by a triangle and the pucca houses by a square. The non-residential houses are distinguished by drawing hatched lines within the triangle or square. The names of the streets are written on the maps and the boundaries of the block were shown distinctly. We have today in the Census Office of Gujarat notional maps of all the eighteen thousand and odd villages and 216 urban areas of the State. They are nearly bound in a separate volume for each taluka. It is a proud possession of the Gujarat Census Office.

87. In rural areas panchayat mantris and primary school teachers were appointed as enumerators. Similarly for municipal areas and nagar panchayat areas, the employees of these local bodies were normally appointed as enumerators. The Circle Inspectors, Gram Sevaks, Senior Clerks and Aval Karkuns were appointed as Supervisors. Normally one enumerator was given 5 blocks and one supervisor had to supervise the work of 5 enumerators.

88. The training for house numbering and house-listing was imparted in six classes at various centres.

89. The House numbering and House listing was carried out within a period of one and half months, i.e. 1-2-70 to 15-3-70.

**Building up the Hierarchy of Census Officers**

90. Population Census is a union subject and the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of India is in charge of this subject. The office of Census Commissioner for India is attached to the Home Ministry. A senior officer of the Indian Administrative Service is generally chosen and appointed as the Census Commissioner. For each State and Union Territory an officer is appointed as Superintendent of Census Operations under the Census Act. For administrative convenience he is designated as Director of Census Operations. This officer is directly responsible to the Census Commissioner of India for organising and supervising the Census Operations within his area.

91. The Census hierarchy in the State or Union Territories follows the normal administrative hierarchy. The State is divided into Districts and for each district, the District Collector is designated as the District Census Officer who undertakes the Census duties in addition to his normal duties. The district is further sub-divided into sub-divisions and talukas/mahals. The responsibility for taking the Census in the area comprising of a sub-division was on the Assistant/Deputy Collector and so far as the taluka/mahal is concerned, this responsibility was of the concerned Mamlatdar Mahalkari. In the area of the municipal corporation, such responsibility was of the Municipal Commissioner or of the officer appointed by him in that behalf, and in the municipal areas it was of the Chief Officer or Secretary of the concerned municipality. Every Mamlatdar/Mahalkari of the taluka/mahal was designated as the Charge Officer in respect of his jurisdiction for the purpose of the Census. On the same analogy, Chief Officers or Secretaries of Municipalities were known as Charge Officers of their respective areas. To give statutory recognisation to these arrangements, the State Government have issued necessary notification, in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Census Act.

92. Besides these, there are certain special areas, e.g. Railway Colony, Irrigation Colony, Forest area, Military area, etc. in respect of which special arrangements for appointment of the officers of these departments as Charge Officers were made.

**Census Enumerators and Supervisors**

93. In rural area the charge is divided into blocks of 750 to 1000 persons and in Urban areas into blocks of 600 to 750 persons. The blocks formed for the first stage, i.e., House-listing, were kept intact. Wherever necessary more than one block were clubbed together to form a new block for the second stage. Each block was put under the charge of an Enumerator who was responsible for recording particulars in respect of each individual in the Individual Slip provided for the purpose. For every five enumerators there was one supervisor. It was the duty of the supervisor to see that the particulars filled in by the enumerators were correct and he did not make any mistake in following any concept.

94. 39,671 persons were appointed as enumerators and 8,416 persons as supervisors. 10 per cent were appointed as reserve enumerators and supervisors. The number of normal and special charge officers was 241 and 107 respectively. Thus more than 50,000 persons participated in the Census taking in Gujarat.

**Printing of Census Schedules**

95. The forms of Houselists and Establishment Schedules were supplied by the Registrar General, India, New Delhi.

96. The following census schedules were centrally Printed at Government Central Press, Nasik:

(1) Individual Slip

(2) Population Record

97. The following census material was printed at State Government Press:

(1) Instructions to Enumerators for filling up Houselist and Establishment Schedule in Gujarati.

(2) Instructions to Enumerators for filling up Individual Slip in Gujarati

(3) Enumerator's Daily Posting Statement for Males

(4) Enumerator's Daily Posting Statement for Females.

(5) Enumeraor's Abstract.

**Translation into Regional Language**

98. The census schedules and instructions for filling them up were translated into Gujarati. The Director of Census Operations, all Dy. Director of Census Operations and Tabulation Officer sat together for a number of days and finalised the translation of the census schedules and the instructions for filling them up. It was an intelligent exercise to find proper words in Gujarati to convey the exact meaning of concept of certain terms.

**Training**

99. It is always necessary to give adequate training to the personnel appointend for census work.

100. In the first stage of census, the Director of Census Operations personally imparted training to the district level officers, Assistant/Deputy Collectors, taluka level officers and Charge Officers of normal and special charges. The Charge Officers imparted training to the supervisors and enumerators in six classes for filling up of Houselist and Establishment Schedule. The training was imparted from 15-11-1969 to 31-1-70.

101. In the second stage of Census, again the Director of Census Operations personally imparted training to the district level officers, Assistant/Deputy Collectors, taluka level officers and Charge Officers of normal and special charges. The Deputy Director of Census Operations remained present while the Assistant/Deputy Collectors, Taluka level officers and Charge Officers gave training and supplemented their efforts in respect of the district allotted to them. They were also required to give training independently in a number of classes. The Charge Officers gave training to the Training Assistant/Instructors who, in turn, gave training to the supervisors and enumerators in six classes.

102. As the reference date for taking of the Census had changed from 1-3-71 to 1-4-71 due to mid-term elections, one or two additional training classes were held at each training centre for refreshing the memory of the enumerators and supervisors.

**Publicity**

103. During the first stage of Census, the publicity was organised at all India level through the Director of Advertising and Visual Publicity by giving advertisements in the local newspapers in English and Gujarati.

104. During the second stage, the following publicity measures were taken:

(1) Advertisements in local newspapers in Gujarati and English

(2) Display of stickers and posters

(3) Distribution of folders on "Population Census—why should we have one ?" In English and Gujarati

(4) Radio talks by leading persons

(5) Film

(6) Articles on census contributed by leading persons

II. ENUMERATION AND RELEASE OF PROVISIONAL FIGURES

**References Date**

105. The reference date for the population Census of 1971 was the sunrise of 1st April 1971.

106. Originally it was fixed as the sunrise of 1st March 1971 but due to mid-term polls, it was changed to 1st April 1971. (Please see Annexure 5).

**Period of Enumeration**

107. The period of enumeration was fixed from 10-3-71 to 31-3-71, with revisional round from 1-4-71 to 3-4-71.

**Enumeration of Houseless Persons**

108. The enumeration of houseless persons was done on the night of 31st March 1971. In big cities, the houseless persons were collected at the nearest police chowkies where they were enumerated.

**De-facto and De-jure Enumeration**

109. An important question pertaining to enumeration that always arises at a population census is whether the population should be counted on a *de facto* basis, i.e., at the place where a person is actually found on the reference date of the Census or on a *de-jure* basis, i.e., count a person only according to the place of his normal residence.

110. The Census of 1971 has been taken on *de-jure* basis. The following persons were considered eligible for enumeration during 1971 Census :—

(i) All those who normally stayed and were present in the household during the entire period of enumeration i.e., 10th March to 31st March 1971 (both days inclusive),

(ii) All those who were known to be normally residing, and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period (10-31 March) but were not present at the time of the enumerator's visit,

(iii) All those who were known to be normally residing and were not present at the time of enumerator's visit but were expected to return before 1st April 1971, and

(iv) Visitors who were present in the household censused by the enumerator but had been away from the place(s) of their usual residence during the entire enumeration period. For the purpose of enumeration such visitors were treated as normal residents of the place (household) where they were actually found during the enumeration period provided they had not been enumerated elsewhere.

**Intensive Supervision**

111. One supervisor was put in charge of five enumerators on an average. Instructions were given to the supervisor to fix up a place and time for meeting their enumerators daily. The supervisors were asked to supervise the work of the enumerators while the work was in progress and to see that nobody was left out of count. The supervisors were also asked to check up the work of the enumerators in the evening and to point out deficiency or omission in the enumeration, if any, to the enumerator so that the mistakes may not be repeated. The check points in detail were circulated among the supervisors.

112. Ten per cent of enumerators and supervisors was appointed as reserve staff so as to meet with an emergency where any enumerator or supervisor could not attend to work.

**Enumerator's Abstract**

113. The Enumerator's Abstract was prescribed as one of the Census Schedules to be filled in by the enumerator after the enumeration was over. This abstract gave information about (1) total number of households, (2) number of occupied residential houses, (3) number of Institutional Households, (4) number of Houseless Households, (5) population by Sex, Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers, (6) population of Scheduled Castes, (7) population of Scheduled Tribes, (8) Houseless population and (9) Institutional Population. Detailed instructions were given to enumerators for filling up the same. The enumerators were asked to post these abstracts with great care and pass them on to their supervisors. The supervisors where asked to check them closely. These abstracts formed the basis of the publication of the first results of the Census.

**Relay of Provisional Population Figures**

114. Necessary instructions were issued about communication of provisional population totals on population, literacy, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and workers according to main activity by sex. The Charge Officers were asked to prepare registers and post the above information therein from the Enumerator's Abstracts. The Charge Officers were instructed to communicate the provisional population figures of their charges including those of special charges and military areas by the quickest possible means to the District Census Officer and the Director of Census Operations by telegram in the prescribed form. The District Census Officers were instructed to consolidate the totals for the district and communicate the same to the Director of Census Operations, Ahmadabad by telegram or telephone and to the Registrar General, India, New Delhi by express telegram in the prescribed form on 6-4-71. The information received from the Charge Officers was consolidated in the office of the Director of Census Operations, and the provisional population figures for the State and for each district were communicated to the Registrar General, India, on 8-4-71.

**Release of Provisional Population Totals-Paper No. 1**

115. On the basis of the information received from the Charge Officers, Paper No. 1 of 1971-Provisional population Totals was published by this office in May '71. It contained the following information:

(1) Population of States of India in 1961 and 1971, Decennial Growth Rate and Density of Population per sq. km.

(2) Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio, Growth Rate and Density of Population by Districts

(3) Decadal Variation in Population since 1901

(4) Population by Sex of Cities over 100,000 population in 1971 and Growth Rate Population 1961-'71

(5) Literacy in 1961 and 1971

116. Supplement to Paper 1 of 1971 was also published by this office in 1971. It contained the following information:

(1) Rural and Urban Composition of Population in 1971, Percentage of Urban to total Population

in 1961 and 1971 and Decennial Growth Rate 1961-71

(2) Population of Towns in 1971, Growth Rate 1951-61 and 1961-71, Sex Ration in 1971 and Proportion of Population in each size class to Total Urban Population

(3) Distribution of Population by Workers and Non-workers

(4) Distribution of Working Population by Agricultural and Other Workers in 1961 and 1971

**Collection of Filled up Census Schedules**

117. Instructions were issued that the enumerators and supervisors should hand over the filled up census schedules to their normal Charge Officers on 4-4-71. The special charge officers were asked to hand over the census schedules to the normal charge officer of their areas on 4-4-71. Instructions were issued that the census material of one block should be tied in one bundle.

118. The normal charge officers were asked to send the records of their charge to the District Census Officer or to the Dy. Director of Census Offices of the Regional Tabulation opened at Ahmadabad, Surat, Rajkot and Bhavnagar, as may be convenient to them. The distribution of tabulation work among the Regional Tabulation Officers was as follows:—

| | *Name and address of the Dy. Director of Census Operations* | *Area* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | The Dy. Director of Census Operations, Children Hospital Building, Ellis-Bridge, Ahmadabad. | All urban areas of the State. |
| 2 | The Dy. Director of Census Operations, Fire Brigade Building, Ghanchi Sheri, Opp. Tower, Surat. | Rural areas of Surat, Gandhinagar, Ahmadabad, Panch Mahals, Bharuch, Valsad and The Dangs Districts. |
| 3 | The Dy. Director of Census Operations, Gurukul Ayurvedic College, Gondal Road, Rajkot. | Rural areas of Rajkot, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Mahesana and Vadodara district. |
| 4 | The Dy. Director of Census Operations, Mesari Mahajan Vando, Ravapari Road, Bhavnagar. | Rural areas of Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Amreli, Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha and Kheda districts. |

119. Instructions were issued to pack the records for urban and rural areas separately in deal wood boxes.

## III Tabulation (Processing of Census Data) and Release of Final Population Totals

**Mechanical Tabulation Unit**

120. On completion of Houselisting Operations the Houselists and Establishment Schedules were received at the State Headquarters. They were edited, Coded and processed mechanically in the Mechanical Tabulation Unit established for the purpose. The tabulation of the Houselists data was done on a 20% Sample basis. The Establishment Schedules were processed on 100% basis. The punched cards were transmitted to the Zonal Computer Centre at Bombay.

**Regional Tabulation Offices**

121. With the completion of Census enumeration and furnishing of the Provisional Totals ended the first stage of Census enumeration, and this immediately followed by another stage of hectic activity for the Census Organisation. The centres of such activities were shifted from the fields to the Regional Tabulation Offices. Four Tabulation Offices were established in the State—one Urban Tabulation Office at Ahmadabad and one rural Regional Tabulation Office each Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Surat. Each of these offices was expected to process about 6 million schedules. Each of the Tabulation Offices was placed under the charge of a Dy. Director of Census Operations and used to employ about 250 Sorters, Compiler-Checkers and Supervisors. There were a few Statistical Assistants and Tabulation Officers at supervisory levels. At these offices the Census Schedules were carefully received, checked, edited, coded and processed.

**Manual Sorting and Electronic Data Processing**

122. Though, during the 1971 Census we had processed considerable part of data on electronic computers, the manual sorting could not be altogether avoided. The provision of primary census data of every village and block of a town required processing of the entire lot of schedules in huge quantity. Input of data pertaining to such a huge quantity of schedules on the computer had posed a variety of problems. It was, therefore, decided that for the purpose of providing the primary census data the Individual Slips would be processed manually in the 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 hence to magnetic tape and the cross-tabulation for the urban data has been generated by processing this data on computer. The cross-tabulation of the rural data has been derived from 10% sample of the Individual Slips which were processed manually.

**Tabulation Programme**

123. The following tables were to be generated according to the Tabulation Programme of the 1971 Census.

A Series—General Population Tables (Full Counts)

| | |
|---|---|
| A-I | Area, Houses and Population |
| A-II | Decadal Variation in Population since 1901 |
| A-III | Villages classified by Population |
| A-IV | Towns and Urban Agglomeration Classified by Population in 1971 with Variation since 1901 |
| A-V | Standard Urban Areas<br>Union/State Primary Census Abstract<br>Urban Block/Villagewise Primary Census Abstract |

*B Series—General Economic Tables*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B-I | Part—A | Workers and non-workers according to main actitivty classified by sex and age groups (Full count) |
| B-I | Part—B | Female workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by marital status and age-groups (Sample) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B-II | | Workers and Non-workers in cities and non-city urban areas according to main activity classified by sex and age-groups (Full Count) |
| B-III | Part—A | Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in urban areas only (Sample) |
| B-III | Part—B | Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in Rural Areas only (Sample) |
| 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 (Sample) |
| B-IV | Part—B | Industrial Classification of workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs on household industry basis as main activity by sex and class of workers (Sample) |
| B-IV | Part—C | Classification of workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, business, Profession or service as main activity by class of workers, age and sex (Sample) |
| B-IV | Part—D | Industrial Classification by sex and class of workers of persons at work in non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service as main activity (Sample) |
| B-V | Part—A | Occupational Classification by sex of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation (Sample) |
| B-V | Part—B | Occupational Classification by sex and class of worker in Non-household Industry Trade, Business, Profession or Service as main activity (Sample) |
| B-VI | Part—A(i) | Occupational Classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and broad age-groups in Urban Areas only (Sample) |
| B-VI | Part—A(ii) | Occupational Classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational level in Urban Areas only (Sample) |
| B-VI | Part-B(i) | Occupational Classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation by sex and broad age-groups in Rural Areas only (Sample) |
| B-VI | Part-B(ii) | Occupational Classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational levels in Rural Areas only (Sample) |
| B-VII | | Secondary work i.e., persons having main activity (i) Cultivator (ii) Agricultural Labourer (iii) Household Industry (iv) Non-household Industry, Trade, Business or Service and (v) Non-workers classified by sex and by Secondary work (i) Cultivator (ii) Agricultural Labourer (iii) Household Industry (iv) Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business or Service (Sample) |
| B-VIII | | Persons classified as Non-workers according to main activity cross classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity (Sample) |
| B-IX | Part-A | Non-workers categorized as others aged 15 and above classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in Urban Areas only (Sample) |
| B-IX | Part-B | Non-workers categorized as others aged 15 and above classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in Rural Areas only (Sample) |

*C-Series — Social and Cultural Tables*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C-I | Part-A | Members of Households by Relationship to Head of Household classified by age-groups (Sample) |
| C-I | Part-B(i) | Households where the Head is a male by relationship of members with the head |
| C-I | Part-B(ii) | Households where the head is a female by relationship of members with the head |
| C-II | | Age and Marital Status (Sample) |
| C-III | Part-A | Age, Sex and Education in All Areas (Sample) |
| C-III | Part-B | Age, Sex and Education in Urban Areas only (Sample) |
| C-IV | | Single year age returns (Sample) |
| C-V | Part-A(i) | Distribution of languages (inclusive of mother tongues grouped under each) specified in Schedule VIII to the constitution of India |
| C-V | Part-A(ii) | Distribution of languages (inclusive of mother-tounges grouped under each, Specified in schedule VIII to the constitution of India for Districts, Tehsil, etc. and towns (as the case may be) |
| C-V | Part-B(i) | Speakers of languages/mother-tounges (inclusive of mother tongues where grouped) other than those spcified in schedule VIII to the coustitution of India for State and Districts |
| C-V | Part-B(ii) | Speakers of languages/mother-tongues (inclusive of mother tongue where grouped) other than those specified in sechdule VIII to the constituion of India for Districts/Tehsils /Talukas/ Development Blocks/Police station and towns ( as the case may be) |
| C-VI | | Bilingualism (Sample) |
| C-VII | | Religion (Full Count) |
| C-VIII | | Schedules Castes and Schedules Tribes (Part A & B), (Full Count) |

*D Series—Migration Tables (Sample)*

| | |
|---|---|
| D-I | Population classified by place of birth |
| D-II | Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration |
| D-III | Migrants to Urban Units (including agglomerations) having Population 1,00,000 and above) classified by sex, broad age-groups educational levels and in case of workers by occupational Divisions. |
| D-IV | Population of Urban Units (including agglomerations) having population100,000 and above classified by place of last residence and duration of residence |
| D-V | Migrant worker and non-workers according to main activity classified by place of last residence |
| D-VI | Migrants classified by place of last residence age-group, duration of residence and marital status |

*E—Series Establishment Tables (Full count)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 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 o 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 |

F—*Series Fertility Tables (Sample)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F-I | Part—A | Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, present age and age at marriage (Rural) |
| F-I | Part—B | Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, present age and age at marriage (Urban) |
| F-I Appendix) | | Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, present age and age at marriage (Rural/Urban) |
| F-II | Part—A | Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by education, present age and age at marriage (Rural) |
| F-II | Part—B | Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by education, present age and age at marriage (Urban) |
| F-III | Part—A | Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, duration of marriage and age at marriage (Rural) |
| F-III | Part—B | Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, duration of marriage and age at marriage (Urban) |
| F-III (Appendix) | | Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, duration of marriage and age at Marriage (Rural/Urban) |
| F-IV | Part—A | Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by education, duration of marriage and age at marriage (Rural) |
| F-IV | Part—B | Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by education, duration of marriage and age at marriage (Urban) |
| F-V | | Distribution of currently married women and the related births during the last year by religion, education groups, present age and age at marriage (Rural/ Urban) |

G—*Series Special Tables for Degree Holders and Technica Personne*

| | |
|---|---|
| G-I | Distribution of Degree holders and Technical Personal in each subject field by Levels of Education |
| G-II | Distribution of Degree holders and Technical personnel in each subject field by Status and levels of Education |
| G-III | Distribution of degree holders and Technical personnel by level of Education and monthly Emoluments classified by sector of Employment |
| G-IV | Distribution of degree holders and Technical personnel by subject field, age-groups and sector of Employment further classified by monthly Employment |
| G-V | Distribution of Employed (other than self-employed) Degree holders and Technical personnel by type of organisation of present employment classified by levels of Education and subject fields |
| G-VI | Distribution of unemployed Technical personnel with engineering and technology Qualifications classified by degree and Diploma levels and by subject of such degree and Diploma |
| G-VII | Distribution of degree holders and technical personnel who are unemployed and seeking employment in each subject field by duration of unemployment, level of Education and sex |
| G-VIII | Distribution of unemployed degree holders and above in arts, Humanities and Commerce classified by degree and their subjects |
| G-IX | Distribution of unemployed degree holders and above in science and other selected subjects classified by degrees and their subjects |
| G-X | Distribution of unemployed persons having Qualifications (Certificate) in Technical/ Vocational trades by subjects |
| G-XI | Degree holders and technical personnel engaged in research by subject field and levels of Education |
| G-XII | Distribution of degree holders and Technical personnel by country of Education, subject field, levels of Education and Sex |

H—*Series Housing Tables (20% Sample)*

| | |
|---|---|
| H-I | Census House and the uses to which they are put |
| H-II | Distribution of Census Houses by predominant materials of wall and predominant 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 |

### Release of Final Population Totals

124. The provisional population totals of the Census 1971 were published in May 1971. Since then there had been a constant and pressing demand for the final publication of the population totals of the Districts, Talukas and Towns and the data on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. With a view to satisfying this need for data, 'Final Population Totals' were released on 1st June 1972 By the end of 1972 the District Census Handbook (Part A & B for all the districts in the State were published in English as well as in Gujarati. The entire data on Village Directory and Primary Census Abstracts are covered under these publications.

## SECTION 6

## DECADAL CHANGES (1961-71) IN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE STATE AND THE DISTRICTS

**General**

125. Gujarat is one of the States of Western India. It originally formed a part of the former bilingual Bombay State out of which it was carved out as a separate State on 1st May 1960 under the States Re-organisation Act, 1960 It is situated on the west coast of India and extends between 21.1 and 24.7 degrees north latitude and 68.4 and 74 4 degrees east longitude. With a total area of 195.984 $Km^2$ and a population of 26,697,475 persons, it accounts for 5.97 per cent of the total area of the country and 4.87 per cent of its population. The State ranks 7th in land area and 9th in population size among the states of the country and is bounded by Rajasthan on the north and north-east, Madhya Pradesh on the east, Maharashtra on the south-east and south, the Arabian Sea on the south and west, and Pakistan on the north-west.

**Clarification**

126. The area figures for the State and the districts were supplied by the Surveyor General of India. These figures represent provisional 'geographical area' figures. Figures for Urban areas have been supplied by the local bodies. Area figures for Rural area are derived by substracting the urban area from the total area of the District. The total of the area figures of the Taluka/Mahal will not tally with the district figures because the former reprsent 'land use' area and are derived from the figures supplied by the Director of Land Records. The area figures of villages have been supplied by District Inspectors of Land Records.

127. Accordingly, the total provisional area of the State is 195.984 $Km^2$ out of which 191.369 $Km^2$ are in rural area and 4.614 9 $Km^2$ in urban. Thus, 97.7 per cent areas of the State is rural and the remaining 2.3 per cent is urban.

128 According to the area figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India the area of Guiarat was 187.115 $Km^2$ in 1961 and that for 1971 is 195.984 $Km^2$. This difference in area figures can possibly be attributed to the provisional nature of the figures supplied by the Surveyor General and also to the changes in computational methods adopted. Appendix B given at the end of this section gives the details of area figures for the state and the districts as furnished by the Surveyor General of India in 1961 and 1971.

129. During 1961 Census there were 17 districts in the State. But by 1971 Census 2 more districts were added Surat district was bifurcated into two districted, viz., Surat and Valsad. Prior to bifurcation Surat district had 21 taluka/mahals. Valsad district was newly created on 1-6-64 by transferring 7 talukas, viz., Navsari, Bansda, Chikhli, Bulsar, Dharampur, Pardi, Umbergaon and one mahal, viz., Gendevi. Surat district is now comprised of the remaining 13 talukas/mahals, after bifurcation.

130. Gandhinagar district was carved out on 1-12-1964. It is a one-taluka district. This newly created district consists of 24 villages of Daskroi taluka, 29 villages of Dehgam taluka, 1 village of City taluka of Ahmadabad district and 25 villages of Kalol taluka of Mahesana district. Thus, Ahmadabad and Mahesana districts were sliced so as to form the third district of Gandhinagar from 1-12-1964.

I EFFECTS OF INTER-DISTRICT AND INTRA-DISTRICT TERRITORIAL CHANGES

131. During the period from 1961 to 1971 there were inter-district territorial changes in 6 districts, intra-district territorial changes in 7 districts and 6 districts remained unchanged. The details regarding (i) net gain or loss in territory of district due to inter district territorial changes and (ii) net gain or loss in territory of taluka/mahal due to intra-district territorial changes etc., are shown in Appendix-A.

**I. Inter-district territorial changes within the State**

132. Such changes had taken place in the following districts after 1961 Census:

(1) Surendranagar
(2) Mahesana
(3) Gandhinagar
(4) Ahmadabad
(5) Surat
(6) Valsad

The datails of the same are as under:—

(1) *Surendranagar District*

133. Karangadh village of Lakhter Taluka was transferred to Viramgam taluka of Ahmadabad district showing net loss in area of 3.1. $Km^2$.

(2) *Mahesana District*

134. Twenty five villages of Kalol Taluka were transferred from this district to the newly created Gandhinagar district showing an overall loss of 268.1 $Km^2$ area of the district.

(3) *Gandhinagar District*

135. Gandhinagar district was created with 79 villages transferred from (1) Daskroi, Dehgam and City taluka of Ahmadabad district and (2) Kalol taluka of Mahesana district with effect from 1-12-'64 showing 672.5 $Km^2$ gain in area.

(4) *Ahmadabad District*

136. One village of Lakhtar taluka of Surendranagar district was transferred to Viramgam taluka of this district. 29 villages of Dehgam taluka, 25 villages of Daskroi and one village of City taluka were transferred from this district to the newly carved out Gandhinagar district. Thus there was a net loss in area of 401.3 $Km^2$ in the district during 1961-1971.

(5) *Surat District*

137. 8 taluka/mahals, viz., Chikhli, Bansda, Bulsar, Dharampur, Navsari, Pardi, Umargaon and Gandevi of this district were transferred to newly created Valsad district with effect from 1-6-1964 showing net loss in area of 5,250.7 km² during the last decade.

(6) *Valsad District*

138. Valsad district was carved out with effect from 1-6-1964 by transferring 7 Talukas and 1 Mahal as stated above. The overall gain in area was 5,250.7 km².

II INTRA-DISTRICT TERRITORIAL CHANGES

139. Though, there was no gain or loss in total area of the district only inter taluka territorial changes had taken place in the following districts:—

1 Rajkot

2 Bhavnagar

3 Amreli

4 Junagadh

5 Kutch

6 Banas Kantha

7 Sabar Kantha

140. The details of territorial changes are as under:—

1 *Rajkot District*

141. No gain or loss in the area of the district.

*Jamkandorna Mahal*

142. Lunagra village from this mahal was transferred to Jetpur Taluka with effect from 1-8-1969. Similarly Timbdi village was transferred to Upleta Taluka. The net loss due to both the changes amounted to 32.6 km².

*Morvi Taluka*

143. Dahinsarda (Aji) village from this taluka was transferred to Paddhari mahal with effect from 1-6-1962 accounting for net loss of 9.9 km².

2 *Bhavnagar District*

144. No gain or loss in total area of the district.

*Ghogha Mahal*

145. Five villages were transferred to Bhavnagar taluka with effect from 1-10-1964 and 11 villages were transferred to Sihor taluka with effect from 1-10-1964 showing the net loss of area of 141.8 Km² for all the villages put together.

3 *Amreli District*

146. No gain in the total area of the district.

*Kunkavav Vadia Taluka*

147. Vadera village from this taluka was transferred to Amreli taluka with effect from 1-5-1963 showing net loss in area of 15.8 Km² to this taluka.

*Babra Taluka*

148. Randhia village from this Taluka was transferred to Amreli taluka with effect from 1-3-1963 showing net loss in area of 13.8 Km² to the taluka.

*Lathi Taluka*

149. Timba village from this Taluka was transferred to Amreli taluka with effect from 1-4-1963 showing net loss in area of 2.9 Km² to the taluka.

4 *Junagadh District*

150. No gain or loss in total area of the district.

*Mendarda Mahal*

151. Dhrabavad village from this mahal was transferred to Keshod taluka with effect from 1-4-1963 showing net loss of 6.5. km² to the taluka.

*Manavadar Taluka*

152. Ghantia and Chauta village from this taluka were transferred to Vanthli taluka with effect from 1-7-1963 and Kutiyana mahal with effect from 1-8-1969 respectively showing net loss in area of 11.8 km² to the taluka for both.

5 *Kutch District*

153. No gain or loss in total area of the district.

*Khadir Mahal of* 1961 *Census*

154. All the villages of this mahal were transferred to Bhachau taluka with effect from 22-2-1963.

*Khavda Mahal of* 1961 *Census*

155. All the villages of this mahal were transferred to Bhuj taluka with effect from 22-2-1963.

6 *Banas Kantha District*

156. No gain or loss in total area of the district.

*Deodar Taluka*

157. Sanavia village from this taluka was transferred to Tharad taluka with effect from 1-1-1969 showing net loss in area of 13.9 km² to the taluka.

7 *Sabar Kantha District*

*Bhiloda Taluka*

158. Kanadar village from this taluka was transferred to Vijaynagar mahal with effect from 1-3-1961 showing net loss in area of 19.2 km² of the taluka.

159. In the remaining 6 districts, namely, Jamnagar, Kheda, Panch Mahals, Vadodara, Bharuch and The Dangs no inter-taluka territorial changes had taken place.

## APPENDIX-A

### TERRITORIAL CHANGES

### BETWEEN 1961–71 CENSUSES

| State/District/ Taluka/Mahal | Details of gain in territories | | Details of loss in territories | | Net Area Gain(+) Loss(—) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brief description | Area Km² | Brief description | Area Km² | Km² |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| GUJARAT . . . | There is neither loss nor any gain in the areas of Gujarat | | | .. | Nil |
| 1 Jamnagar District . | No gain in territory of district | Nil | No loss in territory of district | Nil | Nil |
| 2 Rajkot District . | No gain in territory of district | Nil | No loss in territory of district | Nil | Nil |
| Jetpur Taluka . | One village transferred from Jam-Kandorna Mahal | 11.3 | .. | .. | (+)11.3 |
| Upleta Taluka . | One village transferred from Jam-Kandorna Mahal | 21.3 | .. | .. | (+)21.3 |
| Jam Kandorna Mahal | .. | .. | 1 One village transferred to Jetpur Taluka<br>2 One village transferred to Upleta Taluka | 11.3<br>21.3 | (—)32.6 |
| Paddhari Mahal . | One village transferred from Morvi Taluka | 9.9 | .. | .. | (+) 9.9 |
| Morvi Taluka . | .. | .. | One village transferred to Paddhari Mahal | 9.9 | (—)9.9 |
| 3 Surendranagar District | .. | .. | One village of Lakhtar Taluka transferred to Viramgam Taluka of Ahmadabad District | 3.1 | (—) 3.1 |
| Lakhtar Taluka . | .. | .. | One village transferred to Viramgam Taluka of Ahmadabad District | 3.1 | (—)3.1 |
| 4 Bhavnagar District . | No gain in territory of district | .. | No loss in territory of district | .. | Nil |
| Bhavnagar Taluka . | 5 villages transferred from Ghogha Mahal | 55.3 | .. | .. | (+)55.3 |
| Ghogha Mahal . | .. | .. | 1. 5 Villages transferred to Bhavnagar Taluka<br>2. 11 villages transferred to Sihor Taluka | 55.3<br>86.5 | (—)141.8 |
| Sihor Taluka . . | 11 villages transferred from Ghogha Mahal | 86.5 | .. | .. | (+)86.5 |
| 5 Amreli District . . | No gain territory of district | .. | No loss in territory of district | .. | Nil |
| Amreli Taluka . | One village each transferred from Kunkavav Vadia, Babra and Lathi Taluka | 32.5 | .. | .. | (+)32.5 |
| Kunkavav Vadia Taluka | .. | .. | One village transferred to Amreli taluka | 15.8 | (—)15.8 |
| Babra Taluka . . | .. | .. | One village transferred to Amreli Taluka | 13.8 | (—)13.8 |
| Lathi Taluka . . | .. | .. | One village transferred to Amreli Taluka | 2.9 | (—)2.9 |
| 6 Junagadh District . | No gain in territory of district | .. | No loss in territory of district | .. | Nil |
| Mendarda Mahal . | .. | .. | One village transferred to Keshod Taluka | 6.5 | (—)6.5 |
| Keshod Taluka . | One village transferred from Mendarda Mahal | 6.5 | .. | .. | (+)6.5 |
| Kutiyana Taluka . | One village transferred from Manavadar Taluka | 7.4 | .. | .. | (+)7.4 |
| Manavadar Taluka | .. | .. | 1. One village transferred to Vanthali Taluka<br>2. One village transferred to Kutiyana Taluka | 4.4<br>7.4 | (—)11.8 |
| Vanthali Taluka . | One village transferred from Manavadar Taluka | 4.4 | .. | .. | (+)4.4 |
| 7 Kutch District. . | No gain in territory of District | .. | No loss in territory of district | .. | Nil |
| Bhuj Taluka . . | Entire Khavda Mahal transferred to this taluka | 580.2 | .. | .. | (+)580.2 |
| Bhachau Taluka . | Entire Khadir Mahal transferred to this Taluka | 316.0 | .. | .. | (+)316.0 |
| | .. | .. | Entire Khavda Mahal transferred to Bhuj Taluka | 580.2 | (—)580.2 |
| | .. | .. | Entire Khadir Mahal transferred to Bhacha Taluka | 316.0 | (—)316.0 |

## APPENDIX A—Contd.

| | State/District Taluka/Mahal | Details of gains in territories | | Details of loss in territories | | Net area Gain (+) Loss (—) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Brief description | Area Km.² | Brief description | Area Km.² | Km.² |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 8 | Banas Khanta Dist. | No gain in territory of district | .. | No loss in territory of district | .. | Nil |
| | Deodar Taluka . | .. | .. | One village transferred to Tharad Taluka | 13 9 | (—)13 9 |
| | Tharad Taluka . | One village transferred from Deodar Taluka | 13.9 | .. | .. | (+)13.9 |
| 9 | Sabar Kantha Dist. . | No gain in territory of district | .. | No loss in territory of district | .. | Nil |
| | Vihaynagar Mahal . | One village transferred from Bhiloda Taluka | 19.2 | .. | .. | (+)19 2 |
| | Bhiloda Taluka . | .. | .. | One village transferred to Vijayanagar Mahal | 19.2 | (—)19 2 |
| 10 | Mahesana District . | .. | .. | 25 villages of Kalol Taluka transferred to newly created Gandhinagar district | 268 1 | (—)268 1 |
| | Kheralu Taluka . | .. | .. | One village transferred to Visnagar Taluka | 3 4 | (—)3.4 |
| | Visnagar Taluka . | One village transferred from Kheralu Taluka | 3.4 | .. | .. | (+)3.4 |
| | Kalol Taluka . | .. | .. | 25 villages transferred to Gandhinagar District | 268.1 | (—)268.1 |
| 11 | Gandhinagar Dist. . | 1. 25 villages transferred from Kalol Taluka of Mahesana District | 268.1 | .. | .. | (+)672.5 |
| | | 2. 29, villages transferred from Dehgam taluka of Ahmadabad Dist. | 243.2 | | | |
| | | 3. One village transferred from Ahmadabad City Taluka of Ahmadabad District | 5.1 | | | |
| | | 4. 24 villages transferred from Daskroi Taluka of Ahmadabad District | 156.1 | | | |
| | Gandhinagar Taluka | As above | | .. | .. | (+)672.5 |
| 12 | Ahmadabad District | One village transferred from Lakhtar Taluka of Surendranagar District | 3.1 | 29 villages of Dehgam Taluka, 1 village of Ahmadabad City Taluka and 24 villges of Daskroi Taluka of this district transferred to Gandhinagar District | 404.4 | (—)401.3 |
| | Ahmadabad City Taluka | .. | .. | One village transferred to Gandhinagar District | 5.1 | (—)5.1 |
| | Daskroi Taluka . | .. | .. | 24 villages transferred to Gandhinagar District | 156.1 | (—)156.1 |
| | Viramgam Taluka . | One village transferred from Lakhtar Taluka of Surendranagar District | 3.1 | .. | .. | (+)3.1 |
| | Dehgam Taluka . | .. | .. | 29 villages transferred to Gandhinagar district | 243 2 | (—)243.2 |
| 13 | Kheda District . | No gain in territory of district | .. | No loss in territory of district | .. | Nil |
| 14 | Panch Mahals Dist. | No gain in territory of district | .. | No loss in territory of district | .. | Nil |
| 15 | Vadodara District . | No gain in territory of district | .. | No loss in territory of district | .. | Nil |
| 16 | Bharuch District . | No gain in territory of district | .. | No loss in territory of district | .. | Nil |
| 17 | Surat District . | .. | .. | Entire 7 talukas, namely, Chikhli, Navsari, Bansda, Bulsar, Pardi, Dharmpur, Umbargaon and 1 Mahal namely Gandevi transferred to newly created Valsad district | 5250.7 | (—)5250.7 |
| 18 | Valsad District . | Entire 7 talukas, namely, Chikhli, Navsari, Bansda, Bulsar, Pardi, Dharmapur, Umbargaon and 1 Mahal namely Gandevi transferred to from Surat district | 5250.7 | .. | .. | (+)5250.7 |
| 19 | The Dangs District . | No gain in territory of district | .. | No loss in territory of district | .. | Nil |

## APPENDIX-B

| State/district | Area in Km² 1961 Census+ | Area in Km² 1971 Census++ | Net gain or less |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **GUJARAT** | 187,115·0 | 195,984·0 | +8,869·0 |
| Jamnagar | 10,215·0 | 14,125·0 | +3,910·0 |
| Rajkot | 11,883·0 | 11,203·0 | —680·0 |
| Surendranagar | 10,875·0 | 10,488·0 | +113·0 |
| Bhavnagar | 12,049·0 | 11,155·0 | —894·0 |
| Amreli | 4,002·0 | 6,760·0 | +2,758·0 |
| Junagadh | 10,842·0 | 10,607·0 | —235·0 |
| Kutch | 44,185·0 | 45,612·0 | +1,427·0 |
| Banas Kantha | 10,456·0 | 12,702·0 | +2,246·0 |
| Sabar Kantha | 7,363·0 | 7,390·0 | +27·0 |
| Mahesana | 11,199·0 | 9,025·0 | —2,172·0 |
| Gandhinagar | * | 649·0 | +649.0 |
| Ahmadabad | 8,964·0 | 8,707·0 | —257·0 |
| Kheda | 6,788·0 | 7,194·0 | +406.0 |
| Panch Mahals | 9,029·0 | 8,866·0 | —163.0 |
| Vadodara | 7,669·0 | 7,788.0 | +119.0 |
| Bharuch | 7,734.0 | 9,045·0 | +1,311.0 |
| Surat | 12,577.0 | 7,745·0 | —4,832.0 |
| Valsad | @ | 5,238·0 | +5,238.0 |
| The Dangs | 1,785.0 | 1,683·0 | —102.0 |

**N.B.**—Area figures supplied by Sureveyor General India are taken for comparison in both censuses.

+Very approximate area figures

++Provisional area figures

*Newly created on 1-12-64

@Newly created on 1-6-64

## ANNEXURE-1

### The Census Act 1948 (Act No. XXXVII of 1948)

*An act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of census*

3*rd September*, 1948

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for taking of census in India or any part thereof whenever necessary or desirable and to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census.

It is hereby enacted as follows :

Short title and extent

1. (i) This act may be called the Census Act, 1948

(ii) It extends to the whole of India.

Rule of construction respecting enactments not extending to J & K

2. Any reference to the Indian Penal Code or the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, shall in relation to Jammu and Kashmir, be constructed as a reference to the corresponding enactment in force in that State.

Central Govt. to take census

3. The Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette, declare its intention of taking a census in the whole or any part of the territories to which this act extends, whenever it may consider it necessary or desirable so to do, and there upon the census shall be taken.

## ANNEXURE 1—*Contd.*

Appointment of Census staff

4. (i) The Central Government may, appoint a Census Commissioner to Supervise the taking of the census throughout the area in which the census is intended to be taken, and Superintendents of Census Operations to supervise the taking of the census within the several States.

(ii) The State Government may appoint persons as census officers to take, or aid in, or supervise the taking of the census within any specified local area and such persons when so appointed, shall be bound to serve accordingly.

(iii) A declaration in writing signed by any authority authorised by the State Govt. in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a census officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

(iv) That State Govt. may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power of appointing census officers conferred by sub-section (2).

5. The Census Commissioner, all Superintendents of Census Operations and all census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

6. (1) Where the district Magistrate, or such authority as the State Govt. may appoint in this behalf, by a written order so directs.

(a) Every officer in command of any body of men belonging to the naval, military or air forces, or of any vessel of war of India,

(b) Every person except a pilot or harbour master having charge or control of a vessel,

(c) Every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison reformatory or lockup or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,

(d) every keeper, secretary or manager of any sarai, hotel, boarding house, lodging house, emigration depot or club,

(e) every manager or officer of a railway or any commercial or industrial establishment, and

(f) every occupant of immovable property wherein at the time of the taking of the census, persons are living.

shall perform such of the duties of a census officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the taking of the census are under his command or charge, or are inmates of his house or are present on or in such immovable property or are employed under him as may be specified in the order.

45 of 1860

(2) All the provisions of this Act relating to census officers shall apply, so far as may be to all persons while performing such duties under this section and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which under this section he is directed to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under Section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

ANNEXURE-1—*Contd.*

Power to call upon certain persons to give assistance

7. The District Magistrate, or such authority as the State Govt. may appoint in this behalf for any local area, may by a written order which shall have effect throughout the extent of his district or of such local area, as the case may be, call upon.

Status of Census authorities as Public servants.

(a) all owners and occupiers of land tenure-holders, and farmers and assignees of land revenue of their agents.

Discharge of duties of Census officers in certain cases

(b) all members of the district municipal, panchayat and other local authorities and officers and servants of such authorities, and

(c) All officers and members of staff of any factory, firm or establishment to give such assistance as shall be specified in the order towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of the taking of the census, on the lands of such owners, occupiers, tenure-holders, farmers and assignees, or in the premises of factories, farms and other establishment, or within the areas for which such local authorities are established as the case may be and the persons to whom as order under this section is directed shall be bound to obey it and shall, while acting in pursuance of such order, be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Asking of Questions and obligations to answer

8. (1) A census officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the State Government and published in the Official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

(2) Every person of whom any question is aksed under sub-section (1) shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief : Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any famale member of his household, and no women shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

Occupier to permit access and affixing of numbers

9. Every persons occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow census officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census and as, having regard to the customs of the country may be reasonable, and shall allow them to paint on, or affix to, the place such letters, marks or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the census.

Occupier or manager to fill up schedule

10. (1) Subject to such orders as the State Government may issue in this behalf a census officer may, within the local area for which he is appointed leave or cause to be left a schedule at any dwelling-house or with the manager or any officer of any commercial or industrial establishment, for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof or by such manager or officer with such particulars as the State Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part thereof,

ANNEXURE-1—*Contd.*

or the persons employed under such manager or officer, as the case may be at the time of the taking of the census.

(2) When such schedule has been so left the said occupier, manager or officer, as the case may be, shall fill it up or cause it to be filled upto the best of his knowledge or belief so far as regards the inmates of such house or part thereof or the persons employed under him, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid and shall sign his name thereto and when so required shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census officer to such persons as the census officer may direct.

Penalities :

11. (1)(a) Any census officer or any person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census who refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act or any rule made thereunder, or any person who hinders or obstructs another person in performing any such duty or in obeying any such order, or

(b) Any census officer who intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return or, without the previous sanction of the Central Govt. or the State Govt. discloses any information which he has received by means of or for the purposes of a census return or

(c) any sorter, compiler or other member of the census staff who removes secretes, damages, or destroys any census documents or deals with any census documents in a manner likely to falsify or impair the tabulation of census results or

(d) any person who intentionally gives a false answer to or refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief, any question asked of him by a census officer which he is legally bound by section 8 to answer, or

(e) any person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place who refuses to allow a census officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by section 9 to allow, or

(f) any person who removes, obliterates, alters or damages any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purposes of the census, or

(g) any person who, having been required under section 10 to fill up a schedule knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of that section, or makes any false return thereunder, or

(h) any person who trespasses into a census office, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees and in case of a conviction under part (b) shall also be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months.

ANNEXURE-1—*Contd.*

(2) Whoever abets any offence under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

12. No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the State Govt. or of an authority authorised in this behalf by the State Govt.

13. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitute an offence under this Act. Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted except with the previous sanction referred to in Section 12.

Jurisdiction

14. No court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the second class or in a Part B State, a Magistrate corresponding to a Magistrate of the second class shall try, whether under this Act or under any other law, any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act.

Records of census not open to inspection nor admissible in evidence

15. No persons shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a census officer in the discharge of his duty as such, or any schedule delivered under section 10, and notwithstanding anything to the country in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 no entry in any such book register, record of schedule shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding whatsoever or in any criminal proceeding other than a prosecution under this Act or any other law for any act or ommission which constituted an offence under this Act.

Temporary suspension of other laws as to mode of taking census in municipalities

16. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule with respect to the mode in which a census is to be taken in any municipality, the municipal authority in consultation with the Superintendent of Census Operations or with such other authority as the State Government may authorise in this behalf, at the time appointed for the taking of any census cause the census of the municipality to be taken wholly or in part by any method authorised by or under this Act.

Grant of Statistical abstaract

17. The Census Commissioner or any Superintendent of Census Operations or such person as the State Government may authorise in this behalf may, if the so thanks fit at the request and cost (to be determined by him) of any local authority or person, cause abstracts to be prepared and supplied containing any such statistical information as can be derived from the census returns for India or any State, as the case may be being information which is not contain in any published report which in his opinion it is reasonable for that authority or person to require.

Power to make rule

18. (1) The central Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Sanction required for prosecutions

(2) In particular power and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing the Central Government may make rules providing for the appointment of census officers and of person to perform any of the duties of census officers or to give assistance towards the taking of a census, and for the general instructions to be issued to such officers and persons.

ANNEXURE-1—*Concld.*

ANNEXURE-2

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi-11, the 3rd July, 1969/12 Asadha,1891

NOTIFICATION

S.O.....In pursuance of Section 3 of the Census Act, 1948 (37 of 1948), the Central Government is pleased to declare that a Census of the Population of India shall be taken during the year 1971. The reference date for the Census will be the sunrise on 1st March, 1971.

(28/101/69-Pub.I)

K. R. PRABHU

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*

ANNEXURE-3

GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Sachivalaya, Ahmadabad-15, dated the 23rd October, 1969.

NOTIFICATION

*CENSUS ACT*, 1948

I

No. CNS-1069-433(2)-I-Chh.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Census Act, 1948 (XXXVII of 1948) and the supersession of all previous notifications issued in this behalf, the Government of Gujarat hereby appoints the persons specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto annexed as Census Officers to take, or aid in or supervise the taking of the Census within the areas respectively specified against them in column 2 of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

| | Persons | Areas |
|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | Collector, Resident Assistant/Deputy Collectors, Assistant and Deputy Collectors, Mamlatdars, Mahalkaries and Aval Karkuns | Within the limits of their respective jurisdictions |

ANNEXURE-3—*Contd.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | All Officers Commanding the Stations | Within the strictly military areas situated in their respective Cantonments in the State of Gujarat |
| 3 | All Executive Officers of cantonments | Within the limits of their respective Cantonements in the State of Gujarat excluding the strictly military area |
| 4 | The Municipal Octori Superintendents, Ahmadabad | Within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Ahmadabad |
| 5 | The Municipal Census Officer, Baroda | Within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Baroda |
| 6 | The Deputy Municipal Commissioner and City Engineer, Surat | Within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Surat |
| 7 | Chief Officers, Executive Officers and Secretaries of all Municipalities, Municipal or Town Committees and Notified Areas | Within the limits of their respective Jurisdictions |

## II

No. CNS-1069-433(2)-II-Chh.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Census Act, 1948 (XXXVII of 1948), and in supersession of all previous notifications issued in this behalf, the Government of Gujarat hereby authorises the authorities specified in column 1 of the schedule hereto annexed, to sign the declaration referred to in the said sub-section with respect to persons appointed as Census Officers, for the areas respectively specified against them in column 2 of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

| | Authority | Areas |
|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | Director of Census Operations | The whole State |
| 2 | The Collectors, Resident Assistant/Deputy Collectors, Assistant and Deputy Collectors, Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris | Within the limits of their respective jurisdictions |
| 3 | All Officers commanding the Stations | Within the strictly military area situated in their respective Cantonments in the State of Gujarat |
| 4 | All Executive Officers of Cantonments | Within the limits of their respective Cantonments in the State of Gujarat excluding the strictly military area |
| 5 | The Municipal Octori Superintendent, Ahmadabad | Within the limits of Municipal Corporation of the city of Ahmadabad |
| 6 | The Municipal Census Officer, Baroda | Within the limits of Municipal Corporation of the city of Baroda |
| 7 | The Deputy Municipal Commissioner and City Engineer, Surat | Within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Surat |
| 8 | Chief Officers, Executive Officers and Secretaries of all Municipalities, Municipal or Town Committees and Notified Areas | Within the limits of their respective jurisdictions |

## III

No. CNS-1069-433(2)-III-Chh.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 4 of the Census Act, 1948 (XXXVII of 1948), and in supersession of all previous notifications issued in this behalf, the Government of Gujarat hereby delegates the powers conferred upon it by sub-section (2) of the said Section of appointing Census Officers to take, or aid in or supervise the taking of the Census to the authorities specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto annexed within the areas respectively specified against them in column 2 of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

| | Authority | Areas |
|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | Director of Census Operations | The whole State |
| 2 | The Collectors, Resident Assistant/Deputy Collectors, Assistant and Deputy Collectors, Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris | Within their respective Jurisdictions |
| 3 | All Officers commanding the Stations | Within the strictly military area situated in their respective Cantonments in the State of Gujarat |
| 4 | All executive Officers of Cantonments | Within the limits of their respective Cantonments in the State of Gujarat excluding the strictly military area |
| 5 | The Municipal Octori Superintendent, Ahmadabad | Within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Ahmadabad |
| 6 | The Municipal Census Officer, Baroda | Within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Baroda |
| 7 | The Deputy Municipal Commissioner and City Engineer Surat | Within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Surat |
| 8 | Chief Officers, Executive Officers and Secretaries of all Municipalities, Municipal or Town Committees and Notified Areas | Within the limits of their respective jurisdictions |

## IV

No. CNS-1069-433-(2)-IV-Chh.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Census Act, 1948 (XXXVII of 1948), and in supersession of all previous notifications issued in this behalf, the Government of Gujarat hereby appoints the persons specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto annexed for the areas respectively specified against them in column 2 of the said schedule to be the authorities who may by written order, direct the persons mentioned in clauses (a) to (f) of the said sub-section (1) of Section 6 to perform such of the duties of a Census Officer, as may be specified in the said order in relation to persons specified in the said Section 6.

SCHEDULE

| | Persons | Areas |
|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | Assistant and Deputy Collectors | Within the limits of their respective jurisdictions |
| 2 | The Municipal Octori Superintendent, Ahmadabad | Within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Ahmadabad |

ANNEXURE-3—*Contd.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | The Municipal Census Officer, Baroda | Within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Baroda |
| 4 | The Deputy Municipal Commissioner and City Engineer, Surat | Within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Surat |

**V**

No. CNS-1069-433-(2)-V-Chh.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Census Act, 1948 (XXXVII of 1948), and in supersession of all notifications issued in this behalf, the Government of Gujarat hereby appoints the persons specified in column 1 of the schedule hereto annexed for the areas specified against them in column 2 of the said schedule to be the authorities who may, by written order, direct the persons mentioned in clauses (a) to (c) of the said section to give such assistance as may be specified in such written order.

SCHEDULE

| | Persons | Areas |
|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | Assistant and Deputy Collector | Within the limits of their respective jurisdictions |
| 2 | The Municipal Octroi Superintendent, Ahmadabad | Within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Ahmadabad |
| 3 | The Municipal Census Officer, Baroda | Within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Baroda |
| 4 | The Deputy Municipal Commissioner and City Engineer, Surat. | Within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of the city of Surat |

**VI**

No. CNS-1069-433-(2)-VI-Chh.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the Census Act, 1948 (XXXVII of 1948), and in supersession of all previous notifications issued in this behalf, the Government of Gujarat hereby directs that the questions that shall be asked by each Census Officer of all persons within the limits of the local areas for which he is appointed shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of the said Section 8, be such as are necessary for recording in the Houselist, Establishment Schedule and Individual Slip information regarding the following matters, namely :

1. *Houselists :*
   - (1) Material of wall
   - (2) Material of roof
   - (3) Purpose for which Census House is used, e.g., residence, shop, shop-cum-residence, business, factory, workshop, workshop-cum-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc. or vacant
   - (4) Is it used wholly or partly as an establishment ?
   - (5) Name of the head of household
   - (6) If Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, write name of Caste or Tribe
   - (7) Number of living rooms in the occupation of Census Household.

ANNEXURE-3—*Contd.*

   - (8) Does the household live in owned or rented house ?
   - (9) Number of persons normally residing in Census Household on day of visit of the enumerator
     (a) Males (b) Females (c) Total
   - (10) Does the household cultivate land ?

2. *Establishment Schedule :*
   - (1) Name of the Establishment or of the proprietors
   - (2) Is the establishment
     (a) Government/Quasi-Government, (b) Private, (c) Co-operative Institution?
   - (3) Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season including proprietors and/or family workers
   - (4) Is it
     (a) Household Industry, (b) Registered Factory, (c) Unregistered work-shop ?
   - (5) Description of the products, processing or servicing done
   - (6) Type of fuel or power used
   - (7) Description of goods bought/sold
   - (8) Whether—
     (a) wholesale or (b) Retail ?
   - (9) If used as any other establishment, e.g. Government office, school, hospital, railway station, barber's saloon, cinema theatre, hotel, tea-shop, etc.

3. *Individual Slip :*
   - (1) Name
   - (2) Relationship to head
   - (3) Sex
   - (4) Age
   - (5) Marital Status
   - (6) For currently married women only :
     (a) Age at marriage, (b) Any child born in the last one year
   - (7) Birth Place:
     (a) Place of birth, (b) whether rural or urban, (c) District, (d) State/Country
   - (8) Last residence :
     (a) Place of last residence, (b) Whether rural or urban, (c) District, (d) State/Country
   - (9) Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration
   - (10) Religion
   - (11) Whether Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe ?
   - (12) Literacy
   - (13) Educational level
   - (14) Mother-tongue

ANNEXURE-3—*Concld.*

(15) Other languages

(16) Main activity—

(a) Broad category of workers and non-workers.

(b) Place of work

(c) Name of establishment

(d) Nature of industry, trade, profession or service

(e) Description of work

(f) Class of worker

(17) Secondary work—

(a) Broad category of workers

(b) Place of work

(c) Name of establishment

(d) Nature of industry, trade, profession or service

(e) Description of work

(f) Class of worker

**VII**

No. CNS-1069-433-(2)-VII-Chh.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 and the proviso to Section 13 of the Census Act, 1948 (XXXVII of 1948), and in supersession of all previous notifications issued in this behalf the Government of Gujarat hereby authorises the authorities specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto appended for the areas specified against them in column 2 of the said Schedule to give sanction to the institution of prosecution referred to in the said two Sections.

SCHEDULE

| | Authority | Areas |
|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | District Magistrate | Within the limits of their respective jurisdictions |
| 2 | The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Ahmadabad Corporation | Within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Ahmadabad |
| 3 | The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Baroda Corporation | Within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Baroda |
| 4 | The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Surat Corporation | Within the limits of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Surat |

By order and in the name of the Governor of Gujarat.

Sd./- L. R. DALAL,
*Chief Secretary to Government.*

ANNEXURE-4

**Rules***

POLITICAL AND SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Sachivalaya, Bombay, 14th March, 1960

**Bombay Local Authorities Census Expenses Contribution Act, 1950**

No In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Bombay Local Authorities Census Expenses Contribution Act, 1950 (Bom. XXIII of 1950) read with Section 2 of the Bombay Local Authorities Census Expenses Contribution (Extension) Act, 1959 (Bom. LXVIII of 1959), the Government of Bombay makes the following rules, namely :—

1. **Short title, extent and application.**—(1) These rules may be called the Bombay Local Authorities Census Expenses Contribution Rules, 1960.

(2) They extend to the whole of the State of Bombay.

(3) They shall apply to the Population Census of 1961.

2. **Definitions.**—In these rules unless the context otherwise requires :—

(a) "municipal corporation" means a Corporation constituted under the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act (Bom. III of 1888), the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, 1949 (Bom. LIX of 1949) or the City of Nagpur Corporation Act, 1948 (M.P. Act No. II of 1950);

(b) "district local board" means a board constituted under the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923 (Bom. VI of 1923) or under that Act as in force in the Kutch area of the State; and includes a board constituted under the Hyderabad District Boards Act, 1955 (Hyd. Act I of 1956) and a district panchayat established under the Saurashtra District Panchayat Act 1956 (Sau. XXV of 1956).

(c) "Sabha" means a Sabha constituted under the Central Provinces and Bearer Local Government Act, 1948 (C.P. & Berar No. XXXVIII of 1948);

(d) "municipality" means a municipality constituted under—

(1) the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925 (Bom. XVIII of 1925).

(2) the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925 as applied to the Saurashtra area, and the Kutch area, of the State of Bombay.

(3) the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bom. III of 1901).

(4) the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 as applied to the Saurashtra area of the State of Bombay.

(5) the Central Provinces and Berar Municipalities Act, 1922 (C.P. & Berar Act No. II of 1922), or

(6) the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956 (Hyd. Act No. XVIII of 1956).

*Published in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, Part IV-B, dated 15th March, 1960 at page 141-142.

ANNEXURE-4—*Concld.*

3. **Portion of expenses to be charged to Municipal Corporations and Municipalities.**—The portion of expenses which shall be charged to the funds of a municipal corporation or a municipality shall be one-half of the total expenses incurred whether before or after the coming into force of these rules, in connection with the taking of the Census in all its stages within the limits of the municipal corporation or the municipality.

4. **Portion of expenses to be charged to District Local Boards and Sabhas :**—The portion of expenses which shall be charged to the funds of—

(a) a district local board shall be the sum calculated at the rate of Rs. 250 for each taluka or mahal or a part thereof comprised within the limits of the area of the district local board;

(b) A Sabha shall be Rs. 250 for each such Sabha;

in connection with the taking of the Census in all its stages within the limits of such taluka or mahal or part thereof or Sabha.

By order and in the name of the Government of Bombay.

Sd /-

N. T. MONE

*Chief Secretary to Government*

ANNEXURE-5

*IMMEDIATE*

**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**(Office of the Registrar General, India)**

New Delhi, the 14th January, 1971

S.O. 371.—In pursuance of Section 3 of Census Act, 1948 (37 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment to the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.O. 2709, dated the 3rd July, 1969 namely :—

In the said Notification, for the expression "1st March, 1971", the expression "1st April, 1971" shall be substituted.

No. 9/30/69-CTU

Sd/-

(A. CHANDRA SEKHAR)

*Registrar General, India & Ex-officio-Joint Secretary*

No. 9/30/69-CTU(CEN)

New Delhi-11, dated the 1st March, 1971

Copy forwarded for information to :—

(i) All State Government/Union Territories

(ii) All Directors of Census Operations

(The above amendment has been published in the Gazette of India, Part II-Section 3—Sub-Section (i), dated January 23, 1971

Sd/-

(K. D. BALLAL)

*Deputy Registrar General, India & Ex-officio Deputy Secretary to Government of India*

CHAPTER II

# SIZE, DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

# CHAPTER II

# SIZE, DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

## SECTION 1

## SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

### General

1971 CENSUS COUNT has recorded a total population of 26,697,475 as at sun-rise of 1st April, 1971 in Gujarat State which is situated on the west coast of India between 21.1 and 24.7 degrees north latitude and 68.4 and 74.4 degrees east longitude. With a total area of 195,984 $Km^2$, and a population of 26,697,475 persons it accounts for 5.97 per cent of the total area of the country, 4.87 per cent of its population and density of 136 persons per Sq. Km. The entire population of the State consists of 13,802,494 males and 12,894,981 females. Among the States and Union territories of India, the State ranks 7th in area and 9th in population.

2. Soon after the Census enumeration including revisional round was over the crude totals of the population were struck for each town/taluka and district. These provisional figures of population were communicated to the Director of Census Operations and the Registrar General, India by the quickest means possible. It was satisfying to find that these provisional figures started coming in from 6th April, 1971 itself and the last return came by 8th April. Inspite of number of difficulties involved in totalling the data compiled by several hands, the care with which the work was handled is evident from the fact that the variation between these provisional figures and final figures arrived at after detailed sorting and counting of Census Schedules in the tabulation office was, in terms of percentages well below the tolerance limit.

3. The statement that follows gives the details of the population figures released as Provisional Population Figures and Final Total Population along with the percentage of variation between Provisional and Final Total Population.

**STATEMENT II.1**

| District | Provisional figures of population | Final total population | Difference | Percentage of variation of provisional figures from final total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **GUJARAT STATE** . | **26,660,929** | **26,697,475** | **+ 36,546** | **+ 0.14** |
| Jamnagar . | 1,111,376 | 1,111,343 | — 33 | N |
| Rajkot . | 1,621,578 | 1,624,072 | + 2,494 | + 0.15 |
| Surendranagar | 845,919 | 845,454 | — 465 | —0 06 |
| Bhavnagar . | 1,405,664 | 1,405,285 | — 379 | —0.03 |
| Amreli . | 847,912 | 848,730 | + 818 | + 0.10 |

**STATEMENT II.1—Concld.**

| District | Provisional figures of population | Final total Population | Difference | Percentage of variation of provisional figures from final total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Junagadh . | 1,654,169 | 1,656,677 | + 2,508 | + 0.15 |
| Kutch . | 849,557 | 849,769 | + 212 | + 0.02 |
| Banas Kantha | 1,265,257 | 1,265,383 | + 126 | + 0 01 |
| Sabar Kantha | 1,186,833 | 1,187,637 | + 804 | + 0.07 |
| Mahesana . | 2,091,129 | 2,092,468 | + 1,339 | + 0.06 |
| Gandhinagar | 200,581 | 200,642 | + 61 | + 0.03 |
| Ahmadabad | 2,905,233 | 2,910,307 | + 5,074 | + 0.17 |
| Kheda . | 2,442,446 | 2,451,387 | + 8,941 | + 0.36 |
| Panch Mahals | 1,846,280 | 1,848,804 | + 2,524 | + 0.14 |
| Vadodara . | 1,976,196 | 1,980,065 | + 3,869 | + 0.20 |
| Bharuch . | 1,106,076 | 1,109,601 | + 3,525 | + 0.32 |
| Surat . | 1,782,148 | 1,786,924 | + 4,776 | + 0.27 |
| Valsad . | 1,428,334 | 1,428,742 | + 408 | + 0.03 |
| The Dangs | 94,241 | 94,185 | — 56 | — 0.06 |

4. It would be seen from the statement given above that according to the Provisional Population Totals released on 15th April, 1971 the population of the State was arrived at 26,660,929 persons. Against this, the exact figure of Final Total Population of the State arrived at after calculating all the individual slips in the Regional Tabulation Offices has come to 26,697,475 persons. Thus the variation between Provisional Population Total and Final Total Population has been worked out at+36,546 or +0.14 per cent for the State. Looking to the variations for the districts it is seen that the minimum variation of —33 was noticed for Jamnagar district. The Dangs district has recorded a difference of —56, while Gandhinagar has recorded a difference of +61. The maximm difference was noticed in the district of Kheda where after counting the individual slips it was worked out at +8,941 or +0.36 per cent. Ahmadabad, Surat and Vadodara districts have accounted for the difference of +5,074, +4,776 and +3,869 persons respectively. In terms of percentages Jamnagar district had recorded negligible difference. Banas Kantha has recorded a difference of +126 while Kutch district has recorded a difference of +212 between Provisional and Final Population Totals. It is thus noticed that the percentage variation of Provisional Population Total and Final Total Population was not too wide and was mainly due to certain computational errors.

5. The Provisional Population Totals of the State were announced and published almost immediately after the Census count was completed. These figures for the State were compiled in a publication designated as Paper-I of 1971-Provisional Population Totals which was released on 15th April, 1971.

6. The figures presented in this booklet gave some basic particulars of the State like sexwise population, decennial population growth rate, density, sex ratio and literacy rate. These figures, however, were only the crude totals compiled from the abstract collected from thousands of enumerators who had their own limitations and were thus purely provisional which could be confirmed only after the Census Schedules were fully processed in a series of regional tabulation offices. The Paper-I of 1971 presented 4 tables as follows :—

(1) Distribution of population, sex ratio, growth rate and density of population by districts,

(2) Decadal variation in population since 1901,

(3) Population by sex of cities over 100,000 population in 1971 and growth rate of population 1961-1971, and

(4) Literacy.

7. A "Supplement to Paper I of 1971-Provisional Population Totals" was published in the month of May, 1971. There were some minor changes in the figures given here from those reported in Paper I of 1971 on account of setting right a few minor computational errors. These figures were subject to final confirmation after the complete and detailed sorting and tabulation of data from the individual Census Schedules in four regional tabulation offices which had employed about 1,000 Sorters, Compiler-Checkers, Supervisors, etc., to sort out, compile and tabulate the data derived from Census Schedules. The Supplement to Paper I of 1971 contained the following tables :

(1) Rural and Urban composition of population,

(2) Population of towns,

(3) Distribution of population by workers and non-workers, and

(4) Distribution of working population by agricultural and other workers.

8. Thereafter, as there was a persistent demand for releasing the Final Population Abstracts in order that they could be statutorily used for various purposes such as delimitation of electoral constituencies, allocation of funds etc., the basic figures of the final total population for District/Taluka/City/Town were released for the State on 1-6-72 in a booklet designated as 'Final Population Totals'.

9. Meanwhile, printing of District Census Handbooks had made much headway. All the District Census Handbooks Parts A&B in English, as well as Gujarati were published by the end of 1972. District Census Handbooks Part C-I were also published by March, 1973. It is gratifying to note that the District Census Handbooks for all the districts of this State were the first to be published among all the States of India. The 1971 Census has dispelled the doubt about the ability of Government for quick release of figures. The organisation has moved very fast and released voluminous data within the least possible time. While praising the release of District Census Hand Books of all the districts within about a year of completion of the Census enumeration, the Registrar General had made a specific reference of the Census Organisation of Gujarat in his welcome address at the time of Indian Census Centenary Seminar held in October, 1972 at Delhi. To quote him verbatim he had said, "you may be happy to know that one of my colleagues, namely the Director of Census, Gujarat, has brought with him today the District Census Handbooks of all the districts in his State. Thus the Census Organisation has been increasingly responding to national needs for timely data"

**Comparative picture of population size of the States and Union Territories in India**

10. The following statement gives a comparative picture of the population size of Gujarat State with those of other States and Union Territories of the country.

**STATEMENT II.2**

**Rank of the State among the States and Union Territories of India in terms of population size, 1971**

| Rank in population | India/State/Union Territories | Population | per cent of India's population |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **INDIA** | **547,949,809** | **100.00** |
| 1 | Uttar Pradesh | 88,341,144 | 16 12 |
| 2 | Bihar | 56,353,369 | 10 28 |
| 3 | Maharashtra | 50,412,235 | 9 20 |
| 4 | West Bengal | 44,312,011 | 8 09 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 43,502,708 | 7.94 |
| 6 | Madhya Pradesh | 41,654,119 | 7 60 |
| 7 | Tamil Nadu | 41,199,168 | 7 52 |
| 8 | Mysore | 29,299,014 | 5 35 |
| 9 | *Gujarat* | *26,697,475* | *4 87* |
| 10 | Rajasthan | 25,765,806 | 4.70 |
| 11. | Orissa | 21,944,615 | 4.00 |
| 12 | Kerala | 21,347,375 | 3.90 |
| 13 | Assam | 14,957,542 | 2 73 |
| 14 | Punjab | 13,551,060 | 2 47 |
| 15 | Haryana | 10,036,808 | 1.83 |
| 16 | Jammu & Kashmir | 4,616,632 | 0.84 |
| 17 | Delhi | 4,065,698 | 0.74 |
| 18 | Himachal Pradesh | 3,460,434 | 0 63 |
| 19 | Tripura | 1,556,342 | 0 28 |
| 20 | Manipur | 1,072,753 | 0 20 |
| 21 | Meghalaya | 1,011,699 | 0.19 |
| 22 | Goa, Daman & Diu | 857,771 | 0 16 |
| 23 | Nagaland | 516,449 | 0.09 |
| 24 | Pondicherry | 471,707 | 0 09 |
| 25 | Arunachal Pradesh | 467,511 | 0.09 |
| 26 | Chandigarh | 257,251 | 0 05 |
| 27 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 115,133 | 0 02 |
| 28 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 74,170 | 0.01 |
| 29 | Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands | 31,810 | 0.01 |

11. It would be seen from the statement presented above that the total population of the country is worked out at 547,949,809 persons according to the Census of 1971. Among the States and Union Territories of India, Gujarat ranks 9th in population. Uttar Pradesh tops the list among all the States and Union Territories of India with 88,341,144 population accounting for 16.12 per cent population of the country. Bihar ranks next with 56,353,369 persons and 10.28 per cent population of the country. Next in sequence come Maharashtra (9.20%), West Bengal (8.09%), Andhra Pradesh (7.94%), Madhya Pradesh (7.60%), Tamilnadu (7.52%) and Mysore (5.35%) States which account for 50,412,235, 44,312,011, 43,502,708, 41,654,119, 41,199,168 and 29,299,014 persons respectively. Gujarat ranks next to Mysore with 26,697,475 persons accounting for 4.87 per cent population of the State. During the Census of 1961 also the State had maintained the same rank in this respect. Rajasthan just follows Gujarat in terms of population size with 4.70 per cent population of the country. The other States behind Rajasthan are Orissa, Kerala, Assam, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland. All the Union Territories taken together account for 1.17 per cent population of the entire country. Meghalaya is the State with minimum population in the country having 1,011,699 persons and accounting for only 0.19 per cent population of the country. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are the only States which account for more than 10 per cent of the total population of the country. Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Mysore States individually, account for 5.00 to 10.00 per cent population of the country. Gujarat, Rajasthan, Orissa, Kerala and Assam States fall in the range of population size accounting for 2.50 to 5.00 per cent population of the country. While Punjab and Haryana account for 2.47 and 1.83 per cent population of the country the other States have less than 1.00 per cent population. If we exclude the Union Territories, the average population size of a State is worked out a 25,790.893 persons or 4.71 per cent population of the country. Thus, it can be said that Gujarat is a State with almost average population size.

**Comparative picture of Area figures of the States and Union Territories of India**

12. The following statement gives a comparative picture of the States of India with regard to area figures.



**STATEMENT II.3**

**Rank of the State among the States and Union Territories of India in terms of Area**

| Rank in area | India/State/Union Territories | Area in Sq. Km. | Percent of India area |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| | **INDIA** | **3,280,483** | **100 00** |
| 1 | Madhya Pradesh | 442,841 | 13.50 |
| 2 | Rajasthan | 342,214 | 10.43 |
| 3 | Maharashtra | 307,762 | 9 38 |
| 4 | Uttar Pradesh | 294,413 | 8.97 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 276,754 | 8.44 |
| *6 | Jammu & Kashmir | 222,236 | 6.77 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 195,984 | 5.97 |
| 8 | Mysore | 191,773 | 5.85 |
| 9 | Bihar | 173,876 | 5.30 |
| 10 | Orissa | 155,842 | 4 75 |
| 11. | Tamil Nadu | 130,069 | 3.97 |
| 12 | Assam | 99,610 | 3.04 |
| 13 | West Bengal | 87,853 | 2.68 |
| 14 | Arunachal Pradesh | 83,578 | 2 55 |
| 15 | Himachal Pradesh | 55,673 | 1.70 |
| 16 | Punjab | 50,362 | 1.54 |
| 17 | Haryana | 44,222 | 1.35 |
| 18 | Kerala | 38,864 | 1.18 |
| 19 | Meghalaya | 22,489 | 0 69 |
| 20 | Manipur | 22,356 | 0.68 |
| 21 | Nagaland | 16,527 | 0.50 |
| 22 | Tripura | 10,477 | 0.32 |
| 23 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 8,293 | 0.25 |
| 24 | Goa, Daman & Diu | 3, 813 | 0 12 |
| 25 | Delhi | 1,485 | 0 05 |
| 26 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 491 | 0 01 |
| 27 | Pondicherry | 480 | 0.01 |
| 28 | Chandigarh | 114 | N |
| 29 | Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands | 32 | N |

* Includes 84,112 Kms. the Area under illegal occupation of Pakistan

13. It would be seen from the statement given above that the entire country consist of 3,280,483 Sq. Km. area. Of all the States in India Madhya Pradesh tops the list as far as its size in area is concerned. It accounts for 13.50 per cent area of the country. Rajasthan (10.43%), Maharashtra (9.38%), Uttar Pradesh (8.97%), Andhra Pradesh (8.44%) and Jammu & Kashmir (6.77%) follow Madhya Pradesh in this respect. Gujarat ranks 7th with 195,984 sq. km. accounting for 5.97 per cent area of the country. During the Census of 1961 also the State had maintained the same rank as far as its area figures were concerned. Mysore follows Gujarat with 5.85 per cent area of the country. Next in sequence come Bihar, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Assam States. All the Union Territories taken together account for 2.99 per cent area of the country. Then follow West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Kerala, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura. Tripura is the smallest State

of India as far as its area is concerned. It consists of only 10,477 sq.km. accounting for 0.32 per cent area of the country.

14. It is interesting to note that Uttar Pradesh which accounts for maximum percentage of 16.12 per cent population of the country has only 8.97 per cent area. Though, Bihar accounts for 10.28 per cent population of the country it has only 5.30 per cent area in its bound . Maharashtra which accounts for 9.20 per cent population of the country has almost equal area of 9.38 per cent. West Bengal which accounts for 8.08 per cent population of the country has only 2.68 per cent area. Gujarat accounts for 4.87 per cent population of the country but has 5.98 per cent area of the country.

15. The States which have higher proportion of population of the country as compared to the proportion of area are: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Punjab and Haryana. These States have relatively larger population in comparison to the proportion of area that they are having within their bounds.

16. On the other hand, the States which have larger proportion of area of the country in comparison to the population that they have are Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Orissa, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland. These States have relatively larger area in comparison to their proportionate concentration of population.

17. The statement that follows shows the rank of the State among the States and Union Territories of India in terms of population and area.

## STATEMENT II.4

### Rank of the State among the States and Union Territories of India in terms of Population and Area

| Rank in Population 1971 | India/State/Union Territories | Per cent of India's population 1971 | Per cent of India's area 1971 | Rank in area | Rank in population in 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | **India** | **100.0** | **100.0** | .. | .. |
| 1 | Uttar Pradesh | 16.12 | 8.97 | 4 | 1 |
| 2 | Bihar | 10.28 | 5.30 | 9 | 2 |
| 3 | Maharashtra | 9.20 | 9.38 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | West Bengal | 8.09 | 2 68 | 13 | 4 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 7.94 | 8 44 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | Madhya Pradesh | 7.60 | 13 50 | 1 | 6 |
| 7 | Tamil Nadu | 7.52 | 3.97 | 11 | 7 |
| 8 | Mysore | 5.35 | 5.85 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 | Gujarat | 4 87 | 5.97 | 7 | 9 |
| 10 | Rajasthan | 4.70 | 10.43 | 2 | 10 |
| 11 | Orissa | 4.00 | 4.75 | 10 | 11 |
| 12 | Kerala | 3 90 | 1.18 | 18 | 12 |
| 13 | Assam | 2 73 | 3 04 | 12 | 13 |
| 14 | Punjab | 2 47 | 1 54 | 16 | 14 |
| 15 | Haryana | 1.83 | 1.35 | 17 | 15 |
| 16 | Jammu & Kashmir | 0.84 | 6.77 | 6 | 16 |

## STATEMENT II.4—*Contd.*

| Rank in Population 1971 | India/State/Union Territories | Per cent of India's Population | Per cent of India's area 1971 | Rank in area | Rank in population in 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 17 | Delhi | 0 74 | 0.05 | 25 | 17 |
| 18 | Himachal Pradesh | 0 63 | 1.70 | 15 | 18 |
| 19 | Tripura | 0 28 | 0 32 | 22 | 19 |
| 20 | Manipur | 0 20 | 0 68 | 20 | 20 |
| 21 | Meghalaya | 0 19 | 0 69 | 19 | 21 |
| 22 | Goa, Daman & Diu | 0.16 | 0 12 | 24 | 22 |
| 23 | Nagaland | 0.09 | 0.50 | 21 | 23 |
| 24 | Pondicherry | 0·09 | 0 01 | 27 | 24 |
| 25 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 09 | 2·55 | 14 | 25 |
| 26 | Chandigarh | 0.05 | N | 28 | 26 |
| 27 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.02 | 0.25 | 23 | 27 |
| 28 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.01 | 0 01 | 26 | 28 |
| 29 | Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands | 0.01 | N | 29 | 29 |

### Comparison of State's Population with that of Other Countries

18. The following statement compares the population of Gujarat with that of India and other countries of the world.

## STATEMENT II.5

### Population size of Gujarat and a selected few countries of the world

| State/ Country | Latest Census year | Population |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| **Gujarat** | **1971** | **26,697,475** |
| **INDIA** | **1971** | **547,949,809** |
| AFRICA | | |
| Algeria | 1966 | 12,096,347 |
| Nigeria | 1963 | 55,670,055 |
| Gambia | 1953 | 315,486 |
| Tanga nyika | 1967 | 11,958,654 |
| Zanzibar | 1961 | 354,815 |
| Zambia | 1969 | 4,056,995 |
| AMERICA | | |
| Canada | 1965 | 20 014,880 |
| Cuba | 1970 | 8,553,395 |
| United States of America | 1970 | 203,184,772 |
| Argentina | 1970 | 23,364,431 |
| Chili | 1970 | 8,834,820 |
| ASIA | | |
| Ceylon | 1963 | 10,582,064 |
| Combodia | 1962 | 5,728,771 |
| Japan | 1965 | 98,274,961 |
| Singapore | 1970 | 2,074,507 |
| Syria | 1970 | 6,294,000 |
| China (Taiwan) | 1966 | 13,161,023 |
| Iran | 1966 | 25,785,210 |
| Pakistan | 1961 | 93,381,982 |
| Nepal | 1961 | 9,412,996 |
| Iraq | 1965 | 8,047,415 |
| Jordan | 1961 | 1,706,226 |
| Israel | 1961 | 2,183,332 |
| Turkey | 1965 | 31,391,421 |
| Sikkim | 1961 | 162,189 |

**STATEMENT II.5—*Contd.***

| State/ Country | Latest Census year | Population |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| EUROPE | | |
| Austria | 1961 | 7,073,807 |
| Belgium | 1961 | 9,189,741 |
| Germany | 1961 | 53,677,418 |
| Greece | 1961 | 8,388,553 |
| Italy | 1961 | 49,903,878 |
| Yugoslavia | 1961 | 18,549,291 |
| Czechoslovakia | 1961 | 13,745,577 |
| Romania | 1966 | 19,103,163 |
| Denmark | 1965 | 4,767,597 |
| Ireland | 1966 | 2,884,002 |
| Swedan | 1965 | 7,766,424 |
| United Kingdom | 1966 | 53,788,490 |
| Bulgaria | 1965 | 8,227,886 |
| FRANCE | 1968 | 49,778,540 |
| Malta | 1967 | 315,765 |
| OCEANIA | | |
| Australia | 1966 | 11,550,462 |
| New Zealand | 1966 | 2,676,919 |
| New Guinea | 1966 | 1,578,650 |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republic | 1970 | 241,748,000 |

19. It is interesting to note that the total population of the State exceeds the population of most of the countries of Europe except Germany, Italy, United Kingdom or France. It has nearly twice the population of Czechoslovakia. It has more than three times the population of Greece or Bulgaria. The State accounts for larger population even when compared with combined population of Austria, Belgium and Greece. Yugoslavia or Romania have little more than two-third population of Gujarat State. Combined population of Denmark, Ireland and Sweden is almost half the population of the State. Against this, the population of the State is almost half the population of Germany, Italy or United Kingdom. Coming to other countries, it is observed that the combined population of Australia and New Zealand is little less than half the population of the State. Whereas Canada and Argentina account for 20 and 23 million population respectively, the State accounts for 26 million persons. The population size of the State is almost one-seventh of the population size of United States of America. Coming to African countries it is noticed that the population of Gujarat State is less than half the population of Nigeria, but it exceeds even the combined population of Algeria and Tanganyica. While comparing the population size of a few Asian countries with the population of the State it is noticed that Japan has little less than four times the population of the State. While Turkey and Iran account for 31 and 25 million population respectively, the State population consists for 26 million persons. The population of the State exceeds the combined population of Ceylon, Combodia, Singapore and Syria. It has almost three times the population of Nepal. The population of Jordon is little larger than the population of Ahmadabad City which accounts for a population of about 16 lakh persons. Against this, the population of Iraq is little more than half the population of Ahmadabad City. The population of Israel is little more than the population of Mahesana district which has little less than 21 lakh persons.

**The largest, the smallest and average size districts in each of the States of India**

20. The following statement gives the details of largest, the smallest and average size of districts in each State of India according to the Census of 1971.

**STATEMENT II.6**

**The largest, the smallest and average size of districts in each of the States of India, 1971**

| State | Largest Districts | | Smallest Districts | | Average area of district in Km² |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Name | Area Km² | Name | Area Km² | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Andhra Pradesh | Anantapur | 19,125 | Hyderabad | 7,707 | 13,179 |
| Assam | Mizo Hills | 21,087 | North each Hills | 4,890 | 9,961 |
| Bihar | Rachi | 18,331 | Dhanbad | 2,994 | 10,228 |
| Gujarat | Kutch | 45,612 | Gandhinagar | 649 | 10,315 |
| Haryana | Hissar (Hisar) | 13,982 | Jind | 2,691 | 6,317 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Lahauland Spiti (Lahul and Spiti) | 12,015 | Bilaspur | 1,167 | 5,567 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | Ladakh† | 95,876 | Panch | 1,658 | 22,224 |
| Kerala | Kottayam | 6,389 | Alleppey | 1,884 | 3,886 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Bastar | 39,060 | Datia | 2,034 | 10,299 |
| Maharashtra | Chandrapur | 25,641 | Greater Bombay | 603 | 11,837 |
| Manipur | Manipur Central | 5,605 | Manipur North | 3,417 | 4,471 |
| Meghalaya | United Khasi and Jaintia Hills | 14,405 | Garo Hills | 8,084 | 11,245 |
| Mysore | Bijapur | 17,056 | Coorg | 4,104 | 10,093 |
| Nagaland | Kohima | 7,209 | Mokokchung | 3,852 | 5,509 |
| Orissa | Korapur | 27,020 | Balasore | 6,394 | 11,988 |
| Punjab | Firozpur | 10,145 | Kapurthala | 1,633 | 4,578 |
| Rajasthan | Jaisalmer | 38,401 | Dungarpur | 3,770 | 13,162 |
| Tamil Nadu | Coimbatore | 15,673 | Madras | 128 | 9,291 |
| Tripura | South Tripura | 3,577 | North Tripura | 3,541 | 3,492 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Mirzapur | 11,301 | Rampur | 2,372 | 5,452 |
| West Bengal | 24 Parganas (Twenty Four Parganas) | 13,796 | Calcutta | 104 | 5,491 |

† Includes area under illegal occupation of China.

**Largest districts**

21. It is noticed that Ladakh district of Jammu & Kashmir State is the largest district in the country and accounts for 95,876 sq.km. of area. Kutch district of the State stands next to Ladakh only with 45,612 sq. km. of area and therefore it is the second largest district of the country. Bastar, however, ranks third with 39,060 sq.km. of area. It is interesting to note that South Tripura of Tripura State is the largest district of that State but has only 3,577 sq.km. of area. Likewise, Manipur Central district is the largest district of Manipur and has only 5,605 sq.km. of area. Kottayam of Kerala, however, has only 6,389 sq.km. of area. Kutch district of the State consists of almost little less than one-fourth area of the State and includes a large area of desert.

**Smallest districts**

22. Calcutta is the smallest district with 104 sq.km. of area among all the districts of the States of India. Madras district accounts for 128 sq.km. and Greater Bombay district has 603 sq.km. of area. Calcutta, Madras and Greater Bombay districts account for very limited area and are the smallest districts of concerned States because their area is confined mainly to exclusively urban and overcrowded areas. Against this, the other districts include both rural and urban areas—arable as well as unarable. Gandhinagar is the smallest district of the State and accounts for 649 sq.km. of area. It is the fourth smallest district among all the States of India. It is a newly created district with the capital of the State in its centre.

**Average area of districts**

23. As there are 356 districts in the country the average area per district is worked out at 9,215 sq.km. Gujarat has an average area of 10,315 sq.km. per district. Average area of a district is worked out at 22,224 sq. km. for Jammu and Kashmir State. The corresponding figures for Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Maharashtra are worked out at 13,179, 13,162, 11,988 and 11,837 sq.km. respectively. Thus, Gujarat ranks sixth as far as average area of districts of all the States of India is concerned. Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Mysore States account for 10,299, 10,228 and 10,093 sq.km. of area as average area of a district respectively. Tripura, Kerala, Manipur and Punjab States accounts for 3,492, 3,886, 4,471 and 4,578 sq.km. of average area of a district respectively.

**The most populous and least populous districts in the States of India**

24. It is interesting to compare the population size of most populous and least populous districts in the States of India. The following statement gives the details of such districts in the states of India

**STATEMENT II.7**

**Most Populous & Least Populous Districts in the States of India, 1971**

| State | Most Populous District | | Least Populous District | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Name | Population | Name | Population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Andhra Pradesh | East Godavari | 3,087,262 | Adilabad | 1,288,348 |
| Assam | Kamrup | 2,854,183 | North Cachar Hills | 76,047 |
| Bihar | Darbhanga | 5,233,904 | Dhanbad | 1,466,417 |
| Gujarat | Ahmadabad | 2,910,307 | The Dangs | 94,185 |
| Haryana | Hisar | 2,132,948 | Jind | 639,610 |
| Himachal Pradesh | Kangra | 1,327,211 | Lahuland Spiti | 23,538 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | Anantnag | 832,280 | Ladakh | 105,291 |
| Kerala | Quilon | 2,412,821 | Palghat | 1,535,342 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Raipur | 2,613,531 | Datia | 255,257 |
| Maharashtra | Greater Bombay | 5,970,575 | Wardha | 779,562 |
| Manipur | Manipur Central | 763,260 | Manipur West | 44,975 |
| Meghalaya | United Khasi and Jaintia Hills | 605,084 | Garo Hills | 406,615 |
| Mysore | Bangalore | 3,365,515 | Coorg | 378,291 |
| Nagaland | Kohima | 175,204 | Mombokchung | 168,242 |
| Orissa | Cuttack | 3,807,678 | Baudh Khondmals | 621,675 |
| Punjab | Firozpur | 1,905,833 | Kapurthala | 429,514 |
| Rajasthan | Jaipur | 2,482,385 | Jaisalmer | 166,761 |
| Tamil Nadu | Coimbatore | 4,373,178 | Nilgiries | 494 015 |
| Tripura | West Tripura | 751,605 | South Tripura | 393,728 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Meerut | 3,366,953 | Uttar Kashi | 147,805 |
| West Bengal | Twenty Four Parganas | 8,449,482 | Darjeeling | 781,777 |

*Source* : Paper 1 of India Final Population.

25. It is noticed from the details given above that Twenty Four Parganas district of West Bengal State is the most populous district of the country with 8,449,482 persons within its bounds. In other words, this district has almost little less than one-third population of Gujarat State. Greater Bombay district accounts for 5,970,575 persons and Darbhanga district of Bihar State has 5,233,904 persons. The most populous district of the State is Ahmadabad having 2,910,307 persons. The most populous district of Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur and Jammu & Kashmir States have comparatively a small population. The most populous district of Nagaland is Kohima and its total population is worked out at 175,204 persons only. West Tripura district of Tripura is the most populous district of the State and accounts for 751,605 persons. Manipur Central district of Manipur State has, however, 763,260 persons. Anantnag is the most populous district of Jammu & Kashmir and accounts for 832,280 persons.

26. In 1961 Surat was the most populous district of the State and had accounted for 2,451,624 persons. It was, thereafter, bifurcated into Surat and Valsad districts. According to the Census of 1971 Ahmadabad has become the most populous district of the State with a population of 2,910,307 persons. Of this Ahmadabad City alone accounts for 1,591,832 persons. Thus, about 13 lakh persons stay outside Ahmadabad City in Ahmadabad district

**Least populous district**

27. Lahul and Spiti of Himachal Pradesh has only 23,538 persons and is the least populous district among the States of India. Manipur West district of Manipur State has, again, only 44 975 persons. North Cachar Hills of Assam State accounts for 76,047 persons against which the Dangs district of Gujarat has a population of 94,185. The Dangs is therefore the least populous district of the state. The least populous district of Kerala, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh States account for a fairly large population of 1,685,342, 1,466,417 and 1,288,348 persons respectively.

**Average population size of a district of Gujarat and the other States of the country**

28. The statement which follows gives the details of average population size of the district of Gujarat and the other States of the country arranged in descending order according to the size of population as per the Census of 1971.

**STATEMENT II.8**

**Average population size of the district of Gujarat and the other States of the country — 1971 Census**

| Sr. No. | India/State | Average population size of a district |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| | INDIA | 1,539,185 |
| 1 | Bihar | 3,314,904 |
| 2 | Tamil Nadu | 2,942,798 |
| 3 | West Bengal | 2,769,501 |
| 4 | Kerala | 2,134,738 |

**STATEMENT II.8—*Contd.***

| Sr. No. | India/States | Average Population size of a district |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh | 2,071,558 |
| 6 | Maharashtra | 1,938,932 |
| 7 | Orissa | 1,688,047 |
| 8 | Uttar Pradesh | 1,635,947 |
| 9 | Mysore | 1,543,053 |
| 10 | Assam | 1,495,754 |
| 11 | Haryana | 1,433,829 |
| 12 | Gujarat | 1,405,130 |
| 13 | Punjab | 1,231,915 |
| 14 | Rajasthan | 990,993 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 968,700 |
| 16 | Tripura | 518,781 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 505,850 |
| 18 | Jammu and Kashmir | 461,663 |
| 19 | Himachal Pradesh | 346,043 |
| 20 | Manipur | 214,551 |
| 21 | Nagaland | 172,150 |

29. It is noticed that the average population of a district is worked out 1,539,185 for the country. There are 356 districts in the country by which the total population of 547,949,809 persons is divided to work out the average. Average population size of the district in Bihar State is worked out at 3,314,904 persons. This is the maximum average of population for a district recorded among all the districts of India. The average population size of a district for Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Kerala is worked out at 2,942,798, 2,769,501, 2,134,738 persons respectively. Gujarat ranks 12th in this respect with an average of 1,405,130 persons per district. It may, however, be noted that the average has gone down during the decade because of creation of two more districts, i.e., Gandhinagar and Valsad. It is likely that Surat and Valsad districts would be split up further to create a new district of Navsari. The Government has accepted in principle that a new district of Navsari should be created. The report of the commission set up for the purpose is awaited. The bordering States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra account for 990,993, 968,700 and 1,938,932 persons as average population size of a district respectively. Thus, it is noticed that the average population size of a district in the State is neither too big nor too small, but is somewhere in the middle when compared with other States.

**Distribution of population among the districts of the State**

30. The statement that following gives the details of distribution of population by districts.

## STATEMENT II.9

**Distribution of Population by Districts arranged in desending order, 1971**

| Sl. No. | State/District | Population 1971 | | | Percentage of State's population in 1971 | Sl. No. | State /District | Population 1971 | | | Percentage of State's population in 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Males | Females | | | | Total | Males | Females | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | **GUJARAT** | **26,697,475** | **13,802,494** | **12,894,981** | **100.00** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Ahmadabad | 2,910,307 | 1,559,484 | 1,350,823 | 10.90 | 10 | Bhavnagar | 1,405,285 | 722,448 | 682,837 | 5 26 |
| 2 | Kheda | 2,451,387 | 1,294,271 | 1,157,116 | 9.18 | 11 | Banas Kantha | 1,265,383 | 651,949 | 613,434 | 4 74 |
| 3 | Mahesana | 2,092,468 | 1,068,591 | 1,023,877 | 7.84 | 12 | Sabar Kantha | 1,187,637 | 604,546 | 583,091 | 4 45 |
| 4 | Vadodara | 1,980,065 | 1,041,717 | 938,348 | 7.42 | 13 | Jamnagar | 1,111,343 | 572,135 | 539,208 | 4 16 |
| 5 | Panch Mahals | 1,848,804 | 951,200 | 897,604 | 6.93 | 14 | Bharuch | 1,109,601 | 569,026 | 540,575 | 4.16 |
| 6 | Surat | 1,786,924 | 917,894 | 869,030 | 6.69 | 15 | Kutch | 849,769 | 422,257 | 427, 12 | 3.18 |
| 7 | Junagadh | 1,656,677 | 855,671 | 801,006 | 6.21 | 16 | Amreli | 848,730 | 433,802 | 414,928 | 3.18 |
| 8 | Rajkot | 1,624,072 | 834,014 | 790,058 | 6.08 | 17 | Surendranagar | 845,454 | 435,503 | 409,951 | 3.17 |
| 9 | Valsad | 1,428,742 | 715,473 | 713,269 | 5.35 | 18 | Gandhinagar | 200,642 | 104,119 | 96,523 | 0.75 |
| | | | | | | 19 | The Dangs | 94,185 | 48,394 | 45,791 | 0.35 |

31. Ahmadabad district is the most populous district of the State and accounts for a population of 2,910,307 persons or 10.90 per cent of the total population of the State. Kheda follows Ahmadabad with 2,451,387 persons (9.18%). Next in sequence come Mahesana, Vadodara, Panch Mahals and Surat districts accounting for 7.84, 7.42, 6.93 and 6.69 per cent population of the State respectively. Junagadh, Rajkot and Valsad districts account for 6.21, 6.08 and 5.35 per cent population in the State respectively. The minimum population in the State is recorded for the Dangs district which has 94,185 persons accounting for 0.35 per cent of the total population of the State. It is, evidently, the least populous district of the State. Gandhinagar has little more than 2 lakh population and accounts for 0.75 per cent population of the State. Surendranagar district has 845,454 persons (3.17%) according to the Census of 1971. Kutch and Amreli districts have almost equal population. Likewise Jamnagar and Bharuch districts also have almost equal population. While Sabar Kantha accounts for 4.45 per cent population of the State, the corresponding percentage for Banas Kantha district is 4.74.

**Ranking of districts according to area**

32. The statement that follows gives the details of area in each district of the State.

## STATEMENT II.10

| State/District | Area in Km.² | Percentage of State's area in 1971 |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| **Gujarat** | **195,984** | **100.00** |
| Kutch | 45,612 | 23.27 |
| Jamnagar | 14,125 | 7.21 |
| Banas Kantha | 12,702 | 6.48 |
| Rajkot | 11,203 | 5.72 |

## STATEMENT II.10—*Contd.*

| State/District | Area in Km.² | Percentage of State's area in 1971 |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Bhavnagar | 11,155 | 5.69 |
| Junagadh | 10,607 | 5.41 |
| Surendranagar | 10,488 | 5.35 |
| Bharuch | 9,045 | 4.62 |
| Mahesana | 9,027 | 4.61 |
| Panch Mahals | 8,866 | 4.53 |
| Ahmadabad | 8,707 | 4.44 |
| Vadodara | 7,788 | 3.97 |
| Surat | 7,745 | 3.95 |
| Sabar Kantha | 7,390 | 3.77 |
| Kheda | 7,194 | 3 67 |
| Amreli | 6,760 | 3.45 |
| Valsad | 5,238 | 2 67 |
| The Dangs | 1,683 | 0.86 |
| Gandhinagar | 649 | 0.33 |

33. As we have already noticed earlier Kutch is the largest district of the State, the second largest district of the country and stands next to only Ladakh district of Jammu & Kashmir. It accounts for 45,612 sq.km. of area. Jamnagar is the second largest district of the State having 14,125 sq.km. of area. Thus, Kutch district consists of 23.27 per cent area of the State whereas Jamnagar accounts for 7.21 per cent area. Banas Kantha, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Junagadh account for 6.48, 5.72, 5.69 and 5.41 per cent area of the State respectively. In other words, Kutch, Jamnagar, Banas Kantha, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Junagadh districts cover more than 50 per cent area of the State. The smallest district of the State is Gandhinagar which has only 649 sq.km. of area and accounts for 0.33 per cent area of the State. The Dangs district has 1,683 sq. km. of area and therefore is the second smallest district of the State. Valsad,

Amreli, Kheda and Sabar Kantha districts account for 2.67, 3.45, 3.67 and 3.77 per cent area of the State. All the six districts of Saurashtra and Kutch taken together account for 56.10 per cent area of the State. 4 districts of North Gujarat, i.e., Sabar Kantha, Banas Kantha, Mahesana and Gandhinagar account for 15.19 per cent area of the State. Ahmadabad, Kheda, Panch Mahals and Vadodara districts occupying central area of the State cover 16.61 per cent area thereof. Lastly, four districts of South Gujarat, i.e., Bharuch, Surat, Valsad and the Dangs account for 12.10 per cent area of the State. 6 districts of Saurashtra and Kutch region are almost equal in size of eight districts of North and Central Gujarat, i.e., Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Mahesana, Gandhinagar, Ahmadabad, Kheda, Vadodara and Panch Mahals. Again, four districts of North Gujarat, i.e., Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Mahesana and Gandhinagar are almost equal in size of 4 districts of Central Gujarat, i.e., Ahmadabad, Kheda, Panch Mahals and Vadodara.

**Average population of a district**

34. The following statement shows the arrangement of districts with population above or below the state average.

## STATEMENT II.11

**Districts above or below the State average in terms of population, 1971**

*Average population of a district:* 1,405,130

| Name of District with population above average | Population | Name of district below average | Population |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Ahmadabad | 2,910,307 | Banas Kantha | 1,265,383 |
| Kheda | 2,451,387 | Sabar Kantha | 1,187,637 |
| Mahesana | 2,092,468 | Jamnagar | 1,111,343 |
| Vadorada | 1,980,065 | Bharuch | 1,109,601 |
| Panch Mahals | 1,848,804 | Kutch | 849,769 |
| Surat | 1,786,924 | Amreli | 848,730 |
| Junagadh | 1,656,677 | Surendranagar | 845,454 |
| Rajkot | 1,624,072 | Gandhinagar | 200,642 |
| Valsad | 1,428,742 | The Dangs | 94,185 |
| Bhavnagar | 1,405,285 | | |

35. As there are 19 districts in the State with a total population of 26,697,475, the average population per district works out at 1,405,130 persons. This average is exceeded by 10 districts of the State. They are: Ahmedabad, Kheda, Mahesana, Vadodara, Panch Mahals, Surat, Junagadh, Rajkot, Valsad and Bhavnagar. The remaining districts of the State fall below the State average as far as the population size is concerned.

36. The following statement gives the details of percentage distribution of population among the districts of the State.

## STATEMENT II.12

**Percentage distribution of population among the districts of the State, 1971**

| Rank in population 1971 | District | Percentage of State's population in 1971 | Range |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Gujarat State | | 100·00 | |
| 1 | Ahmedabad | 1 ·90 | Much above average |
| 2 | Kheda | 9 18 | |
| 3 | Mahesana | 7 84 | Above average |
| 4 | Vadodara | 7·42 | |
| 5 | Panch Mahals | 6·93 | |
| 6 | Surat | 6·69 | |
| 7 | Junagadh | 6·21 | Average |
| 8 | Rajkot | 6·08 | |
| 9 | Valsad | 5·35 | |
| 10 | Bhavnagar | 5 26 | |
| 11 | Banas Kantha | 4·74 | |
| 12 | Sabar Kantha | 4·45 | |
| 13 | Jamnagar | 4·16 | |
| 14 | Bharuch | 4·16 | |
| 15 | Kutch | 3 18 | Below average |
| 16 | Amreli | 3·18 | |
| 17 | Surendranagar | 3·17 | |
| 18 | Gandhinagar | 0·75 | Much below average |
| 19 | The Dangs | 0·35 | |

37. It can be seen that the population of Ahmadabad and Kheda districts is much above the State average. Mahesana, Vadodara, Panch Mahals and Surat districts account for a population above the State average. Junagadh, Rajkot, Valsad, Bhavnagar, Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Jamnagar and Bharuch districts have almost average population size, Kutch, Amreli and Surendranagar districts fall in the range of population size below the State average. Gandhinagar and the Dangs districts fall much below the State average worked out for a district. Thus, while Ahmadabad and Kheda districts together account for more than 20 per cent population of the State on one hand, Gandhinagar and the Dangs districts taken together account for only 1.10 per cent population of the State on the other extreme. It is also interesting to note that the population of Ahmadabad district exceeds the combined population of Kutch, Amreli, Surendranagar, Gandhinagar and the Dangs districts. Likewise, the population of Kheda district is little less than the combined population of Kutch, Amreli and Surendranagar districts. Thus, it can be said that the distribution of population among the districts of the State is not uniform and there are large variations. The reasons for variations are not far to seek. The Dangs district is entirely rural, almost completely tribal and fully covered by forest area. It is desirable to maintain its separate entity as a district in the interest of tribal welfare. Its problems are entirely different from those of other districts. Gandhinagar district has been carved out only recently.

The State Head Quarters has been established at Gandhinagar and it it being developed as the most planned administrative town. Ahmadabad, Kheda Mahesana and Vadodara districts together account for 35.34 per cent population of the State. Ahmadabad district has more than double the population in

comparison to the average population of a district in the State. Likewise, against the percentage of 5.26 for an average size district, Kheda accounts for 9 18 per cent population of the State.

38. It is for consideration that the district of Ahmadabad should be bifurcated to achieve two districts of manageable population size. At present, its population is 2,910,307 persons. Ahmadabad City with a population of 1,591,832 persons would offer the average district size. The State Government may consider the formation of two separate districts viz., (1) Ahmadabad City and (2) Ahmadabad Non-City or Rural. This bifurcation would help to achieve nearly equal distribution of population which will help to administer both in an efficient manner.

39. Likewise, there is a case for reduction of the population size of Kheda district which can be achieved by dividing the district into two. Transfer of some area from this district into any neighbouring district does not seem to be feasible in view of the fact that all the surrounding districts are highly populous.

40. For Kutch, Amreli and Surendranagar districts it is not possible to add to their population, because of geographical reasons in case of Kutch and historical and political reasons in cases of Amreli and Surendranagar districts.

**Average area of a district**

41. The following statement shows the arrangement of districts with area above or below the State average :

**STATEMENT II.13**

**Districts above or below the State average in terms of area, 1971**

*Average area of a district :* 10,315 *sq.km.*

| Name of District with area above average | Area in Km2 | Name of district with area below average | Area in Km2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Kutch | 45,612 | Mahesana | 9,027 |
| Jamnagar | 14,125 | Bharuch | 9,045 |
| Banas Kantha | 12,702 | Panch Mahals | 8,866 |
| Rajkot | 11,203 | Ahmadabad | 8,707 |
| Bhavnagar | 11,155 | Vadodara | 7,788 |
| Junagadh | 10,607 | Surat | 7,745 |
| Surendranagar | 10,488 | Sabar Kantha | 7,390 |
| | | Amreli | 6,760 |
| | | Valsad | 5,238 |
| | | Kheda | 7,194 |
| | | Gandhinagar | 649 |
| | | The Dangs | 1,683 |

42. The average area of a district of the State is worked out at 10,315 sq.km. Of the 19 districts in the State, 7 are placed above the State average as far as their areas are concerned, while 12 districts fall below the State average. The districts with larger area than the State average are:—Kutch, Jamnagar, Banas Kantha, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Junagadh and Surendranagar.

43. The following statement gives the details of percentage distribution of area among the districts of the State.

**STATEMENT II.14**

**Percentage distribution of area among the districts of the State 1971**

| State/District | Percentage to total area of the State | Range |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **Gujarat** | | |
| Kutch | 23·27 | Abnormally above average |
| Jamnagar | 7·21 | Above average |
| Banas Kantha | 6·48 | |
| Rajkot | 5·72 | Average |
| Bhavnagar | 5·69 | |
| Junagadh | 5·41 | |
| Surendranagar | 5·3 | |
| Bharuch | 4·62 | |
| Mahesana | 4·61 | |
| Panch Mahals | 4·53 | |
| Ahmedabad | 4·44 | |
| Vadodara | 3·97 | Below average |
| Surat | 3·95 | |
| Sabar Kantha | 3·77 | |
| Kheda | 3·67 | |
| Amreli | 3·45 | |
| Valsad | 2·67 | |
| The Dangs | 0·86 | Very much below average |
| Gandhinagar | 0·33 | |

44. It would be seen from the statement given above that the area of Kutch district is abnormally above the State average. It accounts for little less than one-fourth area of the State. Jamnagar (7.21%) and Banas Kantha (6.48%) districts can be placed under the range of area above State average. Rajkot (5.72), Bhavnagar (5.69), Junagadh (5.41%), Surendranagar (5.35%), Bharuch (4.62%), Mahesana (4.61%), Pancha Mahals (4.53%) and Ahmadabad (4.44%) are average size districts. Vadodara, Surat, Sabar Kantha, Amreli and Valsad districts fall below the average of the State as far as their areas are concerned. The Dangs and Gandhinagar districts fall very much below the State average in terms of area.

45. The statement that follows compares percentage distribution of population and area among the districts of the State and gives the details of ranks of districts in terms of population and area.

## STATEMENT II.15

**Ranking of districts within the State in terms of population and area**

| Rank in population 1971 | District | Percentage of State's population in 1971 | Percentage of State's area in 1971 | Rank in area in 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | Gujarat State | 100·00 | 100·00 | |
| 1 | Ahmadabad | 10·90 | 4·44 | 11 |
| 2 | Kheda | 9·18 | 3·67 | 15 |
| 3 | Mahesana | 7·84 | 4·61 | 9 |
| 4 | Vadodara | 7·42 | 3·97 | 12 |
| 5 | Panch Mahals | 6·93 | 4·53 | 10 |
| 6 | Surat | 6·69 | 3·95 | 13 |
| 7 | Junagadh | 6·21 | 5·41 | 6 |
| 8 | Rajkot | 6 08 | 5·72 | 4 |
| 9 | Valsad | 5·35 | 2·67 | 17 |
| 10 | Bhavnagar | 5·26 | 5·69 | 5 |
| 11 | Banas Kantha | 4·74 | 6·48 | 3 |
| 12 | Sabar Kantha | 4·45 | 3·77 | 14 |
| 13 | Jamnagar | 4·16 | 7·21 | 2 |
| 14 | Bharuch | 4·16 | 4·62 | 8 |
| 15 | Kutch | 3·18 | 23·27 | 1 |
| 16 | Amreli | 3·18 | 3·45 | 16 |
| 17 | Surendranagar | 3·17 | 5·35 | 7 |
| 18 | Gandhinagar | 0·75 | 0·33 | 19 |
| 19 | The Dangs | 0.35 | 0.86 | 18 |

**Distribution of talukas by population-size ranges.**

46. We have earlier discussed the size and distribution of population in the State and the districts. We shall now examine the distribution of talukas by population size ranges by indicating the number of talukas falling under different broad ranges of population sizes. As there are 184 talukas in the State, the average population size of a taluka is worked out at 145,095 persons. We have, therefore, distributed the talukas of the State in the following 5 population size ranges:—

(A) Higher than the State average

(1) Range-1—above 2 lakh persons

(2) Range-2—150,000—199,999

(B) Average size

(3) 100,000—149,999

(C) Lower than the State average

(4) Range-4—50,000—99,999

(5) Range-5—Below 50,000.

47. The following statement gives the distribution of Talukas by population size ranges as shown above.

## STATEMENT II.16

**Distribution of Taluka by Population size range**

| Name of District | Higher than the State average | | Average size | Lower than the State average | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Range 1 above 200,000 | Range 2 150,000—199,999 | Range 3 100,000—149,999 | Range 4 50,000—99,999 | Range 5 Below 50,000 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **Gujarat State** | **30** | **31** | **49** | **58** | **16** | **184** |
| Jamnagar | 1 | .. | 2 | 6 | 1 | 10 |
| Rajkot | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 13 |
| Surendranagar | .. | 2 | 2 | 5 | .. | 9 |
| Bhavnagar | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 12 |
| Amreli | .. | .. | 4 | 3 | 3 | 10 |
| Junagadh | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 15 |
| Kutch | .. | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 9 |
| Banas Kantha | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | .. | 11 |
| Sabar Kantha | .. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 10 |
| Mahesana | 5 | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | 11 |
| Gandhinagar | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Ahmadabad | 3 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 7 |
| Kheda | 6 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 10 |
| Panch Mahals | 4 | 2 | 4 | .. | 1 | 11 |
| Vadodara | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| Bharuch | 1 | .. | 3 | 6 | 1 | 11 |
| Surat | 1 | .. | 5 | 6 | 1 | 13 |
| Valsad | 2 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | 8 |
| The Dangs | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |

48. It would be seen from the table presented above that of 184 talukas in the State 30 talukas fall under Range 1 having population above 2 lakh persons. 31 talukas are covered under Range 2 with a population ranging from 150,000-199,999 persons. 49 talukas of the State have an average population size (100,000-149,999). 58 talukas fall under Range 4 with a population ranging from 50,000-99,999 persons. There are 16 talukas which account for a population below 50,000 persons.

**Range — 1 : Above 2 lakh persons**

49. There are 30 talukas in the State in this range. Of these the maximum number of 6 talukas are in Kheda district alone. While Mahesana district has 5 talukas having more than 2 lakh population, Panch Mahals accounts for 4 such talukas. Ahmadabad, however, has 3 talukas in this range. Rajkot and Valsad district s account for 2 talukas each having more than 2 lakh population. Jamnagar, Junagadh, Banas Kantha, Gandhinagar, Vadodara, Bharuch and Surat districts each have one taluka having more than 2 lakh population.

**Range — 2 : 150,000—199,999 persons**

50. There are 31 talukas in this range in the State. Both Mahesana and Valsad districts have 4 talukas each having population ranging between 150,000 to 199,999 persons. Junagadh, Sabar Kantha, Ahmadabad and Vadodara districts have 3 talukas each under this range. Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Kheda and Panch Mahals have only 2 talukas each

under this range. Rajkot, Kutch and Banas Kantha districts have one taluka each having a population ranging between 150,000-199,999 persons.

**Range — 3 : 100,000 — 149,999 persons**

51. There are 49 talukas in the State which fall under this range. Rajkot, Banas Kantha and Surat districts each have 5 talukas under this range. Amreli, Panch Mahals and Vadodara districts account for 4 talukas each having a population ranging between 100,000-149,999 persons. Junagadh, Sabar Kantha and Bharuch districts individually have 3 talukas under this range and Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Kutch, Kheda and Valsad districts each have 2 talukas under the same.

**Range — 4 : 50,000 — 99,999 persons**

52. There are 58 talukas falling in this range of population-size having 50,000—99,999 persons. Jamnagar, Junagadh, Bharuch and Surat districts have 6 talukas each under this range. While Surendranagar, Bhavnagar and Kutch districts have 5 talukas each, Banas Kantha has 4 talukas under this range. Though, Rajkot, Amreli, Sabar Kantha and Vadodara districts have 3 talukas each under this range, Mahesana district has only 2 talukas under the same. The Dangs district having one taluka also falls under this range.

**Range — 5 : Below 50,000 persons**

53. There are 16 talukas having less than 50,000 population in the State. In Amreli district alone there are 3 talukas falling under this range, while in Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Junagadh districts there are 2 talukas each falling under the same. Jamnagar, Kutch, Sabar Kantha, Panch Mahals, Vadodara, Bharuch and Surat districts each have one taluka having less than 50,000 persons.

**The most populous and least populous talukas of district.**

54. The statement that follows gives the details of the most populous and least populous talukas of the districts of the State.

**STATEMENT II.17**

| Sl. No. | District | Most populous Taluka | | Least populous Taluka | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Name of Taluka | Population | Name of Taluka | Population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Jamnagar | Jamnagar | 360,133 | Dhrol | 45,118 |
| 2 | Rajkot | Rajkot | 392,084 | Lodhika Mahal | 29,966 |
| 3 | Surendranagar | Wadhwan | 160,758, | Sayla | 50,545 |
| 4 | Bhavnagar | Bhavnagar | 298,746 | Vallabhipur | 48,416 |
| 5 | Amreli | Amreli | 140,496 | Khambha Mahal | 35,711 |
| 6 | Junagadh | Porbandar | 225,524 | Mendarda | 46,948 |
| 7 | Kutch | Bhuj | 167,443 | Lakhpat | 21,960 |
| 8 | Banas Kantha | Palanpur | 228,944 | Radhanpur | 63,572 |
| 9 | Sabar Kantha | Idar | 194,364 | Vijaynagar Mahal | 43,378 |

**STATEMENT II.17—*Contd.***

| Sr. No. | District | Most populous Taluks | | Least populous Taluks | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Name of Taluka | Population | Name of Taluka | Population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 10 | Mahesana | Vijapur | 308,216 | Harij | 55,161 |
| 11 | Gandhinagar | One taluka district with 200,642 persons | | | |
| 12 | Ahmadabad | Ahmadabad City taluka | 1,803,085 | Sanand | 113,287 |
| 13 | Kheda | Anand | 399,076 | Balasinor | 131,513 |
| 14 | Panch Mahals | Godhra | 269,357 | Jambughda Mahal | 21,213 |
| 15 | Vadodara | Vadodara | 665,306 | Tilakwada Mahal | 43,542 |
| 16 | Bharuch | Bharuch | 223,537 | Hansot | 45,231 |
| 17 | Surat | Chorasi | 645,827 | Uchchhal | 44,940 |
| 18 | Valsad | Navasri | 276,425 | Umbergaon | 116,866 |
| 19 | The Dangs | One taluka district with 94,185 persons | | | |

55. The most populous taluka in the State is Ahmadabad City taluka having 1,803,085 persons Vadodara taluka of Vadodara district accounts for a population of 665,306 persons. Chorasi taluka of Surat district has, however, a population of 645,827. Next in sequence come Anand (399,076), Rajkot (392,084), Jamnagar (360,133), Nadiad (376,627), Vijapur (308,216) and Borsad (301,054). The statement II-17 would reveal that there are 8 talukas having more than 3 lakh persons in the State. There are 22 talukas in the State with a population ranging between 200,000 to 299,999 persons.

**Creation of City talukas for Surat, Vadodara and Jamnagar cities**

56. The average population size of a taluka of the State is worked out at 145,905 persons. The following talukas have more than 300,000 persons (double the average).

**STATEMENT II.18**

| Name of taluka having more than 3 lakh population | District | Population |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 Jamnagar | Jamnagar | 360,133 |
| 2 Rajkot | Rajkot | 392,084 |
| 3 Vijapur | Mahesana | 308,216 |
| 4 Ahmadabad City Taluka | Ahmadabad | 1,803,085 |
| 5 Nadiad | Kheda | 376,627 |
| 6 Anand | Kheda | 399,076 |
| 7 Borsad | Kheda | 301,054 |
| 8 Vadodara | Vadodara | 665,306 |
| 9 Chorasi | Surat | 645,827 |

57. It would be noticed from the above that of 9 talukas of the State having more than 3 lakh population, 6 talukas have cities with more than 1 lakh persons. These are Jamnagar, Rajkot, Ahmadabad, Nadiad, Vadodara and Chorasi. To reduce the work-load of talukas having unmanageable population-size it is suggested that there should be separate

city talukas for Jamnagar, Vadodara and Surat cities. The following table gives the details of talukas having cities :

## STATEMENT II.19

### Talukas having cities alongwith its population

| Taluka having cities | Population | Population of city: Name | Population of city: Population | Taluka population (—) city population Col. 2-Col. 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 Jamnagar | 360,133 | Jamnagar (Muni.) | 214,816 | 145,317 |
| 2 Rajkot | 392,084 | Rajkot (Muni.) | 300,612 | 91,472 |
| 3 Bhavnagar | 298,746 | Bhavnagar (Muni.) | 225,358 | 73,383 |
| 4 Ahmadabad. | 1,803,085 | Ahmadabad (Corp.) | 1,591,832 | 211,253 |
| 5 Vadodara | 665,306 | Vadodara (Corp.) | 466,696 | 198,610 |
| 6 Chorasi | 845,927 | Surat (Corp.) | 471,656 | 174,171 |
| 7 Nadiad | 376,627 | Nadiad (Muni.) | 108,269 | 268,358 |

58. It would be seen from the above statement that the population of Jamnagar taluka is 360,133, of which Jamnagar City alone accounts for 214,816 persons. If a separate Jamnagar City Taluka is carved out, the non-city population of Jamnagar Taluka would be 145,317. As far as Rajkot is concerned the non-city population consists of 91,472 persons. This by itself, perhaps, may not justify the creation of separate non-city taluka. Likewise, non-city population of Bhavnagar taluka is only 73,388 for which a separate taluka cannot be created. For Ahmadabad City there already exists separate Ahmadabad City Taluka. The population of Vadodara taluka is 665,306. Of this Vadodara City alone accounts for 466,696 persons. The non-city population of Vadodara taluka is 198,610. Therefore it is for consideration whether to have a separate non-city taluka for Vadodara. The population of Chorasi taluka is worked out at 645,827 persons while Surat City accounts for 471,656 persons. The non-city population of Chorasi taluka is 174,171. Therefore there is sufficient justification for a separate non-city taluka for Chorasi taluka also. As the population of Nadiad City is only 108,269 it is not worthwile to form a separate city taluka of Nadiad. But the entire Nadiad taluka can be bifurcated so as to achieve manageable population size. Vijapur, Anand and Borsad are the talukas which do not have cities but have total population exceeding 3 lakh persons. They may be considered for reducing their population size.

### The least populous Talukas

59. Jambughoda Mahal of Panch Mahals district is the least populous Taluka of the State having only 21,513 persons. Lakhpat taluka of Kutch district has, however 21,960 persons. The other talukas with less than 40,000 persons are Lodhika Mahal (29,966) of Rajkot and Khambha Mahal (35,711) of Amreli district. Thus, there are 4 talukas with a population ranging from 20,000 to 40,000 and 11 talukas with a population size of 40,000 to 50,000 persons in the State as shown in Statement II-20.

### Distribution of talukas by population size ranges giving absolute figures of population

60. The Statement that follows gives the distribution of talukas by population size ranges with absolute figures of population of talukas/mahals.

## STATEMENT II.20

### Distribution of Talukas by Population Size range

| Name of District | Higher than the State average: Range 1 Above 200,000 — Name of Taluka | Pop. | Range 2 150,000—199,999 — Name of Taluka | Pop. | Average size: Range 3 1,00,000—149,999 — Name of Taluka | Pop. | Lower than the State average: Range 4 50,000—99,999 — Name of Taluka | Pop. | Range 5 Below 50,000 — Name of Taluka | Pop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Jamnagar | Jamnagar | 360,133 | .. | .. | Khambhliya | 115,448 | Lalpur | 72,142 | Dhrol | 45,118 |
| | | | | | Kalavad | 101,604 | Jamjodhpur | 97,236 | | |
| | | | | | | | Bhanvad | 76,124 | | |
| | | | | | | | Kalyanpur | 91,595 | | |
| | | | | | | | Okhamandal | 76,803 | | |
| | | | | | | | Jodiya | 75,140 | | |
| 2. Rajkot | Rajkot | 392,084 | Gondal | 176,463 | Jetpur | 126,544 | Jam Kandorna Mahal | 52,659 | Kotda Sangani Mahal | 40,502 |
| | Morvi | 203,521 | | | Dhoraji | 119,357 | Paddhari | 51,229 | Lodhika Mahal | 29,966 |
| | | | | | Upleta | 137,793 | Maliya | 58,771 | | |
| | | | | | Wankaner | 103,391 | | | | |
| | | | | | Jasdam | 131,792 | | | | |
| 3. Surendranagar | .. | .. | Wadhwan | 160,758 | Dhrangadhra | 110,739 | Sayla | 50,545 | | |
| | | | Limbdi | 152,761 | Dasada | 113,765 | Chotila | 77,082 | | |
| | | | | | | | Muli | 57,414 | | |
| | | | | | | | Halvad | 71,485 | | |
| | | | | | | | Lakhtar | 50,905 | | |
| 4. Bhavnagar | Bhavanagar | 298,746 | Mahuva | 196,075 | Talaja | 136,906 | Gariadhar | 69,662 | Ghogha Mahal | 48,976 |
| | | | Kundla | 164,388 | Palitana | 105,874 | Sihor | 98,412 | Vallabhipur | 48,416 |
| | | | | | | | Umrala | 54,219 | | |
| | | | | | | | Gadhada | 90,367 | | |
| | | | | | | | Botad | 93,244 | | |

## STATEMENT II.20—Contd.

### Distribution of Talukas by Population Size range

| Name of District | Higher than the State average | | | | Average size | | | Lower than the State average | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Range 1 Above 200,000 | | Range 2 150,000—199,999 | | Range 3 100,000—149,999 | | | Range 4 50,000—99,999 | Range 5 Below 50,000 | |
| | Name of Taluka | Population | Name of Taluka | Population | Name of Taluka | Population | Name of Taluka | Population | Name of Taluka | Population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | Amreli | 140,496 | Dhari | 99,935 | Khambha Mahal | 35,711 |
| 5. Amreli | .. | .. | .. | .. | Rajula | 101,093 | Babra | 72,383 | Jafrabad Mahal | 42,039 |
| | | | | | Kodinar | 105,759 | Lathi | 82,694 | Lilia Mahal | 48,003 |
| | | | | | Kunkavav-Vaia | 120,617 | | | | |
| 6. Junagadh | Porbandar | 225,524 | Junagadh | 193,709 | Mangrol | 107,268 | Talala | 72,743 | Mendarda | 46,948 |
| | | | Patan-Veraval. | 191,308 | Keshod | 105,273 | Malia | 87,017 | Bhesan | 49,175 |
| | | | Una | 169,256 | Manavadar | 108,289 | Ranavav | 60,589 | | |
| | | | | | | | Kutiyana | 67,981 | | |
| | | | | | | | Vanthali | 81,326 | | |
| | | | | | | | Visavadar | 90,276 | | |
| 7. Kutch | .. | .. | Bhuj | 167,443 | Mandvi | 115,546 | Mundra | 57,079 | Lakhpat | 21,960 |
| | | | | | Anjar | 143,133 | Abdasa | 74,165 | | |
| | | | | | | | Nakhatrana | 92,254 | | |
| | | | | | | | Rapar | 99,173 | | |
| | | | | | | | Bhachau | 79,016 | | |
| 8. Banas Kantha | Palanpur | 228,944 | Deesa | 195,443 | Vadgam | 112,630 | Radhanpur | 63,572 | | |
| | | | | | Kankrej | 116,468 | Santalpur | 55,652 | | |
| | | | | | Deodar | 107,179 | Vav | 97,262 | | |
| | | | | | Tharad | 109,058 | Danta | 70,743 | | |
| | | | | | Dhanera | 108,432 | | | | |
| 9. Sabar Kantha | .. | .. | Prantij | 182,949 | Himatnagar | 143,649 | Khed Brahma | 98,559 | Vijaynagar Mahal | 43,378 |
| | | | Idar | 194,364 | Bhiloda | 114,190 | Meghraj | 69,095 | | |
| | | | Modasa | 153,409 | Bayad | 137,517 | Malpur Mahal | 50,527 | | |
| 10. Mahesana | Mahesana | 246,212 | Kadi | 182,674 | | | Sami | 97,858 | .. | .. |
| | Patan | 254,117 | Chanasma | 174,284 | | .. | Harij | 55,161 | | |
| | Sidhpur | 234,863 | Visnagar | 160,729 | | | | | | |
| | Kheralu | 205,821 | Kalol | 172,533 | | | | | | |
| | Vijapur | 303,216 | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Gandhinagar | Gandhinagar | 200,642 | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. |
| 12. Ahmadabad | Ahmadabad City Taluka | 1,803,085 | Daskroi | 197,622 | Sanand | 113,287 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Dholka | 226,577 | Dhandhuka | 181,166 | | | | | | |
| | Viramgam | 237,832 | Dehgam | 150,738 | | | | | | |
| 13. Kheda | Nadiad | 376,627 | Mahemadabad | 173,152 | Matar | 132,084 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Anand | 399,076 | Thasra | 190,285 | Balasinor | 131,513 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Petlad | 256,693 | | | | | | | | |
| | Borsad | 301,054 | | | | | | | | |
| | Cambay | 221,139 | | | | | | | | |
| | Kapadvanj | 269,764 | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Panch Mahals | Godhra | 269,357 | Lunavada | 186,251 | Kalol | 118,273 | .. | .. | Jambughoda Mahal | 21,513 |
| | Santrampur | 247,300 | Limkheda | 163,016 | Halol | 115,674 | | | | |
| | Dohad | 235,928 | | | Shehera | 113,259 | | | | |
| | Devgad Baria | 219,373 | | | Jhalod | 158,860 | | | | |
| 15. Vadodara | Vadodara | 665,306 | Padra | 171,308 | Karjan | 114,782 | Vaghodia | 89,269 | Tilakwada Mahal | 43,542 |
| | | | Savli | 161,022 | Dabhoi | 145,160 | Nasvadi | 72,661 | | |
| | | | Chhota Udaipur | 188,927 | Sankheda | 133,676 | Sinor | 56,656 | | |
| | | | | | Jabugam | 137,756 | | | | |
| | | | | | Jambusar | 140,755 | Ankleshvar | 67,257 | Honsot | 45,231 |
| 16. Bharuch | Bharuch | 223,537 | .. | .. | Jhagadia | 120,000 | Vagra | 65,037 | | |
| | | | | | Nandod | 148,294 | Amod | 68,664 | | |
| | | | | | | | Dediapada | 67,683 | | |
| | | | | | | | Sagbara | 52,576 | | |
| | | | | | | | Valia | 80,927 | | |
| 17. Surat | Chorasi | 645,827 | .. | .. | Mangrol | 128,904 | Olpad | 98,407 | Uchchal | 44,940 |
| | | | | | Mandvi | 119,168 | Kamrej | 81,777 | | |
| | | | | | Songadh | 135,095 | Nizar | 71,932 | | |
| | | | | | Vyara | 153,536 | Valod Mahal | 51,999 | | |
| | | | | | Bardoli | 120,120 | Mahuva | 82,049 | | |
| | | | | | | | Palsana Mahal | 53,170 | | |
| 18. Valsad | Valsad | 223,084 | Pardi | 162,465 | Umbergaon | 116,866 | | | | |
| | Navsari | 276,425 | Gandevi | 159,483 | Bansda | 120,619 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | Chikhli | 176,089 | | | | | | |
| | | | Dharmpur | 193,711 | | | | | | |
| 19. The Dangs | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | The Dangs | 94,185 | .. | .. |

61. It would be seen from the statement given above that the talukas HQS when are at the same time Headquarters of the district are the most populous talukas of concerned district except in cases of Junagadh, Sabar Kantha, Mahesana, Kheda and Valsad districts. In Junagadh district Porbandar is the most populous taluka. Likewise in Sabar Kantha district Idar is the most populous taluka and not Himatnagar. In Mahesana district Vijapur is the most populous taluka while in Kheda district Anand is the most populous taluka. In Valsad district, however, Navasari is the most populous taluka.

62. It is also interesting to note that 5 districts in the State do not have any taluka with a population above 2 lakh persons. They are Surendranagar, Amreli, Kutch, Sabar Kantha and the Dangs district. Likewise, 8 districts in the state do not have any taluka with less than 50,000 population. They are Surendranagar, Banas Kantha, Mahesana, Gandhinagar, Ahmadabad, Kheda, Valsad and the Dangs districts.

63. There are 18 Mahals in the State. The details of their population are given in the following statement.

**STATEMENT II.21**

**Mahals in the State : Population 1971**

| District | Mahal | Population |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Rajkot | Kotda Sangani | 40,502 |
| | Jam Kandorna | 52,659 |
| | Lodhika | 29,966 |
| | Paddhari | 51,299 |
| Bhavnagar | Ghogha | 48,976 |
| | Vallabhipur | 48,416 |
| Amreli | Khambha | 35,711 |
| | Jafrabad | 42,039 |
| | Lilia | 48,003 |
| Junagadh | Mendarda | 46,948 |
| | Bhesan | 49,175 |
| Sabar Kbanta | Vijaynagar | 43,378 |
| | Malpur | 50,527 |
| Panch Mahals | Jambughoda | 21,513 |
| Vadodara | Tilakwada | 43,542 |
| Bharuch | Hansot | 45,231 |
| Surat | Valod | 51,999 |
| | Palsana | 53,170 |

64. It would be seen from the statement given above that in Rajkot district there are 4 Mahals. In Amreli there are 3 Mahals. In Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Sabar Kantha and Surat districts there are 2 Mahals each and Panch Mahals, Vadodara and Bharuch districts have one Mahal each. Among all the Mahals of the State Palsana is the most populous Mahal with a population of 53,170 persons, while Jambughoda of Panch Mahals is the least populous Mahal with a population of having 21,513 persons.

**Average population size of taluka**

65. The table that follows given the details of average population size of talukas in respect of all the districts of the State.

**STATEMENT II.22**

**Average population size of a taluka for the districts of the State, 1971**

| State/District | Average population size of a taluka |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| GUJARAT STATE | 145,095 |
| Ahmadabad | 415,758 |
| Kheda | 245,139 |
| Gandhinagar | 200,642 |
| Mahesana | 190,224 |
| Valsad | 178,593 |
| Panch Mahals | 168,073 |
| Vadodara | 165,005 |
| Surat | 137,456 |
| Rajkot | 124,929 |
| Sabar Kantha | 118,764 |
| Bhavnagar | 117,107 |
| Banas Kantha | 115,035 |
| Jamnagar | 111,134 |
| Junagadh | 110,445 |
| Bharuch | 100,873 |
| Kutch | 94,419 |
| The Dangs | 94,185 |
| Surendranagar | 93,939 |
| Amreli | 84,873 |

66. It is noticed from the statement given above that the average population size of a taluka for the State is worked out at 145,095 persons. The average population size of a taluka of Ahmadabad district is the maximum in the State and comes to 415,758 persons. The corresponding figure for Kheda district is worked out at 245,139 persons, Gandhinagar is a one taluka district and accounts for 200,642 persons. The average population size of a taluka of Mahesana district is arrived at 190,224 persons, against which the corresponding figure for Valsad district is worked out at 178,593 persons. The average population size of a taluka of Amreli district is minimum among all the districts of the State and is worked out at 84,873 persons. Whereas in case of Surendranagar district the average population size of a taluka is worked out at 93,939, in cases of Kutch and the Dangs districts the corresponding figures are worked out at 94,419 and 94,185 persons respectively.

## SECTION 2

## DENSITY OF POPULATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS.

**General**

67. In Section 1 of this chapter we have discussed the details regarding size and distribution of population of the State. In the succeeding paragraphs of this section we shall now discuss the population density per square kilometre for the State. We would make a similar comparative study of the selected countries of the world, the States of India, the districts of Gujarat and the smaller administrative units in respect of the density of population. We would also see

whether higher densities would indicate greater prosperity of a district or taluka, or do they indicate signs of over-population and stagnation. The next chapter in which the growth rate of population is discussed may bring out more clearly the potential of the districts or talukas to support larger population or otherwise.

68. As the end of this section we would discuss the distribution of houses and households and the average size of households in each district. The extent of houseless and institutional population would also be discussed here.

69. The degree of density of population depends mainly on the capacity of the area to sustain it. The capacity of an area may, again, depend on its natural resources or it may be induced artificially by injecting industrial or commercial wealth. Where the economy of the people is as based chiefly on agriculture, the degree of density of population is determined primarily by the productivity of the area which in turn is dependant on the availability of land for agricultural production, the extent to which it is exploited, the type of soils, the rainfall and facilities of irrigation and so on. Per contra where industrial activities dominate, the size of population is determined by the employment size of the industrial units, the growth of ancillary industries and the development of adequate commercial and service centres around them and consequent extent of urbanisation. There are other factors like climate, health and sanitary conditions. Larger densities of population also reveal greater prosperity and better living conditions till a saturation point is reached when the local resources may not be able to sustain a larger population and further growth may only lead to impoverishing of the area and lowering of living conditions unless alternative means are found such as establishment of industries to absorb the population. Where productivity of land does not keep pace with the needs of increasing population, urbanisation assumes importance. Urban units generally grow around centres of industry and commerce which, apart from serving the purpose of absorbing the surplus population of the rural areas, function as administrative headquarters.

**Density—Comparison with selected countries**

70. The table that follows compares the density figures for the State, India as well as a few selected countries of the world.

**STATEMENT II.23**

**Density of population, State, India and a few selected countries of the world**

| State/Country | Density per Sq. Km. |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| Gujarat (1.4.71.) | 136 |
| INDIA (1.4.71) | 178 |
| AFRICA | |
| Algeria (4-IV-66) | 6 |
| Nigeria (4-5-8-xi-63) | 60 |
| Tanganyika (26-viii-67) | 14 |
| Zanzibar (26-VIII-67) | 153 |
| Zambia (22-30-VIII-69) | 6 |

**STATEMENT II.23—*Contd.***

| State/Country | Density per Sq. Km. |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| AMERICA | |
| Canada (1--VI-66) | 2 |
| Cuba (6-ix-70) | 73 |
| United States of America (1-iv-70) | 22 |
| Argentina (30-ix-70) | 9 |
| Chili (22-iv-70) | 13 |
| ASIA | |
| Ceylon (8-vii-63) | 191 |
| Cambodia (17-iv-62) | .. |
| Japan (1-x-70) | 280 |
| Singapore (22-vi-70) | 3,528 |
| Syria (23-ix-70) | 33 |
| China (Taiwan) (16-xii-66) | 390 |
| China (Mainland) (30-vi-53) | 79 |
| Iran (1-20-xi-66) | 17 |
| Pakistan (1-ii-61) | 121 |
| Iraq (14-x-65) | 22 |
| Jordan (18-xi-61) | 24 |
| Israel (22-v-61) | 140 |
| Turkey (24-x-65) | 45 |
| Sikkim (1-III-61) | 27 |
| EUROPE | |
| Austria (21-III-61) | 89 |
| Belgium (31-XII-61) | 317 |
| Federal Republic of Germany (6-VI-61) | 240 |
| Greece (19-III-61) | 67 |
| Italy (15-X-61) | 178 |
| Yugoslavia (31-III-61) | 80 |
| Czechoslovakia (1-III-61) | 113 |
| Rumania (15-III-66) | 85 |
| Denmark (27-IX-65) | 114 |
| Iceland (1-XII-60) | 2 |
| Sweden (1-XI-65) | 18 |
| United Kingdom (23-IV-61) | 228 |
| Bulgaria (1-XII-65) | 77 |
| FRANCE (1-III-68) | 93 |
| Malta (26-XI-67) | 1,030 |
| OCEANIA | |
| Australia (30-VI-66) | 2 |
| New Zealand (22-III-66) | 10 |
| New Guinea (20-VI-9-VII-66) | 7 |

*Source* :—Demographic Year-Book 1970—Special Topic, Population Trends. World Summary Table No. 2, pp. 105-112

71. While the overall density of the State is worked out at 136 persons per sq. km., the corresponding figure for the country as a whole is 178. Zanzibar in Africa accounts for 153 persons per sq. km. Among African countries it is interesting to note that both Algeria and Zambia account for a density figure of only 6 for the corresponding area. While there are 14 persons per sq. km. in Tanganyika, Nigeria has 60 persons. It is, again, surprising that Canada accounts for a very low density figure of only 2 persons per sq. km. In Argentina on an average there are 9 persons per sq. km. U.S.A. however, accounts for an overall density of 22 persons per sq. km. As far as Asian countries are concerned, while Singapore has

recorded a very high density figure of 3,528 persons per sq. km., Iran has only 17 persons for the corresponding area. Though China (Taiwan) has a density of 390 persons per sq. km., the corresponding figure for Japan is 280. Pakistan, however, accounts for a density of 121 persons per sq. km. The density figures for Iran, Jordan, Sikkim and Turkey are worked out at 22, 24, 27 and 45 persons per sq. km. respectively. Israel has 140 persons per sq. km. As far as United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium are concerned, they account for higher density in comparison to all India average or the average worked out for the State. The density figure worked out for both India as well as Italy comes to 178 persons per sq. km. However, Iceland accounts for only 2 persons per sq. km., Sweden has 18 persons for the corresponding area. While Greece accounts for a density of 67 persons, Malta has 1,030 persons per sq. km. The density figures for Australia, New Guinea and New Zealand are worked out at 2, 7 and 10 persons per sq. km. respectively.

**Density in the State and Union Territories of India, 1971**

72. The following inset table gives density of population per sq. km. in the States and Union Territories of India according to Census of 1971.

**STATEMENT II.24**
**Density in the State and Union Territories of India, 1971**

| Name of the State | Density |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| INDIA | 178 |
| 1 Kerala | 549 |
| 2 West Bengal | 504 |
| 3 Bihar | 324 |
| 4 Tamil Nadu | 317 |
| 5 Uttar Pradesh | 300 |
| 6 Punjab | 269 |
| 7 Haryana | 227 |
| 8 Maharashtra | 164 |
| 9 Andhra Pradesh | 157 |
| 10 Mysore | 153 |
| 11 Assam | 150 |
| 12 Tripura | 149 |
| 13 Orissa | 141 |
| 14 Gujarat | 136 |
| 15 Madhya Pradesh | 94 |
| 16 Rajasthan | 75 |
| 17 Himachal Pradesh | 62 |
| 18 Manipur | 48 |
| 19 Meghalaya | 45 |
| 20 Nagaland | 31 |
| 21 Jammu & Kashmir | N.A. |
| UNION TERRITORIES | |
| 1 Delhi | 2,738 |
| 2 Chandigarh | 2,257 |
| 3 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands | 994 |
| 4 Pondicherry | 983 |
| 5 Goa, Daman & Diu | 225 |
| 6 Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 151 |
| 7 Andaman & Nicoar Islands | 14 |
| 8 Arunachal Pradesh | 6 |

73. It would be seen from the above table that against an average of 178 persons per sq. km. worked out for the country as a whole, Kerala accounts for a density figure of 549. Density for West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh is worked out at 504, 324, 317 and 300 persons per sq. km. respectively. The State ranks 14th among all the States of India as far as density figures are concerned. If we take into account the positions of adjoining States, while Maharashtra has recorded a density of 164 persons per sq. km., Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan account for corresponding figure of 94 and 75 only respectively. Nagaland and Meghalaya have recorded 31 and 45 persons per sq. km. respectively. Among Union Territories, both Delhi and Chandigarh have recorded very high density rates. There are 2,738 persons sq. km. in Delhi, while Chandigarh has 2,257 persons per sq. km. Against this, Arunachal Pradesh has only 6 persons per sq. km., while the density figure worked out for Andaman & Nicobar Islands is only 14.

74. One of the important demographic trends noticed for the State is that the density of population per. km. has been considerably lower in Gujarat than in the entire country. It is interesting to correlate the density with the quality of land and the uses to which it is put. Large areas of the State consist of Rann of Kutch which is barren and unproductive. 23.72* per cent of the total geographical area of the State is barren and uncultivable, while 51.65 per cent of land of the State is under cultivation. The corresponding figures for the country are 10.3 per cent barren and uncultivable land and 45.00 per cent of land under cultivation. Thus the State offers obvious advantage because of relatively lower density.

75. Likewise, it is also interesting to note that the average cultivable area per agricultural worker† is worked out at 1.99 * hectares against which the corresponding average for the country is 1.40 hectares. Thus, the average cultivable land per agricultural worker is higher in the State when compared to the all India figures. This gain may be lost in the years to come if the growth rate of population for the State is not brought down to the average for the country. So far it is noticed that the rate of population growth in the State has consistently been higher when compared to all India growth rate. The State is, therefore, having relative advantage as far as man to land ratio and cultivable land per agricultural worker are concerned.

*The area figures are for the year 1958-69.

†The number of agricultural workers is based on Census 1971.

**Density of population—India and the State, 1901—1971**

76. The table that follows gives density of population for India as well as for the State since 1901.

**STATEMENT II.25**

| Census Year | Density of population per Km2 | |
|---|---|---|
| | India | State |
| 1901 | 77 | 46 |
| 1911 | 82 | 50 |
| 1921 | 81 | 52 |
| 1931 | 90 | 59 |
| 1941 | 103 | 70 |
| 1951 | 117 | 83 |
| 1961 | 142 | 105 |
| 1971 | 178 | 136 |

77. It would be observed from the table given above that in the Census year of 1901 the density of the country was 77 while the average worked out for the State was only 46. The succeeding Census of 1911 recorded 82 persons per sq. km. for the country and 50 persons per sq. km. for the State. As at all India level there was a decline in population during 1911-1921 the density per sq. km. worked out for the Census of 1921 was only 81 for the country. The corresponding figure for the State was 57. The subsequent Census went on recording increase in density at all India and as well as State levels. The latest Census of 1971 has recorded a density figure of 178 persons per sq. km. for the country against which the average density figure worked out for the State comes to 136. Trends in population in India and in the State can be seen from the following two tables which give details of total population by persons/males/females, sex ratio, decadal variation, percentage decadal variation, percentage variation from 1901 and density per sq. km.

**STATEMENT II.26**

**Trends in Population in India, 1901—1971**

| Census Year | Total Population | | | Sex ratio@ | Decade variation£ | Percentage variation | | Density per Sq. K.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | | | Decadal£ | Over1901 ** | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1901 | 238,337,313†* | 120,760,506 | 117,330,453 | 972‡† | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| 1911 | 252,005,470 | 128,340,309 | 123,665,161 | 964 | +13,668,157 | +5·73 | + 5·73 | 82 |
| 1921 | 251,239,492 | 128,504,733 | 122,734,759 | 955 | — 765,978 | — 0·30 | + 5·41 | 81 |
| 1931 | 278,867,430* | 1 2,873,864 | 135,734,938 | 950‡ | + 27,627,938 | +11·00 | + 17·01 | 90 |
| 1941 | 318,539,060* | 163,622,013 | 154,632,036 | 945‡ | + 39,671,630 | +14·23 | + 33·65 | 103 |
| 1951 | 360,950,365 | 185,456,252 | 175,494,113 | 946 | +42,404,280 | +13·31 | + 51·44 | 117 |
| 1961 | 439,072,582 | 226,208,008 | 212,864,574 | 941 | + 77,658,409 | +21·52 | + 84·03 | 142 |
| 1971 | 547,949,809 | 283,936,614 | 264,013,195 | 930 | +108,877,227 | +24·80 | +129·64 | 178 |

@Sex ratio=Females per 1000 males

* Distribution of population by sex of Pondicharry for 1901 (246,354), 1931(258,628) and 1941 (258,011) is not available. The figures for these years are therefore exclusive of these population so far as distribution by sex is concerned.

†Sex-wise distribution of chandannagar (26, 831) of West Bengal and Gonda (18, 810) of Uttar Pradesh is not available.

‡Excludes Pondicherry.

Note : Density figures in col. 9 have been worked out after excluding figures of area and population of Jammu and Kashmir.

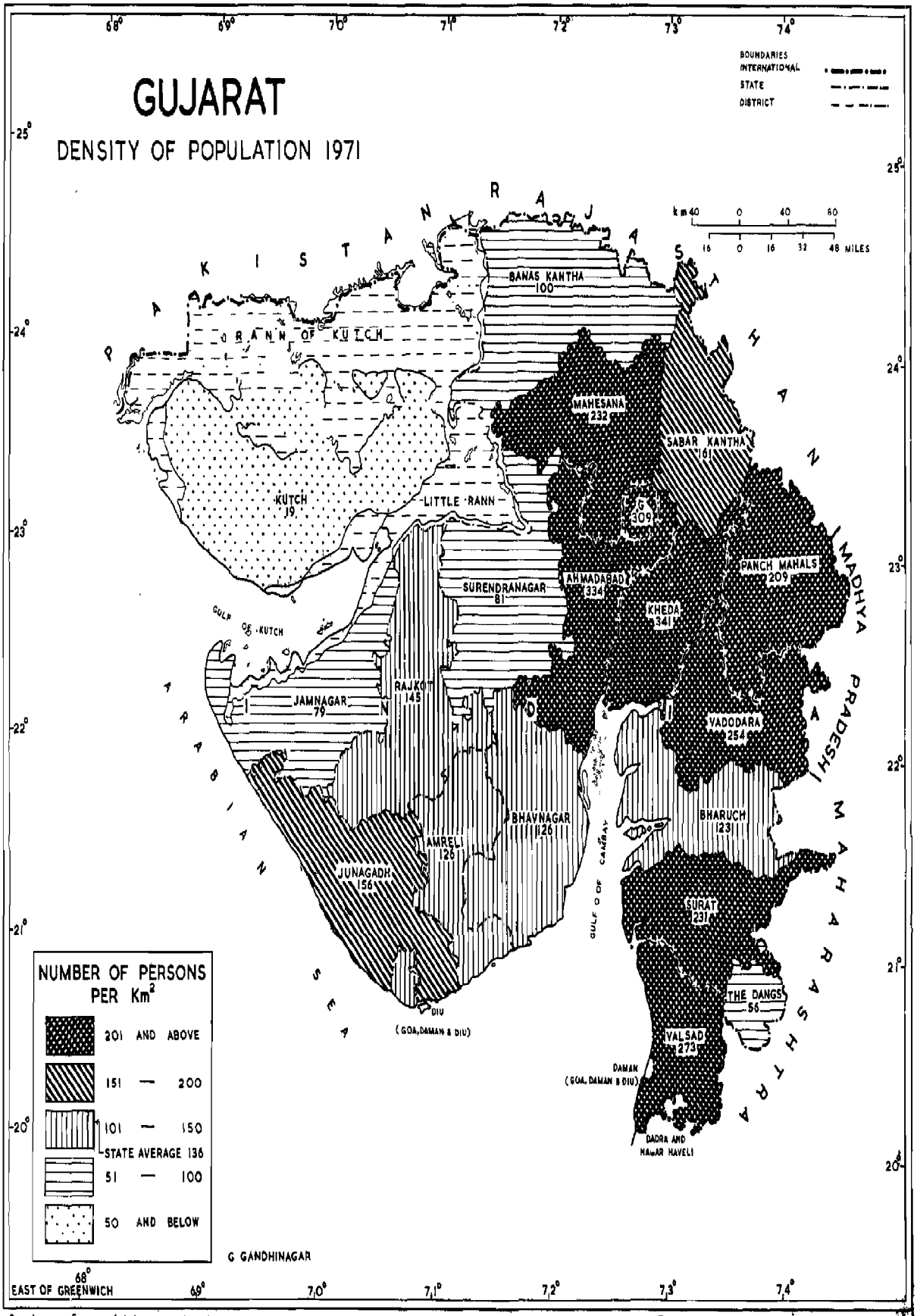
£While working out Decade Variation and 'Percentage Decade Variation' for India for 1941-51 and 1951-61, the 1951 and 1961 population of Tuensang district of Nagaland i.e., 7,025 and 134, 275 respectively and 1951 population of Arunachal Pradesh (N.E.F.A.),i.e., 336,558 have not been taken into account as these areas were censused for the first time in 1951 and 1961 respectively and these figures are not comparable.

**In working out 'Percentage Decade Variation' over 1901. the 1951, 1961 and 1971 ' Population of Tuensang District of Nagaland and 1961 and 1971 population of Arunachal Pradesh (N.E.F.A.) has been taken into account.

**STATEMENT II.27**

**Trends in population in Gujarat, 1901—1971**

| Census Year | Total Population | | | Sexratio | Decade variation | Percentage variation | | Density per Sq. km. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | | | Decadal | Over1901 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1901 | 9,094,748 | 4,654,875 | 4,439,873 | 954 | .. | .. | .. | 46 |
| 1911 | 9,803,587 | 5,037,852 | 4,765,735 | 946 | + 708,839 | + 7·79 | + 7·79 | 50 |
| 1921 | 10,174,989 | 5,233,462 | 4,941,527 | 944 | +371,402 | +3·79 | +11·88 | 52 |
| 1931 | 11,489,828 | 5,906,646 | 5,583,182 | 945 | +1,314,839 | +12·92 | + 26·33 | 59 |
| 1941 | 13,701,551 | 7,060,352 | 6,641,199 | 941 | +2,211,723 | +19·25 | + 50·65 | 70 |
| 1951 | 16,262,657 | 8,331,922 | 7,930,735 | 952 | +2,561,106 | +18,69 | + 78·81 | 83 |
| 1961 | 20,633,350 | 10,633,902 | 9,999,448 | 940 | +4,370,693 | +26·88 | +126·87 | 105 |
| 1971 | 26,697,475 | 13,802,494 | 12,894,981 | 934 | +6,064,125 | +29,39 | +193·55 | 136 |




Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

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**Density of population in districts, 1971**

78. According to the Census of 1971 against an average of 136 persons per sq. km. recorded for the State as a whole, Kheda has recorded an average of 341 persons per sq. km. Thus Kheda is the district with maximum density in the State. On the other hand Kutch which consists of a large area of barren and uncultivable land accounts for only 19 persons per sq. km. Density figures for Ahmadabad, Gandhinagar, Valsad and Vadodara are 334, 309, 273 and 254 persons per sq. km. respectively. Against this, the Dangs, Jamnagar and Surendranagar districts have recorded density of 56, 79 and 81 persons per sq. km. respectively. Bhavnagar, Amreli, Bharuch, Banas Kantha, Surendranagar, Jamnagar, the Dangs and Kutch districts fall below the State average of density. The remaining districts have recorded higher average of density figures in comparison to the State figure.

79. The districts of the State can be conveniently grouped under five zones of density as follows:—

1—*Very high—above* 300

Kheda (341), Ahmadabad (334) and Gandhinagar (309)

2—*High*—200 *to* 300

Valsad (273), Vadodara (254), Mahesana (232), Surat (231) and Panch Mahals (209)

3—*Medium*—136 *to* 199

Sabar Kantha (161), Junagadh (156) and Rajkot (145)

4—*Low*—100 *to* 135

Bhavnagar (126), Amreli (126), Bharuch (123) and Banas Kantha (100)

5—*Very low below* 100

Surendranagar (81), Jamnagar (79), the Dangs (56) and the Kutch (19)

**Density of population in districts, 1901—1971**

80. The following table gives the details of density of population in districts for all the Census years since 1901

**STATEMENT II.28**

**Density of population in districts (1901—1971)**

| State/District | Density* | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 | Area in sq.km. 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **GUJARAT** | **46** | **50** | **52** | **59** | **70** | **83** | **105** | **136** | **195,984·0** |
| 1 Jamnagar | 25 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 37 | 44 | 59 | 79 | 14,125·0 |
| 2 Rajkot | 45 | 53 | 52 | 61 | 71 | 83 | 108 | 145 | 11,203.0 |
| 3 Surendranagar | 29 | 32 | 33 | 36 | 41 | 48 | 63 | 81 | 10,488·0 |
| 4 Bhavnagar | 47 | 50 | 49 | 56 | 69 | 79 | 100 | 126 | 11,155·0 |
| 5 Amreli | 47 | 51 | 50 | 58 | 69 | 80 | 99 | 126 | 6,760·0 |
| 6 Junagadh | 46 | 51 | 55 | 65 | 82 | 93 | 117 | 156 | 10,607·0 |
| 7 Kutch | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 19 | 45,612·0 |
| 8 Banas Kantha | 38 | 37 | 39 | 42 | 48 | 61 | 78 | 100 | 12,702·0 |
| 9 Sabar Kantha | 45 | 51 | 56 | 66 | 78 | 93 | 124 | 161 | 7,390·0 |
| 10 Mahesana | 92 | 92 | 100 | 110 | 125 | 149 | 181 | 232 | 9,027.0 |
| 11 Gandhinagar | 96 | 99 | 106 | 118 | 148 | 184 | 211 | 309 | 649·0 |
| 12 Ahmadabad | 83 | 87 | 93 | 103 | 143 | 185 | 245 | 334 | 8,707·0 |
| 13 Kheda | 144 | 141 | 144 | 156 | 186 | 224 | 275 | 341 | 7,194·0 |
| 14 Panch Mahals | 52 | 67 | 78 | 93 | 107 | 128 | 166 | 209 | 8,866·0 |
| 15 Vadodara | 76 | 89 | 97 | 113 | 134 | 156 | 196 | 254 | 7,788·0 |
| 16 Bharuch | 46 | 52 | 53 | 60 | 72 | 79 | 99 | 123 | 9,045·0 |
| 17 Surat | 80 | 85 | 86 | 94 | 114 | 135 | 170 | 231 | 7,745·0 |
| 18 Valsad | 106 | 113 | 114 | 125 | 151 | 179 | 217 | 273 | 5,238·0 |
| 19 The Dangs | 11 | 17 | 14 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 43 | 56 | 1,683·0 |

* Population per sq. km.

*Note* :—The table is based on the area of the district as at present constituted to which the population at previous Censuses has been adjusted.

81. It would be seen from the table given above that the maximum increase of density by percentage during 1901-1971 has been recorded for the Dangs district. During the Census of 1901 density of population was only 11 persons per square kilometre for the Dangs district. The latest Census has recorded 56 persons per sq. km. in the Dangs district. Both Ahmadabad and Panch Mahals have recorded equal hike in density during 1901-1971. Ahmadabad which had 83 persons per sq. km. in 1901, now accounts for 334 persons for the corresponding area. Likewise Panch Mahal had only 52 persons per sq. km. in 1901,

but has now recorded 209 persons for the same area. The following inset table gives density figures for all the districts for 1901 and 1971 as well as increase of density by percentage during 1901-1971.

**STATEMENT II.29**

**General density per sq. km., 1901—1971**

| State/District | 1901 | 1971 | Increase of density by per centage during 1901-1971 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **GUJARAT** | **46** | **136** | **196** |
| Kheda | 144 | 341 | 137 |
| Ahmadabad | 83 | 334 | 302 |
| Gandhinagar | 96 | 309 | 222 |
| Valsad | 106 | 273 | 158 |
| Vadodara | 76 | 254 | 234 |
| Mahesana | 92 | 232 | 152 |
| Surat | 80 | 231 | 189 |
| Panch Mahals | 52 | 209 | 302 |
| Sabar Kantha | 45 | 161 | 258 |
| Junagadh | 46 | 156 | 239 |
| Rajkot | 45 | 145 | 222 |
| Bhav nagar | 47 | 126 | 168 |
| Amreli | 47 | 126 | 168 |
| Bharuch | 46 | 123 | 162 |
| Banas Kantha | 38 | 100 | 163 |
| Surendranagar | 29 | 81 | 179 |
| Jamnagar | 25 | 79 | 216 |
| The Dangs | 11 | 56 | 409 |
| Kutch | 11 | 19 | 73 |

82. The State has recorded 196 per cent increase in density during 1901-1971. While the Dangs has recorded an increase by 409 per cent in density during last 70 years, the corresponding figure for both Ahmadabad and Panch Mahals is worked out at 302. Sabar Kantha has shown increase in density during 1901-1971 by 258 per cent while corresponding increase for Junagadh and Vadodara district is 239 and 234 per cent respectively. As expected Kutch has recorded the minimum increase in density during 1901-1971. The density of Kutch district was 11 persons per sq. km. in 1901, while the Census of 1971 was given a density figure of 19 for the district accounting for only 73 per cent increase during last 70 years.

**Density of population by talukas**

83. The analysis of density of population for the district as such may not give a clear picture of variation of density prevailing within the district itself. It is, therefore, necessary to go down upto the level of talukas for the purpose of this analysis. We have, therefore, prepared the following inset table where all the talukas of the State have been divided under seven ranges of density.

**STATEMENT II.30**

**Number of talukas falling under various density ranges, 1971**

| Name of District | Above 300 | 251—300 | 201—250 | 151—200 | 101—150 | 51—100 | 50 & below | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Jamnagar | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 7 | .. | 10 |
| Rajkot | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | .. | 13 |
| Surendranagar | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 9 |
| Bhavnagar | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | .. | 12 |
| Amreli | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | .. | 10 |
| Junagadh | .. | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | .. | 15 |
| Kutch | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 6 | 9 |
| Banas Kantha | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 11 |
| Sabar Kantha | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | .. | 10 |
| Mahesana | 5 | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 11 |
| Gandhinagar | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Ahmadabad | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 7 |
| Kheda | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Panch Mahals | .. | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | .. | | 11 |
| Vadodara | 2 | .. | 2 | 6 | 2 | .. | .. | 12 |
| Bharuch | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | .. | 11 |
| Surat | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | 13 |
| Valsad | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 8 |
| The Dangs | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| **Total** | **24** | **11** | **19** | **37** | **46** | **40** | **7** | **184** |

84. It would be observed from the table presented above that of 184 talukas of the State, 24 talukas have recorded an average of more than 300 persons per sq. km. The density worked out for 11 talukas of the State ranges between 251 and 300. 19 talukas have given density figures between 201 and 250. 37 talukas have recorded density figures ranging from 151 to 200. 46 talukas fall in the range where density is between 101 and 150, while 40 talukas have recorded density ranging between 51 to 100, 7 talukas have recorded less than 50 persons per sq. km. The use of word 'density' in this section in general would refer to number of persons per sq. km.

(1) **Above 300**

85. There are 24 talukas which have recorded more than 300 persons per sq. km. Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Kutch, Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Panch Mahals and the Dangs districts do not have any taluka under this range. While Valsad district has 6 talukas with more than 300 persons per sq. km., Kheda and Mahesana have 5 talukas each. Both Vadodara and Surat districts have two talukas under this range of density. Gandhinagar, Bharuch and Ahmadabad districts, however, account for one taluka each with density of 300 persons and above.

(2) **251-300**

86. Panch Mahals accounts for 3 talukas under this range of density. Surat, Kheda and Junagadh districts account for 2 talukas each and Ahmadabad and Jamnagar districts account for 1 taluka each under this range.

(3) **201-250**

87. In this range of density, there are three talukas of Mahesana district. Surat, Vadodara and Kheda districts have 2 talukas each with density ranging between 201 and 250. Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Sabar Kantha, Ahmadabad, Panch Mahals, Bharuch and Valsad districts also have one taluka each under this range of density.

(4) **151-200**

88. There are in all 37 talukas under this range of density in the State. While Panch Mahals and Vadodara account for 6 talukas each under this range, Surat, Sabar Kantha and Junagadh districts have 5 talukas each with density ranging from 151 to 200.

(5) **101-150**

89. 46 talukas of the State have density between 101 and 150. In this range, Bhavnagar district has the maximum number of talukas, i.e., 8. While Bharuch accounts for 6 talukas with density between 101 and 150, Junagadh and Amreli districts have 5 talukas each under this range.

(6) **51-100**

90. This range covers 40 talukas of the State. Surendranagar district has 8 talukas with density ranging from 51 to 100, while Rajkot and Jamnagar districts each account for 7 talukas in this range of density.

(7) **50 and below**

91. There are as many as 6 talukas of Kutch district and 1 taluka of Banas Kantha falling under this range.

92. The table given on the opposite pages gives details of density of population by talukas arranged district-wise and according to density ranges. It can be observed from this table that Ahmadabad City taluka of Ahmadabad district accounts for the maximum density of 6,288 persons per sq. km., while Chorasi taluka with Surat City as its HQ. accounts for 1,109 persons per sq. km. The corresponding figure for Vadodara taluka is worked out at 993. The density for Anand taluka comes to 590 persons per sq. km., while Nadiad accounts for 568 persons for the corresponding area. This density of Gandevi taluka of Valsad district comes to 561.

93. We would only make a special mention of talukas having less than 50 persons per sq. km. and the talukas with density range 51-100. It is noticed that out of 9 talukas of Kutch district, 6 talukas have recorded less than 50 persons per sq. km. Lakhpat of Kutch district accounts for the minimum density (11 persons per sq. km.) in the State. The corresponding figure for Abdasa and Rapar is worked out at 31 and 33 respectively. While Bhuj and Bhachau account for density of 37 and 40 persons respectively, Nakhatrana has, however, 47 persons per sq. km. Santalpur of Banas Kantha district has also recorded only 47 persons per sq. km. These are the areas which require special attention.

94. There are 40 talukas in the State which have recorded density ranging between 51 and 100. Of these talukas 30 are in Saurashtra and Kutch regions alone. There are, however, 4 talukas falling under this range in Banas Kantha district, 2 talukas in Bharuch and 1 taluka each in Bhavnagar, Sabar Kantha, Mahesana, Ahmadabad and the Dangs districts. Of 10 taluka of Jamnagar district 7 talukas fall under this range of density. Out of 13 talukas of Rajkot district, there are 7 talukas having density ranging from 51 to 100. In Surendranagar district also in all there are 9 talukas, of which 8 of them fall under this range of density. As far as Banas Kantha is concerned, of 11 talukas in all, 4 talukas are covered under this range.

95. Higher densities generally indicate greater prosperity of the district or taluka. Though, however, it can be deduced that Kheda and Ahmadabad districts as well as Ahmadabad City taluka, Chorasi taluka, Nadiad, Anand and Gandevi talukas are fast heading towards over-population and stagnation. The next chapter in which the growth rate of population is discussed may bring out more clearly the potentials of district or taluka to support larger population or otherwise.

**Causes of variation in density**

96. The rate of population growth mainly determines variation in density. The difference in densities from one district to another is the outcome of a variety of causes operating in different regions of the State. As noticed earlier, while Kheda is the densest district of the State, Kutch is the district with least density. People have a natural tendency to settle in those areas which offer greater opportunities for earning their livelihood. It is but natural that urban areas would be comparatively denser than the rural areas as towns

generally offer great avenues for employment than villages where they are mainly limited to the availability of land. In rural areas tracts having fertile land, facilities for irrigation are preferred to land which are barren and uncultivable. The areas which are isolated corners devoid of any means of transport or communication do not attract any inducement for settlement. Against this, the areas which offer attraction for comfortable living induce more population. The backward, tribal or forest areas with large tracts do not offer any inducement for settlement. The network of highways and roads open avenues for settlement and employment. Urban centres like Ahmadabad, Surat, Vadodara, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Nadiad, etc., as well as new townships like Gandhidham, Freelandganj and Mithapur have developed because of manufacturing industries, trade and commerce, educational institutions, facilities of railways, roads, etc. Manufacturing industries in particular offer greater attraction to migrants than trade and commerce.

97. When we examine average density of various districts as well as talukas it is generally noticed that the density goes on increasing from rural areas to non-industrial areas and from non-industrial areas to industrial areas. The State of Gujarat has a variety of soils either (1) alluvial which can be further subdivided into coastal and delta-alluvial or black soil subclassified into deep and medium. The quantity of soil of both these categories varies in different districts. In addition to this factor, rainfall also has its impact on variation in density, Soil and rainfall condition in mainland Gujarat are comparatively better than those existing in peninsular Gujarat. It is, therefore, but natural that higher density areas would exist to a far greater extent in mainland Gujarat than in peninsular Gujarat. The existence of railways has done greater good to the districts of mainland Gujarat as will be seen from the fact that apart from the growth and development of agriculture, industry, trade and commerce in districts like Ahmadabad, Kheda Mahesana, Vadodara and Surat the border areas of Panch Mahals and Sabar Kantha have also been benefited by establishing closer and earlier contact with non-tribal areas

98. The gradation of density rises from rural to non-industrial and from non-industrial to industrial areas. Areas which are entirely rural are generally possessed of inferior soil in the hands of tribal and other backward communities whose level of cultivation is much below the required standard. The level of density in most of the entirely rural talukas is, therefore, below the average for the State. Non-industrial areas do not have any industrial towns, but generally hapoen to be either the HQ. of a district or a taluka and in important centre for the surrounding areas. Such talukas would naturally show comparatively higher rate of density than that observed in areas which are entirely rural. Industrialisation is generally associated with higher rates of density, as the possibility which it offers for gainful employment is far greater than that held out either by agriculture or non-industrial pursuits. These also are the centres of higher education where population is concentrated. The overall cummulative effect of these factors is to raise the densities of the areas which have natural towns to the extent verying according to the degree of heir industrialisation and opportunities of employment available.

**Density of town/cities, 1971**

99. The statement II-31 distributes the cities and towns of the State in five ranges of densities as follows·—

(1) 5,000 and above
(2) 2,000 to 4,999
(3) 1,000 to 1,999
(4) 500 to 999
(5) Below 500

100. Of 216 Cities/Towns of the State 34 towns have recorded density above 5,000 persons per $Km^2$ 35 towns fall under range 2 accounting for density between 2,000 and 4,999. There are 27 towns which have density between 1,000 and 1,999, while 49 towns account for density ranging from 500 to 999. Almost one third (71) of the total number of towns have less than 500 persons per $km^2$.

101. There are, in all, seven cities in the State having more than one lakh population, 18 class II towns with population ranging between 50,000 and 99,999, 42 class III towns (20,000 to 49,999), 73 class IV towns (10,000 to 19,999), 71 class V towns (5,000 to 9,999) and 5 class VI towns with less than 5,000 persons.

102. As far as the cities of the State are concerned, all of them have recorded density above 2,000 persons per sq. km. While Ahmadabad City accounts for 17,053 persons per sq. km., the corresponding figure for Surat City is 13,264 persons. Jamnagar, however, ranks third with 7,711 persons per sq. km. While Vadodara has a density of 5,973 persons per sq. km., the corresponding figure for Rajkot, Nadiad and Bhavnagar are worked out at 4,998, 3,788 and 2,500 persons.

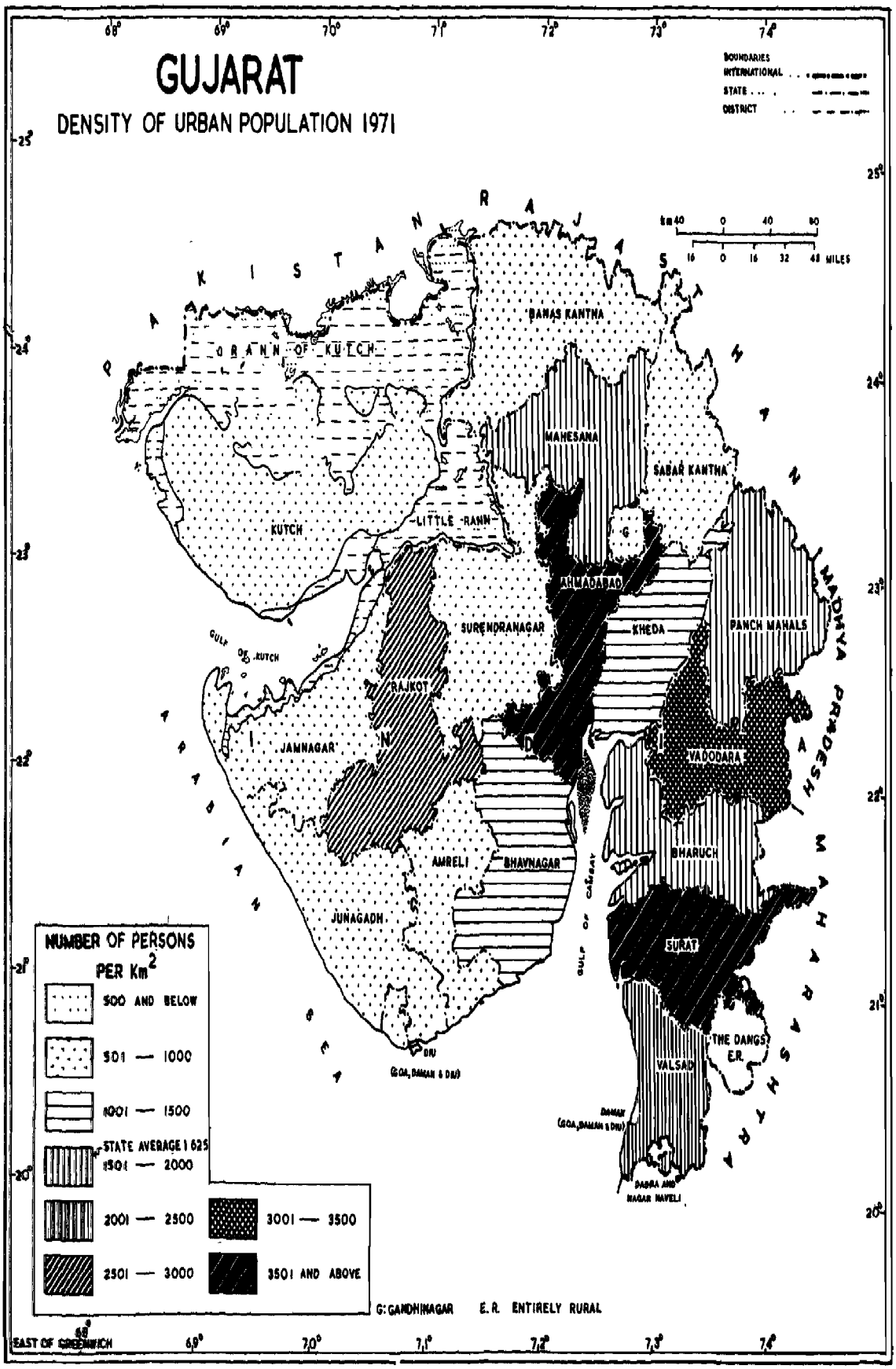
103. Among class II towns of the State, Bharuch is the densest town with 11,420 persons per sq. km. While Veraval accounts for 10,098 persons per sq. km., the corresponding figure for Porbandar is 9,776. Next in sequence come Valsad (8,809), Navsari (8,566), Gondal (7,535), Junagadh (7,089), Morvi (7,074), Dohad (6,805) and Bhuj (5,504). The remaining class II towns have recorded less than 5,000 persons per sq. km.

The minimum density among class II towns has been recorded for Cambay, where there are only 897 persons per sq. km.

**STATEMENT II.31**

**Density of Town/Cities, 1971**

| Class of Towns | Range 1 — 5000 and above | Range 2 — 2000—4999 | Range 3 — 1000—1999 | Range 4 — 500—999 | Range 5 — Below 500 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **CLASS I** | | | | | |
| Jamnagar (M) | 7,711 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rajkot (M) | .. | 4,998 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bhavnagar (M) | .. | 2,500 | .. | .. | .. |
| Ahmadabad (M.C.) | 17,053 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nadiad (M) | .. | 3,788 | .. | .. | .. |
| Vadodara (M.C.) | 5,973 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Surat(M.C.) | 13,264 | .. | .. | .. | .. |


GUJARAT
DENSITY OF URBAN POPULATION 1971
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
km 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 MILES
RANN OF KUTCH
BANAS KANTHA
MAHESANA
SABAR KANTHA
KUTCH
LITTLE RANN
AHMADABAD
SURENDRANAGAR
KHEDA
PANCH MAHALS
RAJKOT
JAMNAGAR
VADODARA
BHARUCH
AMRELI
BHAVNAGAR
JUNAGADH
SURAT
THE DANGS E.R.
VALSAD
DAMAN (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
DIU
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
GULF OF KUTCH
GULF OF CAMBAY
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
NUMBER OF PERSONS PER Km2
500 AND BELOW
501 — 1000
1001 — 1500
STATE AVERAGE 1 625
1501 — 2000
2001 — 2500
2501 — 3000
3001 — 3500
3501 AND ABOVE
G: GANDHINAGAR
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
EAST OF GREENWICH

## STATEMENT II.31—*Contd.*

| Class of Towns | Range 1 | Range 2 | Range 3 | Range 4 | Range 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5000 and above | 2000—4999 | 1000—1999 | 500—999 | below 500 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **CLASS II** | | | | | |
| Gondal (M) | 7,535 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dhoraji (M) | .. | 3,846 | .. | .. | .. |
| Morvi (M) | 7,074 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Surndranagar (M) | .. | 4,698 | .. | .. | .. |
| Junagadh (M) | 7,089 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Veraval (M) | 10,098 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Porbandar (M) | 9,776 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bhuj (M) | 5,504 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mahesana (M) | .. | 4,009 | .. | .. | .. |
| Patan (M) | .. | 4,716 | .. | .. | .. |
| Kalol (M) | .. | 2,921 | .. | .. | .. |
| Anand (M) | .. | 2,800 | .. | .. | .. |
| Cambay (M) | .. | .. | .. | 897 | .. |
| Godhra (M) | .. | 3,294 | .. | .. | .. |
| Dohad (M) | 6,805 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bharuch (M) | 11,420 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Navsari (M) | 8,566 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Valsad (M) | 8,809 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **CLASS III** | | | | | |
| Jetpur (M) | .. | 4,047 | .. | .. | .. |
| Upleta (M) | 8,658 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Wankaner (M) | 6,181 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Wadhwan (M) | .. | .. | 1,661 | .. | .. |
| Limbli (M) | .. | 4,915 | .. | .. | .. |
| Dhrangadhara (M) | .. | 3,937 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mahuva (M) | 6,649 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Savarkundla (M) | 14,655 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Palitana (M) | .. | 2,112 | .. | .. | .. |
| Botad (M) | .. | 3,106 | .. | .. | .. |
| Amreli (M) | 7,629 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mangrol (M) | .. | .. | .. | 954 | .. |
| Una (N. P.) | .. | .. | .. | 576 | .. |
| Mandvi (M) | .. | .. | 1,870 | .. | .. |
| Anjar (M) | .. | .. | 1,533 | .. | .. |
| Gandhidham (M) | .. | 2,991 | .. | .. | .. |
| Palanpur (M) | .. | 2,823 | .. | .. | .. |
| Deesa (N.P.) | .. | 3,360 | .. | .. | .. |
| Himatnagar (N.P.) | .. | 2,694 | .. | .. | .. |
| Modasa (N.P.) | .. | .. | 1,669 | .. | .. |
| Kadi (M) | 9,790 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sidhpur (M) | .. | 3,475 | .. | .. | .. |
| Unjha (M) | .. | .. | .. | 773 | .. |
| Visnagar (M) | 7,696 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gandhinagar (N. M.). | .. | .. | .. | .. | 424 |
| Sardarnagar (N. A.C.) | 15,909 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sahijpur-Bogha (N. P.) | 6,176 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Naroda (N.P.) | .. | 2,412 | .. | .. | .. |
| Danilimbda (V. P.) | .. | 3,989 | .. | .. | .. |
| Dholka (M) | 9,155 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Class of Towns | Range 1 | Range 2 | Range 3 | Range 4 | Range 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5000 and above | 2000—4999 | 1000—1999 | 500—999 | below 500 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **CLASS III—*Contd.*** | | | | | |
| Viramgam (M) | .. | 4,987 | .. | .. | .. |
| Umreth (M) | .. | .. | 1,199 | .. | .. |
| Petlad (M) | 17,340 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Borsad (M) | .. | .. | 1,235 | .. | .. |
| Kapadvanj (M) | .. | .. | 1,601 | .. | .. |
| Padra (N.P.) | 46,209 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dabhoi (M) | .. | .. | 1,591 | .. | .. |
| Anklesvar (M) | .. | 2,757 | .. | .. | .. |
| Jambusar (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 627 | .. |
| Rajpipla (M) | 5,791 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ukai (N.M.) | .. | 3,333 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bilimora (M) | 7,368 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **CLASS IV** | | | | | |
| Bedi (N.P.) | .. | 2,655 | .. | .. | .. |
| Sikka (V. P.) | .. | .. | 1,381 | .. | .. |
| Jamjodhpur (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 239 |
| Bhanvad (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 383 |
| Dwarka (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 423 |
| Mithapur (N.M.) | .. | .. | .. | 699 | .. |
| Okha Port (N.P.) | .. | 2,434 | .. | .. | .. |
| Khambhalia (N.P.) | 6,165 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Salaya (V.P.) | .. | .. | 1,409 | .. | .. |
| Dhrol (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 290 |
| Kalvad (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 351 |
| Jasdan (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 331 |
| Thangadh (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 379 |
| Halvad (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 139 |
| Talaja (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 697 | .. |
| Sihor (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 574 | .. |
| Gadhada (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 189 |
| Gariadhar (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 385 |
| Dhari (V.P.) | 13,113 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rajula (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 569 | .. |
| Kodinar (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 983 | .. |
| Begasara (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 515 | .. |
| Lathi (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 260 |
| Patan (Ju.) (M) | .. | .. | .. | 526 | .. |
| Keshod (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 468 |
| Ranavav (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 291 |
| Kutiyana (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 395 |
| Manavadar (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 524 | .. |
| Bantwa (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 494 |
| Vanthli (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 417 |
| Visavadar (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 422 |
| Bhachau (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 108 |
| Kandla (N.M.) | 6,059 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Radhanpur (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 497 |
| Prantij (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 710 | .. |
| Talod (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 488 |
| Idar (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 874 | .. |
| Chanasma (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 702 | .. |
| Harij (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 368 |

## STATEMENT II.31—*Contd.*

| Class of Towns | Range 1 | Range 2 | Range 3 | Range 4 | Range 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5000 and above | 2000—4999 | 1000—1999 | 500—999 | below 500 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **CLASS IV—*Contd.*** | | | | | |
| Kheralu (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 375 |
| Vadnagar (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 437 |
| Vijapur (N.P.) | 11,449 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mansa (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 608 | .. |
| Ahmadabad Cantt. | .. | .. | 1,914 | .. | .. |
| Odhav (V.P.) | .. | .. | 1,185 | .. | .. |
| Ranip (V.P.) | .. | .. | 1,845 | .. | .. |
| Bavla (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 722 | .. |
| Dhandhuka (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 294 |
| Sanand (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 470 |
| Dehgam (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 658 | .. |
| Mehmedabad (N.P.) | .. | .. | 1,338 | .. | .. |
| Kheda (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 709 | .. |
| Vaso (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 919 | .. |
| Vallabh Vidhyanagar (N.P.) | 6,743 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sojitra (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 900 | .. |
| Balasinor (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 888 | .. |
| Dakor (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 974 | .. |
| Kalol (Pan.) (V.P.) | .. | .. | 1,452 | .. | .. |
| Halol (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 900 | .. |
| Lunawada (N.P.) | .. | .. | 1,476 | .. | .. |
| Freelandganj (N. M.). | 6,503 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Devgad Barida (N. P.) | .. | .. | 1,291 | .. | .. |
| Karjan (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 762 | .. |
| Chhota Udaipur (N.P.) | .. | 3,569 | .. | .. | .. |
| Amod (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 569 | .. |
| Udhana (V.P.) | .. | .. | 1,968 | .. | .. |
| Mandvi (Sur.) (V. P.) | .. | .. | 1,395 | .. | .. |
| Vyara (N.P.) | .. | 2,388 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bardoli (N.P.) | .. | 2,617 | .. | .. | .. |
| Pardi (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 973 | .. |
| Vapi (N.P.) | .. | .. | 1,132 | .. | .. |
| Gandevi (N.P.) | .. | 2,792 | .. | .. | .. |
| Dharampur (N.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 771 | .. |
| **CLASS V** | | | | | |
| Lalpur (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 236 |
| Jodiya (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 120 |
| Jetalsar (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 434 |
| Paddhari (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 330 |
| Tankara (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 165 |
| Vinchhiya (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 313 |
| Sayla (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 138 |
| Chotila (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 278 |
| Patadi (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 194 |
| Kharaghoda (V.P.) | | .. | .. | 501 | .. |
| Lakhtar (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 192 |
| Vartej (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 319 |
| Ghogha (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 584 | .. |
| Umrala (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 326 |

| Class of Towns | Range 1 | Range 2 | Range 3 | Range 4 | Range 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5000 and above | 2000—4999 | 1000—1999 | 500—999 | below 500 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **CLASS V—*Contd.*** | | | | | |
| Paliyad (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 175 |
| Vallabhipur (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 201 |
| Chalala (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 420 |
| Dungar (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 253 |
| Jafrabad (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 310 |
| Vadia (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 515 | .. |
| Babra (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 164 |
| Damnagar (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 394 |
| Bilkha (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 654 | .. |
| Mendarda (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 429 |
| Talala (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 688 | .. |
| Malia (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 283 |
| Chhaya (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 554 | .. |
| Adityana (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 234 |
| Shapur (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 486 |
| Delwada (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 427 |
| Madhapar (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 279 |
| Mundra (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 443 |
| Naliya (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 87 |
| Nakhatrana (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 276 |
| Rapar (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 139 |
| Kanodar (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 669 | .. |
| Juna Deesa (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 201 |
| Varahi (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 247 |
| Bhabhar Nava (V. P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 418 |
| Tharad (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 376 |
| Khed Brahma (V. P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 324 |
| Dhansura (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 281 |
| Nikol (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 665 | .. |
| Sarkhej (V.P.) | .. | .. | 1,336 | .. | .. |
| Nandej (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 616 | .. |
| Ranpur (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 389 |
| Barwala (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 297 |
| Mandal (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 154 |
| Vasad (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 529 | .. |
| Thasra (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 684 | .. |
| Pali (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 687 | .. |
| Santrampur (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 498 |
| Fertilizernagar (N. M.) | .. | 2,025 | .. | .. | .. |
| Jawaharnagar (N. M.) | .. | .. | .. | 822 | .. |
| Vaghodia (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 503 | .. |
| Sankheda (V.P.) | .. | 4,891 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bodeli (V.P.) | .. | 2,042 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bahadarpur (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 427 |
| Sinor (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 516 | .. |
| Palej (V.P.) | .. | .. | 1,548 | .. | .. |
| Hansot (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 470 |
| Katargam (V.P.) | .. | .. | 1,136 | .. | .. |
| Olpad (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 419 |
| Kathor (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 770 | .. |
| Kosamba (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 450 |

**STATEMENT II.31—*Concld.***

| Class of Towns | Range 1 | Range 2 | Range 3 | Range 4 | Range 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5000 and above | 2000—4999 | 1000—1999 | 500—999 | below 500 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **CLASS V—*Concld.*** | | | | | |
| Songadh (V.P.) | .. | .. | 1,259 | .. | .. |
| Abrama (V.P.) | .. | .. | 1,299 | .. | .. |
| Umbergaon (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 604 | .. |
| Jalalpore (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 746 | .. |
| Chikhli (V.P.) | .. | 4,589 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bansda (V.P.) | .. | .. | 1,209 | .. | .. |
| **CLASS VI** | | | | | |
| Beyt (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 319 |
| Hansol (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 812 | .. |
| Shivrajpur (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 243 |
| Atul (V.P.) | .. | .. | 1,031 | .. | .. |
| Udwada (V.P.) | .. | .. | .. | 682 | .. |

104. Class III towns present unusual features. Padra town of Valsad district has recorded the maximum density of 46,209 persons per sq. km. in the State. This is a peculiar feature noticed for the town and offers a very good subject of study for the research workers. The probable reason for such a high density is the limited area of the town. There is a case for extending the bounds of the town and the adjoining rural areas may be covered within its folds so as to reduce the burden on the core of the town. While Sardarnagar accounts for a density of 15,909 persons per sq. km., the corresponding figure for Savar Kundla is 14,655. It is also interesting to note that Petlad had 17,340 persons per sq. km. Of 42 towns falling under class III, 14 towns have recorded more than 5,000 persons per sq. km. 15 towns fall under range II with density ranging from 2,000 to 4,999.3 towns are shown under range III which account for density between 1,000 and 1,999. There are 4 towns under range IV with density ranging from 500 to 999. The lone town of Gandhinagar has only 424 persons per sq. km. and therefore falls under range V.

105. In class IV there are 73 towns. Of these, only 6 towns fall under range 1 which account for more than 5,000 persons per sq. km. Among all the class IV towns, Dhari of Amreli district has recorded the maximum density of 13,113. Vijapur of Mahesana district accounts for 11,449 persons per sq. km. Next in sequence come Vallabh Vidyanagar (6,743), Freelandganj (6,503), Khambhalia (6,165) and Kandla (6,059). There are only 6 class IV towns under density range 2 (2,000 to 4,999). Under density range 3 there are 12 towns belonging to class IV. 24 class IV towns fall in range 4 with density between 500 and 999. Range 5 which accounts for density below 500 has 25 towns of this class.

106. It is interesting to note that of 71 towns of class V none has recorded density above 5,000. Only 4 towns of class V have recorded density ranging from 2,000 to 4,999. Sankheda of Vadodara district has recorded 4,891 persons per sq. km., while the corresponding figure of Chikhli of Valsad district is 4,589. There are, again, only 6 towns under density range 3 which accounts for density between 1,000 to 1,999. 18 towns, however, have recorded density between 500 and 999. The remaining towns of class V which number 43 have density below 500. Among all the towns of the State Nalia has recorded the minimum density of 87. Rapar of Kutch district, again, has recorded density of 139 while Jodiya of Jamnagar district has only 120 persons per sq. km.

107. There are only 5 towns belonging to class VI which have density below 5,000 persons. None of these towns fall under range 1 or under range 2. Among class VI towns, Atul has recorded the maximum density of 1,031 persons per sq. km., while the corresponding figure for Hansot, Udwada, Beyt and Shivrajpur is 812, 682, 319 and 243 respectively.

## DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS IN DISTRICTS BASED ON HOUSE-LISTING OPERATIONS, 1970

108. Various aspects related to housing have been discussed in our Housing Report which is based on the H-Series tables. It refers to the Census houses by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof. It also gives description of residential Census houses by material of wall cross-classified by material of roof. One of the tables reproduced in the Housing Report refer to households classified by number of members and by number of rooms occupied. Likewise, we have a table on households classified by the size of tenure status. Here, we would make a brief mention of distribution of houses and households and average size of household in each district. Statement *32*, *33* and *34* refer to house and households in districts, in total, rural and urban areas respectively. These tables have been reproduced below:—

**STATEMENT II.32**

***Houses and Households in Districts, 1971**

| State/District | No. of occupied residential houses | No. of households | Households per 1000 houses | Size of households | Persons per room |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **GUJARAT** | **4,497,310** | **4,537,140** | **1,009** | **5·75** | **3·53** |
| 1 Jamnagar | 175,375 | 176,330 | 1,005 | 6·19 | 3·87 |
| 2 Rajkot | 251,360 | 252,465 | 1,004 | 6·29 | 3·95 |
| 3 Surendranagar | 140,875 | 142,095 | 1,009 | 5·91 | 4·02 |
| 4 Bhavnagar | 225,470 | 226,635 | 1,005 | 6·21 | 7·17 |
| 5 Amreli | 133,165 | 133,855 | 1,005 | 6·38 | 4·21 |
| 6 Junagadh | 259,325 | 260,805 | 1,006 | 6·22 | 4·29 |
| 7 Kutch | 164,600 | 165,400 | 1,005 | 5·02 | 2·43 |
| 8 Banas Kantha | 216,085 | 216,940 | 1,004 | 5·51 | 4·36 |
| 9 Sabar Kantha | 210,010 | 211,315 | 1,006 | 5·50 | 3·50 |
| 10 Mahesana | 384,705 | 386,220 | 1,004 | 5·45 | 3·07 |
| 11 Gandhinagar | 35,725 | 35,815 | 1,003 | 5·07 | 2·83 |

**STATEMENT II.32—*Contd.***

| State/District | Name of occupied residential houses | No. of house-holds | House-holds per 1000 houses | Size of house-holds | Persons per room |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 12 Ahmadabad . | 506,290 | 508,870 | 1,005 | 5·48 | 3·41 |
| 13 Kheda . | 437,145 | 440,165 | 1,007 | 5·44 | 2·92 |
| 14 Panch Mahals | 302,335 | 304,860 | 1,008 | 6·02 | 4·47 |
| 15 Vadodara . | 332,060 | 336,850 | 1,014 | 5·71 | 3·16 |
| 16 Bharuch . | 179,190 | 182,530 | 1,019 | 5·82 | 3·03 |
| 17 Surat . . | 289,600 | 294,700 | 1,018 | 5·77 | 3·60 |
| 18 Valsad . | 238,190 | 244,520 | 1,027 | 5·83 | 3·74 |
| 19 The Dangs . | 15,805 | 16,770 | 1,061 | 5·40 | 3·49 |

*Based on the Houselisting Operations, 1970

**STATEMENT II.33**

***Houses and Households in Districts, 1971—Rural Areas**

| State/District | No. of occupied residential houses | No. of house-holds | No. of house-holds per 1000 houses | Size of house-holds | Persons per room |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **GUJARAT .** | **3,201,245** | **3,232,985** | **1,010** | **5·82** | **3·77** |
| 1 Jamnagr . | 107,250 | 107,970 | 1,007 | 6·40 | 4·32 |
| 2 Rajkot . | 147,625 | 148,410 | 1,005 | 6·49 | 4·15 |
| 3 Surendranagar | 98,615 | 99,690 | 1,011 | 6·08 | 4·29 |
| 4 Bhavnagar . | 149,000 | 149,865 | 1,006 | 6·36 | 4·45 |
| 5 Amreli . | 105,120 | 105,765 | 1,006 | 6·47 | 4·45 |
| 6 Junagadh . | 176,245 | 177,290 | 1,006 | 6·41 | 4·64 |
| 7 Kutch . | 122,575 | 123,020 | 1,004 | 4·99 | 2·50 |
| 8 Banas Kantha | 191,725 | 192,465 | 1,004 | 5·57 | 4·57 |
| 9 Sabar Kantha | 190,430 | 191,500 | 1,006 | 5·54 | 3·65 |
| 10 Mahesana . | 307,565 | 308,645 | 1,004 | 5·52 | 3·27 |
| 11 Gandhinagar | 33,795 | 33,875 | 1,002 | 5·11 | 2·90 |
| 12 Ahmadabad . | 176,505 | 177,825 | 1,007 | 5·47 | 3·89 |
| 13 Kheda . | 347,735 | 350,025 | 1,007 | 5·45 | 3·09 |
| 14 Panch Mahals | 263,405 | 265,590 | 1,008 | 6·10 | 4·78 |
| 15 Vadodara . | 225,230 | 229,235 | 1,018 | 5·87 | 3·50 |
| 16 Bharuch . | 145,490 | 148,255 | 1,019 | 5·90 | 3·14 |
| 17 Surat . . | 199,950 | 203,965 | 1,020 | 5·69 | 3·87 |
| 18 Valsad . | 197,180 | 202,825 | 1,029 | 5·86 | 3·94 |
| 19 The Dangs . | 15,805 | 16,770 | 1,061 | 5·40 | 3·49 |

*Based on the Houselisting Operations, 1970

**STATEMENT II.34**

***Houses and Households in districts, 1971—Urban Areas**

| State/District | No. of occupied residential houses | No. of house-holds | House-holds per 1000 houses | Size of house-holds | Persons per room |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **GUJARAT .** | **1,296,065** | **1,304,155** | **1,006** | **5·58** | **3·03** |
| 1 Jamnagar . | 68,125 | 68,360 | 1,003 | 5·86 | 3·82 |
| 2 Rajkot . | 103,735 | 104,055 | 1,003 | 6·01 | 3·68 |
| 3 Surendranagar | 42,260 | 42,405 | 1,003 | 5·52 | 3·45 |
| 4 Bhavnagar . | 76,470 | 76,770 | 1,004 | 5·91 | 3·68 |
| 5 Amreli . . | 28,045 | 28,090 | 1,002 | 6·07 | 3·45 |
| 6 Junagadh . | 83,080 | 83,515 | 1,005 | 5·81 | 3·64 |
| 7 Kutch . . | 42,025 | 42,380 | 1,008 | 5·10 | 2·28 |
| 8 Banas Kantha | 24,360 | 24,475 | 1,005 | 5·04 | 3·11 |
| 9 Sabar Kantha | 19,580 | 19,815 | 1,012 | 5·09 | 2·42 |
| 10 Mahesana . | 77,140 | 77,575 | 1,006 | 5·19 | 2·44 |
| 11 Gandhinagar | 1,930 | 1,940 | 1,005 | 4·41 | 1·92 |
| 12 Ahmadabad . | 329,785 | 331,045 | 1,004 | 5·48 | 3·20 |
| 13 Kheda . . | 89,410 | 90,140 | 1,008 | 5·39 | 2·39 |
| 14 Panch Mahals | 38,930 | 39,270 | 1,009 | 5·43 | 2·98 |
| 15 Vadodara . | 106,830 | 107,615 | 1,007 | 5·37 | 2·58 |
| 16 Bharuch . | 33,700 | 34,275 | 1,017 | 5·47 | 2·60 |
| 17 Surat . . | 89,650 | 90,735 | 1,012 | 5·95 | 3·14 |
| 18 Valsad . . | 41,010 | 41,695 | 1,017 | 5·69 | 2·98 |

*Based on the Houselisting operations, 1970

109. It would be seen from the table given above that the entire State has 4,497,310 occupied residential houses and 4,537,140 households. This means that the number of households per one thousand houses come to 1,009. Again, it is also noticed that the average size of the household is 5.75, while the number of persons per room for the State as a whole is worked out at 3.53.

**Households per one thousand houses**

110. It is noticed that all the districts of the State except Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat, Valsad and the Dangs account for lower average of the number of households per one thousand occupied residential houses in comparison to the State average. The average worked out in this respect for Surendranagar district is equal to the State average. If we keep out the districts of Saurashtra and Kutch it can be deduced in general that the number of households per one thousand houses normally goes on increasing as we come from northern districts to southern areas. Thus the number of households per one thousand houses for Banas Kantha and Mahesana is 1,004, while for Sabar Kantha it is 1,006. Gandhinagar is an exception where we have 1,003 households per 1,000 houses. Ahmadabad gives an average of 1,005 households per 1,000 houses. Corresponding average for Kheda, Panch Mahals and Vadodara is worked out at 1,007, 1,008 and 1,014. While Bharuch accounts for 1,019 households per thousand houses, Surat and Valsad districts have 1,018 and 1,027 households respectively. The Dangs district, however, accounts for the maximum average of 1,061 persons per thousand houses.

111. In Saurashtra and Kutch region, the average worked out for district fall below the State average of 1,009 except in case of Surendranagar where the number of household per 1,000 houses is worked out at 1,009.

**Size of households**

112. The average size of households for the State as a whole as worked out on the basis of the Houselisting Operations, conducted in 1970 comes to 5.75. The maximum average of the size of household is noticed in Amreli district where there are 6.38 persons per household. While Rajkot accounts for 6.29 persons per households, the size of household for Junagadh is worked out at 6.22. The minimum size of household is noticed for Kutch district where it is worked out at 5.02 only. For Gandhinagar district the size of household is worked out at 5.07. In Gujarat region (except Saurashtra and Kutch) Panch Mahals is the only district where the size of household is more than 6. The size of households for all other districts of Gujarat ranges from 5.07 for Gandhinagar to 5.83 for Valsad district.

**Persons per room**

113. It is seen from the table reproduced above that on an average there are 3.53 persons per room in the State. Surprisingly enough the tribal district of Panch Mahals accounts for 4.47 persons per room and the backward district of Banas Kantha accounts for 4.36

persons per room. The corresponding figures for Junagadh, Amreli, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar are worked out at 4.29, 4.21, 4.17 and 4.02 respectively. While Gandhinagar accounts for 2.83 persons per room, Kheda has recorded an average of 2.92 persons per room.

114. Statement 33 and 34 reproduced above show the differentials in households per one thousand houses, size of houses and persons per room for rural as well as urban areas of the state.

**Households and number of rooms occupied**

115. The maximum number of households in the State are using one room since out of 7,390,340 households in the State, 2,675,925 households are using one room only. The number of households using two rooms is 1,286,130. The number of households using three rooms is, however, 343,025 while those using four rooms is 134,545 and those using five rooms or more is 93,940. It is also seen that out of 1,000 Census houses, 590 houses are having only one room, while the number of houses having two rooms is 283. The percentage of houses having three rooms is 7.5, while those with four rooms constitute 3.00 and those with five rooms and above constitute 2.1 in comparison to the total number of households.

116. As noticed earlier, an average household in the State comprises of 5.75 persons. This proportion is 5.82 for rural and 5.58 for urban areas. Again there are 3.53 persons per room in the State. This proportion is 3.77 for rural areas and 3.03 for urban areas. The average number of persons occupying one room is 5.37 for the State, 5.49 for rural areas and 5.03 for urban areas. The average number of persons per household occupying two rooms is 6.04 for the State as a whole, 6.13 for the rural areas and 5.80 for the urban areas. The average number of persons per household increases with the increase in number of room occupied by the households. However, the number of persons, males and females per room goes on decreasing with the increase in the number of rooms occupied by the households. It is almost practically related to the number of rooms occupied by the households concerned. The average number of persons per household occupying four rooms is 7.11, while the number of persons per room is only 1.78. It is slightly more for the rural areas as compared to the urban areas. The average number of persons per households having five rooms is 7.94 persons for the State, while the average for rural areas is 7.97 and average for urban areas is 7.92.

117. It is also seen that the number of persons per room is more in case of households occupying lesser number of rooms. The position obtaining in the urban areas is slightly better than the rural areas.

**Persons per room and persons per households—Cities**

118. The table that follows gives data regarding number of persons per room for all types of household households and the proportion of persons staying in of rooms in the Cities of Gujarat.

**STATEMENT II.35**

**Number of persons per room in the Cities, 1971**

| Cities | No. of persons per room |
|---|---|
| Rajkot | 3·83 |
| Bhavnagar | 3·29 |
| Jamnagar | 3·27 |
| Ahmadabad | 3·22 |
| Surat | 3·11 |
| Vadodara | 2·68 |

119. Among the cities, the maximum number of persons per room is noticed in Rajkot where it is 3.83, while the least number is found in Vadodara where it is 2.68. While Surat has recorded an average of 3.11 persons per room, the minimum average is found in Vadodara district.

**Persons per household**

120. The following table gives data pertaining to number of persons per household for the Cities of the State.

**STATEMENT II.36**

**Number of persons per household in the Cities, 1971**

| Cities | No of persons per household |
|---|---|
| Surat | 6·14 |
| Rajkot | 5·86 |
| Jamnagar | 5·81 |
| Bhavnagar | 5·69 |
| Ahmadabad | 5·52 |
| Vadodara | 5·37 |

121. It would be seen from the above that the maximum number of persons per household is found in the City of Surat where it is 6.14 followed by Rajkot, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar where the corresponding figures are 5.86, 5.81 and 5.69 respectively. Vadodara has recorded the minimum number of 5.37 persons per household among all the Cities of the State.

**Houseless households and institutional households**

122. The State as a whole has 58,987 houseless households in which there are 251,170 persons according to 1971 Census. This means that for every 10,000 persons in the State there are 94 houseless persons. In the entire State, again, there are 14,782 institutional households in which 164,779 persons are staying. Therefore, the proportion of persons staying in institutional households for every 10,000 population in the State comes to 62. The following table gives district-wise details of houseless households, houseless persons, proportion of houseless persons per 10,000 persons, institutional households, persons staying in institutional households and the proportion of persons staying in institutional households per 10,000 persons.

## STATEMENT II.37

### Proportion of houseless persons and inmates of institutional houses

| State/District | No. of houseless households | Houseless persons | Proportion of houseless persons per 10,000 population | No. of institutional households | Persons staying in institutional households | Proportion of persons staying institutional households per 10,000 population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **GUJARAT** | **58,987** | **251,170** | **94** | **14,782** | **164,779** | **62** |
| Jamnagar | 2,533 | 9,200 | 83 | 385 | 5,815 | 52 |
| Rajkot | 4,732 | 19,563 | 120 | 546 | 9,845 | 61 |
| Surendranagar | 872 | 4,205 | 50 | 284 | 4,327 | 51 |
| Bhavnagar | 1,557 | 6,973 | 50 | 394 | 6,725 | 48 |
| Amreli | 1,375 | 6,449 | 76 | 236 | 2,258 | 27 |
| Junagadh | 4,013 | 16,572 | 100 | 539 | 7,371 | 44 |
| Kutch | 1,229 | 4,509 | 53 | 664 | 5,968 | 47 |
| Banas Kantha | 2,112 | 10,605 | 84 | 361 | 2,921 | 23 |
| Sabar Kantha | 2,358 | 13,141 | 111 | 469 | 4,232 | 36 |
| Mahesana | 3,904 | 17,594 | 84 | 869 | 8,291 | 40 |
| Gandhinagar | 773 | 3,777 | 188 | 57 | 585 | 44 |
| Ahmadabad | 6,078 | 21,887 | 75 | 3,872 | 31,895 | 110 |
| Kheda | 6,252 | 30,388 | 124 | 1,590 | 14,174 | 58 |
| Panch Mahals | 1,416 | 6,171 | 33 | 328 | 6,579 | 36 |
| Vadodara | 5,459 | 20,862 | 105 | 1,232 | 18,699 | 94 |
| Bharuch | 3,178 | 13,445 | 121 | 267 | 5,501 | 50 |
| Surat | 7,616 | 31,704 | 177 | 2,059 | 19,762 | 111 |
| Valsad | 3,158 | 12,677 | 89 | 601 | 8,489 | 59 |
| The Dangs | 372 | 1,448 | 154 | 29 | 1,342 | 142 |

**Houseless households and houseless persons**

123. It would be seen from the table given above that Surat district has recorded the maximum number of houseless households during the Census of 1971. There were 7,616 houseless households in which 31,704 persons were staying. Kheda had 6,252 houseless households covering 30,388 houseless persons. Ahmadabad, however, had 6,078 houseless households with 21,887 houseless persons. The Dangs, Gandhinagar and Surendranagar districts have 372, 773 and 872 houseless households respectively. While the Dangs had 1,448 houseless persons, the corresponding figure for Gandhinagar and Surendranagar came to 3,777 and 4,205 respectively.

**Proportion of houseless persons**

124. If we examine the proportion of houseless persons per 10,000 population of the district, it is noticed that Gandhinagar district has given the maximum proportion of 188 houseless persons per every 10,000 persons of the district. While Surat accounts for 177 houseless persons per 10,000 population, the corresponding figure for the Dangs, Kheda, Bharuch and Rajkot is worked out at 154, 124, 121 and 120 respectively. Panch Mahals gives the minimum proportion (33) of houseless persons per 10,000 population.

**Number of institutional households**

125. Ahmadabad has the maximum number of 3,872 institutional households. While Surat has 2,059 institutional households, the corresponding figure for Kheda and Vadodara comes to 1,590 and 1,232 respectively. The Dangs district has only 29 institutional households, while Gandhinagar and Amreli districts account for 57 and 236 institutional households respectively.

**Persons staying in institutional households**

126. In Ahmadabad district there are 31,895 persons staying in institutional households. While the number of persons staying in institutional households in Surat district comes to 19,762 the corresponding figure for Vadodara and Kheda comes to 18,699 and 14,174 respectively. In Gandhinagar district there are only 885 persons staying in institutional households. Though the number of institutional households in the Dangs district is only 29, the number of persons staying in institutional households in this district comes to 1,342.

**Proportion of persons staying in institutional households per 10,000 population**

127. The proportion of persons staying in institutional households per 10,000 persons is the maximum in the Dangs district where it is worked out at 142. The corresponding proportion for Surat, Ahmadabad and Vadodara is worked out at 111, 110 and 94 respectively. While the proportion of persons staying in institutional households per 10,000 population in Banas Kantha district comes to 23, Amreli accounts for a corresponding figure of 27 only.

# CHAPTER III
# GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION

# CHAPTER III
# GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION

## SECTION 1
## GENERAL

**General**

1. WE HAVE discussed the size, distribution and density of population of the State in the previous chapter. We shall now examine the rate of growth of population. Change in the size of population—whether increase or decrease—is calculated in terms of growth. Birth and deaths are two important components for determining the natural increase of population. Positive or negative growth of population is influenced by births, deaths and migration. In a particular area with well-defined boundaries the population is subject to increase or decrease caused by interplay of natural growth and migration. The Census of India provides the most reliable data related to the growth rate of population. The Sample Registration Scheme recently introduced by Registrar General's office in selected blocks of the country also provides useful data on the subject. The birth and death rates depend, *inter alia*, on the age-composition, pattern of productive behaviour of population, standards of health, etc.

2. Population growth is an interesting subject of national concern, and it is often felt that the subject is related to the survival of a particular nation. Growth rate of population reflects a particular state of balance among various factors such as births, deaths and migration. It is not determined by one of them alone. A number of different combinations of these factors are possible and they go on changing from time to time. The growth of population tends to follow the pattern of compound interest because increased population accelerates increase in the rate of growth. Even a small rate reflects a tremendous yearly increase if it is continued for a sufficiently long period.

3. The study of population prospects growth rate of population within any State in underdeveloped countries like India is not only important but also useful to the administrators, planners and scholars. The growth rate of India is increasing from decade to decade due to widening of the gap between birth and death rates. The increase in the birth rate and the rapid fall in the death rate has caused much concern in India.

4. The study of population growth falls into two parts—the analysis of what has already happened and an attempt to forecast the behaviour pattern of the future. We shall analyse in this chapter the growth rate of population as revealed by the Census of India 1971 and confine our attention to analysing the trends in population growth in Gujarat from 1901 to 1971.

5. The population of a particular region may increase on account of natural growth which is again affected by immigration or emigration. Natural calamities may arrest the population growth while factors like economic prosperity, higher standard of living, prevention of diseases, apathy towards family planning, etc., may pave a way towards rapid population growth. Economic prosperity of a particular tract by itself does not necessarily result in rapid population growth. Some thickly populated economically prosperous areas might reach a point of saturation and thereafter may not show rapid population growth. *Per contra* some backward areas may show higher rate of population growth. There are sparsely populated tracts which have shown higher growth rate because of natural increase or migration. Against this, there are a few thickly populated areas which have shown rapid population growth and revealed the fact that the tract can absorb more population. On the other hand, there are sparsely populated tracts showing low population growth indicating poverty and backwardness of the region. Likewise, some backward and sparsely populated areas may sometimes show very high rate of growth because of the location of some developmental project in that area. We shall therefore examine the rate of population growth in the State, districts and talukas and discuss the factors which have contributed to the growth rate of the population in a particular region.

6. It is alarming to note that the percentage of growth of population between 1961-71 is the highest of all the Censuses since 1901. Since 1921 the cycle of growth has started and moved progressively to register the highest growth during 1961-71. Some talukas and districts have shown rapid growth of population because of industrialisation. Green revolution has also played its role in other areas. Various areas mostly inhabited by tribals have also shown higher growth rate as the means of communication have improved. The movement of population from rural to urban areas is on the increase and the flow towards cities and towns has continued uninterrupted. Diversity of political conditions and economic development has led to uneven growth in different talukas and rural and urban areas of the State.

7. The unprecedented growth of numbers between 1961-71 has resulted on account of interplay between natural growth and migration. It is the rate of fecundity and mortality and the rate of survival which determine the rate of natural growth of population. The rates of birth and death are influenced by factors like health of the people, their age and sex structure, famine and epidemic, race, social conditions like age at marriage, widow re-marriage and also political conditions.

8. The process of migration depletes one area and supplements the other. This process has led to breaking-up of villages and expansion of towns. The factors

which influence migration are not only economic but social as well as political. People migrate from one area with shortage of land to another where there is surplus of it. They migrate in search of gainful employment in manufacturing, trade and other establishments. Level of education also plays an important role. People with higher educational level migrate to areas which offer them choice in the matter of occupation. Though the rate of growth of population is higher in the urban areas of the State in comparison to the rural areas, the latter have not recorded lower growth rate. The natural growth in the (rural areas of the) State is higher than what it should be to derive optimum benefit from increase in production in agricultural and industrial sectors. The growth of population in recent times is indeed stupefying and has created a variety of problems for the country.

9. Rapid growth of population may be a boon to the countries sparsely populated and with latent unexploited natural resources. But the population explosion in India is most disturbing at present. It is a challenge to the people of this country because whatever increase in production they achieve is eaten up by the increased number and what is available for distribution among the people is not more than what it was before the effort began.

10. Though there is an awareness to problems of increasing population, its gravity is not fully realised by the people at large as yet. We have not been able to involve the people at large in the programme of fighting this problem of population explosion. Efforts made to boost up production in agricultural and industrial sectors would be set at nought unless the number of consumers is effectively controlled. We have been trying to do this by encouraging family planning, the results of which can not be seen so soon. If it is not possible for us to control this population explosion in time it would create problems, like food shortage, shortage of houses, medical facilities, drinking water supply, unemployment, pollution, price rise, etc. It is, therefore, very essential to deal with the problem of population growth on a war footing so as to achieve freedom from want misery and disease and achieve a higher standard of living for our people.

11. With these preliminary remarks we shall first examine the decennial growth rate of population recorded between 1872-1971 for the State as a whole.

## SECTION 2

## GROWTH OF POPULATION IN THE STATE—1872-1971

12. The population of the State as a whole has grown by 29.39 per cent during the decade of 1961-1971, which, in actual number, means an addition of 6,064,125 persons. There were 20,633,350 persons in the State according to the Census of 1961 but this number went to 26,697,475 in 1971. The area corresponding to the present State of Gujarat had shown a steady growth of population since 1901, though, the growth rate was the lowest during the decade of 1911-21. The following table gives the details of variation in population of Gujarat State between 1872-1971.

**STATEMENT III.1**

**Decennial Growth Rate of Population, 1872-1971, Gujarat State**

| Year | Persons | Decade variation | Percentage decade variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1872 . . . | 9,319,346* | .. | .. |
| 1881 . . . | 9,840,050* | +520,704 | +5·59 |
| 1891 . . . | 11,088,862* | +1,248,812 | +12·69 |
| 1901 . . . | 9,094,748 | —1,994,114 | —17·98 |
| 1911 . . | 9,803,587 | +708,839 | +7·79 |
| 1921 . . . | 10,174,989 | +371,402 | +3·79 |
| 1931 . . . | 11,489,828 | +1,314,839 | +12·92 |
| 1941 . . . | 13,701,551 | +2,211,723 | +19·25 |
| 1951 . . . | 16,262,657 | +2,561,106 | +18·69 |
| 1961 . . . | 20,633,330 | +4,370,693 | +26·88 |
| 1971 . . . | 26,697,475 | +6,064,125 | +29·39 |

*Excludes the population of territory transferred to Gujarat from Thana and West Khandesh districts and includes the population of Abu Road taluka transferred to Rajasthan State.

13. It is seen from the above table that the growth rate of population recorded during 1961-71 is the highest ever recorded during the previous Censuses. The population of the State increased from 9,319,346 in 1872 to 26,697,475 in 1971 accounting for an increase of 186.47 per cent during the last 99 years. Again, during the period from 1901 to 1971 the population of the State adjusted to its present territory has increased from 9,094,748 in 1901 to 26,697,475 in 1971 accounting for an addition of 17,602,727 persons or 193.5 per cent. The first enumeration of the State in 1872 accounted for the total of 9,319,346 persons in the State which came down to 9,094,748 in 1901 which actually meant decrease of 224,598 persons or 2.41 per cent. During the period from 1891 to 1901 the State population had registered percentage decade variation of 17.98 per cent. This was the only period during which the population of the State had decreased. Since 1901 onward the State has registered a continuous increase in its population which has reached its maximum growth during the period from 1961 to 1971.

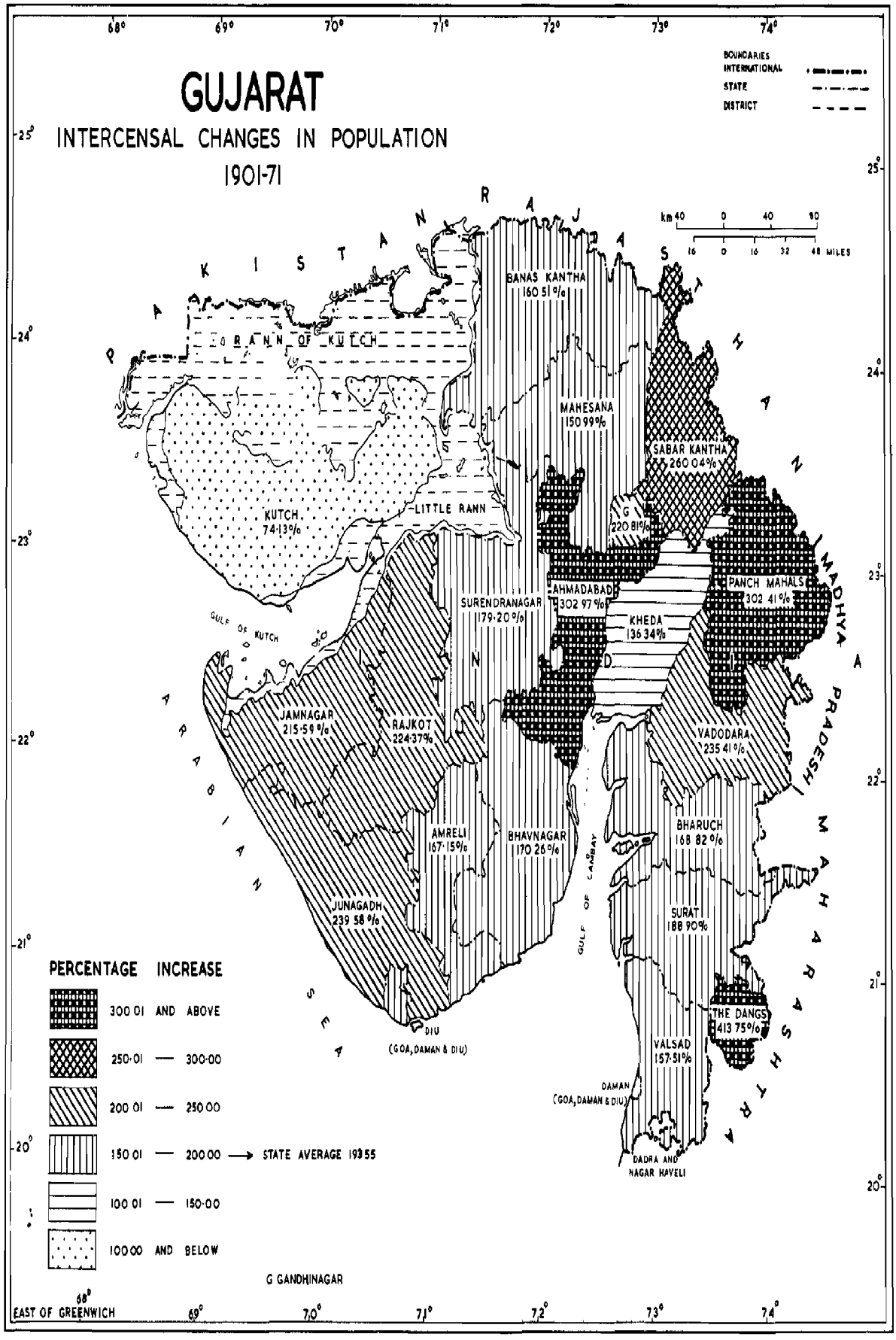
### 1891-1901

14. As noticed above, the population of the State declined heavily during this period. This loss had occurred because of the plague and the great famine which is commonly known as *'chhapania'* famine. Commenting upon this unprecedented loss of human lives Mr. Enthoven has remarked in his Census Report of 1961 as under:—

15. "Not only was the whole of Gujarat visited by a famine, the like of which has not been known in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of that fertile province, but, with the exception of the isolated districts of Sindh, very nearly the entire Presidency was afflicted during this period with either famine or plague of serious dimensions".

He has also observed in the same report,

16. "In Gujarat, hitherto known as the garden of the presidency, simple-minded Bhils, deprived for a


GUJARAT
INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPULATION
1901-71
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
km 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 MILES
PAKISTAN
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
ARABIAN SEA
GULF OF KUTCH
GULF OF CAMBAY
RANN OF KUTCH
LITTLE RANN
BANAS KANTHA 160 51 %
MAHESANA 150 99 %
SABAR KANTHA 260 04 %
G 220 81%
KUTCH 74·13%
SURENDRANAGAR 179·20 %
AHMADABAD 302 97 %
PANCH MAHALS 302 41 %
KHEDA 136 34%
JAMNAGAR 215·59 %
RAJKOT 224·37%
VADODARA 235 41 %
AMRELI 167·15%
BHAVNAGAR 170 26 %
BHARUCH 168 82 %
JUNAGADH 239 58 %
SURAT 188 90%
THE DANGS 413 75%
VALSAD 157·51%
DIU
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DADRA AND
NAGAR HAVELI
PERCENTAGE INCREASE
300 01 AND ABOVE
250·01 — 300·00
200 01 — 250 00
150 01 — 200 00 → STATE AVERAGE 1935·5
100 01 — 150·00
100 00 AND BELOW
G GANDHINAGAR
EAST OF GREENWICH
68°
69°
70°
71°
72°
73°
74°
25°
24°
23°
22°
21°
20°

season of their ordinary means of subsistence, and ignorantly distrustful of liberal measures taken for their relief, have laid down their lives in uncomplaining silence".

17. The famine conditions continued for the major portion of the decade 1901-1911. The degree of distress was accelerated further by a succession of bad harvest seasons.

**1901 to 1911**

18. The population of the State in 1901 is worked out at 9,094,748 which went up to 9,803,587 in 1911 and registered as increase of 708,839 persons accounting for the percentage decade variation of +7.79.

**1911 to 1921**

19. During the period from 1911 to 1921 the State had to face the ravages of dangerous epidemics of plague and influenza which extracted a heavy tol of lives. All the same, the decade registered an overall increase of 371,402 persons or 3.79 per cent only.

**1921 to 1931 and onwards**

20. The Census of India 1921 is known as the 'dividing line' as far as growth of population is concerned. It is interesting to note that the population of the State increased from 9,319,346 in 1872 to 10,174,989 in 1921 registering an increase of 855,643 persons or 9.18 per cent during the period of about 50 years. Against this, the population of the State increased from 10,174,989 in 1921 to 26,697,475 in 1971 accounting for an increase of 16,522,486 persons or 162.38 per cent. The period which followed the Census of 1921 shows continuous growth of population. Thus, the growth rate of population recorded during 1921. 31 was worked out at 12.92 per cent which went up to 19.25 per cent during the succeeding decade of 1931-41. During the decade of 1941 to 1951 the population of the State increased by 18.69 per cent. But the last two decades registered an accelerated growth rate of 26.88 per cent during 1951-61 and 29.39 per cent during 1961-71.

21. These figures show that the year 1921 was very important in the history of population growth of the country as well the State. It has really drawn a dividing line in the trend of population growth during the last century. The factors which were responsible for keeping down the growth of population up to 1921 were gradually and perhaps unknowingly removed during the period from 1921 to 1971. The epidemics were brought under control. Deaths from famine and scarcity have become a thing of past. Improved medical facilities, communications, industrial and agricultural production, better nutrition, etc., had their combined effects of increasing the rate of survival and keeping down the death rate. The period from 1921 to 1971 is one of continuous population growth in the State.

**The last decennium 1961-1971**

22. The increase in population recorded during the last decade in the State is the highest of all the previous censuses and has added 6,064,125 persons or 29 39 per cent to its enumerated population of 1961. This rate is much higher than the rate of 26.88 per cent recorded in 1951-61 and also higher than the corresponding growth rate of 24.89 per cent recorded for the country during the same decade. This boost in the population growth rate both in the State and the country in the last 50 years, and more especially, during the last two decades, should cause anxiety and concern to every understanding individual. It only cautions us that we shall have to fight on two fronts, i.e., to raise agricultural and industrial production and at the same time to keep down the growth of population. Unless we do this simultaneously, the increased number will take away the added production, and the per capita availability will either remain steady or decrease. In other words there would be no step forward. If the increased production is to be taken away by the increased numbers, our condition will never improve. If therefore we want to derive any advantage due to increase in production, we must limit its distribution to the existing number even if we can not reduce it. Unless we are able to achieve this, a step forward in agricultural or economic production will not be a step forward in the general standard of living.

## SECTION 3

## GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION—INDIA AND STATES

### GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION INDIA—GUJARAT 1901-1971

23. The following table gives the details of decennial growth rate of population from 1901 to 1971 of Gujarat and India.

**STATEMENT III.2**

**Decennial Growth Rate of Population of India and Gujarat, 1901—1971**

| Census Year | Decennial per cent growth rate | |
|---|---|---|
| | Gujarat | India |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1901—11 . . . | +7·79 | +5·73 |
| 1911—21 . . . | +3·79 | —0·30 |
| 1921—31 . . . | +12·92 | +11·00 |
| 1931—41 . . . | +19·25 | +14·23 |
| 1941—51 . . . | +18·69 | +13·31 |
| 1951—61 . . . | +26·88 | +21·52 |
| 1961—71 . . . | +29·39 | +24·80 |

24. It would be seen from the table given above that the growth rate in population of the State has remained higher than the one observed in the country during the last 70 years. During the period from 1931 to 1971 each decade shows the difference of about 5 per cent in the growth rate observed for the State in comparison with all-India figures Even during 1911-21 when the country had registered — 0.30 per cent growth rate, the corresponding figure for the State was +3.79 per cent. During the period from 1961 to 1971 the country registered +24.80 per cent growth rate of population against which the corresponding figures of the State is worked out at +29.39 per cent. On examination of the decennial percentage variation for the

period from 1901-1971 for the State and India it is revealed that up to 1931 the population had increased at a very moderate rate. The growth rate in the early part of the century up to 1931 was greatly subdued because of the high mortality prevailing during the period. Against this, during the period from 1931 to 1971 there has been considerable improvement in the growth rate of population which has marked a steady progress.

**Mean Growth Rate of Population, Gujarat and India**

25. The percentage of variation in population can be calculated with the help of formula $\frac{Px-Pyx}{Py}$ 100 where Px = Population of the area according to the census data collected at period x, and

Py = Population of area according to the census collected at period y.

26. Percentage variation calculated by the above procedure is not very accurate, since the growth is not a direct consequence of the population at X alone. The growth depends on the population at every point of line between X and Y. The mean of the population at X and Y is an appropriate denominator (i.e. $\frac{Px+P}{2}$ This will give the mean growth rate of a particular region.

27. For the purpose of better approximation the figures relating to the mean growth rate of population for seven decades are presented below as mean population estimated by taking the average population of two censuses as explained in the formula given above.

**STATEMENT III.3**

**Mean Population Growth in Gujarat and India, 1901-1971**

| Period | Mean growth rate | |
|---|---|---|
| | Gujarat | India |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1901—11 . . . | +7·5 | +5·7 |
| 1911—21 . . . | +3·5 | —0·3 |
| 1921—31 . . . | +12·1 | +10·3 |
| 1931—41 . . . | +17·6 | +13·3 |
| 1941—51 . . . | +17·1 | +12·1 |
| 1951—61 . . . | +23·7 | +14·5 |
| 1961—71 . . . | +25·6 | +22·0 |

28. On examining the figures presented above it is revealed that the mean growth rate of population in Gujarat has invariably remained higher than the one recorded for all India in each census since 1901. The mean growth rate of Gujarat is 98.4 per cent for the period from 1901-71 against which the corresponding figure for the country as a whole is worked out at 78.8 per cent.

**Contributory factors accounting for higher growth rate in the State**

29. As noticed earlier the State has recorded higher growth rate of population (29.39%) than the average (24.80%) noticed for the country during 1961-71. As the tables on fertility and migration are based on sample, they would be analysed in General Report, Part-I B. We have discussed in general the factors which account for higher growth rate of population in the begining of this Chapter.

30. It further appears that higher growth rate of population in the State observed during the period 1961-71 is mainly influenced by natural growth. The estimated birth and death rates derived from the Census data for the decade 1941-51 were 43.2 and 30.8 per 1,000 population respectively. The corresponding figures for the 1951-61 decade were 45.7 and 23.5. The figures for 1961-71 are yet to be estimated. The decade of 1941-51 shows the rate of natural increase of 12.4 and the corresponding figure for the succeeding decade is 22.2. Thus, it is revealed that the rate of natural growth is steadily improving as a result of the widening the gap between the birth and death rates.

31. Incidently, it may be mentioned that the birth and death rates derived through Sample Registration Scheme give the figures of 42 and 17 respectively per 1,000 persons for the year 1970. It can, therefore, be said that the birth rate of Gujarat has not declined, as expected, inspite of family planning measures. Against this, there is a sharp fall in the death rate. It leads us to say that the increase in the population of the State during the last decade (1961-71) is due to increase in natural growth rather than migration.

32. The paper submitted by the expert committee on Population Projections set up by the Planning Commission has also pinpointed that the future growth of population of Gujarat State is expected to increase during the next 20 years mainly through natural growth of population rather than migration.

33. Shri S. P. Jain, Census Actuary and Deputy Registrar General, India had remarked while estimating birth/death rates based on the figures of 1961 Census that there is clear evidence of declining mortality and there is no appreciable evidence of any change in fertility. Some slight oscillations in birth rate may occur without any change in fertility. The greater decline in the death rate had resulted in further widening of the base of the age pyramid in 1961. The extended pyramid base portends greater increase in the number of potential mothers which may, in turn, mean a high birth rate in future.

**Growth Rate of Population of India and the States, 1961—1971**

34. The growth rate of population recorded for the country during 1961-71 is worked out at 24.80 per cent against which the State has recorded 29.39 per cent

growth rate. The following statement gives the details of percentage growth rate of population of India and the States during 1961-71

## STATEMENT III.4

### Growth Rate of Population of India and the States, 1961—1971

| India/State | Percentage growth rate of population 1961—71 | Rank in rate of growth |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **India** | **24·80** | |
| Nagaland | 39·88 | 1 |
| Manipur | 37·53 | 2 |
| Tripura | 36·28 | 3 |
| Assam | 34·71 | 4 |
| Hariyana | 32·33 | 5 |
| Meghalaya | 31·50 | 6 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 29·65 | 7 |
| *Gujarat* | 29·39 | 8 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 28·67 | 9 |
| Rajasthan | 27·83 | 10 |
| Maharashtra | 27·45 | 11 |
| West Bengal | 26·87 | 12 |
| Kerala | 26·29 | 13 |
| Orissa | 25·05 | 14 |
| Mysore | 24·22 | 15 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 23·04 | 16 |
| Tamil Nadu | 22·30 | 17 |
| Punjab | 21·70 | 18 |
| Bihar | 21·03 | 19 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 20·90 | 20 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 19·78 | 21 |

35. It would be observed from the statement given above that the State ranks 8th among all the States of India as far as its growth rate of population for 1961-71 is concerned. Nagaland has recorded the maximum growth of 39.88 per cent in its population during the corresponding period. Next in sequence follow Manipur, Tripura and Assam with 37.53, 36.28 and 34.71 per cent growth rate respectively. It is interesting to note that Uttar Pradesh which is the most populous State of the country has recorded only 19.78 per cent growth rate and is the minimum among all the States. The State of Gujarat has recorded higher growth rate than the neighbouring States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra which account for decennial growth rate of 28.67. 27.83 and 27.45 per cent respectively.



### Growth Rate of Population of India and the States, 1901—1971

36. The growth rate of population recorded for the country during 1901-71 is worked out at 129.91 per cent against which the State has recorded 193.55 per cent during the same period. The following statement gives the details of percentage growth rate of population in India and the States during 1901-71.

## STATEMENT III.5

### Percentage Growth Rate of Population in India and the States during 1901—1971

| India/State | Percentage growth rate of population 1901-71 | Rank in rate of growth |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **INDIA** | **129·04** | |
| Tripura | 797·93 | 1 |
| Nagaland | 408·57 | 2 |
| Assam | 343·57 | 3 |
| Manipur | 277·11 | 4 |
| Kerala | 233·75 | 5 |
| Meghalaya | 197·10 | 6 |
| *Gujarat* | 193.55 | 7 |
| West Bengal | 161·58 | 8 |
| Maharashtra | 159·97 | 9 |
| Rajasthan | 150·30 | 10 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 147·05 | 11 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 128·17 | 12 |
| Mysore | 124·43 | 13 |
| Haryana | 117·10 | 14 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 115·79 | 15 |
| Tamil Nadu | 113·99 | 16 |
| Orissa | 112·99 | 17 |
| Bihar | 106·33 | 18 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 81·67 | 19 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 80·20 | 20 |
| Punjab | 79·61 | 21 |

37. It will be seen from the statement given above that during last 70 years Tripura has recorded the maximum growth rate of population against all India average of 129.64 per cent for the corresponding period. The State of Gujarat has, however, recorded 193.55 per cent growth rate during 1901-1971 and has secured the seventh position among all the States of India as far as growth rate of population is concerned. Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have recorded only 79.60, 80.20 and 81.67 per cent growth rates respectively during the last 70 years.

38. The growth rate of population for all India and the States for each decade from 1901-11 to 1961-71 is given in the following statement for easy comparison.

## STATEMENT III.6

**Percentage Growth Rate of Population in India and the States, 1901—1911 to 1961—1971**

| Country/States | 1901-11 | 1911-21 | 1921-31 | 1931-41 | 1941-51 | 1951-61 | 1961-71 | 1921-51 | 1921-71 | 1901-71 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **INDIA** | **+ 5·73** | **— 0·30** | **+11·00** | **+14·23** | **+13·31†** | **+21·52†** | **+24·80** | **+43·67†** | **+117·84†** | **+129·64†** |
| Andhra Pradesh | +12·49 | — 0·13 | +12·99 | +12·75 | +14·02 | +15·65 | +20·90 | +45·26 | +103·09 | +128·17 |
| Assam* | +16·84 | +20·19 | +20·05 | +20·45 | +20·12 | +34·99 | +34·71 | +73·69 | +215·67 | +343·57 |
| Bihar | + 3·67 | — 0·66 | +11·45 | +12·20 | +10·27 | +19·76 | +21·33 | +37·86 | +100·36 | +106·33 |
| *Gujarat* | + 7·79 | + 3·79 | +12·92 | +19·25 | +18·69 | +26·88 | +29·39 | +59·03 | +162·38 | +193·55 |
| Haryana | — 9·70 | + 1·95 | + 7·14 | +15·63 | + 7·60 | +33·79 | +32·23 | +33·31 | +135·83 | +117·10 |
| Himachal Pradesh | — 1·22 | + 1·65 | + 5·23 | +11·54 | + 5·42 | +17·87 | +23·04 | +23·74 | + 79·46 | + 80·20 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | + 7·16 | + 5·75 | +10·14 | +10·36 | +10·42 | + 9·44 | +29·65 | +34·21 | + 90·43 | +115·79 |
| Kerala | +11·75 | + 9·16 | +21·85 | +16·04 | +22·82 | +24·76 | +26·29 | +73·66 | +173·61 | +233·75 |
| Madhya Pradesh | +15·30 | — 1·38 | +11·39 | +12·34 | + 8·67 | +24·17 | +28·67 | +35·99 | +117·27 | +147·05 |
| Maharashtra | +10·74 | — 2·91 | +14·91 | +11·99 | +19·27 | +23·60 | +27·45 | +53·49 | +141·79 | +159·97 |
| Manipur | +21·71 | +10·92 | +16·04 | +14·92 | +12·80 | +35·04 | +37·53 | +50·42 | +179·35 | +277·11 |
| Meghalaya | +15·71 | + 7·21 | +13·83 | +15·59 | + 8·97 | +27·03 | +31·50 | +43·39 | +139·51 | +197·10 |
| Mysore | + 3·60 | — 1·09 | + 9·38 | +11·09 | +19·36 | +21·57 | +24·22 | +45·03 | +119·02 | +124·43 |
| Nagaland | +46·76 | + 6·55 | +12·62 | + 6·04 | + 8·60‡ | +14·07‡ | +39·88 | +29·69‡ | +116·27‡ | +230·20‡ |
| Orissa | +10·44 | — 1·94 | +11·94 | +10·22 | + 6·38 | +19·82 | +25·05 | +31·25 | + 96·66 | +112·99 |
| Punjab | —10·78 | + 6·26 | +12·02 | +19·82 | — 4·58 | +21·56 | +21·70 | +28·07 | + 89·45 | + 79·61 |
| Rajasthan | + 6·70 | — 6·29 | +14·14 | +18·01 | +15·20 | +26·20 | +27·83 | +55·17 | +150·33 | +150·30 |
| Tamil Nadu | + 8·57 | + 3·47 | + 8·52 | +11·91 | +14·66 | +11·85 | +22·30 | +39·26 | + 90·49 | +113·99 |
| Tripura | +32·48 | +32·59 | +25·63 | +34·14 | +24·56 | +78·71 | +36·28 | +109·91 | +411·22 | +797·93 |
| Uttar Pradesh | — 0·97 | — 3·08 | + 6·66 | +13·57 | +11·82 | +16·66 | +19·78 | +35·45 | + 89·20 | + 81·67 |
| West Bengal | + 6·25 | — 2·91 | + 8·14 | +22·93 | +13·22 | +32·80 | +26·87 | +50·51 | +153·58 | +161·58 |

*Note* : (i) †In working out percentage decade variation of India for 1941-51, 1951-61, 1921-51, 1921-71 and 1901-71, the 1951, 1961 and 1971 population of Tuensang district of Nagaland State i.e. 7,025, 134,275 and 173,003 persons respectively, have not been taken into account as this area was censused for the first time in 1951 and these figures are not comparable

(ii) The 1961 and 1971 population of Arunachal Pradesh (N.E.F.A.) has also not been taken into account for working out the percentage decade variation for 1951-61, 1921-71 and 1901-71 of India as it was censused for the first time in 1961 Census.

* Including Mizo district now constituted as Union territory of Mizoram.

‡In working out percentage decade variation of Nagaland for 1941-51, 1951-61, 1921-51, 1921-71 and 1901-71, the 1951, 1961 and 1971 population figures of Tensang district i.e. 7,025, 134,275 and 173,003 persons respectively have also not been taken into account, as this area was censused for the first time in1951 and these figures are not comparable.

## SECTION 4

## GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION AMONG THE DISTRICTS OF THE STATE (1961—1971)

39. During the decade of 1961-1971, the growth rate of population recorded for the State is worked out at 29.39 per cent, which gives an average annual rate of 2.94 per cent. The growth rates in the different districts of the State have been shown in the following statement in which the districts are arranged in descending order of the growth rate.

### STATEMENT III.7

**Statement showing the percentage increase of population for the districts during 1961—1971**

| State/District | Percentage of increase of population |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1 Gandhinagar | 46·39 |
| 2 Ahmadabad | 36·62 |
| 3 Surat | 36·01 |
| 4 Rajkot | 34·39 |
| 5 Jamnagar | 34·15 |
| 6 Junagadh | 33·00 |
| 7 The Dangs | 31·60 |
| 8 Vadodara | 29·64 |

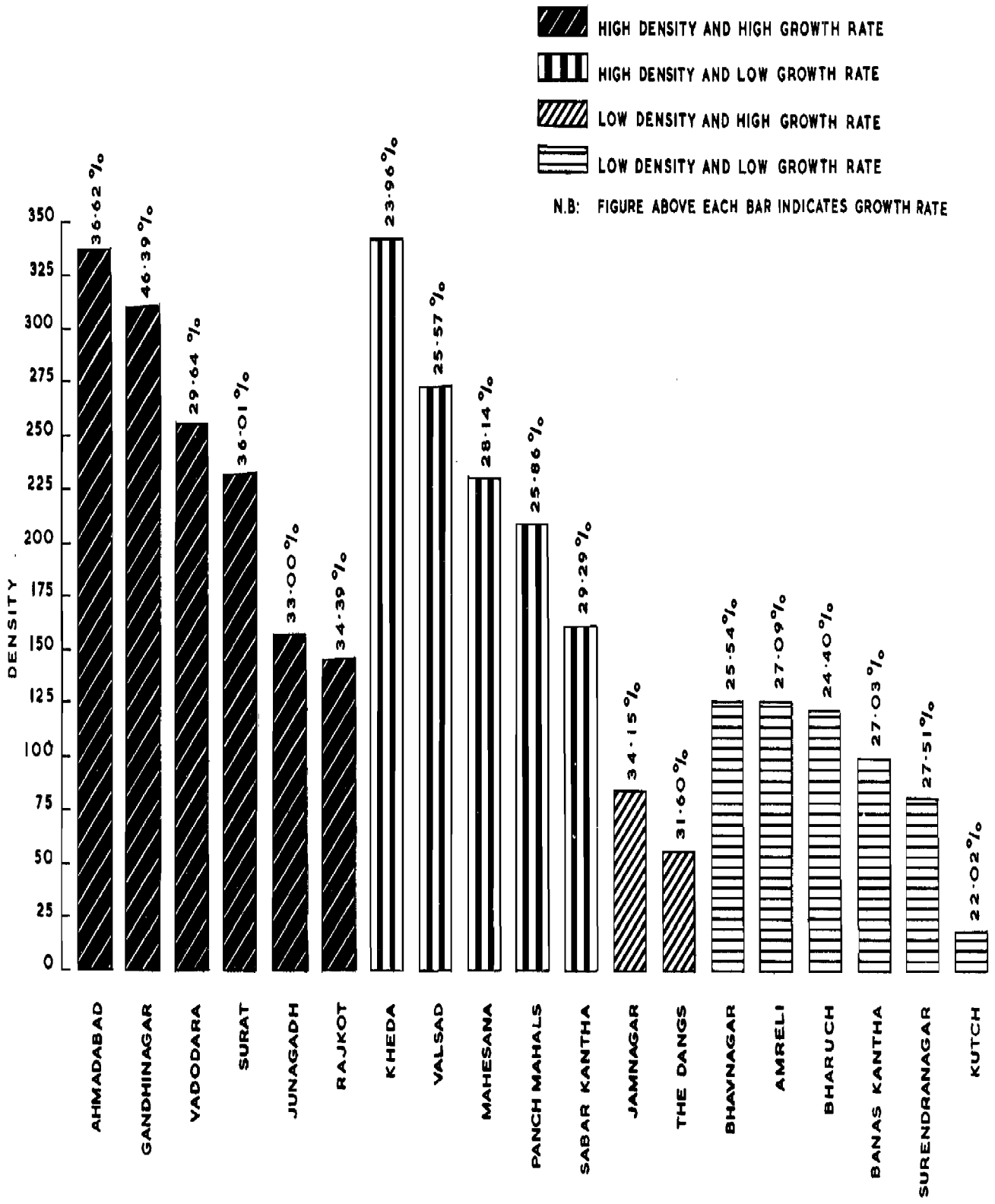
### STATEMENT III 7—*Contd.*

| State/District | Percentage of increase of population |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| **GUJARAT STATE** | **29·39** |
| 1 Sabar Kantha | 29·29 |
| 2 Mahesana | 28·14 |
| 3 Surendranagar | 27·51 |
| 4 Amreli | 27·09 |
| 5 Banas Kantha | 27·03 |
| 6 Panch Mahals | 25·86 |
| 7 Valsad | 25·57 |
| 8 Bhavnagar | 25·54 |
| 9 Bharuch | 24·40 |
| 10 Kheda | 23·96 |
| 11 Kutch | 22·02 |

40. It will be seen from the statement given above that of 19 districts in the State, 8 districts have recorded higher growth rates in comparison to the State average and 11 districts account for lower growth rate below the State average. Gandhinagar district stands a top with 46.39 per cent decadal growth rate of population. This district has been carved out during the last decade only and the capital of the State was shifted from Ahmadabad to Gandhinagar town in 1971. The district

# GUJARAT

## DENSITY AND GROWTH RATE 1971



was comprised of entirely rural area till then. The persons serving in the Secretariat and their family members have shifted from Ahmadabad to Gandhinagar. This has been reflected in an increase of 46.39 per cent population of the district during the last decade. Ahmadabad district follows Gandhinagar as far as growth rate of population is concerned. It accounts for 36.62 per cent decadal growth rate during 1961-71. Next in sequence come Surat, Rajkot and Jamnagar district accounting for 36.01, 34 39 and 34 15 per cent growth rates respectively. It appears that the growth rate of population of the districts during the last decade has been to a great extent influenced by the degree of urbanisation of the districts except in the case of the Dangs which is entirely rural. The Dangs district has recorded 31.60 per cent growth rate of population during the last decade. It may be mentioned here that this district had recorded the highest percentage increase in its number during 1951-61 when it accounted for 51.36 per cent growth. The district has overwhelming population of tribals and the higher growth rate of population is accounted by natural growth only. The inmigration in this district is marginal and out-migration from this district is limited. Of the 8 districts which have recorded higher percentage of increase of population above the State average during 1961-71 Ahmadabad, Surat, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Vadodara districts have cities with more than 1 lakh population. Thus, in addition to the natural growth rate of population the degree of urbanisation of the district also influences the higher growth rate of population of the districts.

41. 11 districts of the state have recorded lower percentage of increase in population below the State average during 1961-71. Kutch district has recorded the minimum growth rate of 22.02 per cent followed by Kheda district which accounts for 23.96 per cent. Next in sequence come Bharuch, Bhavnagar and Valsad districts which account for 24.40, 25.54 and 25.57 per cent growth rates respectively. Sabar Kantha, Banas Kantha, Mahesana, Surendranagar, Panch Mahals and Amreli districts also have recorded lower growth rates in comparison to the State average of 29.39 per cent. Kutch district has recorded the lowest growth rate of population in the State because of peculiar topographical and climatic conditions prevailing in the district. The district has vast stretches of desert and average rain fall of the district is the minimum in the State. Industrialisation in the district is almost negligible. These factors compel the residents of the district to outmigrate in search of employment which keeps the growth rate of the district at the lowest point.

42. As far as growth rate of population is concerned, Kheda district stands at the bottom next to Kutch only. But the reasons of such low growth rate are quite different in Kheda which has very fertile land and sufficient rainfall. It appears that the district has reached a saturation point. It has the maximum density in the State accounting for 341 persons per km.$^2$ Of 957 villages in the district 65 villages have more than 5,000 population. There are 7 towns with more than 20,000 population and the average population per village is worked out at 2.051 for the district against the corresponding average of 1,051 for the State.

42.1 Amreli, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Kutch, Banas Kantha, Mahesana, Sabar Kantha, Kheda and Panch Mahals districts fall in the low growth rate zone and are contiguous to each other. Valsad and Bharuch districts also have lower growth rates in comparison to the State average but they are separated from the low growth rate zone by Vadodara and Surat districts.

42.2 There are four higher growth rates Zones in the State: (1) Jamnagar, Rajkot and Junagadh districts, (2) Ahmadabad and Gandhinagar districts, (3) Surat and the Dangs districts and (4) Vadodara district.

**Districtwise rate of Growth of Population (1901-1971)**

43. The following statement illustrates the rate of growth of population of each district for the last 70 years (1901-71) and also for each decade during that period.

**STATEMENT III.8**

**Percentage Growth Rate of Population in districts, 1901—1971**

| State/District | 1901-11 | 1911-21 | 1921-31 | 1931-41 | 1941-51 | 1951-61 | 1961-71 | 1901-21 | 1921-71 | 1901-71 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **GUJARAT** | **+ 7·79** | **+ 3·79** | **+12·92** | **+19·25** | **+18·69** | **+26·88** | **+29·39** | **+11·88** | **+162·38** | **193·55** |
| Jamnagar | + 2·12 | + 0·01 | +18·31 | +21·71 | +19·13 | +34·29 | +34·15 | + 2·21 | +209·02 | 215·59 |
| Rajkot | +17·92 | — 0·65 | +15·73 | +17·83 | +16·27 | +29·94 | +34·39 | +17·15 | +176·88 | 224·37 |
| Surendranagar | +12.39 | + 2.12 | + 9.92 | +12.32 | +17.99 | +30. 97 | +27.51 | +14.77 | +143.26 | +179.20 |
| Bhavnagar | + 7·83 | — 1·85 | +14·13 | +21·68 | +15·88 | +26·40 | +25·54 | + 5·84 | +155·35 | 170·26 |
| Amreli | + 7·57 | — 0·47 | +14·40 | +20·57 | +14·78 | +24·01 | +27·09 | +7·07 | +149·51 | +167·14 |
| Junagadh | +10·68 | + 7·90 | +18·13 | +26·24 | +13·66 | +26·13 | +33·00 | +19·43 | +184·34 | 239·58 |
| Kutch | + 5·21 | — 5·63 | + 7·42 | — 2·42 | +11·76 | +22·70 | +22·02 | — 7·12 | + 73·37 | 74·13 |
| Banas Kantha | — 4·26 | + 5·36 | + 8·27 | +14·96 | +26·90 | +28·72 | +27·03 | + 0.87 | +158·25 | 160·51 |
| Sabar Kantha | +13·32 | +10·23 | +18·69 | +17·15 | +19·39 | +34·29 | +29·29 | + 24 91 | +188·23 | +260·04 |
| Mahesana | — 0·37 | + 8·22 | +10·64 | +13·38 | +19·08 | +21·63 | +28·14 | + 7·81 | +132·81 | 150·99 |
| Gandhinagar | + 2·38 | + 7·50 | +10·81 | +26·16 | +24·39 | +14·51 | +46·39 | +10 21 | +191·50 | +221·27 |
| Ahmadabad | + 5·20 | + 6·80 | +10·98 | +38·70 | +28·66 | +32·55 | +36·62 | +12·36 | +258·64 | 302·97 |
| Kheda | — 2·00 | + 1·57 | + 8·79 | +18·97 | +20·66 | +22·64 | +23·96 | — 0·46 | 137·24 | 136 34 |
| Panch Mahals | +29·29 | +16·35 | +19·01 | +15·06 | +19·55 | +29·85 | +25·86 | +50 42 | 167·53 | 302·41 |
| Vadodara | +18·05 | + 8·32 | +16·38 | +19·02 | +15·92 | +26·02 | +29·64 | +27·86 | 162·32 | 235·41 |
| Bharuch | +14·60 | + 1·53 | +13·33 | +19·41 | +10·40 | +24·31 | +24·40 | +16·35 | +131·04 | +168·82 |
| Surat | + 6·84 | + 0·38 | + 9·94 | +20·64 | +18·66 | +25·72 | +36·01 | + 7·36 | +169·10 | 188·90 |
| Valsad | + 6·94 | + 0·38 | + 9·94 | +20·64 | +18·66 | +21·38 | +25·57 | + 7·36 | +139·87 | +157·51 |
| The Dangs | +57·78 | —16·94 | +38·74 | +20·13 | +17·51 | +51·36 | +31·60 | 31·69 | +290·13 | 413·75 |

44. It will be seen from the above statement that the population of the State has almost trebled during the last 70 years. It is also noticed that half the districts of the State have more than trebled their population since the turn of the century. There is no distinct pattern among areas that have shown a high rate of growth or of those that have shown a poor rate of growth in the last 70 years. However, it is noticed that the population of the Dangs district has almost increased five times during the last 70 years. It has recorded the maximum increase of 413.75 per cent in its population during the period from 1901-71. The lowest growth rate has been recorded for Kutch district during the corresponding period and has been worked out at 74.13 per cent only. Ahmadabad district has recorded 302.97 per cent increase in its population during the last 70 years. Then follows Panch Mahals district with 302.41 per cent increase. Next in sequence come Sabar Kantha (+260.04%), Junagadh (+239.58%), Vadodara (+235.41%), Rajkot (+224.37%), Gandhinagar (+221.27%) and Jamnagar (+215.59%) districts. It may, however, be noted that Kheda district has recorded only 136.34 per cent increase in its population during the last 70 years. Mahesana has recorded 150.99 per cent increase against which Valsad has recorded an increase of 157.51 per cent during the corresponding period.

45. It is interesting to note that during 1901-11 Banas Kantha, Mahesana and Kheda districts had recorded decrease in their population by 4.26, 0.37 and 2.00 per cent respectively. During 1911-21 Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Kutch and the Dangs districts had recorded decrease in their population by 0.65, 1.85, 0.47, 5.63 and 16.54 per cent respectively. During 1921-31 not a single district had recorded decrease in its population. During 1931-41, however, Kutch district alone had recorded 2.42 per cent decrease in its population. The period which succeeded did not record any decrease in population in any district upto the latest Census of 1971.

46. The following districts have shown a greater rate of growth in the last 70 years as compared with the State average of 193.55 per cent.

## STATEMENT III.9

### Growth of Population by Periods

**Districts which have had a higher percentage increase than the average for the State, 1901—71**

| State/District | Per cent increase | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901-71 | 1901-21 | 1921-71 | 1951-71 | 1961-71 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| GUJARAT STATE | 195·55 | 11·88 | 162·38 | 64·16 | 29·39 |
| Jamnagar . | 215·59 | 2·21 | 209·02 | 80·15 | 34·15 |
| Rajkot . . | 224·37 | 17·15 | 224·37 | 74·63 | 34·39 |
| Junagadh . . | 239 58 | 19·43 | 184·34 | 67·75 | 33·00 |
| Sabar Kantha . | 260 04 | 24·91 | 188 23 | 73·63 | 29 29 |
| Gandhinagar . | 221·29 | 10 21 | 191·50 | 67·62 | 46·39 |
| Ahmadabad . | 302 97 | 12 36 | 258·64 | 81·08 | 36 62 |
| Panch Mahals . | 302 41 | 50·42 | 107·53 | 63·43 | 25·86 |
| Vadodara . . | 235·41 | 27·86 | 162·39 | 63·38 | 29·64 |
| The Dangs . | 413·75 | 31·09 | 290·13 | 99·20 | 31·60 |

47. It will be seen from the Statement No. III.8 presented above that The Dangs district has shown the maximum increase during 1901-11, 1921-31 and 1951-61. It is, however, noticed that during 1961-71, 6 districts have recorded higher growth rate than The Dangs district which is entirely tribal and rural. Gandhi nagar district has recorded the maximum growth rate of 46.39 per cent during 1961-71 because of the establishment of capital of the State and consequential migration of government servants from Ahmadabad to Gandhinagar. Ahmadabad has recorded the second highest growth rate of 36.62 per cent during 1961-71. It is interesting to note that during 1901-21 Panch Mahals had recorded the maximum growth rate of 50.42 per cent and during 1921-71 the Dangs district has recorded the maximum growth rate of 290.13 per cent.

48. The following districts have shown a lower rate of growth during 1901-1971 in comparison to the State average.

## STATEMENT III.10

**Districts which have had a lower percentage increase than the State average 1901—71**

| State/District | Per cent increase | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901-71 | 1901-21 | 1921-71 | 1951-71 | 1961-71 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| GUJARAT STATE | 195·55 | 11·88 | 162·38 | 64·16 | 29·39 |
| Surendranagar . | 179·20 | 14·97 | 143·26 | 67·00 | 27·51 |
| Bhavnagar . | 170·26 | 5·84 | 155·35 | 58·68 | 25·54 |
| Amreli . . | 167·14 | 7·07 | 149·51 | 57·60 | 29·09 |
| Kutch . . | 74·13 | 7·12 | 75·37 | 49·71 | 22·02 |
| Banas Kantha . | 160·51 | 0·87 | 158·25 | 63·51 | 29·03 |
| Mahesana . . | 150·99 | 7·81 | 132·81 | 55·86 | 28·14 |
| Kheda . . | 136·34 | 0·46 | 137·24 | 52·03 | 23·96 |
| Bharuch . . | 168·82 | 16·35 | 131·04 | 54·64 | 24·40 |
| Surat . . . | 188·90 | 7·36 | 169·10 | 71·00 | 36·01 |
| Valsad . . | 157·51 | 7·36 | 139·87 | 52·41 | 25·50 |

49. It would be seen from the table that Kutch district has recorded only 74.13 per cent growth in its population during 1901-71. In all, 10 districts have shown lower growth rate in comparison to the State average during 1901-71. During 1901-21 the population of Kutch district had decreased by 7.12 per cent and that of Kheda had decreased by 0.46 per cent. During 1921-71, again Kutch district has recorded a growth rate of 75.37 per cent only.

50. Both in respect of the districts that have shown a greater rate of growth than the State average and those that have shown a lesser rate during the 70 years, no distinct pattern is discernible. Half of Saurashtra districts (Jamnagar, Rajkot and Junagadh) have shown higher growth rate in comparison to the State average. Half of them (Surendranagar, Amreli and Bhavnagar) fall below the State average. Likewise, of 4 districts of North Gujarat, i.e., Sabar Kantha, Gandhinagar, Banas Kantha and Mahesana, the first two have shown higher growth rate of population and the remaining two account for lower growth rate. As far as the Central Gujarat is concerned, Ahmadabad, Panch Mahals and Vadodara districts have shown higher growth rate of population and Kheda district stands as an exception

with lower growth rate in comparison with the State average. Likewise, as far as the districts of South Gujarat are concerned, the Dangs district has recorded the maximum growth rate of population during 1901-71 in the State whereas the remaining three districts, i.e., Bharuch, Surat and Valsad fall below the State average.

## SECTION 5

## GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION IN TALUKAS

### Percentage increase of population in districts and talukas during 1961-1971

51. On the basis of the percentage increase of population during 1961-1971, the districts of the State can be classified according to (1) Very high growth rate above 40%, (2) High growth rate between 32.01% and 40.00%, (3) Average growth rate between 24.01% and 32.00% and (4) Low growth rate below 24.00%. Accordingly, the following groupings of districts are worked out:—

(1) Very high growth rate above 40%
Gandhinagar 46.39%

(2) High growth rate between 32.01% and 40.00% (i) Amadabad 36.62%, (ii) Surat 36.01%, (iii) Rajkot 34.39%, (iv) Jamnagar 34.15%, (v) Junagadh 33.00%.

(3) Average growth rate between 24.01% and 32.00% (i) The Dangs 31.60%, (ii) Vadodara 29.64%, (iii) Sabar Kantha 29.29%, (iv) Mahesana 28.14%, (v) Surendranagar 27.51%, (vi) Amreli 27.09%, (vii) Banas Kantha 27.03%, (viii) Panch Mahals 25.86%, (ix) Valsad 25.57%, (x) Bhavnagar 25.54%, (xi) Bharuch 24.40%.

(4) Low growth rate below 24.00%
(i) Kheda 23.96%, (ii) Kutch 22.02%.

52. Similarly, if we classify the talukas of the State in these ranges it might prove useful and interesting. For this purpose we have added one more range showing the talukas with very low rate below 16.00%. The following statement gives the percentages of variation of population in the decade 1961-1971 in each district, talukawise.

## STATEMENT III.11

### Distribution of Talukas by Growth Rate

### Per cent increase/decrease in districts and talukas/mahals during 1961—71

Average increase for the state during 1961-71—29.39

| Name of District | No. of Talukas/ Mahals | Increase | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Very high rate above 40% | High growth rate 32.01—40.00 | Average growth 24.01—32.00 | Low rate 16.01—24.00 | Very low rate 16% & below |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Jamnagar (34.15%) | 10 | Khambhalia (40.84%)<br>Jamnagar (40.79%) | Lalpur (36.00%)<br>Kalavad (35.60%)<br>Kalyanpur (32.88%) | Bhanwad (29.83%)<br>Dhrol (27.78%)<br>Okhamandal (26 75%)<br>Jamjodhpur (25.33%) | Jodiya (22.29%) | .. |
| Rajkot (34.39%) | 13 | Rajkot (50.16%) | Jam Kandorna (37.18%)<br>Padhari (36.70%)<br>Jetpur (36.29%)<br>Lodhika (35.63%) | Jasdan (31.93%)<br>Kotda Sangani (31.57%)<br>Wankaner (31.14%)<br>Upleta (30.21%)<br>Dhoraji (30.06%)<br>Morvi (26.22%)<br>Gondal (25.82%) | Maliya (22.44%) | .. |
| Surendranagar (27.51%) | 9 | .. | Chotila (38 00%)<br>Halvad (36.24%) | Muli (28.53%)<br>Dhrangadhra (28 38%)<br>Wadhwan (27 52%)<br>Dasada (26.78%) | Lakhtar (23 55%)<br>Sayla (22 60%)<br>Limbdi (22.02%) | .. |

## STATEMENT III.11—*Contd.*

Average increase for the state during 1961-71—29.39

| Name of District | No. of Talukas/ Mahals | Increase | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Very high rate above 40% | High growth rate 32.01—40.00 | Average growth 24.01—32.00 | Low rate 16.01—24·00 | Very low rate 16% & below |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Bhavnagar (25.54%) | 12 | .. | Mahuva (36.16%)<br>Talaja (32.18%) | Kundla (26.72%)<br>Bhavnagar (26.12%)<br>Gadhada (25.76%)<br>Sihor (25.02%) | Gariadhar (23.51%)<br>Umrala (22.65%)<br>Ghogha (22.33%)<br>Botad (20.03%)<br>Vallabhipur (18.11%)<br>Palitana (17.81%) | .. |
| Amreli (27.09%) | 10 | .. | Kodinar (39.04%)<br>Kunkavav-Vadia (32.90%)<br>Babra (32.28%) | Rajula (30.34%)<br>Khambha (27.28%)<br>Amreli (24.79%) | Dhari (22.31%)<br>Lathi (20.16%)<br>Jafrabad (17.62%) | Lilia (14.83%) |
| Junagadh (33.00%) | 15 | Talala (46.10%)<br>Mendarda (43.79%) | Visavadar (38.14%)<br>Keshod (36.79%)<br>Mangrol (36.08%)<br>Ranavav (34.97%)<br>Bhesan (33.90%)<br>Junagadh (33.49%)<br>Patan Veraval (32.82%)<br>Maliya (32.35%) | Porbandar (31.71%)<br>Una (30.75%)<br>Vanthali (28.93%)<br>Kutiyana (24.69%)<br>Manavadar (24.07%) | .. | .. |
| Kutch (22.02%) | 9 | .. | Anjar (34.79%)<br>Nakhatrana (32.49%) | Bhuj (31.41%) | Lakhpat (19.34%)<br>Rapar (16.10%) | Bhachau (15.63%)<br>Abdasa (13.89%)<br>Mandvi (13.84%)<br>Mundra (4.88%) |
| Banas Kantha (27 03%) | 11 | .. | Deesa (38.72%)<br>Danta (34.98%) | Palanpur (29.32%)<br>Tharad (28.74%)<br>Santalpur (25.58%)<br>Vadgam (24.80%)<br>Kankrej (24.39%)<br>Deodar (24.17%) | Radhanpur (22.63%)<br>Dhanera (21.48%) | Vav (13.77%) |
| Sabar Kantha (29 29%) | 10 | .. | Meghraj (37.39%)<br>Vijayanagar (36 51%)<br>Khed Brahma (32.34%)<br>Malpur (32.22%) | Himatnagar (29.75%)<br>Modasa (29.53%)<br>Bhiloda (28.16%)<br>Bayad (27.70%)<br>Idar (26.68%)<br>Parantij (26.63%) | .. | .. |

## STATEMENT III.11—*Contd.*

Average increase for the state during 1961-71—29.39

| Name of District | No. of Talukas/ Mahals | Increase | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Very high rate above 40% | High growth rate 32.01—40·00 | Average growth 24·01—32·00 | Low rate 16.01—24.00 | Very low rate 16% & below |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Mahesana (28.14%) | 11 | .. | Sami (37.63%) Kalol (36.29%) | Mahesana (31 90%) Vijapur (31.12%) Visnagar (27.02%) Sidhpur (26.43%) Kheralu (26 20%) Harij (25 25%) Kadi (24.34%) | Chanasma (23.98%) Patan (22.92%) | .. |
| Gandhinagar (46.39%) | 1 | Gandhinagar (46 39%) | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ahmadabad (36.62%) | 7 | Ahmadabad City (43.19%) | Daskroi (37.27%) | Sanand (29 56%) Dholka (29.23%) Dehgam (27.92%) Viramgam (24.09%) | Dhandhuka (17.03%) | .. |
| Kheda (23.96%) | 10 | .. | .. | Matar (30 36%) Anand (28.20%) Balasinor (27 39%) Cambay (26.56%) Mehmedabad (25.69%) Nadiad (25.27%) | Thasra (23 90%) Kapadvanj (23.36%) Borsad (17.20%) | Petlad (15.57%) |
| Panch Mahals (25.86%) | 11 | .. | .. | Jhalod (31.29%) Santrampur (31.03%) Jambughoda (29.37%) Limkheda (28.56%) Lunavada (26.62%) Shehera (25.87%) Devgad Baria (25.57%) Dohad (25.08%) Godhra (25.03%) | Kalol (18.54%) | Halol (15.47%) |
| Vadodara (29.64%) | 12 | Vadodara (44.31%) | Chota Udaipur (36.86%) | Karjan (31.15%) Nasvadi (27.58%) Jabugam (24.23%) | Padra (23.10%) Savli (22.54%) Dabhoi (21.19%) Sinor (20.41%) Vaghodia (17.96%) Tilakwada (17.11%) | Sankheda (15.70%) |

## STATEMENT III 11—*Concld.*

Average increase for the state during 1961-71—29.39

| Name of District | No. of Talukas/ Mahals | Increase | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Very high rate above 40% | High growth rate 32·01—40·00 | Average growth 24.01—32·00 | Low rate 16.01—24.00 | Very low rate 16% & Below |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Bharuch (24.40%) | 11 | Dediapada (50.83%) | .. | Sagbara (26.59%)<br>Valia (25.75%)<br>Ankleshvar (25.05%) | Bharuch (23.67%)<br>Jhagadia (22.54%)<br>Vagara (22.46%)<br>Jambusar (22.19%)<br>Nandod (22.16%)<br>Amod (21.19%)<br>Hansot (16.91%) | .. |
| Surat (36.01%) | 13 | Songadh (75.73%)<br>Uchchhal (42.51%)<br>Chorasi (41.85%) | Mangrol (35.17%)<br>Bardoli (32.57%) | Kamrej (30.17%)<br>Vyara (28.91%)<br>Palsana (27.18%)<br>Mandvi (27.04%)<br>Mahuva (25.20%) | Olpad (25.87%)<br>Nizar (22.23%)<br>Valod (21.41%) | .. |
| Valsad (25.57%) | | .. | .. | Valsad (31.30%)<br>Bansda (30.61%)<br>Dharampur (26.88%)<br>Chikhli (25.79%)<br>Pardi (24.12%)<br>Navsari (22.46%)<br>Gandevi (22.39%)<br>Umbergaon (21.77%) | .. | .. |
| The Dangs (31.60%) | 1 | .. | .. | The Dangs (31.60%) | .. | .. |

53. It is noticed from the above statement that against an average growth rate of 29.39 per cent for the State 71 talukas have recorded higher growth rate than the State and 113 talukas fall below the State average. It is further observed that of 184 talukas of the State no taluka has shown decrease in population during 1961-1971. 9 talukas have recorded lower than 16.00 per cent growth and 12 talukas have shown more than 40 per cent growth in population. 35 talukas have recorded high growth rate between 32.01 per cent and 40.00 per cent. Average growth rate between 24.01 per cent and 32.00 per cent is wroked out for 87 talukas against which 41 talukas have recorded low growth rate between 16.01 per cent and 24.00 per cent.

54. Among all the talukas of the State the maximum growth rate has been worked out for Songadh taluka of Surat district. It has recorded 75.73 per cent increase in population during 1961—1971. This is due to large scale migration from the surrounding talukas under Ukai Resettlement Scheme. The villages falling within the catchment area of Ukai Project have been shifted to safer places. Likewise, Dediapada has recorded 50.83 per cent increase in population and Uchchhal has recorded 42.51 per cent increase during the last decade largely because of the same reason. Ahmadabad City taluka, Vadodara, Chorasi and Rajkot talukas having four most important Cities of Ahmadabad, Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot account for 43.19, 44.31, 41.85 and 50.16 per cent growth rate of population during 1961—71 respectively.

55. The lowest growth rate of population among the talukas of the State is recorded in Mundra taluka of Kutch district and is worked out at 4.88 per cent.

The talukas which have recorded very low growth rate of population below 16.00 per cent during 1961—71 are as follows:

**STATEMENT III.12**

| Sr. No. | Taluka | District | Growth rate during 1961—1971 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Mundra | Kutch | 4.88% |
| 2 | Vav | Banas Kantha | 13.77% |
| 3 | Mandvi | Kutch | 13.84% |
| 4 | Abdasa | Kutch | 13.89% |
| 5 | Lilia | Amreli | 14.83% |
| 6 | Halol | Panch Mahals | 15.47% |
| 7 | Petlad | Kheda | 15.57% |
| 8 | Bhachau | Kutch | 15.63% |
| 9 | Sankheda | Vadodara | 15.70% |

56. Of 9 talukas shown above, 4 are located in Kutch district alone and one each in Amreli, Banas Kantha, Kheda, Panch Mahals and Vadodara districts.

57. It is further noticed that there is no definite pattern of geographical distribution of talukas showing higher or lower growth rate. The following statement shows the districtwise details of number of talukas which have recorded higher growth rate than the State average and those that have shown lower average in comparison to the State average:

**STATEMENT III.13**

| District | No. of Talukas/ Mahals | No. of Talukas/ Mahals with growth rate above State average (1961—71) | No. of Talukas/ Mahals with growth rate below State average (1961—71) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Jamnagar | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| Rajkot | 13 | 10 | 3 |
| Surendranagar | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| Bhavnagar | 12 | 2 | 10 |
| Amreli | 10 | 4 | 6 |
| Junagadh | 15 | 12 | 3 |
| Kutch | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| Banas Kantha | 11 | 2 | 9 |
| Sabar Kantha | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| Mahesana | 11 | 4 | 7 |
| Gandhinagar | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Ahmadabad | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Kheda | 10 | 1 | 9 |
| Panch Mahals | 11 | 2 | 9 |
| Vadodara | 12 | 3 | 9 |
| Bharuch | 11 | 1 | 10 |
| Surat | 13 | 6 | 7 |
| Valsad | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| The Dangs | 1 | 1 | .. |
| **Total** | **184** | **71** | **113** |

58. An analysis on rural and urban components of increase and growth rates of population in towns and cities has been attempted in the Chapter that follows.

## SECTION 6

## DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS AND TALUKAS BY GROWTH RATE AND DENSITY

### A : District

59. It would be interesting to establish some corelation between density and growth rate of population by districts. All the districts of the State can be classified according to the following ranges:—

1 High density as well as high growth rate

2 High density but low growth rate

3 Low density and high growth rate

4 Low density and low growth rate

60. The following table gives the distribution of districts by density and population growth rate.

**STATEMENT III.14**

**Distribution of Districts by Density and Population Growth Rate**

| High density and high growth rate | | | High density and low growth rate | | | Low density and high growth rate | | | Low density and low growth rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Density | Growth rate | District | Density | Growth rate | District | Density | Growth rate | District | Density | Growth rate |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Ahmadabad | 334 | 36·62 | Kheda | 341 | 23·96 | Jamnagar | 79 | 34·15 | Bhavnagar | 126 | 25·54 |
| Gandhinagar | 309 | 46·39 | Valsad | 273 | 25·57 | The Dangs | 56 | 31·60 | Amreli | 126 | 27·09 |
| Vadodara | 254 | 29·64 | Mahesana | 232 | 28·14 | | | | Bharuch | 123 | 24·40 |
| Surat | 231 | 36·01 | Panch Mahals | 209 | 25·86 | | | | Banas Kantha | 100 | 27·03 |
| Junagadh | 156 | 33·00 | Sabar Kantha | 161 | 29·29 | | | | Surendranagar | 81 | 27·51 |
| Rajkot | 145 | 34·39 | | | | | | | Kutch | 19 | 22·02 |

61. It would be seen from the statement given above that Ahmadabad, Gandhinagar, Vadodara, Surat, Junagadh and Rajkot districts fall in the range of high density and high growth rate. Kheda, Valsad, Mahesana, Panch Mahals and Sabar Kantha districts fall in the range of high density and low growth rate. Jamnagar and the Dangs districts have shown low density but high growth rate. Bhavnagar, Amreli, Bharuch, Banas Kantha, Surendranagar and Kutch districts appear in the range of low density and low growth rate.

62. From the statement given above it is possible to identify the areas that show potential for development and those that show utter stagnation requiring attention. The districts falling in the range of high density and high growth rate are the developed districts in comparison to the others and have shown signs of potential development. These are the high density area which are capable to absorbing more and more population either by natural growth and/or by migration due to industrial and other developmental activity.

63. On the other hand, there are areas showing high density and low growth rates. Kheda, Valsad, Mahesana, Panch Mahals and Sabar Kantha districts are covered under this range. These areas with high density have reached a point of saturation and have no further potential for rapid growth rate of population.

64. Jamnagar and the Dangs districts are low density areas which show a potential for high growth rate. These two districts have peculiar geographical conditions. The Dangs district is entirely tribal and consists of forest area. On the other hand, Jamnagar district consists of vast area with meagre population.

65. There are a few areas which are sparsely populated and show no sign of capacity to absorb more population as reflected by the low decennial growth rate. They are in a stage of poverty and stagnation. Bhavnagar, Amreli, Bharuch, Banas Kantha, Surendranagar and Kutch districts fall in this range and have shown low density and low growth rate. These areas which have shown utter stagnation require attention of the Government. The pace of developmental activities in these areas should accelerate.

66. The districts which have shown high density and high growth rate of population have capacity to absorb more and more population due to industrial and other developmental activity. Thus, factors like development of agriculture, irrigation, industry, transport, location of large urban areas can influence the growth rate and density. Ahmadabad, Gandhinagar, Vadodara, Surat, Junagadh and Rajkot districts have all these factors in their favour and lead to their overall development. On the contrary Kutch, Surendranagar, Banas Kantha, Bharuch, Amreli and Bhavnagar districts lag behind in the field of agriculture, irrigation, industry, transport, location of large urban areas, degree of urbanisation, etc., in general. This regional imbalance can be set right by concentrated and planned efforts of the Government.

**B : Talukas**

67. We shall now examine the figures relating to density and growth rate in talukas under the following heads:

1 High density and high growth rate

2 High density and low growth rate

3 Low density and high growth rate, and

4 Low density and low growth rate

The following statement classifies the talukas of the State under the ranges mentioned above:

**STATEMENT III.15**

**Districts and Taluka by Density and Population Growth Rate**

| District | High density and high growth rate | | | High density and low growth rate | | | Low density and high growth rate | | | Low density and low growth rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Taluka | Density | Growth rate | Taluka | Density | Growth rate | Taluka | Density | Growth rate | Taluka | Density | Growth rate |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Jamnagar | Jamnagar | 294 | 40·69 | .. | .. | .. | Lalpur | 67 | 36·00 | Jam Jodhpur | 90 | 25·33 |
| | | | | | | | Bhanvad | 104 | 29·83 | Okhamandal | 107 | 26·75 |
| | | | | | | | Kalyanpur | 65 | 32·88 | Jodiy | 86 | 22·29 |
| | | | | | | | Khambhalia | 95 | 40·84 | Dhrol | 79 | 27·78 |
| | | | | | | | Kalavad | 82 | 35·60 | | | |
| Rajkot | Dhoraji | 247 | 30 06 | Gondal | 148 | 25·80 | Kotda Sangani | 91 | 31·57 | Morvi | 120 | 26·22 |
| | Upleta | 174 | 30·21 | | | | Jam Kandorna | 93 | 37·18 | Maliya | 76 | 22·44 |
| | Rajkot | 371 | 30 16 | | | | Lodhika | 80 | 35 63 | | | |
| | Jetpur | 186 | 36·29 | | | | Pad hari | 79 | 36·70 | | | |
| | | | | | | | Wankaner | 93 | 31·14 | | | |
| | | | | | | | Jasdan | 99 | 31·93 | | | |
| Surendranagar | .. | | .. | Wadhwan | 202 | 27·52 | Chotila | 73 | 38·00 | Limbdi | 89 | 22·02 |
| | | | | | | | Halvad | 58 | 33·24 | Sayla | 52 | 22·60 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Muli | 61 | 28·53 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dhrangadhra | 81 | 28·38 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dasada | 70 | 26·38 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Lakhtar | 69 | 23·55 |

## STATEMENT III.15—*Contd.*

| District | High density and high growth rate | | | High density and low growth rate | | | Low density and high growth rate | | | Low density and low growth rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Taluka | Density | Growth rate | Taluka | Density | Growth rate | Taluka | Density | Growth rate | Taluka | Density | Growth rate |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Bhavnagar | Talaja | 157 | 32·18 | Bhavnagar | 284 | 26·12 | .. | .. | .. | Ghogha Mahal | 112 | 22·33 |
| | Mahuva | 161 | 36·16 | Kundla | 136 | 26·72 | | | | Umrala | 133 | 22·65 |
| | | | | Gariadhar | 144 | 23·51 | | | | Gadhada | 101 | 25·76 |
| | | | | Palitana | 144 | 17·81 | | | | Boad | 124 | 20·03 |
| | | | | Sihor | 137 | 25·02 | | | | Vallabhipur | 82 | 18·11 |
| Amreli | Kodinar | 203 | 39·04 | Amreli | 169 | 24·79 | Rajula | 119 | 30·34 | Dhar | 91 | 22·31 |
| | Kunkavav-Vadia | 145 | 32·90 | | | | Babra | 91 | 32·28 | Khambha | 88 | 27·28 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Jafrabad | 119 | 17·62 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Lathi | 131 | 20·16 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Lilia Mahal | 122 | 14·83 |
| Junagadh | Junagadh | 286 | 33·49 | Manavadar | 183 | 24·07 | Mendarda Mahal | 129 | 43·79 | Kutiyana | 120 | 24·69 |
| | Patan Veraval | 278 | 32·82 | Vanthali | 207 | 28·93 | | | | | | |
| | Malia | 161 | 32·35 | | | | Talala | 76 | 46·10 | | | |
| | Mangrol | 189 | 36·08 | | | | Ranavav | 103 | 34·97 | | | |
| | Keshod | 187 | 36·79 | | | | Bhesan Mahal | 112 | 33·90 | | | |
| | Porbandar | 198 | 31·71 | | | | Visvavadar | 100 | 38·14 | | | |
| | | | | | | | Una | 108 | 30·75 | | | |
| Kutch | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Bhuj | 37 | 31·41 | Mundra | 64 | 4·88 |
| | | | | | | | Nakhatrana | 47 | 32·49 | Mandvi | 81 | 13·84 |
| | | | | | | | Anjar | 109 | 34·49 | Abdasa | 31 | 13·89 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Lakhpat | 11 | 19·34 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Rapar | 33 | 16·10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Bhachau | 40 | 15·63 |
| Banas Kantha | | | | Palanpur | 156 | 29.32 | Deesa | 132 | 38.72 | Radhanpur | 109 | 22.63 |
| | | | | Vadgam | 199 | 24.80 | Danta | 83 | 34.98 | Santalpur | 41 | 25.58 |
| | | | | Kankrej | 142 | 24.39 | | | | Deodar | 106 | 24.17 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Vav | 57 | 13.77 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Tharad | 80 | 28.74 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dhanera | 91 | 21.48 |
| Sabar Kantha | Himatnagar | 186 | 29.75 | Prantij | 222 | 26.63 | Khed Brahma | 113 | 32.34 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Modasa | 177 | 29.53 | Idar | 171 | 26 68 | Vijaynagar | 95 | 36.51 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Malpur Mahal | 134 | 32.22 | Bhiloda | 158 | 28.16 | Mahal | | | | | |
| | | | | Bayad | 187 | 27.70 | Meghraj | 127 | 37.39 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mahesana | Mahesana | 311 | 31.90 | Kadi | 220 | 24.34 | Sami | 65 | 37.63 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Vijapur | 328 | 31.12 | Chanasma | 197 | 23.98 | | | | | | |
| | Kalol | 354 | 36.29 | Harij | 136 | 25.25 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Patan | 243 | 22.92 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Sidhpur | 350 | 26.43 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Kheralu | 216 | 26.20 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Visnagar | 329 | 27.02 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gandhinagar | Gandhinagar | 398 | 46.39 | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmadabad | Ahmadabad City | 6289 | 43·19 | Viramgam | 139 | 24·09 | .. | .. | .. | Dholka | 131 | 29·23 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dhandhuka | 67 | 17·03 |
| | Daskroi | 283 | 37·27 | Dehgam | 243 | 27·92 | | | | | | |
| | Sanand | 142 | 29·56 | | | | | | | | | |
| Kheda | Matar | 229 | 30·36 | Mehemedabad | 348 | 25·69 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | Nadiad | 568 | 27·27 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Anand | 590 | 28·20 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Petlad | 541 | 15·57 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Borsad | 494 | 17·20 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cambay | 185 | 28·56 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Kapadvanj | 274 | 23·36 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Balasinor | 238 | 27·39 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Thasra | 288 | 23·90 | | | | | | |
| Panch Mahals | Santrampur | 182 | 31·03 | Godhra | 264 | 25·03 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Jhalod | 199 | 31·29 | Kalol | 297 | 18·54 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Halol | 223 | 15·47 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Shehera | 195 | 25·87 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Lunavada | 197 | 26·62 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Dohad | 270 | 25·08 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Limkheda | 153 | 28·56 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Devgad Baria | 192 | 25·57 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Jambughoda | 147 | 29·37 | | | | | | |

**STATEMENT III.15—*Concld.***

| District | High density and high growth rate | | | High density and low growth rate | | | Low density and high growth rate | | | Low density and low growth rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Taluka | Density | Growth rate | Taluka | Density | Growth rate | Taluka | Density | Growth rate | Taluka | Density | Growth rate |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Vadodara | Vadodara | 993 | 44·31 | Padra | 320 | 23·10 | .. | | .. | . | .. | .. |
| | Karjan | 191 | 31·15 | Savli | 203 | 22·54 | | | | | | |
| | Chhota Udaipur | 137 | 33·86 | Vaghodia | 158 | 17·96 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Dabhoi | 229 | 21·19 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Sankheda | 1 5 | 15·70 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Jabugam | 172 | 24·23 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Nasvadi | 136 | 27 58 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Tilakwada | 178 | 17 11 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Sinor | 194 | 20 41 | | | | | | |
| Bharuch | .. | .. | .. | Bharuch | 336 | 23·67 | Dediapada | 66 | 50·83 | Hansot | 113 | 16·91 |
| | | | | Ankleshvar | 235 | 25·08 | | | | Vagra | 74 | 22·46 |
| | | | | Amod | 148 | 21·19 | | | | Jambusar | 128 | 22·19 |
| | | | | Jhagadia | 148 | 22 54 | | | | Naudod | 131 | 22·16 |
| | | | | Valia | 157 | 25 35 | | | | Sagbara | 131 | 26·29 |
| Surat | Chorasi | 1108 | 41·85 | Olpad | 143 | 23·89 | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Kamrej | 216 | 30·17 | Mandvi | 163 | 27 04 | | | | | | |
| | Mangrol | 165 | 35 17 | Nizar | 180 | 22·23 | | | | | | |
| | Songadh | 158 | 75 74 | Vyara | 189 | 28 91 | | | | | | |
| | Uchchhal | 139 | 42 51 | Valod | 257 | 21·41 | | | | | | |
| | Bardoli | 317 | 32·57 | Mahuva | 232 | 25·20 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Palsana | 265 | 27·18 | | | | | | |
| Valsad | Valsad | 433 | 31·30 | Pardi | 380 | 24·12 | .. | ... | .. | Dharampur | 117 | 26·88 |
| | Bansda | 201 | 30·61 | Umbergaon | 323 | 21·77 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Gandevi | 561 | 22·39 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Navsari | 376 | 22·46 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Chikhli | 306 | 25·79 | | | | | | |
| The Dangs | | | | | | | The Dangs | 55 | 31·60 | .. | .. | .. |

68. It would be seen from the above statement that of 184 talukas in the State 39 talukas fall under the range of high density and high growth rate. 70 talukas reveal high density and low growth rate, 32 talukas show low density and high growth rate and 43 talukas account for low density and low growth rate.

**(1) High density and high growth rate talukas**

69. 39 talukas falling under this group show potential for development. They are the high density areas and are capable of absorbing more and more population either by natural growth and/or by migration due to industrial and other developmental activity. Six of the seven cities of the State except Bhavnagar and Nadiad are located in the talukas covered under this zone. Most of the developing centres of the State from the point of view of trade, business, industry, agricultural development, etc., are also covered under this range.

**(2) High density and low growth rate talukas**

70. 70 talukas of the State are covered under this head. These are the high density areas which have reached a point of saturation and therefore have no further potential for rapid growth rate of population.

**(3) Low density and high growth rate talukas**

71. There are 32 talukas under this range. These talukas are low density areas but show a potential for high growth rate.

**(4) Low density and low growth rate talukas**

72. 43 talukas of the State are in this range. These talukas have shown utter stagnation and require attention of the government. These are the problem areas which are sparsely populated and show no signs of the capacity to absorb more population as reflected by the low decennial growth rates. They are therefore in a stage of poverty and stagnation.

73. 4 talukas of Jamnagar district, 2 of Rajkot, 6 of Surendranagar, 5 of Bhavanagar, 5 of Amreli, 1 of Junagadh, 6 of Kutch, 6 of Banas Kantha and 2 talukas of Ahmadabad district fall under this range of low density and low growth rate. It would be noticed that most of these talukas are located in and around Kutch district. Geographical factors like barren land, low productivity, scanty rainfall, etc., are the factors which keep down the density and growth rate. At the same time it also suggests that these areas do not have industrial development or large trade/commerce activities which attract people seeking better sources of livelihood. Development of agriculture, irrigation, industry, power and transport in these areas can raise the level of these talukas.

# CHAPTER IV
# RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

# CHAPTER IV

# URAL AND URBAN POPULATION

## SECTION 1

### INTRODUCTORY

1. IN THE CONTEXT of quicker urbanisation the question of proper inter-relationship and weightage in the development of both Rural and Urban sectors has been assuming increasing importance and attracting the attention of administrators, planners and scholars. Population is the most important component of settlement. Imbalance in settlement and consequent unplanned growth cannot be viewed from a particular angle only. The problem has to be faced in its entirety. Undue weightage to the question of development either of Urban or Rural areas may upset already existing strains. Therefore, even proper urban development would mean harmonious inter-relationship between Rural and Urban sections of society. Maximum benefit to maximum people of both rural as well as urban areas can be achieved by formulating Regional Plans for various regions of the State. The Census Organisation provides a mine of data for chalking out such plans on Rural-Urban population.

2. Though the Indian Community is predominantly Rural, the process of Urbanisation is likely to gain momentum in the years to come. This process will play very important role and urban centres will work as diffusion centres for modern civilisation.

3. The National plan has recognised the need for spatial planning in its chapter on Housing and Rural and Urban Planning. It says:—

4. "Urbanisation is an important aspect of process of economic and social development and is closely connected with many other problems such as migration from villages to towns, levels of living in rural and urban areas, relative cost of providing economic and social services in towns of varying size, provision of housing for different sections of the population, provision of facilities like water supply, sanitation, transport and power pattern of economic development, location and dispersal of industries civic administration, fiscal policies and the planning of land use of the aspects mentioned above, in the long run, the most decisive are the pattern of economic development and the general approach to industrial location".

5. The National Plan has therefore, recommended Regional Developmental approach

6. In this connection, the following observation made by Dr. C. A. Doxiadisk, the eminent Greek Town Planner are worth noting.

7. "So far the approach to the problem of cities has been lopsided—we can hear, see and smell the problems, that is a city ; and yet do not perceive it in its totality but try to cure only small parts of a deceased body by concentrating on problems of slum areas, traffic, etc., etc.

8. Some people, frightened by the enormous increase in the population of cities and the resulting explosion cry out for stopping the growth. It is almost impossible even to reduce the growth of population in urban areas. The rate of growth in the urban areas will continue to rise by leaps and bounds.

9. By the year 2,000 A.D. world population will be six times more and the present area of cities 12 times more and energy 18 to 20 times more. Cities expand due to availability of fast transportation and the rapid increase in the mechanical energy available at the disposal of man. Growth of the cities, is a world trend leading to 'Universal Cities'. By 2,000 A.D. there would be an 'Ecumenopolis' linking Liverpool to London, Boston to Washington and one extending all along the banks of the river Ganga in India. The idea to stop people coming into the cities is foolish. It is a physical impossibility to stop the growth of cities. The migration towards the city would continue and cities would keep on growing. It is not difficult to solve the problems of the cities, if we have courage and order.

10. The problem of explosion of population was felt in history by various countries and they took many bold actions which one hesitates to take in the 20th century with our present day science and technology.

11. In the ancient Greece when the city of Athens was getting crowded, a Greek Town Planner planned another city about 30 miles away from Athens. In 1891 a new city of Washington was planned and established with the active support of the President of United States. In Spain a very large expansion plan for the city of Barcelona was taken up in anticipation of future growth in population. Similar measures were taken in Paris and other cities in the world which were bold and courageous at a time when the people hardly thought of the possible future repercussions of increase in the population of cities.

12. It is only in the modern times that we fail to take such bold actions and when any individual, a group, or institution has such courage to suggest establishment of a new town or a city or expand the present one to a very large scale, great cries are heard from everywhere about the impossibility of such a proposal. The paucity of finance is always given as one of the major reasons, for not undertaking such bold projects. It would be foolish to reason that the people who built towns like Washington, Barcelona etc., were more wealthy or had a better developed economics. If any economic feasibility report were to be made a compulsory requirement for any project, man would still certainly be living in caves in 20th century".

**Concepts of Rural and Urban Areas**

13. We would now examine the concepts of rural and urban areas in this section. We would also make an attempt to have a comparative picture of the rural and urban proportion of the population of Gujarat State with that of all India and other States of the country. We would also have some idea of the degree of urbanisation in other countries of the world. We would then analyse the relative rural-urban composition of the population of the districts and talukas of the State. We would bring out the districts and talukas showing the highest and the lowest ranges of urbanisation. We shall next have exclusive sections on 'Rural Population' and 'Urban Population'.

14. Incidently it may be mentioned that a fund of data on towns was released to the data users in the form of a separate publication designated as 'Town Directory'—Part VI-A. This State Town Directory furnishes the basic data for each town in the State in seven statements covering (1) the status of civic administration, the functional category of towns and the growth of population since 1901 ; (2) physical aspects and location ; (3) civic 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 Primary Census data for each town are also incorporated in the volume.

**Rural-Urban Dichotomy**

15. 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. It is therefore customary to classify the population of every country as rural and urban at a Census. Such a classification has considerable significance and it helps to differentiate social, economic, cultural and demographic characteristics of the population. Urbanisation itself is an effect of economic, social and migrational patterns.

16. It has not been found possible to have a uniform definition of 'Urban' areas for all the countries. The definitions of 'Urban' areas as adopted by the few selected countries are reproduced below:—

**United Kingdom**

17. England and Wales: Area classified as Urban for local government purposes, i.e. county boroughs, municipal boroughs and urban districts.

18. Northern Ireland: Administrative county boroughs, municipal boroughs and urban districts. Scotland: Cities and all burghs.

**Canada**

19. Cities, towns and villages of 1,000 or more inhabitants, whether incorporated or unincorporated including urbanized fringes of cities classed as metropolitan areas and other major urban areas. Also including urbanized fringes of certain smaller cities if the population of the city and its urban fringe was 10,000 or more.

**France**

20. Communes containing an agglomeration of more than 2,000 inhabitants living in contiguous houses or with not more than 200 metres between houses, and communes of which the major part of the population is part of a multi-communal agglomeration of the nature.

**United States**

21. Places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, villages and towns (except towns in New England, New York and Wisconsin) ; the densely settled urban fringe whether incorporated or unincorporated of urbanised areas ; towns in New England and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania which contain no incorporated municipalities as sub-division and have either 25,000 inhabitants or more or a population of 2,500 to 25,000 and a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile ; countries in States other than New England States, New Jersey and Pennsylvania that have no incorporated municipalities within their boundaries and have a density of 1,500 persons per square mile, unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

**Japan**

22. Urban municipalities (Shri and Ku of Tokyoto) usually having 30,000 or more inhabitants and which may include some rural area as well as urban cluster.

**U. S. S. R.**

23. Cities and urban-type localities, officially designated as such by each of the constituent Republics, usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or non-agricultural workers and their families.

**United Arab Republic**

24. Governorates of Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Ismaillia, Suez Frontier governorates and capitals of other governorates as well as district (Markaz) capitals.

**Ceylon**

25. Areas which are statutorily declared as coming within the purview of municipal urban or town councils (3 types of local authorities) are taken as urban while all other areas are taken as rural.

**Pakistan**

26. (1) All areas having Town Committees under the Basic Democracies Order were treated as urban :

(2) Concentrations of population in continuous collections of houses possessing one or more of the following characteristics ;

(a) Those where the community sense is well-developed and the community maintains public utilities such as roads, street lighting, water supply, sanitary arrangements, etc.

(b) Centres of trade and commerce with a population substantially non-agricultural or having a non-agricultural labour concentration

(c) Those possessing a markedly high literacy rate or which are civil stations.

**Concept of Urban Area in India**

27. During the earlier censuses the definition of urban area was very liberal and it was left entirely to the discretion of local authorities. So much so, it was sarcastically put that at some of the earlier Censuses in the pre-independence era, some princely States of India, in order to lay a claim to respectability, were inclined to treat any village with a lamp post as an urban centre.

28. 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 a 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 1951 Census. There were, however, certain exceptional cases where an area had a population of less than 5,000 but had definite urban characteristics. 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.

29. 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:—

30. (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.

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

32. (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.

**Rural Area**

33. 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 simple agglomeration of the habitations. But the revenue village has a definite surveyed boundary and each village is a separate administrative unit with separate village accounts. It may have one or more hamlets. The entire revenue village is one unit. There may be unsurveyed villages within forests etc., where the locally recognised boundaries of each habitation area is followed.

34. Though, it has been possible to evolve a uniform definition of a town for the purpose of Census, it could not be done so for 'village' because of varying conditions existing in different parts of the country. Therefore, non-urban area has been accounted as rural.

35. The basic rural unit termed as 'Village' as adopted in the State for the purpose of the present Census is the Revenue village. A Census village does not mean a cluster of continuous habitations that develop around well-laid out throughfares. On the other hand it may be a cluster or clusters of houses often situated in a haphazard manner. A Revenue village generally has one or more groups of settled habitations with surrounding agricultural fields with a definite surveyed boundary for the entire Revenue village. Because of long association and tradition the local people seldom fail in understanding what a Revenue village with a certain name would mean. Such villages have been recognised as the smallest units of district administration. A Revenue village may consist of only one village site with one cluster of human habitations or it may consist of a main cluster bearing certain name by which the village is generally known, with one or more hamlets strewn about within the surveyed boundary of the Revenue village. Revenue accounts are maintained for the entire revenue village as a unit and not for each individual hamlet.

**Revenue Village : Legal definition**

36. The Bombay Land Revenue Code as applied to the State of Gujarat defines Village as follows:—

37. 'Village' includes a town or city and all the land belonging to a village, town or city.

38. Village, therefore, means a revenue village. It is an administrative rather than a demographic unit. The definition of a village is no doubt artificial in that it is based upon one given in the Land Revenue Code, which defines a village as including a town or city and all the land belonging to a village, town or city to satisfy the needs of revenue authorites.

**Comparison of Urbanisation with a few selected Countries**

39. We may now compare the proportion of urban population to the total population of the State with a few selected countries keeping in view the definition of urban areas which they follow. The following table gives the details of total population, total urban population and percentage of urban population

to total population in the State, India and some other selected countries:—

## STATEMENT IV.1

**Proportion of Urban Population to Total Population in some Selected Countries**

| State/ Country | Date of last Census or Estimated | Total Population | Urban Population | Percentage of Urban to total Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **GUJARAT** | **1-4-71 (C)** | **26,697,475** | **7,496,500** | **28.08** |
| **INDIA** | **1-4-71 (C)** | **547,949,809** | **109,094,309** | **19.91** |
| U.K. | 1-7-68 (E) | 48,593,000 | 38,324,530 | 78.87 |
| Canada | 1-6-66 (C) | 20,014,880 | 14,726,759 | 73.58 |
| France | 1-3-68 (C) | 49,755,780 | 34,814,660 | 69.97 |
| U.S.A. | 1-4-60 (C) | 179,323,175 | 125,283,783 | 69.86 |
| Japan | 1-10-69 (C) | 98,274,961 | 66,918,621 | 68.09 |
| U.S.S.R. | 1-7-69 (E) | 240,571,000 | 134,357,000 | 55.85 |
| U.A.R | 1-7-69 (E) | 32,501,000 | 13,534,000 | 41.64 |
| Ceylon | 8-7-63 (C) | 10,590,060 | 1,997,930 | 18.87 |
| Pakistan | 1-2-61 (C) | 90,282,674 | 12,254,730 | 13.57 |

40. It would be seen from the table given above that the percentage of urban population of the State is almost one and a half times the corresponding percentage worked out for the country as a whole. Again, it is also noteworthy that India occupies a fairly low position in the degree of urbanisation. Only about one-fifth of the total population of the country lives in urban areas. Though, in absolute figures, the magnitude of urban population of India can be better understood by saying that the total urban population of the country acounts for 109 million and it exceeds the total population of countries like U.K., Canada, France, Japan, U.A.R., Ceylon and Pakistan. The total rural population of the country is 438.8 million. This rural population of the country is scattered in about half a million villages and has been drawing attention of planners and scholars.

41. Among all the States of India, Gujarat stands third as far as its proportion of urban population to total population is concerned. But within the State the process of urbanisation differs from one region to another. Therefore, as discussed earlier 'Regional Plan Approach' can alone help us to locate backward pockets.

### A comparative picture of rural/urban proportion of population of Gujarat with All India and other States of the Country

42. We shall now examine a comparative picture of rural-urban proportion of population of Gujarat State with corresponding proportion at all India level and for the other States and Union Territories of the country. The following table would present the related figures:

## STATEMENT IV.2

**Proportion of Rural and Urban Population in the States and Union Territories of India, 1971 Census**

| India/States/Territories | Proportion of population | |
|---|---|---|
| | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **INDIA** | **80 09** | **19 91** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 80 69 | 19.31 |
| Assam | 91 13 | 8.87 |
| Bihar | 90 00 | 10.00 |
| *Gujarat* | 71 92 | 28.08 |
| Haryana | 82 34 | 17.66 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 93 01 | 6.99 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 81.41 | 18 59 |
| Kerala | 83 76 | 16 24 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 83 71 | 16 29 |
| Maharashtra | 68 83 | 31.17 |
| Manipur | 86.81 | 13.19 |
| Meghalaya | 85 45 | 14 55 |
| Mysore | 75.69 | 24.31 |
| Nagaland | 90.05 | 9.95 |
| Orissa | 91.59 | 8.41 |
| Punjab | 76 27 | 23.73 |
| Rajasthan | 82.37 | 17 63 |
| Tamil Nadu | 69 74 | 30 26 |
| Tripura | 89.57 | 10 43 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 85 98 | 14.02 |
| West Bengal | 75 25 | 24 75 |
| Andaman & Nicobar | 77.23 | 22.77 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 96 30 | 3.70 |
| Chandigarh | 9.45 | 90.55 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 100 00 | .. |
| Delhi | 10.30 | 89.70 |
| Goa, Daman & Diu | 73 56 | 26.44 |
| Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands | 100 00 | .. |
| Pondicherry | 57 96 | 42 04 |

43. As noticed above, 19.91 per cent population of the country is urbanised. As far as the State is concerned 28.08 per cent of its total population is covered under urban area. If we leave aside the Union Territories, the most urbanised State in India is Maharashtra which accounts for 31.17 per cent urban population. Tamil Nadu is next to Maharashtra only and accounts for 30.26 per cent urban population. Gujarat is the only other State in which more than a quarter of the population is urban. West Bengal and Mysore account for 24.75 and 24.31 per cent urban population respectively. All these States, viz. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, West Bengal and Mysore have larger concentration of urban population because of proportionately higher degree of industrialisation. Punjab and Andhra Pradesh are the only other States which account for higher proportion of urban population in comparison to the corresponding proportion worked out for the country. Thus out of 21 States of the country 6 States have more than 19.91 per cent urban population. The remaining States fall below this average.

44. The least urbanised State is Himachal Pradesh in which only 6.99 per cent of the total population is urban. Orissa, Assam, Nagaland and Bihar account for 8.41, 8.87, 9.95 and 10.00 per cent urban population respectively. It is obvious that all these States leg far behind in the development of urban areas reflecting their backwardness in this respect.

**Urban Development**

45. The rate of increase of urban population in Gujarat and in other States of India has shown a continuous upward trend. It would be seen from the table given below that during the decade of 1961-71 the total population of Gujarat increased by 29.39 per cent. But during this decade the urban population has shown an increase of 41 per cent, against the growth of 25.36 per cent in rural areas. This is a pointer as to how rapid process of urbanisation is becoming. It can further be seen that during 1961 the proportion of urban population to the total population was 25.77 per cent which has gone upto 28.08 per cent in 1971. The rate of growth of population in Gujarat during the two decades 1951-61 and 1961-71 is higher as compared to all India. During 1951-61 decade the population in Gujarat increased by 26.88 per cent against the all India increase of 21.51 per cent during that period. Similarly, during the decade of 1961-71 the population in Gujarat increased by 29.39 per cent against the all India figure of 24.75 per cent. But if we look to the growth of urban population, it had shown an increase of 20.07 per cent during 1951-61 against the all India figure of 26.41 per cent whereas this position has completely changed during 1961-71 decade wherein the urban population in Gujarat has increased by 41.00 per cent against the 38.20 per cent in all India. This shows that the rate of urbanisation during 1961-71 is faster in Gujarat when compared with all India average

**STATEMENT IV.3**

**Growth of Population**

| | Gujarat | | | | | | All India | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Census Year | Total Population | Percentage Decade variation | Rural Population | Percentage Decade variation | Urban Population | Percentage Decade varaiation | Total Population | Percentage Decade variation | Rural Population | Percentage Decade variation | Urban Population | Percentage Decade variation |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1901 | 9,094,748 | .. | 7,064,010 | .. | 2,030,738 | .. | 238,396,327 | .. | 212,544,454 | .. | 25,851,873 | .. |
| 1911 | 9,803,587 | + 7·79 | 7,916,812 | +12·07 | 1,886,775 | — 7·09 | 252,093,390 | + 5·75 | 226,151,757 | + 6·40 | 25,941,633 | + 0·35 |
| 1921 | 10,174,989 | + 3·79 | 8,124,650 | + 2·63 | 2,050,339 | + 8·67 | 251,321,213 | — 0·31 | 223,235,046 | — 1·29 | 28,086,167 | + 8·27 |
| 1931 | 11,489,828 | +12·92 | 9,134,819 | +12·43 | 2,355,009 | +14·86 | 278,977,238 | +11·00 | 245,521,249 | + 9·98 | 33,455,989 | +19·12 |
| 1941 | 13,701,551 | +19·25 | 10,441,596 | +14 31 | 3,259,955 | +38·43 | 318,660,580 | +14·22 | 274,507,283 | +11·81 | 44,153,297 | +31 97 |
| 1951 | 16,262,657 | +18·69 | 11,834,761 | +13·34 | 4,427,896 | +35·83 | 361,088,090 | +13·31 | 298,644,156 | + 8·79 | 62,443,934 | +41·43 |
| 1961 | 20,633,350 | +26·88 | 15,316,726 | +29·42 | 5,316,624 | +20·07 | 439,234,771 | +21·51 | 360,298,168 | +20·64 | 78,936,603 | +26·41 |
| 1971 | 26,697,475 | +29·39 | 19,200,975 | +25·36 | 7,496,500 | +41·00 | 547,949,809 | +24·75 | 438,855,500 | +21·80 | 109,094,309 | +38 20 |

*N.B.*—Rural-Urban break up of population is as per definition adopted at each Census.

46. It would be interesting to note from the following table that the urban population in Gujarat in 1901 was 20.31 lakhs which formed 22.23 per cent of the total population, when the corresponding figure for the country was 2.59 crores against a total population of 23.84 crores, which constituted 10.84 per cent. During the last 70 years the percentage of urban population in Gujarat has gone up from 22.33 per cent in 1901 to 28.08 per cent in 1971 against the all India figure of 10.84 per cent in 1901 to 19.91 per cent in 1971. The total urban population in Gujarat has gone up by more than three and half times during last 70 years against more than four times rise according to all India figures.

**STATEMENT IV.4**

**Growth of Urban Population, 1901 to 1971**

| Census Year | Gujarat | | | All India | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Population | Urban Population | Percentage of urban population to total pupulation | Total population | Urban population | Percentage of urban population to total pupulation |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1901 | 9,094,748 | 2,030,738 | 22 33 | 238,396,327 | 25,851,873 | 10 84 |
| 1971 | 26,697,475 | 7,496,500 | 28·08 | 547,949,809 | 109,094,309 | 19·91 |

The urban population of 1901 is according to urban dlefinition used in 1901 Census.

## Urban/Rural composition of Population of States/ Union Territories, 1961—1971

47. The table that follows gives the percentages of urban population to total population for the country as a whole and for each State for 1961 and 1971.

### STATEMENT IV.5

**Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population of India, States—1961 and 1971**

| Sr. No. | India/State | Percentage of urban population to total population | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1961 | 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | INDIA | 17.98 | 19.91 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 17.44 | 19.32 |
| 2 | Assam | 7.37 | 8.88 |
| 3 | Bihar | 8.43 | 10.00 |
| 4 | *Gujarat* | *25.77* | *28.08* |
| 5 | Haryana | 17.23 | 17.67 |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | 6.34 | 7 00 |
| 7 | Jammu & Kashmir | 16.66 | 18.59 |
| 8 | Kerala | 15.11 | 16 24 |
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 14 29 | 16 29 |
| 10 | Maharashtra | 28.22 | 31 17 |
| 11 | Manipur | 8 68 | 13 19 |
| 12 | Meghalaya | 12.48 | 14 55 |
| 13 | Mysore | 22 33 | 24 31 |
| 14 | Nagaland | 5.19 | 9 96 |
| 15 | Orissa | 6 32 | 8 41 |
| 16 | Punjab | 23 06 | 23 74 |
| 17 | Rajasthan | 16 28 | 17 63 |
| 18 | Tamil Nadu | 26 69 | 30 26 |
| 19 | Tripura | 9 02 | 10.44 |
| 20 | Uttar Pradesh | 12 85 | 14 03 |
| 21 | West Bengal | 24.45 | 24.75 |

## Rural-Urban composition of the Population of the Districts and Talukas

48. The following statement gives the details of proportion of rural-urban population in the districts of the State-1971.

### STATEMENT IV.6

**Proportion of Rural/Urban Population in the Districts, 1971**

| State/District | Percentage of population to total population | |
|---|---|---|
| | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| GUJARAT | 71.92 | 28.08 |
| 1 Ahmadabad | 33.14 | 66.86 |
| 2 Rajkot | 61.63 | 38.37 |
| 3 Jamnagar | 64.69 | 35.32 |
| 4 Surat | 66.27 | 33.73 |
| 5 Bhavnagar | 68.01 | 31.99 |

### STATEMENT IV.6—*Contd.*

| State/District | Percentage of population to total population | |
|---|---|---|
| | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 6 Vadodara | 69.54 | 30 46 |
| 7 Junagadh | 70 67 | 29 33 |
| 8 Surendranagar | 72.99 | 27 01 |
| 9 Kutch | 74.76 | 25.24 |
| 10 Kheda | 80 05 | 19 95 |
| 11 Amreli | 80.12 | 19.88 |
| 12 Mahesana | 81.42 | 18.58 |
| 13 Valsad | 82 05 | 17.95 |
| 14 Bharuch | 82.61 | 17.39 |
| 15 Gandhinagar | 88 01 | 11.99 |
| 16 Panch Mahals | 88 79 | 11.21 |
| 17 Banas Kantha | 90 55 | 9 45 |
| 18 Sabar Kantha | 91 25 | 8 75 |
| 19 The Dangs | 100.00 | .. |

49. It would be seen from the table presented above that Ahmadabad district is the most urbanised district of the State accounting for overwhelmingly high proportion of 66.86 per cent of its population covered under urban area. Rajkot, Jamnagar and Surat districts follow the sequence with 38.37, 35.31 and 33.73 per cent urban population respectively. Bhavnagar, Vadodara and Junagadh are the other three districts which account for higher proportion of urban population in comparison to the State average. Thus, 7 districts of the State have higher average of proportion of urban population to total population. The Dangs is entirely rural. While Sabar Kantha accounts for only 8.75 per cent urban population, Banas Kantha gives corresponding percentage of 9.45.

The following table compares the proportions of rural and urban population in the districts of the State for 1961 and 1971.

### STATEMENT IV.7

**Proportion of Rural/Urban Population in the Districts, 1961 & 1971**

| State/District | Proportion of population (Percentage) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | | 1971 | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| GUJARAT | 74.23 | 25.77 | 71 92 | 28.08 |
| Jamnagar | 64 55 | 35 45 | 64.69 | 35 31 |
| Rajkot | 61 28 | 38 72 | 61 63 | 38 37 |
| Surendranagar | 72.00 | 28 00 | 72.99 | 27 01 |
| Bhavnagar | 68 52 | 31 48 | 68 01 | 31 99 |
| Amreli | 78 28 | 21.72 | 80 12 | 19.88 |
| Junagadh | 71 76 | 28 24 | 70 67 | 29 33 |
| Kutch | 80 61 | 19 39 | 74.76 | 25 24 |
| Banas Kantha | 92 91 | 7.09 | 90.55 | 9.45 |
| Sabar Kantha | 94 34 | 5.66 | 91.25 | 8.75 |

STATEMENT IV.7—*Contd.*

| State/District | Proportion of population (Percentage) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | | 1971 | |
| | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Mahesana | 81.63 | 18.37 | 81.42 | 18.58 |
| Gandhinagar | 100.00 | .. | 88.01 | 11.99 |
| Ahmadabad | 46.32 | 53.68 | 33.14 | 66.86 |
| Kheda | 80.59 | 19.41 | 80 05 | 19.95 |
| Panch Mahals | 89.46 | 10.54 | 88.79 | 11.21 |
| Vadodara | 73.97 | 26.03 | 69.54 | 30.46 |
| Bharuch | 85.00 | 15.00 | 82.61 | 17.39 |
| Surat | 72.56 | 27 44 | 66.27 | 33 73 |
| Valsad | 84.03 | 15.97 | 82 05 | 17.95 |
| The Dangs | 100.00 | .. | 100.00 | .. |

50. It would be seen from the above that the percentage of urban population which was 25.77 in 1961 for the State has gone up to 28.08 in 1971. In case of Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar and Amreli districts proportion of urban population to total population has decreased. For the remaining districts of the State the position is just the opposite. The difference between proportion of urban population in 1961 and 1971 is the maximum for Ahmadabad district. During 1961 the urban population of Ahmadabad district was 53.68 per cent of its total population. According to the Census of 1971 the corresponding percentage has gone up to 66.86. Gandhinagar district has come into existence only during the last decade and had no urban area in its present territory during 1961. But during the last Census it has shown 11.99 per cent urban population. The Dangs district has remained entirely rural during both the Censuses. It is interesting to note that Kutch district has registered sizeable increase in its urban population during 1961-71. During 1961 only 19.39 per cent population was urban while in 1971 this percentage has gone up to 25.24. Thus, the maximum increase (1971-61) in urbanisation during the last inter-censal period is observed in Ahmadabad district (13.18%) followed by Surat (6.29%) and Kutch (5.85%) districts.

**Distribution of Districts and Talukas by Range of Urbanisation**

*A. Districts*

51. The statement that follows distributes districts according to the ranges of urbanisation. We shall have the following ranges for this purpose:

(1) Districts in which the proportion of urban population to total population exceeds the State average range by 10 per cent i.e. 38.08 per cent and above.

(2) Districts in which the proportion of urban population to total population is within 10 per cent plus/minus range of the State average i.e. 18-08-38.08 per cent.

(3) Districts in which the proportion of urban population to total population is more than 10.00 per cent below the State average, i.e. below 18.08 per cent.

**STATEMENT IV.8**

**Distribution of Districts by Ranges of Urbanisation 1971**

(*State average*=28.08 *per cent*)

| Districts in which the proportion of urban population to total population exceeds the State average by 10 per cent | | Districts in which the proportion of urban population to total population is within 10 per cent plus/minus of the State average | | Districts in which the proportion of urban population to total population is more than 10 per cent below the State average | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Percentage above 38.08 | District | Percentage 18 08—38 08 | District | Percentage below 18.08 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Rajkot | 38.37 | Jamnagar | 35.31 | Bans Kantha | 9.45 |
| Ahmadabad | 66.86 | Surendranagar | 27.01 | Sabar Kantha | 8.75 |
| | | Bhavnagar | 31.99 | Gandhinagar | 11.99 |
| | | Amreli | 19.88 | Panch Mahals | 11.21 |
| | | Junagadh | 29.33 | Bharuch | 17.39 |
| | | Kutch | 25.24 | Valsad | 17.95 |
| | | Mahesana | 18.58 | | |
| | | Kheda | 19.95 | | |
| | | Vadodara | 30.46 | | |
| | | Surat | 33.73 | | |

52. It would be seen from the above table that of 18 districts of the State (The Dangs is rural) Ahmadabad and Rajkot districts fall in range 1, that is, they have more than 38.08 per cent urban population. 10 districts of the State fall in range 2, with urban population ranging between 18.08 per cent and 38.08 per cent. This range may be called an average range. The third and the last range covers 6 districts: Sabar Kantha, Banas Kantha, Panch Mahals, Gandhinagar, Bharuch and Valsad districts which account for less than 18.08 per cent urban population, i.e., 10 per cent below the State average.

*B. Talukas:*

53. Distribution of Talukas by ranges of urbanisation we shall now distribute the talukas with urban population among the three ranges as shown above :

## STATEMENT IV.9

### Distribution of Talukas by Ranges of Urbanisation 1971

| Range 1 | | Range 2 | | Range 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taluka in which the proportion of urban population to total population exceeds the State average by 10 per cent. | | Taluka in which the proportion of urban population to total pupulation within 10 per cent puls/minus of the State average | | Taluka in which the proportion of urban population to total population is more than 10 per cent below the State average | |
| Taluka | Percentage above 38·08 | Taluka | Percentage 18·08—38·08 | Taluka | Percentage below 18·08 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 Ahmadabad City | 97 66 | Bhuj | 37·54 | 1 Sayla | 17·85 |
| 2 Bhavnagar | 77 82 | 2 Dhranga dhra | 36 84 | 2 Bhanvad | 17·75 |
| 3 Rajkot | 76 67 | | 34·93 | 3 Mendarda | 17 58 |
| 4 Chorasi | 76·34 | 3 Ranavav | 32·75 | 4 Deesa | 17 57 |
| 5 Vadodara | 71·93 | 4 Morvi | 31·57 | 5 Nandod | 17·38 |
| 6 Jamnagar | 66·89 | 5 Nadıdad | 31·35 | 6 Jambusar | 17·28 |
| 7 Okhamandal | 62·15 | 6 Gondal | 31·17 | 7 Jamjodh-pur | 17·06 |
| 8 Wadhwan | 60·50 | 7 Amreli | 30·29 | 8 Vallabhi-pur | 17·01 |
| 9 Anjar | 58·83 | 8 Valsad | 29·34 | 9 Hansot | 16 88 |
| 10 Junagadh | 53·97 | 9 Dohad | 29·27 | 10 Halol | 16·77 |
| 11 Dhoraji | 50·34 | 10 Vanthali | 29·17 | 11 Sanand | 16 76 |
| 12 Porbandar | 47·32 | 11 Sidhpur | 29·17 | 12 Limbdi | 16·76 |
| 13 Bharuch | 44·11 | 12 Kalol | 28·98 | 13 Una | 16·68 |
| 14 Botad | 40·68 | 13 Navsari | 28·94 | 14 Himat-nagar. | 16 54 |
| 15 Jetpur | 40 66 | 14 Gandevi | 28·88 | 15 Kheralu | 16·14 |
| 16 Patan-Veraval | 39·48 | 15 Radhan-pur | 28·58 | 16 Mundra | 16·09 |
| | | | 28·42 | 17 Bardoli | 16·04 |
| | | 16 Kham-bhalia | 28·08 | 18 Jasdan | 15·53 |
| | | 17 Songadh | 27·24 | 19 Kadi | 15·51 |
| | | 18 Cambay | 27·08 | 20 Kodinar | 15·40 |
| | | 19 Manava-dar | 26·95 | 21 Amod | 15·33 |
| | | 20 Wankaner | 26·59 | 22 Garia-dhar | 15·28 |
| | | 21 Anklesvar | 26·55 | 23 Sankheda | 15·25 |
| | | 22 Anand | 26·10 | 24 Sinor | 14·73 |
| | | 23 Mangrol | 25·84 | 25 Bala-sinor | 14·60 |
| | | 24 Dabhoi | 25·84 | 26 Halvad | 14·39 |
| | | 25 Chotila | 25·64 | 27 Padra | 14·14 |
| | | 26 Palitana | 25·39 | 28 Prantij | 13·90 |
| | | 27 Upleta | 25·11 | 29 Dasada | 13·84 |
| | | 28 Patan | 24·82 | 30 Babra | 13·47 |
| | | 29 Dhrol | 24·10 | 31 Ghogha | 13·33 |
| | | 30 Godhra | 24·09 | 32 Gadhada | 13·24 |
| | | 31 Mandvi | 23·86 | 33 Bhachau | 12·68 |
| | | 32 Lathi | 23·05 | 34 Kalavad | 12·40 |
| | | 33 Kundla | 22·64 | 35 Jodiya | 12·35 |
| | | 34 Dholka | 22·31 | 36 Vyara | 12·32 |
| | | 35 Dhari | 22·24 | 37 Visava-dar. | 12·21 |
| | | 36 Viram-gam. | 21·69 | 38 Gandhi-nagar | 11·99 |
| | | 37 Kunka-vav-Vadia | 21·23 | 39 Dehgam | 11·79 |
| | | | 21·21 | 40 Kapad-vanj | 11·40 |
| | | | 21·00 | 41 Karjan | 10·43 |
| | | | 20·79 | 42 Kamrej | 10 43 |
| | | | 20·70 | 43 Lalpur | 10·42 |
| | | | 20·55 | 44 Paddhari | 10·38 |
| | | 38 Visnagar | | | |
| | | 39 Jafrabad | | | |
| | | 40 Mahuwa | | | |
| | | 41 Mahe-sana | | | |
| | | 42 Kutiyana | | | |
| | | 43 Palanpur | | | |
| | | 44 Dhan-dhuka | | | |

## STATEMENT IV.9—*Contd.*

| Range 1 | | Range 2 | | Range 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taluka in which the proportion of urban population to total population exceed the State average by 10 per cent. | | Taluka in which the proportion of urban population to total population within 10 per cent plus/minus of the State average | | Taluka in which the proportion of urban population to total population is more than 10 per cent below the State average | |
| Taluka | Percentage above 38.08 | Taluka | Percentage 18.08 38.08 | Taluka | Percentage below 18.08 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | 45 Petlad | 20·43 | 45 Vijapur | 10·36 |
| | | 46 Rajula | 20·38 | 46 Borsad | 10·21 |
| | | 47 Modasa | 20·38 | 47 Luna-wada | 10·12 |
| | | 48 Harij | 20 07 | 48 Santal-pur | 9·53 |
| | | 49 Lakhtar | 19·08 | 49 Malia | 9·43 |
| | | 50 Mehme-dabad. | 19·02 | 50 Kalol | 9·37 |
| | | | 18·93 | 51 Umrala | 9·33 |
| | | 51 Pardi | 18·88 | 52 Talala | 9·27 |
| | | 52 Sihor | 18·86 | 53 Khed-Brahma. | 8·99 |
| | | 53 Thasra | 18·63 | 54 Mandvi | 8·85 |
| | | 54 Keshod | | 55 Abdasa | 8·67 |
| | | | | 56 Vaghodia | 8·46 |
| | | | | 57 Chana-sma | 8·26 |
| | | | | 58 Tharad | 7·67 |
| | | | | 59 Chota-Udaipur | 7·58 |
| | | | | 60 Idar | 7·53 |
| | | | | 61 Talaja | 7·32 |
| | | | | 62 Nakha-trana | 7·26 |
| | | | | 63 Rapar | 7·26 |
| | | | | 64 Umer-gaon | 6·65 |
| | | | | 65 Oplad | 6·40 |
| | | | | 66 Dharam-pur | 6·17 |
| | | | | 67 Devgad Baria | 6·03 |
| | | | | 68 Mangrol | 5·98 |
| | | | | 69 Bansada | 5·89 |
| | | | | 70 Deodar | 5·44 |
| | | | | 71 Santram-pur | 3·45 |
| | | | | 72 Chikhli | 2·84 |
| | | | | 73 Daskroi | 2·83 |

54. The data presented in the above table disclose that of 184 talukas of the State only 143 talukas have urban component of population and the remaining 41 talukas are classified as entirely rural in 1971 Census. The distribution of Talukas by ranges of urbanisation further reveals that of 143 talukas of the State 16 talukas fall in range 1 (above 38.08%), 54 talukas in range 2 (18.08 to 38.08%) and 72 talukas in range 3 (below 18.08%).

55. There are 16 talukas in which the proportion of urban population to total population exceeds the State average by 10 per cent (i.e. above 38.08) Ahmadabad City taluka is the most urbanised taluka of the State and accounts for an overwhelmingly higher proportion of 97.66 per cent urban population, while Bhavnagar taluka accounts for 77.82 per cent urban population, Rajkot taluka accounts for 76.67 per cent urban population. Next in sequence came Chorasi (Surat)

(76.34%), Vadodara, (71.93%), Jamnagar (66.89%), Okhamandal (62.15%), Wadhwan (60.50%).

56. There are 54 talukas in which the proportion of urban population to total population is within 10 per cent plus/minus range of the State average. These are the talukas which fall under the State average range of urban population. In this range Keshod (18.63%), Thasra (18.86%), Sihor (18.88%), Pardi (18.93%) and Mehmedabad (19.02%) on one hand and Bhuj (37.54%), Dhrangadhra (36.84%), Ranavav (34.93%), Morvi (32.75%), and Nadiad (31.57%) on the other hand occupy two extreme positions.

57. 73 talukas fall in range 3 in which the proportion of urban population to total population is more than 10 per cent below the State average, (i.e. below 18.08%). It is interesting to note that Daskroi taluka is the least urbanised taluka of the State with 2.83 per cent urban population. Chikhli accounts for 2.84 per cent urban population, while the corresponding percentage for Santrampur taluka is 3.45 per cent. Next in sequence came Deodar (5.44%), Bansda (5.89%), Mangrol (5.98%), Devgad Baria (6.03%), Dharampur (6.17%), Olpad (6.4%) and Umergaon (6.65%) talukas.

The following inset table gives district-wise number of talukas falling in different ranges of urbanisation :—

**STATEMENT IV.10**

*Districtwise Number of Talukas by Ranges of Urban*

| | Range 1 | Range 2 | Range 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Taluka in which the proportion of urban population to total population exceeds the State average by 10 per cent | Taluka in which the proportion of urban population to total population is within 10 per cent plus/minus of the State average | Taluka in which the proportion of urban population to total population is more than 10 per cent below the State average. |
| District | Number of Talukas | Number of Talukas | Number of Talukas |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Jamnagar . . . | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Rajkot . . . | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Surendranagar . . | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Bhavnagar . . | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Amreli . . . | .. | 6 | 2 |
| Junagadh . . . | 3 | 6 | 5 |
| Kutch . . . | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Banas Kantha . . | .. | 2 | 4 |
| Sabar Kantha . . | .. | 1 | 4 |
| Mahesana . . . | .. | 6 | 4 |
| Gandhinagar . . | .. | .. | 1 |
| Ahmadabad . . | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Kheda . . . | . | 6 | 3 |
| Panch Mahals . . | .. | 2 | 5 |
| Vadodara . . | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Bharuch . . . | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Surat . . . | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Valsad . . . | .. | 4 | 4 |
| The Dangs . . | .. | .. | .. |
| **Total . .** | **16** | **54** | **73** |

## SECTION 2

## RURAL POPULATION

### Pattern of Rural Habitation in different Parts of the State

58. A special study of the settlement pattern of villages was made in connection with the socio-economic survey of selected villages in different parts of the State in 1961. A few of them have been taken up for resurvey during inter-censal period between 1971-81. Settlement pattern of villages can be studied in detail on the basis of observations made in those publications. However, we should discuss below the general pattern of village settlement in the State.

59. 'Peasant Life in India' describes the different classes of villages as follows :

"The inhabitants of a village may be farmers or traders or artisans or scholars or priests ; and a village can be classified according to the occupation of the majority of the inhabitants. Villagers may, moreover, belong to a single tribe, or may differ from one another in caste or religious persuations ; and this may give us another means of classification of types. But one of the most useful objective means is furnished by the physical form taken by village. From this point of view, the following different orders can be distinguished in India. Each type has a fairly wide range of variation so that instances may not be rare when it becomes difficult to determine if a particular example should be placed in one category or another. These orders are :—

60. (1) Shapeless Cluster or agglomerate with streets not forming an intergral part of the design. These may be of the (i) massive or (ii) dispersed type, in which the village is reckaned to consist of an assemblage of discrets clusters of comparatively small size.

61. It may be noted here that in villages belonging to this order there may be a tortuous or irregular road ; but this grows according to the local requirements not as part of the original design.

(2) Linear Cluster or assemblage with a regular open space or straight street provided between parallel rows of houses.

(3) Square or Rectangular Cluster or agglomerate with straight streets running parallel or at right angle to one another.

(4) Villages formed of Isolated homesteads, a number of which are treated together as a mauza for convenience of collection of rent or taxes".

62. On the basis of the above classification, various types of villages in Gujarat can be classified as under:

(i) Linear Clusters either rectangular or square with regular streets ;

(ii) Shapeless Clusters with irregular streets ;

(iii) Scattered Clusters without streets ;

(iv) Isolated houses scattered in the midst of cultivated fields.

63. The observations made by Shri R. K. Trivedi, Superintendent of Census, Gujarat State in General Report Part-I A (i) of 1961 Census on the settlement pattern of villages are worth reproducing.

**Selection of site**

64. A village community generally settles in the heart of the area of cultivation of the village, though in the forest and tribal areas compact settlements are abandoned in favour of isolated homesteads situated at some convenient place, most probably in the centre of the field held by each individual family. Before a community or a group of families settles down on a particular place, the village site is carefully selected. Since proximity to the source of water supply is the principal consideration, it is located usually on the bank of a river high enough to prevent damage by floods. Where such an ideal situation is not possible, it is located either at one end of the cultivable area or in its midst where facility of pasture and pond for cattle can be had.

**Village fortifications**

65. More often than not, the villages were enclosed by a wall built of mud, brick or stone. Though such walls were a common feature of the villages in Saurashtra and Kutch, they are to be found in the villages of North and South Gujarat also. These defences have now-a-days fallen into ruins and are fast disappearing. Some of the fort-walls are very massive and imposing structures provided with huge gateways having wooden doors studded with iron and with high towers or kot has to defect the approach of enemies and robbers. The smaller and poorer villages had an earthern wall or fencing of thorn with less pretentious gateways made of branches-of trees which could be closed at night. While offering security against dacoits and thieves, they also served the purpose of ensuring that the cultivators brought all their field produce to the common Khalawad or threshing floor and did not pilfer any portion of it to escape the payment of land revenue recovered in kind as crop-share.

**Distribution of localities by caste**

66. In the usual settlement pattern of villages, the central portion of the village used to be occupied by those higher in the social scale, the jamindar or the landlord of the village, the village money-lender, the village official and higher caste families such as Brahmins, Banians, etc., followed by those of the artisan and cultivating classes, the dwellings of the service and depressed classes like Harijans, Vaghris, Bharwads, Rabaris, Kolis, being always on the outskirts of the village. The different residential localities called falia, vado, or vas, were named after the caste inhabiting it, i.e., Brahmanvado, Sutharvado, Soni falia, Patel vas, etc., as the members of the same caste lived in the same locality, Brahmins living with Brahmins, Banias with Banias, Kunbis with Kunbis and artisans with artisans.

**Streets, lanes, bye-lanes**

67. The rows of houses are usually separated by small, narrow, and tortuous roads by streets branching off into lanes and bye-lanes. But where the village is built after some pre-arranged pattern, it presents a neat and clean appearance and the main streets are sufficiently vide.

68. The usual and most common lay-out of houses is that they are situated in falis or narrow lanes constructed in parallal rows with common side walls and the back or a dead wall facing the main street. The houses are usually grouped in a fali or street having an open courtyard in front held either in common or belonging to each individual household enclosed by a compound wall or fencing with a common gateway within which families having a common ancestor reside.

69. The linear arrangement of houses is the most common pattern of settlement of an average village in Gujarat, though shapeless or isolated clusters are not uncommon and are also to be found in backward and Adivasi areas. That this is the traditional pattern of village lay-out in vogue in this part of the country even since pre-historic times will be evident from the excavations at Lothal, some 40 miles from Ahmadabad, where plinths of houses built of burnt bricks in parallel rows on either side of a straight and broad street have been recently unearthered. Source: Census of India 1961-Vol. V-Gujarat, Part-IV-A-Report on Housing and Establishment pp. 356-357.

70. It is interesting to note that the villages located nearer urban areas are heavily influenced by urban pattern. Under various schemes of the State Government, Housing Board and Panchayats, innumerable housing societies are being constructed in several parts of the State for low income, middle income and backward class people. These societies are taking their shapes even in the rural areas and are mostly located on the outskirts of villages where open areas are available. It is not possible to construct houses under the schemes of housing societies in the middle of village because of pausity of open land. The agricultural area on the periferry of nucleus village is being converted into non-agricultural and new houses are being constructed.

71. In addition to ecological factors history also plays its role in determining the rural settlement in different regions of the State. Apart from the aesthetic sense, sense of safety, and usefulness, and geographical conditions have also played their roles in determining various village settlements in the State.

72. There are villages with cultivated fields all around and the village site in the midst. In tribal areas, there are villages with isolated hutments scattered over cultivated areas. In the district like Kheda, there are linear clusters with lanes and by-lanes. In most of the villages in non-tribal areas, we find linear clusters of houses distributed according to caste. In Kutch we have villages with scattered groups of conical huts called 'Wandh'. In Sabarkantha we come across isolated homesteads in the midst of cultivated land in tribal villages. Among non-tribal villages we have old and new village sites with houses grouped in linear clusters on either side of a main street. In several villages we find shapeless clusters of houses distributed according to caste. In Gir forest, Siddis have peculiar type of rectangular clusters of houses in

their villages. In Bhal area, there are villages with houses in rectangular clusters with streets running parallel or at right angle. In Saurashtra region, we come across villages with houses in square clusters enclosed by a fortwall and distributed into localities according to caste with regular streets and open space. In Kheda, Mahesana and Ahmadabad district we find villages with rectangular clusters enclosed by a fortwall and distributed into localities according to caste with regular streets and open space. In Kheda, Mahesana and Ahmadabad district we find villages with rectangular clusters with parallel rows of houses distributed according to caste with regular streets running between them.

**Proportion of Rural Population in different size classes of Villages**

73. We shall now examine the proportion of rural population in different size classes of villages for the State as a whole and for each district.

74. The following table gives the details of number of inhabited villages classified by size-class and its population alongwith the proportion of rural population for the State in 1961 and 1971.

**STATEMENT IV.11**

**Number of Inhabited Villages Classified by Size Class and its Population in the State (1961 & 1971)**

| Size Class | 1961 | | 1971 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Population | Number | Population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Less than 200 | 3,202 (17·23) | 362,915 (2·37) | 2,054 (11·24) | 236,690 (1·23) |
| 200—499 | 5,302 (28·53) | 1,819,031 (11·87) | 4,352 (23·81) | 1,514,489 (7·89) |
| 500—999 | 5,299 (28·51) | 3,799,585 (24·81) | 5,241 (28·68) | 3,798,041 (19·78) |
| 1000—1999 | 3,301 (17·76) | 4,511,498 (29·45) | 4,398 (24·07) | 6,086,952 (31·70) |
| 2000—4999 | 1,332 (7·17) | 3,848,552 (25·13) | 1,965 (10·75) | 5,747,671 (29·94) |
| 5000—9999 | 141 (0·76) | 889,384 (5·81) | 248 (1·36) | 1,607,641 (8·37) |
| 10,000 & above | 7 (0·04) | 85,761 (0·56) | 17 (0·09) | 209,491 (1·09) |
| **Total** | **18,584 (100 00)** | **15,316,726 (100·00)** | **18,275 (100·00)** | **19,200,975 (100·00)** |

75. It would be seen from the above table that during 1961 there were 3,202 villages with less than 200 persons. In 1971 the number of villages in this size-group came down to 2,054. Thus, the number of villages with less than 200 persons is fast disappearing. Even in the size-class of villages with 200-499 persons the number of villages has come down from 5,302 in 1961 to 4,352 in 1971. Size-class 500-999 also shows decrease in the number of villages during 1961-71. All other size classes have shown increase in the number of villages during 1961-71. There were only 3,301 villages with 1,000-1,999 persons in 1961. During the Census of 1971, the number of such villages has gone up to 4,398. In the size-group 2,000 to 4,999 there were 1,332 villages in 1961 and 1,965 villages in 1971. There were 141 villages with more than 5,000 but less than 10,000 population in 1961. The number of such villages in 1971 has gone up to 248. Likewise, there were only 7 villages with 10,000 or more persons in 1961 while the number of such villages in 1971 has been worked out at 17. It is thus observed that the proportion of smaller villages has been gradually coming down while the proportion of larger villages shows increasing trend.

76. According to 1971 Census 31.70 per cent rural population of the State lived in villages with 1,000 to 1,999 persons. Next important size-group of villages is 2,000-4,999 where 29.94 per cent rural population of the State resided. Thus, the villages with population ranging between 1,000 and 4,999 persons account for 61.64 per cent rural population. While 19.78 per cent rural population comes from villages with 500-999 persons, 8.37 per cent rural population resides in the villages with 5,000 to 9,999 persons. Size-class 200-499 accounts for 7.89 per cent rural population, 1.23 per cent rural population of the State resides in the villages with less than 200 persons and 1.09 per cent rural population of the State comes from the villages with 10,000 or more persons.

77. While comparing the proportion of population covered by different size-classes of villages in 1961 and 1971 it is noticed that there is definite decline in population in villages in size-class (1) less than 200, (2) 200-499 and (3) 500-999. All other size-classes of villages have shown improvement in population during 1061-71. It can therefore be reduced that there is definite shift of population from smaller villages to larger villages.

**Proportion of rural population by size classes in the State and the districts**

78. We would now indicate the proportion of rural population accounted for by different size classes of villages for each district. The table that follows gives percentage distribution of rural population by size classes of villages for the State and the districts;

## STATEMENT IV.12
**Proportion of Rural Population by size class of Villages**

| State/District | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 500 | 500—4999 | 5000 & Over |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Gujarat | 9 12 | 81 42 | 9 46 |
| Jamnagar | 7 96 | 87 23 | 4 81 |
| Rajkot | 6 34 | 83·26 | 10·40 |
| Surendranagar | 10.32 | 85.68 | 3.80 |
| Bhavnagar | 7.45 | 90.03 | 2 47 |
| Amreli | 6 11 | 89 30 | 4·56 |
| Junagadh | 5 83 | 89 29 | 4 88 |
| Kutch | 16 77 | 79 95 | 3·28 |
| Banas Kantha | 12 57 | 82 53 | 4 90 |
| Sabar Kantha | 17 24 | 78 06 | 4·70 |
| Mahesana | 3 57 | 81 21 | 15 22 |
| Gandhinagar | 0 76 | 64 92 | 34 32 |
| Ahmadabad | 3·60 | 88 06 | 8 34 |
| Kheda | 1 87 | 70 59 | 27·54 |
| Panch Mahals | 13 65 | 80 56 | 5 79 |
| Vadodara | 15 18 | 77 32 | 7·50 |
| Bharuch | 15 69 | 79 07 | 5·24 |
| Surat | 10 11 | 81 74 | 8 15 |
| Valsad | 4 05 | 85 16 | 10·79 |
| The Dangs | 72 76 | 21·48 | 5·76 |

79. It would be seen from the above table that over-whelmingly high percentage (81.42%) of rural population of the State resides in villages with 500-4999 persons. Though, the average population size per inhabited village of the State is 1,051. Villages with less than 500 persons account for 9.12 per cent of the total rural population of the State. On the other hand there are villages with more than 5,000 persons which also account for 9.46 per cent rural population of the State.

**500—4999**

80. This size class of villages accounts for 90.08 per cent rural population of Bhavnagar district, 89.30 per cent rural population of Amreli district and 89.29 per cent rural population of Junagadh district. While the Dangs district which is entirely rural and tribal accounts for 21.48 per cent population only under this range, Gandhinagar and Kheda district account for 64.92 and 70.59 per cent rural population under this range of population size-classes of villages.

**Less than 500**

81. The Dangs district accounts for the maximum percentage of 72.76 of its rural population under this size class. Sabar Kantha (17.24%), Kutch (16.77%), Banas Kantha (12.57%) and Surendranagar (10.62%) districts account for sizeable proportion of rural population under this range. Likewise, Bharuch (15.69%), Vadodara (15.18%), Panch Mahals (13.65%) and Surat (10.11%) districts with sizeable tribal tracts also account for higher proportion of rural population in this size-class of villages. On the other hand, Gandhinagar (0.76%), Kheda (1.87%), Mahesana (3.57%), Ahmadabad (3.60%) and Valsad (4.05%) districts have comparatively small proportion of rural population under this range.

**5,000 and over**

82. 34.32 per cent rural population of Gandhinagar district resides in villages with 5,000 and more persons, Kheda accounts for 27.54 per cent rural population under this range and the corresponding figure for Mahesana district is worked out at 15.22. While 10.79 per cent rural population of Valsad district has settled in this size-class of villages, the corresponding percentage for Rajkot district is 10.40.

83. Thus, it is noticed that Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Junagadh districts of Saurashtra region have almost similar pattern of settlement of rural population. Rajkot is an exception where the percentage of rural population residing in villages with 5,000 and more persons is worked out at 10.40. Again, Surendranagar district can be grouped with Kutch, Banas Kantha and Sabar Kantha districts for the purpose. These districts show almost uniform pattern of settlement in villages, Gandhinagar, Kheda, Mahesana and Ahmadabad districts of Central Gujarat and Valsad of South Gujarat also offer similar pattern of settlement with larger proportion of population residing in villages with larger population. The last group can be carved out for Panch Mahals, Vadodara, Bharuch and Surat districts where because of tribal settlements the proportion of rural population residing in village with less than 500 persons is higher than the State average.

84. Detailed classification showing proportion of rural population by different size-classes of villages in various districts of the State is worked out in the following table:

## STATEMENT IV.13
**Proportion of Rural Population by different Size Classes of Village in various District of the State, 1971**

| State/District | Percentage | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Population | Less than 200 | 200—499 | 500—999 | 1000—1999 | 2000—4999 | 5000—9999 | 10,000 & over |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| GUJARAT STATE | 100.00 | 1.23 | 7.89 | 19.78 | 31.70 | 29.94 | 8.37 | 1.09 |
| Jamnagar | 100.00 | 0.64 | 7.32 | 23.26 | 38.10 | 25.87 | 4.81 | 0 00 |
| Rajkot | 100.00 | 0.27 | 6 07 | 21 47 | 36.94 | 24 85 | 8.84 | 1 56 |
| Surendranagar | 100.00 | 1 05 | 9.57 | 24.40 | 36 09 | 25 09 | 3 80 | 0 00 |
| Bhavnagar | 100.00 | 0 53 | 6 92 | 23.46 | 35.79 | 30.83 | 2.47 | 0 00 |
| Amreli | 100.00 | 0.67 | 5.47 | 20.74 | 38.42 | 30.14 | 4 56 | 0 00 |
| Junagadh | 100.00 | 0 82 | 5 01 | 20.90 | 36.28 | 32.11 | 3.87 | 1.01 |
| Kutch | 100.00 | 4.14 | 12.63 | 20.80 | 31.10 | 28.05 | 3.28 | 0 00 |
| Banas Kantha | 100.00 | 1.66 | 10.91 | 29.02 | 35.41 | 18.10 | 4.90 | 0 00 |
| Sabar Kantha | 100.00 | 2 33 | 14.91 | 25.50 | 29.34 | 23.22 | 3.78 | 0 92 |
| Mahesana | 100.00 | 0.24 | 3.33 | 12.01 | 29.06 | 40.14 | 14.59 | 0.63 |

STATEMENT IV.13—*Contd.*

| State/District | Total Population | Percentage: less than 200 | 200—499 | 500—999 | 1000—1999 | 2000—4999 | 5000—9999 | 10,000 & over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Gandhinagar | 100.00 | 0.07 | 0.69 | 4.23 | 24.13 | 36.57 | 34.31 | 0.00 |
| Ahmadabad | 100.00 | 0.28 | 3.32 | 14.65 | 32.34 | 41.07 | 8.34 | 0.00 |
| Kheda | 100.00 | 0.25 | 1.62 | 7.27 | 21.86 | 41.46 | 21.63 | 5.91 |
| Panch Mahals | 100.00 | 2.21 | 11.44 | 21.66 | 33.95 | 24.95 | 5 00 | 0 79 |
| Vadodara | 100 00 | 2.10 | 13.08 | 25.28 | 27.77 | 24.27 | 5.92 | 1.58 |
| Bharuch | 100.00 | 2.07 | 13.62 | 27.43 | 29.10 | 22.54 | 5 24 | 0 00 |
| Surat | 100.00 | 1.32 | 8.79 | 23.87 | 32.68 | 25.19 | 7 25 | 0 90 |
| Valsad | 100.00 | 0.61 | 3.44 | 14.14 | 33.87 | 37.15 | 10.79 | 0 00 |
| The Dangs | 100.00 | 15.39 | 57.37 | 15.99 | 2.17 | 3.32 | 5.76 | 0 00 |

**Average population per village**

85. The following table gives the details of average population per village for the State and the districts arranged in descending order according to average population.

STATEMENT IV.14

**Average Population per Village, 1971**

| | State/District | Average population per village |
|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 |
| | **GUJARAT STATE** | **1,051** |
| 1 | Gandhinagar | 2,354 |
| 2 | Kheda | 2,051 |
| 3 | Mahesana | 1,572 |
| 4 | Ahmadabad | 1,431 |
| 5 | Valsad | 1,424 |
| 6 | Rajkot | 1,165 |
| 7 | Amreli | 1,143 |
| 8 | Bhavnagar | 1,087 |
| 9 | Junagadh | 1,072 |
| 10 | Jamnagar | 1,018 |
| 11 | Surat | 972 |
| 12 | Surendranagar | 952 |
| 13 | Panch Mahals | 863 |
| 14 | Banas Kantha | 848 |
| 15 | Vadodara | 821 |
| 16 | Bharuch | 806 |
| 17 | Sabar Kantha | 782 |
| 18 | Kutch | 706 |
| 19 | *The Dangs* | *303* |

86. The average population per inhabited village of the State is worked out at 1,051. Gandhinagar district gives the maximum average of 2,354 persons per inhabited village against which Kheda accounts for an average of 2,051. Next in sequence come Mahesana (1,572), Ahmadabad (1,431), Valsad (1,424), Rajkot (1,165), Amreli (1,143), Bhavnagar (1,087) and Junagadh (1,072) districts. The remaining districts of the State fall below the State average of the population per inhabited village. The lowest average population per inhabited village has been worked for the Dangs district which accounts for only 303 persons per village. While Kutch gives and average of 706 persons per village, Sabar Kantha, Bharuch and Vadodara districts account for 782,806 and 821 persons per inhabited village respectively. Higher average size of population per village indicates concentration of larger rural population in the villages inhabited by more than 1,000 persons.

**Density in rural areas**

87. The following table gives districtwise density of rural population:

STATEMENT IV.15

**Population on per Km² (Density) in Rural Areas, 1971**

| State/District | Rural Population | Area in km² | Density per km² |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **GUJARAT** | **19,200,975** | **191,369.1** | **100** |
| Gandhinagar | 176,587 | 592.2 | 298 |
| Kheda | 1,962,357 | 6,865.9 | 286 |
| Valsad | 1,172,326 | 5,129 6 | 229 |
| Mahesana | 1,703,593 | 8,768 8 | 194 |
| Panch Mahals | 1,641,634 | 8,752.8 | 188 |
| Vadodara | 1,376,860 | 7,605.9 | 181 |
| Surat | 1,184,272 | 7,614.4 | 156 |
| Sabar Kantha | 1,083,674 | 7,250.5 | 149 |
| Ahmadabad | 964,493 | 8,257.3 | 117 |
| Junagadh | 1,170,736 | 10,079 8 | 116 |
| Amreli | 679,984 | 6,460.9 | 105 |
| Bharuch | 916,587 | 8,946 0 | 102 |
| Rajkot | 1,000,836 | 10,957.2 | 91 |
| Banas Kantha | 1,145,794 | 12,546 1 | 91 |
| Bhavnagar | 955,671 | 10,774 3 | 89 |
| Surendranagar | 617,135 | 10,126 9 | 61 |
| The Dangs | 94,185 | 1,683 0 | 56 |
| Jamnagar | 718,936 | 13,702 8 | 52 |
| Kutch | 635,315 | 45,254.7 | 14 |

The general density for the State is 136 persons per sq. km. whereas density for its rural areas is worked out at 100 per Km². Among the districts, Gandhinagar is the densest and has 298 persons per sq. km. in the rural areas. Next in sequence come Kheda (286), Valsad (229), Mahesana (194), Panch Mahals (188) and Vadodara (181). Of 19 districts in the State 12 account for higher density than the State average and 7 fall below that average to a varying extent. It is quite obvious that Kutch district should account for the minimum density of 14 persons per sq. km. in its rural areas. The larger portion of the

district consists of desent. While the rural areas of Jamnagar district account for 52 persons per $Km^2$, the forest tract of the Dangs district has 56 persons for the corresponding area. Surendranagar and Bhavnagar districts account for density of 61 and 89 respectively. It is also observed that the districts of Gujarat region are comparatively denser than those of Saurashtra region. The factors which cause variation in density have been discussed in the preceeding chapter.

88. The following table distributes the districts by ranges of density.

**STATEMENT IV.16**

**Distribution of Districts Classified by Rural Density, 1971**

| Very high 200 & above | | High 150—199 | | Average 100—149 | | Low 50—99 | | Very low below 50 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | |
| Gandhinagar | (298) | Mahesana | (194) | Sabar Kantha | (149) | Rajkot | (91) | Kutch | (14) |
| Kheda | (286) | Panch Mahals | (188) | Ahmadabad | (117) | Banas Kantha | (91) | | |
| Valsad | (229) | Vadodara | (181) | Junagadh | (116) | Bhavnagar | (89) | | |
| | | Surat | (156) | Amreli | (105) | Surendranagar | (61) | | |
| | | | | Bharuch | (102) | The Dangs | (56) | | |
| | | | | | | Jamnagar | (52) | | |

The higher density of districts would also indicate the concentration of rural population in larger villages. This is corroborated from the fact that out of a total number of 75 villages in Gandhinagar district, 59 villages fall in the population size of 1000 and above of which 30 are in the size of 1000-1999, 20 in the size of 2000-4999 and 9 in the size 5000 and above. Similarly, in Kheda district the distribution of 957 villages is: 126 villages below 500 persons, 195 villages with population ranging from 500-999, 298 villages in size-group 1000-1999, 264 in 2000-4999 and as many as 74 fall in population size of 5000 and above. As against this the distribution of 900 villages in Kutch district is: 500 in size below 500, 191 in population size 500-999, 143 in size range 1000-1999, 62 in population size 2000-4999 and only 4 villages account for more than 5000 persons.

**Rural density in Talukas**

89. We shall now examine the rural density of each taluka/mahal in the State. The distribution of taluka by density (rural) is shown in the statement given hereunder.

**STATEMENT IV.17**

**Distribution of Taluka by Density (Rural)**

| Very high 800 and above | High 200—299 | Medium 100—199 | Low 50—99 | | Very low Below 50 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 5 | |
| | | GUJARAT STATE (100) | | | | |
| | | | *Jamnagar Dist.* | (52) | | |
| .. .. .. .. | | Jamnagar (101) | Lalpur | (62) | Okhamandal | (46) |
| | | | Jamjodhpur | (79) | | |
| | | | Bhanvad | (90) | | |
| | | | Kalyanpur | (65) | | |
| | | | Khambhalia | (69) | | |
| | | | Jodiya | (83) | | |
| | | | Dhrol | (64) | | |
| | | | Kalavad | (74) | | |
| | | | *Rajkot Dist.* | (91) | | |
| .. .. .. .. | | Gondal (102) | Rajkot | (92) | .. .. | |
| | | Jetpur (116) | Kotda Sangani | (91) | | |
| | | Dhoraji (127) | Jam Kandona | (93) | | |
| | | Upleta (130) | Lodhika | (80) | | |
| | | | Paddhari | (73) | | |
| | | | Morvi | (83) | | |
| | | | Maliya | (76) | | |
| | | | Wankaner | (68) | | |
| | | | Jasdan | (88) | | |
| | | | *Surendranagar Dist* | (61) | | |
| .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | | | Wadhwan | (83) | Sayla | (46) |
| | | | Limbdi | (74) | | |
| | | | Chotila | (57) | | |
| | | | Muli | (61) | | |
| | | | Halvad | (53) | | |
| | | | Dhrangadhra | (51) | | |

## STATEMENT IV. 17—*Contd.*

| Very high and 800 and above | | High 200—299 | | Medium 100—199 | | Low 50—99 | | Very low below 50 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | |
| | | | | | | Dasada | (62) | | |
| | | | | | | Lakhtar | (60) | | |
| | | | | | | *Bhavnagar Dist.* | (89) | | |
| .. | .. | . | . | Ghogha Mahal | (100) | Gadhda | (94) | Bhavnagar | (49) |
| | | | | Talaja | (148) | Botad | (78) | | |
| | | | | Mahuva | (127) | Vallabhipur | (73) | | |
| | | | | Kundla | (104) | | | | |
| | | | | Gariadhar | (129) | | | | |
| | | | | Palitana | (109) | | | | |
| | | | | Sihor | (116) | | | | |
| | | | | Umrela | (125) | | | | |
| | | | | *Amreli Dist.* | (105) | | | | |
| .. | .. | . | .. | Amreli | (117) | Dhari | (72) | | |
| | | | | Rajula | (100) | Khambha Mahal | (88) | | |
| | | | | Jafrabad Mahal | (102) | Babra | (85) | | |
| | | | | Kodinar | (178) | | | | |
| | | | | Kunkavav-Vadia | (120) | | | | |
| | | | | Lathi | (111) | | | | |
| | | | | Liliya Mahal | (122) | | | | |
| | | | | *Junagadh Dist.* | (116) | | | | |
| .. | .. | | | Junagadh | (137) | Talala | (70) | | |
| | | | | Mendarda Mahal | (112) | Ranavav | (78) | | |
| | | | | Patan-veraval | (178) | Visavadar | (91) | | |
| | | | | Malia | (154) | Una | (93) | | |
| | | | | Mangrol | (147) | | | | |
| | | | | Keshod | (164) | | | | |
| | | | | Porbandar | (107) | | | | |
| | | | | Kutiyana | (102) | | | | |
| | | | | Manavadar | (148) | | | | |
| | | | | Vanthali | (170) | | | | |
| | | | | Bhesan Mahal | (112) | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | *Kutch Dist.* | (14) |
| .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | Mundra | (55) | Bhuj | (23) |
| | | | | | | Mandvi | (62) | Abdasa | (29) |
| | | | | | | | | Lakhpat | (11) |
| | | | | | | | | Nakhtrana | (44) |
| | | | | | | | | Rapar | (31) |
| | | | | | | | | Bhachau | (36) |
| | | | | | | | | Anjar | (46) |
| | | | | | | *Banas Kantha Dist.* | (91) | | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | Palanpur | (125) | Radhanpur | (81) | Santalpur | (38) |
| | | | | Vadgam | (199) | Vav | (57) | | |
| | | | | Deesa | (112) | Tharad | (75) | | |
| | | | | Kankrej | (142) | Dhanera | (91) | | |
| | | | | Deodar | (102) | Danta | (83) | | |
| | | | | *Sabar Kantha Dist.* | (149) | | | | |
| .. | .. | Prantij | (202) | Himatnagar | (157) | Vijaynagar Mahal | (95) | .. | .. |
| | | | | Idar | (161) | | | | |
| | | | | Khed Brahma | (110) | | | | |
| | | | | Bhiloda | (158) | | | | |
| | | | | Meghraj | (127) | | | | |
| | | | | Modasa | (149) | | | | |
| | | | | Malpur | (137) | | | | |
| | | | | Bayad | (187) | | | | |
| | | | | *Mahesana Dist.* | (194) | | | | |
| Vijapur | (303) | Mahesana | (250) | Kadi | (187) | Sami | (65) | | |
| | | Sidhpur | (267) | Chanasma | (185) | | | | |
| | | Visnagar | (260) | Harji | (117) | | | | |
| | | Kalol | (260) | Patan | (183) | | | | |
| | | | | Kheralu | (198) | | | | |
| | | *Gandhinagar Dist.* | (298) | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | Gandhinagar | (297) | .. | . | .. | .. | | |

**STATEMENT IV.17—*Concld.***

| Very high 800 and above | | High 200—299 | | Medium 100—199 | | Low 50—99 | | Very low below 50 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | |
| | | | | *Ahmadabad District* | (117) | | | | |
| Ahmadabad City | (329) | Daskroi | (278) | Dholka | (102) | Dhandhuka | (55) | .. | .. |
| Taluka | | Dehgam | (224) | Sanand | (124) | | | | |
| | | | | Viramgam | (112) | | | | |
| | | *Kheda Distt.* | (286) | | | | | | |
| Muhmadabad | (303) | Matar | (229) | Cambay | (141) | .. | .. | | . |
| Nadiad | (414) | Kapadvanj | (248) | | | | | | |
| Anand | (474) | Balasinor | (212) | | | | | | |
| Petlad | (446) | Thasra | (251) | | | | | | |
| Borsad | (462) | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | *Panch Mahals Dist.* | (188) | | | | |
| . | . | Godhra | (203) | Halol | (199) | .. | . | | |
| | | Kalol | (275) | Saehera | (195) | | | | |
| | | | | Lunavada | (179) | | | | |
| | | | | Santrampur | (178) | | | | |
| | | | | Jhalod | (199) | | | | |
| | | | | Dohad | (193) | | | | |
| | | | | Limkheda | (153) | | | | |
| | | | | Devgad Baria | (182) | | | | |
| | | | | Jambughoda | (147) | | | | |
| | | | | *Vadodara Dist.* | (181) | | | | |
| Vadodara | (321) | Padra | (275) | Karjan | (175) | .. | | .. | |
| | | Salvi | (203) | Vaghodia | (149) | | | | |
| | | | | Dabhoi | (176) | | | | |
| | | | | Sankheda | (161) | | | | |
| | | | | Jabugam | (172) | | | | |
| | | | | Chhota-Udaipur | (127) | | | | |
| | | | | Nasvadi | (136) | | | | |
| | | | | Tilakwada | (178) | | | | |
| | | | | Sinor | (175) | | | | |
| | | | | *Bharuch Dist.* | (102) | | | | |
| | .. | . | .. | Bharuch | (191) | Hansot | (98) | | |
| | | | | Ankleshvar | (175) | Vaghra | (74) | | |
| | | | | Jambusar | (110) | Dediapada | (66) | .. | .. |
| | | | | Amod | (130) | | | | |
| | | | | Jhagadia | (148) | | | | |
| | | | | Nandod | (109) | | | | |
| | | | | Sagbara | (131) | | | | |
| | | | | Valia | (157) | | | | |
| | | | | *Surat Dist.* | (156) | | | | |
| . | . | Chorasi | (287) | Olpad | (137) | | . | .. | .. |
| | | Valod Mahal | (257) | Kamrej | (199) | | | | |
| | | Bardoli | (271) | Mangrol | (159) | | | | |
| | | Mahuva | (232) | Mandvi | (150) | | | | |
| | | Palsana | (265) | Songadh | (115) | | | | |
| | | | | Uchchhal | (139) | | | | |
| | | | | Nizar | (180) | | | | |
| | | | | Vyara | (167) | | | | |
| | | *Valsad Dist.* | (229) | | | | | | |
| Valsad | (315) | Navsari | (274) | Bansda | (191) | . | .. | .. | |
| Pardi | (332) | Chikhli | (298) | Dharampur | (111) | | | | |
| Umbargaon | (313) | | | | | | | | |
| Gandevi | (410) | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | . | .. | | | The Dangs Dist. | (56) | | |
| | | | | | | The Dangs Taluka | (55) | .. | .. |

90. It would be seen from the table given above that of 184 Taluka/Mahals of the State, 12 fall in the very high density zone (300 and above), 23 come under high zone (200-299) and 89 Talukas/Mahals are placed under the medium zone (100-199). Low zone of 50-99 covers 49 Talukas/Mahals while very low zone below 50 accounts for 11.

91. Kutch district is the most sparsely populated district and accounts for 7 talukas in the range which accounts for density below 50. The coastal talukas.

viz., Okhamandal in Jamnagar, Sayla in Surendranagar, Bhavnagar in Bhavnagar and backward taluka of Santalpur in Banas Kantha fall under this category. As against this, 12 talukas mainly located in Kheda and southern part of the State fall under the very high density range '300 and above'. It is but natural that urban areas would be comparatively denser than the rural as towns generally offer, greater avenues for employment than villages here they are mainly limited to the availability of land. In rural areas the tracts having fertile land with assured rainfall or facilities for irrigation attract persons to settle. Very high density of 300 and above is noticed in Vijapur (Mahesana), Ahmadabad City, (Ahmadabad) Mehmedabad, Nadiad, Anand, Petlad, Borsad (Kheda), Vadodara (Vadodara), Valsad, Pardi, Umbergaon and Gandevi (Valsad). The high density is obviously recorded in fertile tract of Kheda and part of Mahesana and garden land of Gandevi taluka in Valsad. The high density of City taluka of Ahmadabad is attributed to the fact that larger number of persons live in nearby villages, situated on the periphery of Ahmadabad City.

92. Lower density below 100 per $Km^2$ in Gujarat region is mainly confined to the backward areas and forest areas The density picture in the State is somewhat different were there are very few tracts with density below 100 per $Km^2$. In Saurashtra and Kutch regions the picture of lower density is much significant. Out of 78 talukas and mahals of this region, 47 fall under the zone of lower density. All talukas of Kutch district fall in this zone. It is also seen that Surendranagar, Kutch and the Dangs are the districts which do not have a single taluka/mahal falling in any of the ranges of density higher than the State average because of the sparseness of their population and the vast expansion of desert or forest regions. In the southern Gujarat region there is not a single taluka in Kheda, Panch Mahals, Vadodara, Surat and Valsad districts where density falls below the State average of 100.

93. Out of 184 talukas and mahals in the State 89 talukas have density between 100-199, 23 between 200-299 and 12 talukas 300 and above. Of 89 talukas in medium range 2 have the densities exactly equal to the State average, 31 talukas are located in Saurashtra and Kutch region while 58 in Gujarat region. The relatively higher densities are observed in groundnut growing areas of Dhoraji, Upleta in Rajkot and parts of Bhavnagar district, fertile area of Kodinar and a large area of Junagadh district. The lesser density in Saurashtra and Kutch in comparison to Guiarat region is the outcome of relatively poor soil and erratic and inadequate rains with recurrent years of scarcity and famine which act as deterrent to high density.

**Some characteristics of rural density**

We shall examine below a few characteristics of rural density.

**Literacy by density ranges**

**STATEMENT IV.18**

**Literates classified by Sex and Rural Density of Talukas**

| Density range | No. of talukas | Percentage of literacy | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Below 50 . | 11 | 131,862 | 92,270 | 39,592 |
| | | (19.20) | (26.75) | (11.58) |
| 50—99 . . | 49 | 807,709 | 588,883 | 218,826 |
| | | (22.61) | (32 23) | (12.54) |
| 100—199 . . | 89 | 2,375,731 | 1,712,578 | 663,153 |
| | | (25 19) | (35 46) | (14.41) |
| 200—299 . . | 23 | 1,222,725 | 830,784 | 391,941 |
| | | (36.70) | (48 60) | (24 16) |
| 300 & above . | 12 | 901,368 | 605,561 | 294,807 |
| | | (41.34) | (53 58) | (28.12) |
| Total . . . | 184 | 5,439,395 | 3,831,076 | 1,608,319 |
| | | (28.33) | (38.92) | (17.19) |

Figures in brackets indicate the percentage of literates to total rural population.

94. It is interesting to note that the percentages worked out above show very high correlation between literacy and the rural density ranges. Data reveal that percentage of literacy increases with the increase in the density range. The percentages of literates is only 19.20 per cent in the talukas having density of less than 50 persons per $Km^2$ and shows a continuous upward trend with increase in density and reaches the maximum of 41.34 per cent in the talukas having density of 300 and more persons per $Km^2$. The same trend is also observed in case of literacy of males as well females.

95. The percentage of literacy among males rises from 26.75 per cent to 53-58 per cent whereas the corresponding percentages among females are 11.58 and 28.12 only for the talukas fallling in the density range of 'below 50' and '300 and above' respectively.

**Amenities available with the rural area**

96. The statement given hereunder shows the amenities available in the talukas classified by rural densities.

## STATEMENT IV.19

### Number of Educational Facilities available in the Villages of Talukas by Density Range

| Density range | No. of talukas | No. of villages | Education | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Pr. s. | Sr. s | C | IS | Tr. S | O.S. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Below 50 . . . . . | 11 | 997 | 747 (74.92) | 15 (1.50) | | 2 (0.20) | 1 (0.10) | 43 (4 31) |
| 50—99 . . . . . | 49 | 4,241 | 3,805 (89.72) | 130 (3.78) | 2 (0.05) | 5 (0.12) | 7 (0.17) | 172 (4.06) |
| 100—199 . . . . . | 89 | 9,957 | 8,777 (88.15) | 566 (5.68) | 8 (0.08) | 51 (0 51) | 51 (0.51) | 475 (4 77) |
| 200—299 . . . . . | 23 | 2,149 | 2,364 (110.00) | 315 (14.66) | 7 (0.32) | 28 (1.30) | 19 (0.88) | 243 (11.31) |
| 300 & above . . . | 12 | 931 | 11.71 (125.78) | 223 (23.95) | 6 (0.64) | 18 (1.93) | 16 (1.72) | 136 (14.61) |

*Source* : DCHB 1971, Village Directory and land used.

*Note* : 1. The figures under columns 4 to 9 indicate the number of primary schools, secondary schools, colleges, industrial school, training schools and other schools respectively.

2. The figures in bracket indicate the percentage of amenities to total number of villages shown in col. 3.

The above data disclose that the percentage of educational facilities increase with the increase in the density range. The above analysis shows high correlation between number of educational facilities and density of villages. For example, there are only 747 primary and 15 secondary schools in 997 villages of talukas having density below 50 as against 1,171 primary and 223 secondary schools in 931 villages of talukas having density of 300 & above. The similar trend is also observed in case of remaining educational facilities This shows that the villages having higher densities have more educational facilities.

### Medical facilities

## STATEMENT IV.20

### Number of Medical Facilities available in Villages of Talukas by Density Range

| Density range | No. of talukas | No. of villages | Medical facilities | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | H | M | CW | HC | D | FC |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Below 50 . . . . . | 11 | 997 | 7 (0.70) | 11 (1.10) | 18 (1 81) | 24 (2 41) | 88 (8 83) | 41 (4 11) |
| 50—99 . . . . . | 49 | 4,241 | 14 (0.33) | 47 (1.11) | 32 (0 75) | 127 (2 99) | 351 (8 28) | 186 (4 39) |
| 100—199 . . . . . | 89 | 9,957 | 31 (0.31) | 149 (1.50) | 56 (0.55) | 374 (3.76) | 717 (7 20) | 422 (4.24) |
| 200—299 . . . . . | 23 | 2,149 | 27 (1.26) | 72 (3.35) | 10 (0.56) | 97 (4.51) | 257 (11 96) | 101 (4 70) |
| 300 & above . . . | 12 | 931 | 27 (2.90) | 73 (7.84) | 43 (4.62) | 67 (7.20) | 206 (22.13) | 81 (8.70) |

*Note* : H : Hospital, M : Maternity Centre, CW : Child Welfare Centre, HC : Health Centre, D : Despensary, FC : Family Planning Centre.

The figures under cols. 4 to 9 indicate the number of villages having those particular amenities. Figures in brackets indicate the percentages to total villages shown under col. 3.

97. The above data disclose that the percentages of medical facilities are lower in villages having low density and much higher in villages having comparatively high density. Only 1.10 per cent of villages are covered under facility of 'maternity centre' in first density range. Therefore, the percentages show upward trend with increase in density and reach the maximum of 7.84 per cent in the last range. Such trend is generally observed for other medical facilities also.

### Power Supply and Post & Telegraph Facilities

## STATEMENT IV.21

**Number of Villages having Amenities of Power Supply and Post & Telegraph classified by Rural Densities**

| Density range | No. of talukas | No. of villages | Amenities | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | E | E(Agri) | P.O. | T.O. | P.T.O. | Phone |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Below 50 | 11 | 997 | 80 (8.02) | 35 (3.51) | 344 (34.50) | .. | 17 (1.71) | 12 (1.20) |
| 50—99 | 49 | 4,241 | 311 (7.33) | 235 (5.54) | 1,323 (31.20) | 2 (0.05) | 50 (1.18) | 122 (2.88) |
| 100—199 | 89 | 9,957 | 1,000 (10.04) | 631 (6.34) | 3,062 (30.75) | 1 (0 01) | 133 (1.34) | 291 (2.92) |
| 200—299 | 23 | 2,149 | 534 (24.85) | 245 (11.40) | 997 (46.39) | .. | 68 (3.16) | 170 (7.91) |
| 300 & above | 12 | 931 | 483 (51.88) | 104 (11 17) | 531 (57.04) | 1 (0.11) | 58 (6.23) | 136 (14.61) |

*Source* : DCHB 1971, Village Directory and land used.

98. It would be seen from the data that only 8.02 per cent of villages in density range below 50 are supplied with electricity whereas the corresponding percentage shoots upto 51.88 per cent in the last range. This shows vide differential in amenities by density ranges.

99. This data further disclose that the postal facilities are available in 34.50 per cent of the total villages under the density range below 50 whereas the respective percentages in last two ranges are 46.39 per cent and 57.04 per cent. The increasing trend in case of telephone facilities also follows the same pattern.

**Water Supply Facilities**

## STATEMENT IV.22

**Number of Villages having Water Supply Amenities available by Different Types Classified by Density Ranges**

| Density range | No. of Talukas | No. of villages | Drinking water | | Irrigation | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Tap water | Well water | Area irrigated | Total area | Percent of irrigation |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Below 50 | 11 | 997 | 110 (11.03) | 851 (85.36) | 101,356 | 5,159,100 | 1.96 |
| 50—99 | 49 | 4,241 | 192 (4.53) | 3,789 (89.34) | 550,892 | 11,796,356 | 4.67 |
| 100—199 | 89 | 9,957 | 1,015 (10.19) | 9,270 (93.10) | 1,418,234 | 16,229,669 | 8.74 |
| 200—299 | 23 | 2,149 | 542 (25.22) | 2,071 (96.37) | 435,225 | 3,349,589 | 12.99 |
| 300 & above | 12 | 931 | 407 (43.72) | 897 (96.35) | 307,638 | 1,454,765 | 21.15 |

*Source* : DCHB 1971, Village Directory and Land Used.

100. The percentages of irrigated area to total area increase with the increase in density of villages viz. villages having higher density are also having better facility of irrigation.

101. Similarly the percentages of villages with 'Tap water' facility is the highest in the last density range (43.72) and the lowest in case of range '50-99'. The percentages of drinking water facility under 'Well water' show general upward trend with increase in density.

**Communication**

**STATEMENT IV.23**

**Number of Villages having Communication Facilities Classified by Density Ranges**

| Density | No. of talukas | No. of villages | Communication | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Pacca road PR | Kutcha road KR | Railway Scn. T | Bus facilities | |
| | | | | | | Whole year | Fair season |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Below 50 | 11 | 997 | 236 (23 67) | 949 (95.19) | 45 (4 51) | 265 (26.58) | 348 (34.90) |
| 50—99 | 49 | 4,241 | 805 (18.98) | 3,762 (88 71) | 233 (5 49) | 846 (19 95) | 1,818 (42.87) |
| 100—199 | 89 | 9,957 | 2,901 (29 14) | 8262 (82.00) | 762 (7.65) | 2,557 (25 68) | 3,322 (93.36) |
| 200—299 | 23 | 2,149 | 854 (39.74) | 1,767 (82.22) | 281 (13.08) | 719 (33.46) | 875 (40 72) |
| 300 & above | 12 | 931 | 464 (49.84) | 797 (85.61) | 189 (20.30) | 446 (47.41) | 324 (34 80) |

*Source* : DCHB 1971, Village Directory and Land Used.

101A. From the above data also it can be concluded that better communication facilities are available in villages falling under higher density ranges.

**Rural Development**

102. We reproduce below the *'Multi Nucleii Development Approach of Rural Areas'* as envisaged under the perspective plan of Gujarat 1974-1984 (Vol. III Page 153-154).

103. Even by 1986, a large proportion of State's population will be rural. A balanced development between rural and urban area has to be aimed at. As a measure of balanced development, alongwith the urban developmental activities, development in the rural areas have to be promoted by providing social, overheads as also by development of certain agro-based industries. Creation of a hierarchy of villages and towns in order to optimize the services-physical, social and cultural may result in a balanced distribution of population, adequate standard of physical development in rural communities, and achievement of the concept of rural-urban continuum. This concept is illustrated in the Diagram.

104. Medium size town, service towns, 'Rural City' and the basic village can form the hierarchy of human settlements through which the development schemes can be conceived and implemented. Four levels of rural settlements are suggested taking the cost of 'economic and social overheads' as the scale of their measure.

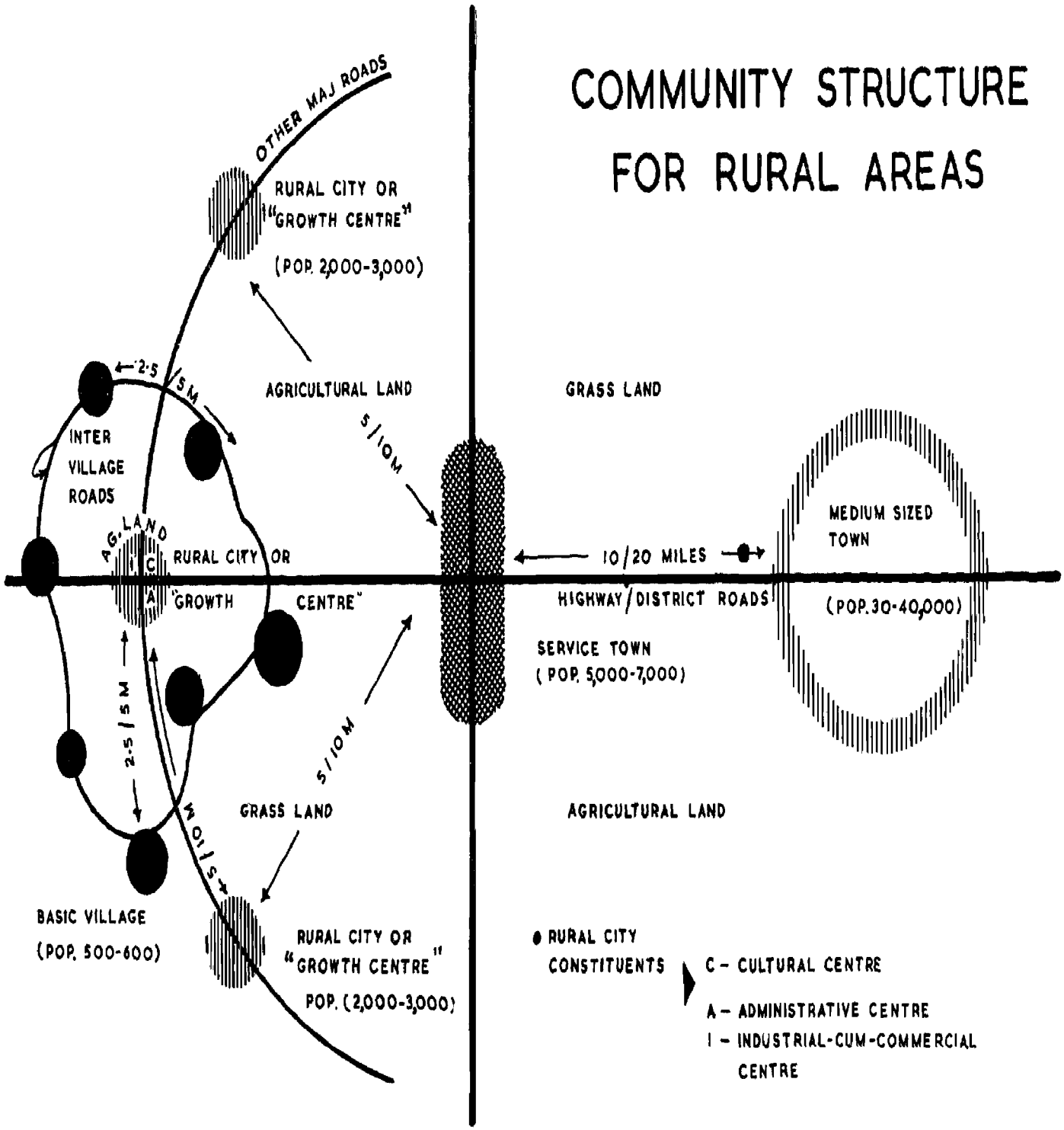
105. *The Basic Village*:—This will be the basic community settlement which will be primarily agricultural (including livestock rearing). It will provide for settlement of an optimum number of families required for cultivation or livestock rearing or both and a certain number of additional families who will depend upon the basic services and amenities that will have to be made available in the village so as to induce stability in its economic and social structure These services and amenities are drinking water, rural sanitation, education, health facilities, roads, etc A village of four hundred people cannot survive as a healthy organism as it cannot maintain any of the above mentioned social services. It cannot bear the overhead cost of water supply, sanitation and electricity. It cannot support the usual recreational or community organisation. It would be thus, impossible to provide the basic amenities to each and every village of the region (about 46 percent of the villages have less than 500 population). It is necessary, however, that some measure of these facilities must be made available to these villages.

106. *The Rural City as Growth Centre*—Every village cannot be expected to develope equally all the essential amenities. It would, therefore, seem more appropriate to group a number of villages around a central larger village where these amenities can be built up. In other words what may be called 'Rural City' may be developed. Such a rural city would consist of a group of 10 to 15 villages of 400 to 500 population each. These villages would be 1.5 kms. to 2.5 kms. apart with agricultural lands between them. A central village could be chosen, designed as a cultural, commercial and administrative centre.

107. The rural city centres will have all active recreational facilities in addition to community centres. The commercial-cum-industrial centres will be essentially industrial estates for major assemblies for which the components will be fed from the villages. Thus, the village would function as a rural city with a balanced industrial and agricultural base.

108. 'The Rural City' can also act as rural 'Growth Centre' to boost up the rural economy. These 'Growth Centres' will stimulate a two way flow of agricultural produce and industrial products to set up in motion a multiple growth process for higher productivity Creation of such "boosting" centres of rural economy will require collaboration on a very large scale by various agencies, by Government, by private industry, and by the local farmers and traders themselves. The role of the Government would be to provide an infrastructure around the "Growth Centre" with a regulated market system, with roads, irrigation or tubewell and power. The role of industry would be two fold. First to provide farmers, farm inputs in adequate quantities at the right prices, suitable service facilities and adequate credit facilities with the local banks. Seconds to provide a rural marketing

# COMMUNITY STRUCTURE FOR RURAL AREAS



network for the promotion of a range of goods. The role of local farmers and traders would be to provide themselves with godowns at the market centres for the warehousing of marketable produce and trucks for the transport of goods both ways, all with the aid of local bank facilities. Local entrepreneurs should also be encouraged to set up cinema houses in these market centres to make life a little more cheerful for the rural people and for this too, the banks could provide facilities.

109. *The Service Towns*—Next in the hierarchy, comes the service town which is oriented towards serving the villages around it. It will provides in addition to agricultural employment, employment in small scale and cottage industries. In the service town will be located the necessary repair and servicing shops for agricultural implements, provision stores, and recreational facilities like a cinema (an example would be Dhinoj in Mehsana district). A service town may cater to about 25 villages of 400 to 500 population each.

110. *The Town*—The last level of settlement is a town which may vary in size depending upon its location. Some may become big cities which may have the impact of development of the entire region. In the rural areas, these will be 'Mandi Towns' whose main economic function would be, collection and disposal of agricultural crops (an example would be Unjha in Mehsana district). Other towns may come up in areas whose major hinterland activities may be other than agriculture. These towns may also have basic and consumer industries. Most of these towns and cities may find their location in the existing small and big towns except a few for which new locations can be decided" (Please see the illustration on the preceding page).

## SECTION 3

## URBAN POPULATION

### General

111. We have discussed the details of degree of urbanisation of the State over the decades right from 1901 to 1971 in the previous section of this chapter. It is true that the concept of urban population may not be strictly comparable due to changed definitions. This makes the comparison difficult. The concept of a town adopted at the 1971 Census has also been explained in the previous section. We shall now discuss the projections of urban population made by the Expert Committee.

### Projection of urban population

112. The working group of expert committee on population projection at its meeting held on 3rd June 1964 had set up sub-committee to examine the possibility of projection of urban population. The expert committee had projected the urban population and obtained rural population as the residual from the already projected total. The population was projected mathematically based on the past trends in the proportion of urban to total population size groups and functional classification as suggested by the working group. Though, the data on six population size classes are available from the Censuses, the six cities were regrouped into two large classes, viz., (i) towns with population 50,000 and over and (ii) towns with population below 50,000. The four functional classes viz., (i) manufacturing (ii) trade and transport (iii) service and (iv) agricultural considered by Shri Mitra for the 1961 Census were retained.

113. Since the population upto 1921 was seriously affected by epidemics, droughts and other calamities giving rise to unduly fluctuating growth rates, the past trend upto the period 1931-61 was useful. For projecting the urban population, method of curve fitting by least squares was applied to the ratio of urban (U) to total (T) population for the Census Years 1931 to 1961 and trend observed for this period extended upto 1981. The trend in the ratio of urban population taken as a whole to total population normally represented the combined effect of natural increase, net migration and changes due to declassification of existing towns and development of new towns provided the urban figures which are free of definitional changes from census to census.

114. Due to definitional changes from census to census it was found expedient to consider in the trend analysis only those towns which could be identified in every one of the earlier census back to 1931. These common towns covered roughly 90 per cent of the urban population in any one of the Censuses under consideration in the case of most of the States and all India. The ratio of the population of such towns to total population is not effected by definitional changes. It was also assumed that if, the 1961 Census definition of towns is adopted for future, the population affected by declassification of towns could be expected to be very small, though development of new towns with the present trends of industrialisation would be quite significant

115. With other assumptions for sex distribution etc. the total, urban projected population of Gujarat and India for the period 1971 are shown in the statements given hereunder.

### STATEMENT IV.24

**Projected Urban Population as on 1st March 1971 and 1971 Census**

(In 000')

| India/State | Projected Population | 1971 Census | Percent increase or decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **INDIA** | **111,546** | **109,094** | **—2.20** |
| Gujarat | 7,380 | 7,496 | +1.57 |

### STATEMENT IV.25

**Projected urban population as on 1st March and 1971 Census Population by Sex**

(In '000)

| India/State | Projected population | | 1971 Census | | Percentage increase or decrease | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| **INDIA** | **60,269** | **51,277** | **58,717** | **50,377** | **—2.58** | **—1.76** |
| Gujarat | 3,903 | 3,477 | 3,960 | 3,536 | +1.46 | +1.70 |

## STATEMENT IV.26

**Projected Urban Population and 1971 Census Population by Age**

(In 000')

| Age-group | India | | | Gujarat | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Projected Population | 1971 Census population | Percentage increase/ decrease | Projected population | 1971 Census population | Percentage increase/ decrease |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0—14 . | 44,291 | 42,576 | —3.87 | 3,106 | 3,008 | —3.16 |
| 15—59 . | 62,287 | 61,074 | —1.95 | 3,978 | 4,129 | +3 80 |
| 60+ . | 4,968 | 5,427 | +9.24 | 296 | 358 | +20.95 |
| Age not stated | .. | 17 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| **Total .** | **111,546** | **109,094** | **—2 20** | **7,380** | **7,496** | **+1.57** |

## STATEMENT IV.27

**Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population**

(In 000')

| | Projected Population | 1971 Census Population | +Increase or —Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **INDIA . . . .** | **19.93** | **19.91** | **—0.02** |
| Gujarat . . . | 27 24 | 28 08 | +0 84 |

*Source* : Report on the population projection worked out by expert committee, office of the Registrar General, India.

116. The data presented in the first two statements show the total projected urban population for the period 1971 and actual population of 1971 Census also classified by sex for Gujarat as well for all India. The figures further disclose that actual Census population of India was decreased by 2.20 per cent over population projected for the same year whereas the position is just the reverse in case of Gujarat, viz., the urban population of the State at 1971 Census has increased by 1.57 per cent over its projected population for the same period. The same trend was observed in case of sex break up of urban population.

117. The next statement gives the break-up of population classified by broad age-groups. The classification of data shows much distortion in the given age-groups especially in the last age-group of 60 +. The statement IV.27 shows the proportion of urban to total population in 1971 Census as well the projected population. In Gujarat it will be seen that the urban population has increased by 0.84 per cent over the projected population.

**Classification of towns according to population size**

118. The table that follows gives comparative picture of urban areas and urban population by size-class of towns for 1961 and 1971 Censuses:

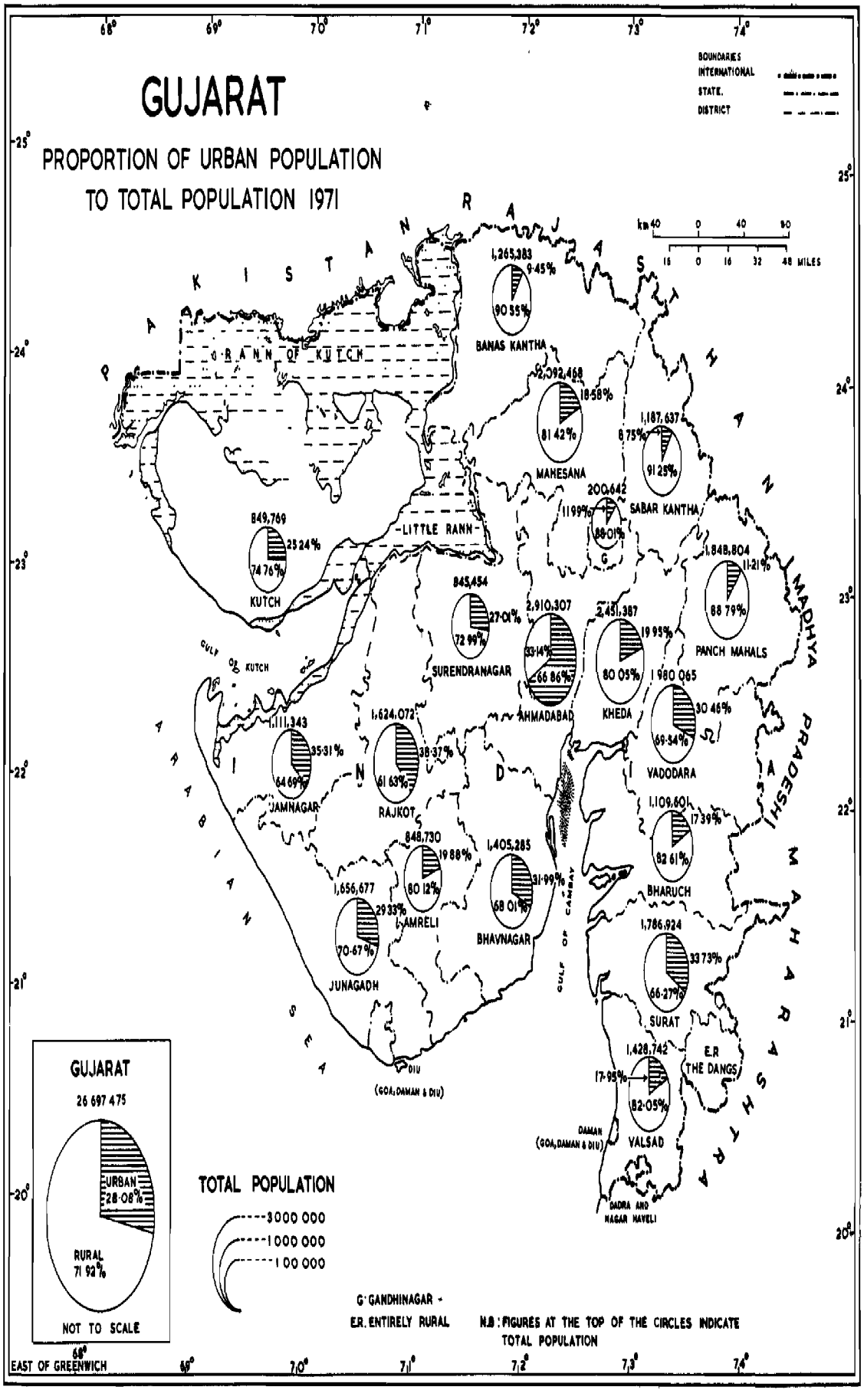
## STATEMENT IV.28

**Distribution of Towns by Population Size Class, 1961-71**

| Size class of towns | No. of towns in 1961 | Total urban population | Percentage of total urban population | No. of towns in | Total urban population | Percentage of total urban population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| I 100,000 and over . . . . . | 6 | 2,255,532 | 42.42 | 7 | 3,380,646 | 45.10 |
| II 50,000 to 99,999 . . . . . | 9 | 561,173 | 10.55 | 18 | 1,173,725 | 15 66 |
| III 20,000 to 49,999 . . . . . | 43 | 1,286,400 | 24.20 | 42 | 1,328,215 | 17.72 |
| IV 10,000 to 19,999 . . . . . | 54 | 716,530 | 13.48 | 73 | 1,052,873 | 14.04 |
| V 5,000 to 9,999 . . . . . | 60 | 460,545 | 8.66 | 71 | 539,876 | 7.20 |
| VI Below 5,000 . . . . . | 9 | 36,444 | 0.69 | 5 | 21,165 | 0.28 |
| **Total . . . . .** | **181** | **5,316,624** | **100.00** | **216** | **7,496,500** | **100.00** |

*Note* : The towns of the town groups in 1961 and the agglomerated towns in 1971 Census have been treated as separate and classified in their respective population size.

119. It would be seen from the table given above that during 1961 Census there were 6 cities having a population of more than 1 lakh. There is an addition of one to this figure making it 7 in 1971 Census. Nadiad in Kheda district is a new city covered under the category of Class I towns. It would be seen that while 42.42 per cent of the total urban population was living in Class I cities in 1961 Census. this proportion has gone up to 45.10 per cent in 1971. As against 9 towns in the population range of 50,000 to 99,999 during 1961 Census there are now 18 such towns in 1971 Census. The population in these towns formed 10 55 per cent of the total urban population during 1961 Census. During the decade this proportion has increased to 15.66 per cent (1971 Census). While during 1961 Census 52.97 per cent of the urban population lived in Class I and II towns. this proportion has gone upto 60.76 per cent during 1971 Census. This shows an increasing concentration of population in larger size towns. There were 43 Class


GUJARAT
PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION
TO TOTAL POPULATION 1971
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
km 40 0 40 80
15 0 16 32 48 MILES
1,265,383
9·45%
90·55%
BANAS KANTHA
2,092,468
18·58%
81·42%
MAHESANA
1,187,637
8·75%
91·25%
SABAR KANTHA
200,642
11·99%
88·01%
G
849,769
25·24%
74·76%
KUTCH
LITTLE RANN
RANN OF KUTCH
845,454
27·01%
72·99%
SURENDRANAGAR
2,910,307
33·14%
66·86%
AHMADABAD
2,451,387
19·95%
80·05%
KHEDA
1,848,804
11·21%
88·79%
PANCH MAHALS
1,980,065
30·46%
69·54%
VADODARA
1,111,343
35·31%
64·69%
JAMNAGAR
1,624,072
38·37%
61·63%
RAJKOT
1,109,601
17·39%
82·61%
BHARUCH
848,730
19·88%
80·12%
AMRELI
1,405,285
31·99%
68·01%
BHAVNAGAR
1,656,677
29·33%
70·67%
JUNAGADH
1,786,924
33·73%
66·27%
SURAT
1,428,742
17·95%
82·05%
VALSAD
E.R
THE DANGS
DAMAN
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DIU
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DADRA AND
NAGAR HAVELI
GULF OF KUTCH
GULF OF CAMBAY
ARABIAN SEA
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
GUJARAT
26 697 475
URBAN
28·08%
RURAL
71·92%
NOT TO SCALE
TOTAL POPULATION
3000 000
1000 000
100 000
G: GANDHINAGAR
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
N.B: FIGURES AT THE TOP OF THE CIRCLES INDICATE
TOTAL POPULATION
EAST OF GREENWICH
68°
69°
70°
71°
72°
73°
74°
25°
24°
23°
22°
21°
20°

III towns in 1961 Census, whereas in 1971 Census this figure is 42, showing a reduction of one. Nearly one fourth of the urban population or 24.20 per cent lived in Class III towns during 1961 Census. This proportion is reduced to 17.72 percent in 1971. As against 54 Class IV towns covering 13.48 per cent of the urban population in 1961, there are 73 such towns covering 14.04 per cent of urban population. There were 60 Class V towns in 1961, which number has gone upto 71 in 1971 showing an increase of 11 towns. The proportion of urban population living in such towns was 8.66 per cent in 1961 Census and has slightly gone down to 7.20 per cent in 1971 Census. There were 9 Class VI towns in 1961 Census which has been reduced to 5 in 1971, and the percentage of total urban population has gone down from 0 69 to 0.28.

120. With a view to bringing out the growing concentration of urban population in the larger towns, we would present the following table showing the differential growth rate of towns according to the size classes for the period from 1961 to 1971.

**STATEMENT IV.29**

**Distribution of Urban Population by Size Class of Towns, 1901-1971**

| Size class of Towns | Proportion of population to total urban population | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **All Classes Total** | **1,890,849 (100.00)** | **1,799,764 (100.00)** | **1,935,892 (100.00)** | **2,214,515 (100.00)** | **3,050,203 (100.00)** | **4,011,173 (100.00)** | **5,237,714 (100.00)** | **7,496,500 (100.00)** |
| I 100,000 and above | 419,179 (22.17) | 341,997 (19.00) | 401,363 (20.73) | 533,599 (24.10) | 1,033,374 (33.88) | 1,660,403 (41.39) | 2,285,384 (43.63) | 3,380,646 (45.10) |
| II 50,000—99,999 | 110,286 (5.83) | 160,039 (8.89) | 154,104 (7.96) | 189,762 (8.57) | 251,862 (8.26) | 246,928 (6.16) | 561,173 (10.71) | 1,173,725 (15.66) |
| III 20,000—49,999 | 350,761 (18.55) | 379,143 (21.07) | 380,660 (19.66) | 491,604 (22.20) | 706,513 (23.16) | 1,018,103 (25.38) | 1,286,400 (24.56) | 1,328,215 (17.72) |
| IV 10,000—19,999 | 565,047 (29.88) | 439,193 (24.40) | 521,219 (26.93) | 539,778 (24.37) | 588,418 (19.29) | 488,061 (12.17) | 674,360 (12.88) | 1,052,873 (14.04) |
| V 5,000—9,999 | 324,756 (17.18) | 355,224 (19.74) | 364,234 (18.82) | 393,301 (17.76) | 402,057 (13.18) | 534,063 (13.31) | 404,575 (7.73) | 539,876 (7.20) |
| VI Less than 5,000 | 120,820 (6.39) | 124,168 (6.90) | 114,312 (5.90) | 66,471 (3.00) | 67,979 (2.23) | 63,615 (1.59) | 25,822 (0.49) | 21,165 (0.28) |

*Note* : The figures of Urban Population in earlier census have been adjusted on the basis of 1971 Census definition.

121. It would be seen from the statement given above that there is a definite shift of population towards larger towns. In 1901, only 22.17 per cent urban population lived in Class I towns against which the 1971 Census gives the corresponding figure of 45.10 per cent. Again, only 5.83 per cent urban population was living in Class II towns in 1901. According to the Census of 1971 15.66 per cent urban population hails from this category of towns. Thus, 28.00 per cent urban population had settled in Class I & II towns in 1901, but the corresponding percentage has gone upto 60.76 during 1971. As far as the towns in size-class III, IV, V & VI are concerned, it is observed that there is proportionate decrease in the proportion of population to total urban population under these ranges. 18.55 per cent of total urban population lived in Class III towns in 1901 against which only 17.72 percent urban population is accounted under this range of towns in 1971. Class IV towns accounted for 29.88 per cent urban population in 1901 and only 14.04 percent urban population in 1971. Whereas 17.18 per cent urban population resided in Class V towns in 1901, the corresponding percentage of population for 1971 Census is worked out at 7.20 only, Class VI towns accounted for 6.39 per cent urban population in 1901 and 0.28 per cent urban population in 1971.

**Urban Agglomeration**

122. A new concept of urban agglomeration has been developed for the Census of 1971. It was pointed out that in several areas around a core city or statutory town fairly large well-recognised railway colonies, University campuses, notified areas, military camps, etc., had come up and even though these were outside the statutory limits of the corporation, municipality or cantonment, they were within the revenue boundary of the place by which the town itself was 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 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.

123. The concept of Town Group as adopted at the 1961 Census has been given up at the 1971 Census mainly on account of the lack of uniformity in defining the Town Group as applied in different States. At the same time, the urban agglomerations made up of a main town together with its adjoining areas of urban growth should be treated as one urban spread, the population covered by such spread being categorised as urban. Each such agglomeration may be

made up of more than one statutory town adjoining one another such as a municipality and the adjoining cantonment and also other adjoining urban growths such as a railway colony, University campus, etc. Such outgrowths which did not qualify to be treated as individual towns in their own rights should be attached to the urban unit to which they are adjacent. While the total agglomeration may be treated as one continuous urban spread for the purpose of overall size classification and analysis of the urban data, in exhibiting the primary population figures it is important to give the break-up for each component unit of the agglomeration. In reckoning the total number of towns (as distinguished from agglomeration) all individual urban areas that are reckoned as towns in their own rights should be treated as separate towns. The urban outgrowths which did not qualify to be treated as towns in their own right, cannot be treated as individual towns but can be counted as appendages of another recognised towns forming an agglomeration, the basic figures of the main town and such appendages being invariably exhibited separately together with the total for each agglomeration.

124. To be quite precise, on what an urban agglomeration is we can say that an urban agglomeration is formed of continuous urban spread constituted of a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous well-recognised urban outgrowths, if any, of such towns.

125. The area constituting an urban agglomeration may keep on changing from Census to Census depending upon the changing boundaries of the statutory main urban unit as well as the extent of other urban outgrowths. The concept of Standard Urban Area adopted at the 1971 Census takes care of such changes, as it is broad based, the limits spreading well beyond the existing urban limits and encompassing both rural and urban areas in the vicinity large towns to a limit up to which contiguous urbanisation is reasonably expected to take place in the next two or three decades. The provision of census data for each standard urban areas will have the advantage of providing comparable data for a definite area over a period of two or three decades greatly facilitating a study of socio-economic and demographic trends in such a fixed area and thus help urban planning.

126. There were different situations in which urban agglomerations were constituted :

(a) A city with continuous outgrowth, (the part of outgrowth being itself of the statutory limit but falling within the boundaries of the adjoing 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 outgrowths all of which forming a contiguous spread.

127. A list of urban agglomerations alongwith the constituent of each urban agglomeration as recognised in the State during the Census of 1971 is given below·

## STATEMENT IV.30

### Agglomeration City/Town 1971

| Sr. No. | Agglomeration City/Town | Population |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Jamnagar City Agglomeration | 227,640 |
| | (a) Jamnagar City | 214,816 |
| | (i) Jamnagar M. | 199,709 |
| | (ii) Jamnagar O.G. | 12,124 |
| | (iii) Railway Colony | 2,478 |
| | (iv) Port Area | 505 |
| | (b) Bedi N. P. | 12,824 |
| 2 | Gondal Town Agglomeration | 55,329 |
| | (i) Gondal M. | 54,928 |
| | (ii) Gondal O. G. | 401 |
| 3 | Jetpur Town Agglomeration | 41,943 |
| | (i) Jetpur M. | 41,926 |
| | (ii) Jetpur O. G. | 17 |
| 4 | Dhoraji Town Agglomeration | 60,080 |
| | (i) Dhorji M | 59,773 |
| | (ii) Dhoraji O. G. | 307 |
| 5 | Wadhwan Town Agglomeration | 97,251 |
| | (a) Wadhwan M | 30,584 |
| | (b) Surendranagar M | 66,667 |
| 6 | Limbdi Town Agglomeration | 25,597 |
| | (i) Limbdi M | 25,462 |
| | (ii) Limbdi O. G. | 135 |
| 7 | Bhavnagar Agglomeration | 225,974 |
| | (i) Bhavnagar M | 225,358 |
| | (ii) Ruva Village(Part) | 616 |
| 8 | Mahuva Town Agglomeration | 41,588 |
| | (i) Mahuva M | 39,497 |
| | (ii) Mahuva O. G. | 2,091 |
| 9 | Savar-kundla Town Agglomeration | 39,215 |
| | (i) Savarkundla M | 37,957 |
| | (ii) Savarkaundla O. G. | 1,258 |
| 10 | Amreli Town Agglomeration | 43,794 |
| | (i) Amreli M | 39,520 |
| | (ii) Amreli O. G. | 4,274 |
| 11 | Junagadh Town Agglomeration | 95,900 |
| | (i) Junagadh M | 95,485 |
| | (ii) Junagadh O. G. | 415 |
| 12 | Patan Town Agglomeration | 75,520 |
| | (a) Patan M | 16,749 |
| | (b) Veraval M | 58,771 |
| 13 | Mangrol Town Agglomeration | 28,483 |
| | (i) Mangrol M | 27,183 |
| | (ii) Mangrol O. G. | 1,300 |
| 14 | Porbandar Town Agglomeration | 106,727 |
| | (a) Porbandar M | 96,881 |
| | (b) Chhaya V. P. | 9,846 |
| 15 | Bhuj Town Agglomeration | 52,861 |
| | (i) Bhuj M | 52,177 |
| | (ii) Bhuj O. G. | 684 |
| 16 | Gandhidham Town Agglomeration | 38,908 |
| | (i) Gandhidham M | 38,824 |
| | (ii) Railway Colony | 84 |
| 17 | Idar Town Agglomeration | 14,633 |
| | (i) Idar N.P. | 13,799 |
| | (ii) Jawanpura Village | 834 |
| 18 | Mahesana Town Agglomeration | 51,713 |
| | (i) Mahesana M | 51,598 |
| | (ii) Mahesana O.G. | 115 |
| 19 | Kadi Town Agglomeration | 28,332 |
| | (i) Kadi M | 27,901 |
| | (ii) Kadi O. G. | 431 |

STATEMENT IV.30 —*Contd.*

| Sr. No. | Agglomeration City/Town | Population |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 20 | Sidhpur Town Agglomeration | 41,334 |
| | (i) Sidhpur M | 40,521 |
| | (ii) Sidhpur O.G. | 813 |
| 21 | Ahmadabad City Agglomeration | 1,741,522 |
| | (a) Ahmadabad City | 1,591,832 |
| | (i) Ahmadabad M.C. | 1,585,544 |
| | (ii) Asarwa Village | 1,123 |
| | (iii) Rakhial Village | 1,490 |
| | (iv) Rajpur Hirpur Village | 1,945 |
| | (v) Bagefardos i Village | 1,568 |
| | (vi) Khokhara Mehmedabad Village | 162 |
| | (b) Sardarnagar Notified Area | 39,454 |
| | (c) Sahijpur Bogha N.P. | 32,300 |
| | (d) Naroda N.P. | 24,843 |
| | (e) Ahmadabad Cantonment | 10,816 |
| | (f) Odhav V.P. | 11,174 |
| | (g) Ranip V.P. | 10,482 |
| | (h) Dani-limda V.P. | 20,621 |
| 22 | Dakor Town Agglomeration | 16,092 |
| | (i) Dakor N.P. | 15,112 |
| | (ii) Rakhial Village(Part) | 980 |
| 23 | Godhra Town Agglomeration | 66,853 |
| | (i) Godhara M. | 66,403 |
| | (ii) Jafrabad Village(Part) | 450 |
| 24 | Dohad Town Agglomeration | 69,224 |
| | (a) Dohad Town | 51,406 |
| | (i) Dohad M | 44,506 |
| | (ii) Dohad O.G. | 6,900 |
| | (b) Freelandganj Railway Colony N.M. | 17,818 |
| 25 | Vadodara City Agglomeration | 467,487 |
| | (i) Vadodara M.C. | 466,696 |
| | (ii) Makarpura Village(Part) | 791 |
| 26 | Padra Town Agglomeration | 24,229 |
| | (i) Padra N.P. | 21,718 |
| | (ii) Padra O.G. | 2,511 |
| 27 | Bharuch Town Agglomeration | 92,251 |
| | (i) Bharuch M. | 91,589 |
| | (ii) Bharuch O.G. | 662 |
| 28 | Anklesvar Town Agglomeration | 26,220 |
| | (i) Anklesvar M. | 24,814 |
| | (ii) Anklesvar O.G. | 1,406 |
| 29 | Surat City Agglomeration | 493,001 |
| | (a) Surat M.C. | 471,656 |
| | (b) Katargam V.P. | 7,961 |
| | (c) Udhana V.P. | 13,384 |
| 30 | Valsad Town Agglomeration | 63,069 |
| | (a) Valsad Town | 54,966 |
| | (i) Valsad M | 43,254 |
| | (ii) Valsad O.G. | 230 |
| | (iii) Bhagda Khurd Village | 2,555 |
| | (iv) Pardi Sondhpur Village | 1,961 |
| | (v) Mogarvadi Village | 5,313 |
| | (vi) Nanakvada Village(Part) | 1,653 |
| | (b) Abrama V.P. | 8,103 |
| 31 | Billimora Town Agglomeration | 33,925 |
| | (i) Billimora M | 26,305 |
| | (ii) Billimora O.G. | 3,856 |
| | (iii) Desra Village(Part) | 3,764 |
| 32 | Navasari Town Agglomeration | 80,101 |
| | (a) Navsari M | 72,979 |
| | (b) Jalalpor V.P. | 7,122 |

## Town Directory

128. As a part of the 1971 Census Publications Programme, a separate publication designationed as Town Directory has been published. Presentation of data of all the towns of the State in one volume is one of the special features of 1971 Census programme. The State Town Directory which was published in early 1972, contains a mine of data in respect of all the cities and towns of Gujarat.

129. The Town Directory furnishes the basic data for each town/city in seven statements covering the following subjects:—

(1) The status of the civic administration, the functional category of towns and the growth of populations since 1901,

(2) Physical aspects and location,

(3) Civic 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 directory also contains Primary Census Abstract of each town/city.

130. The Town Directory introduces the subject with a note covering various aspects related to urbanisation. It discusses growth of rural and urban population of the State since 1901 and the proportion of urban population in each State. It gives the details of number of towns recognised in 1971, towns declassified in 1971, towns added in 1971, districtwise proportion of urban population to the total population of the district and the distribution of towns by population size class, 1961 and 1971. It discusses the details of towns classified according to their Civic Status and the functional characteristics of towns, 1961 and 1971. It gives the details of number of towns arranged by altitude range, coastal towns in the State, maximum and minimum temperature at district headquarters stations, categories of towns by distance from the nearest city, distribution of towns by distance from the district headquarters and the towns not connected by rail by distance from nearest rail head. It gives a list of port towns. It further gives the details on per capita receipt and expenditure by size class of towns and civic status. It also gives road length by area and population for various gives road length by area and population for various towns classified by size class of towns, distribution of towns by system of sewerage, methods of disposal of night soil, service latrines by size class of towns, protected water supply by size class of towns, fire fighting services by size class of towns, medical facilities, number of beds per 1,000 population, primary and secondary schools per 1,000 population, technical and non-technical colleges by size class of towns, number of towns having stadia, cinemas and public libraries by size class of towns, towns having agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies and banking service by size class, important commodities manufactured by size class of towns and industrial category, important commodities imported by size class of towns and industrial category, important commodities exported by size class of towns and industrial category. It also gives the details of urban population classified by religion according to size class of towns, distribution of towns by size of population and density, number of

households per house by density and size class of town, proportion of literates by sex and size class of towns, Scheduled Castes population in cities and Scheduled Castes population in selected towns, percentage distribution of workers and non-workers by size class of towns, inter sector distribution of working force, participation rate of female, sex ratio by population size of towns and density and other important data.

131. The State Town Directory also contains few schematic maps on towns in addition to 7 statements and Primary Census Abstracts for each town/city.

132. As the State Town Directory contains such a wide variety of information on urban population we would refrain from repeating the observations given in that volume. The readers who are interested in these details on urban population are requested to refer our Town Directory.

**Growth rate of urban population, 1961-71**

133. We would now discuss the growth rate of urban population between 1961 and 1971. We would categorise the towns according as they showed a growth rate above the State average of urban population or below it. We would list out the towns in different ranges of growth as follows:

Range 1 — Above 50 per cent

Range 2 — 41.00 to 50.00 per cent

Range 3 — 30.01 to 40.99 per cent

Range 4 — 20.00 to 30.00 per cent

Range 5 — Below 20 per cent

The following table gives the distribution of towns according to the ranges shown above.

**STATEMENT IV.31**

**Distribution of Towns by different Growth Rate Ranges (1961-71)**

| Range 1 | | Range 2 | | Range 3 | | Range 4 | | Range 5 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Above 50 per cent | | 41.00—50 00 per cent | | 30.01—40 99 per cent | | 20.00—30 00 per cent | | Below 20 00 per cent | |
| Town | G.R. | Town | G.R. | Town | G.R. | Town | G.R. | Town | G.R |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Vallabha Vidyanagar | 128.68 | Deesa | 49.93 | Padra | 40.30 | Santrampur | 29.01 | Vadnagar | 19.77 |
| Ranip | 99.43 | Salaya | 48.46 | Mehmedabad | 40.25 | Ranavav | 29.86 | Kadi | 19.74 |
| Kandla | 87.12 | Dehgam | 47.97 | Modasa | 39.78 | Gariadhar | 29.77 | Rajula | 19.66 |
| Mahesana | 58.74 | Karjan | 47.44 | Kalavad | 38.52 | Dholka | 29.28 | Ghogha | 19.28 |
| Sahijpur Bogha | 58.43 | Gandhidham | 46.75 | Ahmadabad City | 38.43 | Anklesvar | 29 25 | Vallabhipur | 19.20 |
| Kalol | 57.55 | Valsad | 46.24 | Lalpur | 38.25 | Junagadh | 29.07 | Freelandganj | 19 18 |
| Ahmadabad Cantonment | 57 44 | Anand | 46.21 | Surendranagar | 37.17 | Porbandar | 29 04 | Chanasma | 18.93 |
| Keshod | 56.28 | Talod | 45.49 | Nadiad | 37.13 | Vijapur | 29.03 | Umrala | 18.87 |
| Thangadh | 56.00 | Dohad | 44.88 | Mendarda | 36.21 | Kheda | 28.20 | Jodiya | 18 62 |
| Bardoli | 55.89 | Jamnagar | 44.59 | Navsari | 36.16 | Godhra | 28 15 | Umbergaon | 18.16 |
| Himatnagar | 55.45 | Palanpur | 44.43 | Bilimora | 36 02 | Bhavnagar | 28.05 | Dhandhuka | 17.93 |
| Rajkot | 54.84 | Kodinar | 42.43 | Idar | 35 34 | Upleta | 27 93 | Limbdi | 17.41 |
| Surat | 53.85 | Talaja | 41.86 | Jasdan | 35.10 | Dakor | 27.35 | Anjar | 17.17 |
| Talala | 53.12 | | | Mangrol | 35.06 | Mahuva | 27.06 | Ranpur | 17.00 |
| Sikka | 50.83 | | | Jetpur | 34 49 | Dungar | 26.52 | Vadia | 16.14 |
| Vadodara | 50.94 | | | Visnagar | 34.18 | Savar-Kundla | 26.29 | Dhrol | 15.78 |
| | | | | Una | 33.92 | Amreli | 26.21 | Sayla | 15.62 |
| | | | | Unjha | 33.42 | Prantij | 26.01 | Devgadh Baria | 15 37 |
| | | | | Kheralu | 33.24 | Manavadar | 25.90 | Lakhtar | 15.20 |
| | | | | Sanand | 32.96 | Dhrangadhra | 25.60 | Kalol | 14.44 |
| | | | | Mithapur | 32 49 | Bharuch | 25 27 | Bhanvad | 14.30 |
| | | | | Damanagar | 32.47 | Veraval | 25.23 | Umreth | 14 03 |
| | | | | Chhota-Udaipur | 32.16 | Bilkha | 24.97 | Lunavada | 14.01 |
| | | | | Mansa | 32.12 | Borsad | 24.43 | Sinor | 13.95 |
| | | | | Bhuj | 31 56 | Wankaner | 24.40 | Kapadvanj | 13.66 |
| | | | | Jambusar | 31.47 | Dwarka | 24.36 | Lathi | 12.90 |
| | | | | Gadhada | 31.12 | Patan | 24.19 | Barwala | 12.85 |
| | | | | Visavadar | 31.00 | Malia | 24.06 | Wadhwan | 12.84 |
| | | | | Bawla | 30 18 | | | | |

STATEMENT IV.31—*Contd.*

| Range-1 | | Range-2 | | Range-3 | | Range-4 | | Range-5 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| above 50 per cent | | 41.00—50.00 per cent | | 30.01—40.99 per cent | | 20.00—30.00 per cent | | Below 20 00 per cent | |
| Town | G.R. | Town | G.R. | Town | G R. | Town | G.R. | Town | G.R. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | | | | | Bagasara | 23.97 | Viramgam | 12.41 |
| | | | | | | Kathor | 23 94 | Vaso | 12.38 |
| | | | | | | Mandvi | 23.87 | Petlad | 12 19 |
| | | | | | | Vapi | 23.87 | Jafrabad | 12.04 |
| | | | | | | Vyara | 23.81 | Paliyad | 12.02 |
| | | | | | | Harij | 23.51 | Palitana | 11.29 |
| | | | | | | Balasinor | 23.37 | Okha Port | 10 98 |
| | | | | | | Abrama | 23.15 | Tharad | 10.51 |
| | | | | | | Botad | 22.97 | Gandevi | 8.83 |
| | | | | | | Dhabhoi | 22.86 | Beyt | 8.42 |
| | | | | | | Tankara | 22.82 | Sankheda | 8.06 |
| | | | | | | Gondal | 22.77 | Halvad | 8.00 |
| | | | | | | Dhoraji | 22.73 | Sojitra | 7.13 |
| | | | | | | Pali | 22.70 | Bantwa | 6.63 |
| | | | | | | Dharampur | 22.27 | Naroda | 5.40 |
| | | | | | | Sidhpur | 22.11 | Mandvi | 4 66 |
| | | | | | | Radhanpur | 21.93 | Mundra | 4 15 |
| | | | | | | Morvi | 21.49 | Bahadarpur | 2.68 |
| | | | | | | Sihor | 21.73 | Dhari | 1.10 |
| | | | | | | Chotila | 21.11 | Khambhalia | (—)0.45 |
| | | | | | | Vanthali | 21.07 | Jalalpore | (—)25.74 |
| | | | | | | Cambay | 21.07 | Katargam | (—)27.36 |
| | | | | | | Kutiyana | 20.82 | Shivrajpur | (—)40.46 |
| | | | | | | Pardi | 20.75 | | |
| | | | | | | Babra | 20.57 | | |
| | | | | | | Bedi | 20.47 | | |
| | | | | | | Rajpipla | 20.27 | | |
| | | | | | | Patan | 20.26 | | |
| | | | | | | Jamjodhpur | 20.20 | | |
| | | | | | | Vinchhiya | 20.14 | | |

*Note* : 49 Towns have been added in 1971 Census. G. R.=Growth Rate.

134. During the Census of 1961, 181 areas were declared as urban areas in the State. The Census of 1971 has recognised 216 urban areas in the State. Thus, 49 areas have been given urban status in 1971. Out of these 49 areas 29 areas have attained urban status for the first time in 1971 and the remaining were declassified in earlier Censuses. The table given above gives distribution of towns by different growth rates for 167 (216-49) urban areas.

135. Out of these 167 urban areas, 16 towns have recorded more than 50 per cent growth rate during 1961 and 1971. 13 towns come under range 2 and have recorded growth rate ranging from 41.00 to 50.00 per cent. 29 urban areas are placed in range 3 as they have recorded growth rate ranging from 30.01 to 40.99 per cent. 58 towns have recorded more than 28.08 per cent growth rate which is the State average.

136. In all 109 towns have recorded lower growth rate than the State average. 58 urban areas fall under range 4 with 20.00 to 30.00 per cent growth rate. The remaining 51 urban areas have accounted for less than 20 per cent growth rate during 1961 and 1971. It is also interesting to note that 4 towns, viz, Khambhalia, Jalalpore, Katargam and Shivrajpur have recorded decrease of 0.45, 25.74, 27.36 and 40.46 per cent population respectively during the last decade.

**Range 1—Above 50 per cent**

137. 16 towns in the State have recorded more than 50 per cent growth rate during 1961-71. Vallabha Vidyanagar has recorded the maximum growth rate of 128.68 per cent. While Ranip has recorded 99.43 per cent growth rate, the corresponding percentage for Kandla has been worked out at 87.12. Next in sequence come Mahesana, Sahijpur Bogha and Kalol which account for 58.74, 58.43 and 57.55 per cent growth rate respectively. The other urban areas in this range are Ahmadabad Cantonment (57.44%), Keshod (56.28%), Thangadh (56.00%), Bardoli (55 89%), Himatnagar (55.45%), Rajkot (54.84%), Surat (53.85%), Talala (53.12%), Sikka (50.83%) and Vadodara (50.94%). Out of seven cities of the State only three cities i.e. Rajkot, Surat and Vadodara are placed under this range.

**Range 2—41.00-50.00 per cent**

138. 13 towns have recorded 41.00 to 50.00 per cent growth rate during 1961—71. In this range Deesa has recorded the maximum growth rate of 49.93 per

cent while Talaja has recorded the minimum growth rate of 41.86 per cent. Jamnagar City falls under this range with 44.59 per cent growth rate.

**Range 3—30.01 to 40.99 per cent**

139 29 urban areas have recorded 30.01 to 40.99 per cent growth rate. Ahmadabad and Nadiad Cities fall under this range.

**Range 4—20.00 to 30.00 per cent**

140. There are 58 urban areas which are placed under this range. Bhavnagar City falls under this range.

**Range 5-Below 20.00 per cent**

141. 51 urban areas are placed under this range. These towns have not shown much development during 1961-71. Most of the small towns with little development potential are covered under this range. In fact, Khambhalia, Jalalpore, Katargam and Shivrajpur towns placed under this range have recorded decrease in popultion during 1961 and 1971. These small towns can be developed if necessary infrastructure is provided for them. These centres can serve as the growth centres to influence the socio-economic growth of the rural neighbourhood. We have earlier discussed the subject of "Multi-nucleii development approach of rural areas".

142. While some of the urban centres have shown a very high growth rate because of inclusion of rural areas in their bounds, a few of them have developed because of industrial or commercial developments. Some port towns, educational towns or towns with developing marketing centres have also shown higher growth rates. Absorbing potential or employment potential of the town plays an important role and influences the growth rate of towns. Natural increase as well as increase due to migration are the factors which react on growth rate of towns. The towns which can attract and absorb more population account for higher growth rates.

143. The following table gives the distribution of towns by size-classes in different growth ranges :

**STATEMENT IV.32**

**Distribution of Towns by Size-Classes in different Growth Ranges**

| Size-class of towns | Range 1 | Range 2 | Range 3 | Range 4+5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| I . . . | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| II . . | 2 | 3 | 3 | 10 |
| III . . . | 2 | 3 | 9 | 24 |
| IV . . . | 8 | 5 | 12 | 42 |
| V . . . | 1 | | 3 | 30 |
| VI . . . | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| **Total . .** | **16** | **13** | **29** | **109** |

*Note* :

Range 1=above 50 00%
Range 2=41 01 to 50,00%
Range 3=30 01 to 40.99%
Range 4 +5=30 00 % and below

It would be seen from the above table that on the whole larger towns have recorded higher growth rates and the smaller towns have recorded relatively lower growth rates.

144. As far as seven cities are concerned, six have recorded higher growth rates in comparison to the State average, and a lone city of Bhavnagar falls below the State average in this respect. Among Class II towns 8 find their places in the first 3 ranges, while 10 towns fall under range 4 and 5 as far as their decadal (1961-71) growth rate is concerned. There are 26 Class IV towns which have recorded more than 30.00% growth rate during the last decade while as many as 42 towns in this group have recorded less than 30.00% growth rate. This variation is very wide for Class V towns. Only 4 towns in this Class have recorded more than 30.00% growth rate, against which 30 towns have recorded less than 30.00 per cent growth rate during 1961-71. There are only 2 towns in Class VI Shivrajpur and Beyt. While Shivrajpur has recorded decrease of 40.46 per cent during 1961-71, Beyt has recorded 8.42 per cent increase during the same period.

**Functional Characteristics of Towns**

145. 181 areas were recognised as urban areas during the Census of 1961. The distribution of all these towns by their functional categories revealed that 77 towns had a single characteristic; 60 towns had two characteristics and 44 Towns had three characteristics. According to 1971 Census, 216 areas have been declared as urban and their distribution by functional categories indicates that 89 towns have one characteristic; 37 towns have two characteristics and 90 have three characteristics. The table given at Annexure II at the end of this section shows the comparison of the number of towns with different functional categories during the Censuses of 1961 and 1971.

146. During the Census of 1971, 14 towns which were recognised as urban areas in 1961 have been declassified. Of these, 3 towns viz., Gorva, Randar and Ahmadabad Military Cantonment do not exist as separate towns because Gorva is merged with Baroda Municipal Corporation, Rander with Surat Municipal Corporation and Ahmadabad Military Cantonment with Ahmadabad Cantonment. Thus in fact 11 towns are declassified. It would be seen from the following table that the functional categories of these 11 towns which were declassified was primary activity only.

**STATEMENT IV.33**

**Names of Towns Declassified in 1971 with their 1961 Functional Category**

| Name of Town | Size class of town | Functional Category | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 Bhayavadar . | IV | Primary activities | |
| 2 Maliya . | V | ,, ,, | |
| 3 Jamkandorna | V | ,, ,, | |
| 4 Vasavad . | VI | ,, ,, | |
| 5 Chuda . | V | ,, ,, | |

STATEMENT IV.33—*Contd.*

| | Name of Town | Size class of town | Functional Category | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 6 | Mulı | V | Primary activities | |
| 7 | Chital | V | „ „ | |
| 8 | Lilia | VI | „ „ | |
| 9 | Dhinoj | V | „ „ | |
| 10 | Dharmaj | V | „ „ | |
| 11 | Bhadran | V | „ „ | |
| 12 | Gorva | IV | Transport-*cum*-Industry | Merged with Vadodara Municipal Corporation. |
| 13 | Rander | IV | Industry-*cum*-Services | Merged with Surat Municipal Corporation. |
| 14 | Ahmadabad Military Cantonment | VI | Services | Merged with Ahmadabad Cantonment |

147. Annexure II at the end of the section gives 1971 functional categories by size class of towns. Analysis of towns by the functional categories and size class of towns given in this table shows that out of 7 Class I towns, 2 towns have one characteristic viz., industry, 4 have two characteristics, viz., industry-*cum*-services and one has three characteristics, viz., industry-*cum*-commerce-*cum*-services. Out of 18 Class II towns 5 have a single characteristic, 2 have two characteristics and 11 have three characteristics. Out of 42 Class III towns, 11 towns have one characteristic, 5 have two characteristics and 26 have three characteristics. Out of 73 Class IV towns, 23 have single characteristics, 17 have two characteristics and 33 have three characteristics. In Class V towns, 43 towns have one characteristic, 9 have two characteristics and 19 have three characteristics. In Class VI towns, all the 5 have one characteristic only. It would also be seen that primary activity is mainly reflected as a single important characteristic in Class IV, V and VI towns. It is also revealed that a very few towns have only one characteristic such as industrial, commercial, transport and services. There are only 28 towns having predominant single characteristic as industry, 1 having commerce, 5 having transport and 6 with services As against this 49 towns have single characteristic of primary activity. This shows that even in these urban areas agriculture and its allied activities hold predominance and larger section of population is absorbed for employment in that sector. It would be seen from the towns having two characteristics or three characteristics that primary activity holds an important place in combination with other characteristics for most of the towns.

148. We would now try to examine whether there is any correlation between functional characteristics and growth rate of towns. The table that follows gives the details of towns with single characteristic and two characteristics alongwith the percentage growth rate of population during 1961-71.

**STATEMENT IV.34**

**Functional Characteristic and Two Characteristics and their Growth Rates during 1961 and 1971**

| | Funtional category | Total No. of towns 1971 | No. of towns added in 1971 | No. of towns considered for rate | 1961 Census population of towns in Col. 4 | 1971 Census population of towns in Col. 4 | Percentage growth 1961-71 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **One characteristic** | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Industry | 28 | 12 | 16 | 1,744,455 | 2,462,941 | 41.19 |
| 2 | Transport | 5 | 1 | 4 | 34,534 | 47,587 | 37. 80 |
| 3 | Services | 6 | 1 | 5 | 135,760 | 185,773 | 36.84 |
| 4 | Primary Activity | 49 | 16 | 33 | 316,518 | 379,776 | 19 99 |
| 5 | Commerce | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Two characteristics** | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Transport-*cum*-Primary Activity | 1 | .. | 1 | 8,768 | 13,017 | 48.46 |
| 2 | Transport-*cum*-Commerce | 1 | .. | 1 | 26,514 | 38,908 | 46 75 |
| 3 | Industry-*cum*-Services | 11 | 1 | 10 | 1,010,071 | 1,454,400 | 43.99 |
| 4 | Service-*cum*-Industry | 2 | .. | 2 | 39,968 | 56,426 | 41 18 |
| 5 | Primary Activity-*cum*-Industry | 8 | 1 | 7 | 68,694 | 89,185 | 29 83 |
| 6 | Service-*cum*-Primary activities | 1 | .. | 1 | 11,960 | 15,333 | 28.20 |
| 7 | Primary activities-*cum*-Commerce | 2 | 1 | 1 | 11,696 | 14,131 | 20.82 |
| 8 | Industry-*cum*-Commerce | 3 | .. | 3 | 53,385 | 62,607 | 17.27 |
| 9 | Service-*cum*-Commerce | 2 | .. | 2 | 41,114 | 46,205 | 12.38 |
| 10 | Primary-*cum*-Service | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 | Industry Primary Activity | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | Commerce Primary Activity | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

149. It would be seen from the table given above that the towns with single functional category of industry, transport and services have recorded higher growth rate than the towns having single functional category of primary activities. It therefore shows that the towns with predominant functional category of

industry, transport or services offer more opportunities of employment and can absorb more population.

150. As far as the towns with two functional categories are concerned it is notice that the towns with (1) transport-*cum*-primary activity, (2) transport-*cum*-commerce, (3) industry-*cum*-services and (4) service-*cum*-industry have recorded higher growth rates of population during 1961-71 in comparison to other towns with different combination of functional categories. A very high growth rate of population in case of first two categories of towns can be taken as an exception because of very small sample size.

The table that follows gives the details of towns with three functional categories and their growth rates.

## STATEMENT IV.35

### Towns with Three Functional Characteristics and their Growth Rates

| Three categories * | Total No. of towns in 1961 | No. of towns added in 1971 | No. of towns considered for the rate | 1961 Census Population in col. 4 | 1971 Census Population in col. 4 | Percentage growth rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| C.P.S. . | 3 | .. | 3 | 55,559 | 79,380 | 42 77 |
| C.P.I. . | 3 | 1 | 2 | 27,887 | 38,074 | 36.53 |
| C.S.I. . | 3 | .. | 3 | 32,116 | 43,581 | 35.70 |
| P.C.I. . | 6 | 2 | 4 | 39,736 | 53,289 | 34 11 |
| C.I.P. . | 3 | 1 | 2 | 42,080 | 56,421 | 34.08 |
| C.I.S. . | 3 | .. | 3 | 61,800 | 81,787 | 32 34 |
| I.P.C. . | 7 | .. | 7 | 118,176 | 156,362 | 32 31 |
| S.C.I. . | 9 | .. | 9 | 272,518 | 357,293 | 31 11 |
| I.S.C. . | 5 | .. | 5 | 190,445 | 248,664 | 30.57 |
| I.C.S. . | 5 | .. | 5 | 234,986 | 300,195 | 27.75 |
| P.C.S. . | 5 | .. | 5 | 81,962 | 103,537 | 26.32 |
| P.S.C. . | 7 | .. | 7 | 75,898 | 93,786 | 23.57 |
| P.I.C. . | 8 | .. | 8 | 112,953 | 138,281 | 22 42 |

### STATEMENT IV.35—*Contd.*

| Three categories | Total No. of towns in 1961 | No. of towns added in 1971 | No.of towns considered for the | 1961 Census Population in ratecol. 4 | 1971 Census population in col. 4 | Percentage growth rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| S.P.C. . | 3 | . | 3 | 73,059 | 89,407 | 22 38 |
| S.C.P. . | 2 | 1 | 1 | 15,058 | 18,360 | 21.93 |
| S.I.C. . | 4 | . | 4 | 121,028 | 145,670 | 20 36 |
| P.S.I. . | 5 | 1 | 4 | 38,763 | 46,281 | 19.39 |
| T.S.I. . | 1 | .. | 1 | 5,472 | 6,527 | 19 28 |
| I.S.P. . | 4 | 2 | 2 | 38,613 | 45,074 | 16.73 |
| P.I.S. . | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10,022 | 11,315 | 12.90 |
| C.T.I. . | 1 | .. | 1 | 38,955 | 43,790 | 12.41 |
| C.S.P. . | 1 | .. | 1 | 14,078 | 15,011 | 6.63 |
| S.P.I. . | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

*C=Commerce, P=Primary Activity, I=Industry, T=Transport, S=Services

### Decennial Growth Rate of Population recorded by each Town: 1901-71.

151. The table that follows gives the details of decennial growth rate of population recorded by each town from 1901. The towns have been arranged in descending order of population size in 1971. The table also shows fluctuation in population from decade to decade. While comparing the percentages given in Col. 9 and 10 we would be noticed that the cases in which growth rate of population is higher during 1961-71 than the corresponding rate recorded for 1951-61, we can deduce that such towns show a potential for future growth Contrary to this, the towns which have shown declining trends in their growth rates during 1961-71 in comparison to the 1951-61 figures are the towns which show the signs of stagnation.

## STATEMENT IV.36

### Decennial Growth Rate of Population of each Town 1901-71

| Sr. No. | Name of Town | Population | Decennial growth rate of population | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1901-11 | 1911-21 | 1921-31 | 1931-41 | 1941-51 | 1951-61 | 1961-71 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | **Class I** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Ahmadabad . . | 1,591,832 | +16.62 | +26 40 | +13.14 | +90 73 | +41 59 | +37 36 | +38.43 |
| 2 | Surat . . . | 471,856 | — 3.21 | + 1 71 | —13.05 | +67.92 | +27 66 | +29 14 | +53.85 |
| 3 | Vadodara . . . | 467,487 | — 4.28 | — 4.66 | +19.16 | +35 83 | +37 80 | +46 50 | +50.94 |
| 4 | Rajkot . . . | 300,612 | — 5.41 | +34 07 | +28 94 | +12.25 | +99 04 | +47 00 | +54.84 |
| 5 | Bhavnagar . . | 225,974 | + 7.53 | — 2 15 | +27 28 | +36.06 | +34 13 | +27.92 | +28.05 |
| 6 | Jamnagar | 214,816 | —16.64 | — 5 33 | +29 56 | +30 03 | +45 85 | +42 28 | +44.59 |
| 7 | Nadiad . . . | 108,269 | —13 65 | +17 66 | + 8.28 | +34 48 | +34 69 | +26 03 | +37.13 |
| | **Class II** | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Porbandar . | 96,881 | + 0.82 | +15 62 | +16 32 | +45 26 | +21 30 | +27 64 | +29 04 |
| 9 | Junagadh . . . | 95,900 | + 3.39 | — 6 19 | +20 07 | +45 68 | +7 95 | +18 44 | +29 07 |
| 10 | Bharuch . . . | 92,251 | + 1 18 | — 1.74 | —19 63 | +62 83 | +12 40 | +17 39 | +25.27 |
| 11 | Navsari . . . | 72,979 | —16.17 | + 8.09 | +25 52 | +45 28 | +26.01 | +20 01 | +36.15 |
| 12 | Godhra . . . | 66,853 | + 5,88 | +21 83 | +30 14 | +19 58 | — 3.60 | +28 88 | +28 15 |
| 13 | Surendranagar . | 66,667 | —17.08 | +25 59 | +13 85 | +42 14 | +80.60 | +41.89 | +37 17 |
| 14 | Patan . . . | 64,519 | — 9 75 | — 4.66 | +10 41 | +22 52 | +17 77 | +20 70 | +24 19 |
| 15 | Cambay . . . | 62,097 | —11.59 | — 3.01 | +16.98 | + 9 61 | +11.73 | +31.39 | +21 07 |

## STATEMENT IV.36—*Contd.*

| Sr. No. | Name of Town | Population | Decennial growth rate of population | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1901-11 | 1911-21 | 1921-31 | 1931-41 | 1941-51 | 1951-61 | 1961-71 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | **Class II—Contd.** | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Morvi | 60,976 | —16.04 | —12.34 | +44.37 | +95 67 | + 9 92 | +23.26 | +21 49 |
| 17 | Dhoraji | 60,080 | — 2.82 | + 6 43 | +14.17 | +28.48 | +16.31 | +11.79 | +22 73 |
| 18 | Anand | 59,155 | + 1.29 | + 9.02 | + 5.48 | +47 12 | +50 21 | +57 01 | +46 21 |
| 19 | Veraval | 58,771 | — 7.23 | +24 43 | + 9.03 | +43 39 | +33 37 | +16 23 | +25.23 |
| 20 | Gondal | 55,329 | —22.72 | +15 04 | +41.08 | +24 34 | +21 25 | +21 66 | +22 77 |
| 21 | Valsad | 54,966 | +24.23 | +24 10 | — 1.72 | + 3 67 | +25 97 | +47.74 | +46 24 |
| 22 | Bhuj | 52,861 | —18.14 | —10 65 | +13.37 | + 6.51 | +33 09 | +29 68 | +31 56 |
| 23 | Mahesana | 51,713 | + 7.96 | +17.23 | +24.18 | +15 07 | +34 25 | +42 86 | +58 74 |
| 24 | Dohad | 51,406 | —33.50 | +72.80 | +37.43 | —42 67 | +231 64 | —15 53 | +44.88 |
| 25 | Kalol | 50,321 | — 1 38 | +13 85 | +29.00 | +90.93 | +25 47 | +42 39 | +57 55 |
| | **Class III** | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Amreli | 43,794 | — 3.08 | + 2.01 | +13.45 | +26 25 | +9 19 | +24.70 | +26 21 |
| 27 | Viramgam | 43,790 | + 9.59 | +26.45 | —27.79 | +39 06 | +4 03 | +41 99 | +12 41 |
| 28 | Palanpur | 42,114 | — 3.25 | + 3.61 | +14.03 | + 6 37 | +4 78 | +28 77 | +44 53 |
| 29 | Jetpur | 41,943 | + 3.73 | +13.21 | +22.89 | +23 65 | +0 13 | + 9 64 | +34.49 |
| 30 | Mahuva | 41,588 | — 2.77 | — 4.87 | +17.17 | +15 98 | +21 13 | +22 51 | +27.06 |
| 31 | Sidhpur | 41,334 | + 4.78 | + 4.79 | +26.45 | +20 02 | + 3.44 | +33 22 | +22 11 |
| 32 | Dhrangadhra | 40,791 | + 0.88 | +17.62 | + 0.07 | +21 26 | +20 98 | +26 23 | +25.60 |
| 33 | Petlad | 39,735 | — 2.74 | + 1.99 | +26.89 | +24.39 | +23 98 | +18 78 | +12 19 |
| 34 | Sardarnagar | 39,454 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 35 | Savar Kundla | 39,215 | — 4.14 | + 7.51 | +19.59 | +25 94 | +30 45 | + 38 54 | +26.29 |
| 36 | Gandhidham | 38,908 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +420 70 | +46 75 |
| 37 | Dabhoi | 37,892 | —35 04 | +74.07 | +14 40 | +16 43 | +18 04 | + 23 60 | +22 86 |
| 38 | Dholka | 35,520 | — 8.54 | — 8.62 | + 9.83 | +25.31 | +16 20 | + 37 30 | +29 28 |
| 39 | Upleta | 35,326 | + 8 02 | — 2.07 | +34.39 | +29.00 | +31 49 | + 21 45 | +27 93 |
| 40 | Visnagar | 34,863 | —18 13 | — 1.99 | + 8.63 | +14 47 | +22 44 | + 23.18 | +34 18 |
| 41 | Bilimora | 33,925 | +37 69 | +13.29 | +27.28 | +65.92 | + 7 82 | + 49 63 | +36 02 |
| 42 | Sahijpur Bogaa | 32,300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +124.87 | +58.43 |
| 43 | Botad | 32,179 | +5 27 | + 5.27 | +31.58 | +22 66 | +23.46 | + 33 80 | +22 97 |
| 44 | Ukai | 31,234 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 45 | Kapadvanj | 30,748 | —14.79 | +12.71 | +11 91 | +21.26 | +11.18 | +21.21 | +13 66 |
| 46 | Borsad | 30,738 | — 8.78 | + 2.16 | + 8.87 | +28 40 | +21.85 | +19 71 | +24.43 |
| 47 | Wadhwan | 30,584 | — 4 19 | + 5.45 | +11.46 | +18.35 | + 8.14 | +15.92 | +12 84 |
| 48 | Mangrol | 28,483 | +0 79 | — 5.96 | +12.86 | +17.15 | + 6 73 | + 5 00 | +35 06 |
| 49 | Kadi | 28,332 | —11 58 | + 3.14 | +12.89 | +27 57 | +18.69 | +16 14 | +19.74 |
| 50 | Deesa | 28,324 | —35 58 | + 1.42 | +24.95 | —37 49 | +88 83 | +77 45 | +49 93 |
| 51 | Wankaner | 28,001 | +13 11 | + 8.99 | +29.55 | +54.72 | — 2.68 | +34 23 | +24 40 |
| 52 | Mandvi | 27,849 | — 1 82 | — 6.59 | +11.94 | + 6 65 | + 8.42 | —9.20 | + 4 66 |
| 53 | Palitana | 27,355 | + 5 04 | — 4.13 | + 3.51 | +35.91 | +32 88 | + 2.01 | +11 29 |
| 54 | Anjar | 27,302 | —15 41 | —11.34 | +12.35 | + 1 91 | +24.77 | +20 73 | +17 17 |
| 55 | Unjha | 27,179 | — 5.53 | + 6.20 | +15.38 | +16 50 | +16 34 | +32 49 | +33 42 |
| 56 | Anklesvar | 26,220 | +10.94 | + 3.68 | + 2.24 | +17 98 | + 7 67 | +32.81 | +29 25 |
| 57 | Rajpipla | 25,769 | — 1 03 | — 0.23 | +19.90 | +19 19 | + 9 87 | +23 00 | +20 27 |
| 58 | Limbdi | 25,597 | —11 58 | + 2 31 | +22.26 | — 2 42 | +35 76 | +19 18 | +17 41 |
| 59 | Naroda | 24,843 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +35.76 | + 5.40 |
| 60 | Jambusar | 24,251 | —11 69 | +13 64 | +14.85 | +21.08 | + 0 26 | +29 50 | +31.47 |
| 61 | Padra | 24,229 | — 5 26 | +14.68 | +15.25 | +23 88 | +15 06 | +16 72 | +40 30 |
| 62 | Umreth | 24,225 | —12 21 | + 2.73 | + 5.38 | +14 68 | +10 18 | +13 76 | +14 03 |
| 63 | Gandhinagar | 24,055 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 64 | Himatnagar | 23,764 | +33.50 | — 9.78 | +17.10 | +42 39 | +49 35 | +59 29 | +55 45 |
| 65 | Modasa | 22,483 | — 4 23 | + 4 65 | +20.94 | +31.61 | — 5 76 | +47 15 | +39 78 |
| 66 | Una | 21,558 | — 5 69 | + 2 94 | +20.16 | +27 35 | +18 21 | +38.30 | +33 92 |
| 67 | Dani-limbda | 20,621 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. |
| | **Class IV** | | | | | | | | |
| 68 | Khambhalia | 19,973 | + 2 33 | — 5.07 | +22.47 | +11 70 | +24 64 | +32 05 | — 0 45 |
| 69 | Keshod | 19,613 | .. | .. | .. | .. | +21 75 | +37 44 | +56 28 |

## STATEMENT IV.36— *Contd.*

| Sr. No. | Name of Town | Population | Decennial growth rate of population | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1901-11 | 1911-21 | 1921-31 | 1931-41 | 1941-51 | 1951-61 | 1961-71 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | *Class IV—Contd.* | | | | | | | | |
| 70 | Vadnagar | 19,329 | —18.14 | + 3.95 | + 8.75 | + 6.76 | +7.16 | +11.14 | +19.77 |
| 71 | Bardoli | 19,262 | —33.78 | +75.18 | + 1.10 | +21.74 | +33.32 | +25 49 | +55 89 |
| 72 | Balasinor | 19,207 | — 4.37 | + 3.67 | +14.83 | +19.39 | +12.73 | +19.13 | +23 37 |
| 73 | Bagasara | 18,999 | — 9.50 | — 8.02 | +23.15 | + 2 15 | +33.36 | +19.57 | +23 97 |
| 74 | Sanand | 18,985 | — 4.56 | + 7.54 | + 5.13 | +19.32 | +21 64 | +34 75 | +32 62 |
| 75 | Vyara | 18,910 | —24.73 | + 7.12 | +25.49 | +15 54 | +58 40 | +34 84 | +23 81 |
| 76 | Lunawada | 18,850 | — 5.21 | + 2.20 | +19.49 | + 7 69 | +14 99 | +12.23 | +14.01 |
| 77 | Sihor | 19,580 | —23.31 | +12.38 | +15.44 | +12 01 | +20.55 | +12 48 | +21 73 |
| 78 | Dhandhuka | 18,445 | —22.05 | + 0 20 | +12 66 | +22 85 | + 9.87 | +27 67 | +17 93 |
| 79 | Radhanpur | 18,360 | — 2.63 | —14.39 | +13.36 | + 6.54 | + 0.09 | +25 80 | +21.93 |
| 80 | Kandla | 17,995 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +87.12 |
| 81 | Frelandganj | 17,818 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | +19.18 |
| 82 | Dwarka | 17,801 | —13.10 | +21.82 | — 4.32 | +42.51 | —10.22 | +46 58 | +24 36 |
| 83 | Dehgam | 17,768 | — 5.08 | + 6.86 | +18 31 | +15 53 | +18 77 | +49.32 | +47 97 |
| 84 | Mehmedabad | 17,592 | —22.48 | — 1.45 | +14 08 | +10 09 | +21.16 | +32 33 | +40.05 |
| 85 | Patan(Junagadh) | 16,749 | —17.67 | +22 72 | + 7 57 | +25.50 | + 5.97 | +15.52 | +20.26 |
| 86 | Bavla | 16,695 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +53 16 | +30 18 |
| 87 | Jam-jodhpur | 16,585 | .. | .. | .. | +22 87 | +34.20 | +41.85 | +20 20 |
| 88 | Mansa | 16,362 | —10 71 | + 0.46 | + 6.01 | + 5 31 | +12 47 | +15 38 | +32.12 |
| 89 | Kodinar | 16,286 | — 8.84 | + 5.84 | +14.84 | +14 33 | +12 17 | +20 67 | +42.53 |
| 90 | Dakor | 16,092 | —18 04 | + 2 63 | + 6.30 | +19.33 | + 4.34 | +19 49 | +27.35 |
| 91 | Mithapur | 15,572 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +70.23 | +32.49 |
| 92 | Vijapur | 15,571 | —24.70 | +29.62 | +14.15 | +16 66 | — 7 53 | +17 99 | +29.03 |
| 93 | Vallabh Vidyanagar | 15,509 | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | +128 68 |
| 94 | Kheda | 15,333 | —28 80 | +11.87 | + 0.47 | —12 09 | + 5 51 | +55 04 | +28.20 |
| 95 | Rajula | 15,132 | — 0.27 | — 4.03 | +25 24 | +27.33 | +22 61 | +31 22 | +19 66 |
| 96 | Bantwa | 15,311 | + 6 76 | +16 84 | +23 50 | +38 43 | + 1 70 | —24.45 | + 6 63 |
| 97 | Vanthali | 14,846 | + 6.15 | + 5.34 | +13 87 | +13 05 | +10 14 | — 4.13 | +21.07 |
| 98 | Jasdan | 14,661 | +12.27 | + 2.33 | +12.98 | +21.13 | +19 47 | +24 84 | +35.10 |
| 99 | Idar | 14,633 | —31.36 | + 2 39 | +13.18 | +16.24 | +20 75 | +36 71 | +35 34 |
| 100 | Halol | 14,629 | .. | .. | +41.57 | +16.94 | +28 27 | .. | .. |
| 101 | Prantij | 14,502 | —31 78 | +16.28 | + 7.43 | +15 33 | +18 61 | +20 77 | +26.01 |
| 102 | Manavadar | 14,490 | .. | .. | .. | .. | + 1.10 | +41.16 | +25.90 |
| 103 | Chanasma | 14,398 | —14 42 | +13.38 | +12 32 | +11 26 | +11 22 | + 9.71 | +18 93 |
| 104 | Chhota Udaipur | 14,312 | +13·79 | +53.80 | +18.71 | +10 57 | +22.60 | +24.16 | +32 16 |
| 105 | Kutiyana | 14,131 | +10 49 | + 8.50 | +19 26 | +28 84 | —33 62 | — 7 02 | +20 82 |
| 106 | Vapi | 13,888 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +23 87 |
| 107 | Kheralu | 13,881 | —13.69 | + 4.44 | + 6.18 | +11.67 | +12 54 | +13 71 | +33.24 |
| 108 | Bhanvad | 13,509 | .. | .. | .. | +29.19 | — 0.43 | +41 69 | +14 30 |
| 109 | Udhana | 13,384 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 110 | Sikka | 13,240 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +50 83 |
| 111 | Devgadh Baria | 13,235 | + 6 91 | +26 85 | +38 39 | +18 71 | +23.37 | +12 29 | +15 37 |
| 112 | Dhari | 13,113 | + 3.17 | — 3.50 | +25.76 | +38.57 | —21.99 | +124 86 | + 1.10 |
| 113 | Salaya | 13,017 | .. | .. | .. | .. | +53.22 | —12.26 | +48.46 |
| 114 | Sojitra | 12,905 | —11.94 | — 4.98 | +20.31 | +8.97 | + 5.09 | — 1.22 | + 7 13 |
| 115 | Bedi | 12,824 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +20.47 |
| 116 | Ranavav | 12,764 | .. | .. | .. | .. | + 7.28 | +19.90 | +29.86 |
| 117 | Pardi | 12,743 | —26 32 | +28 07 | +11.64 | +13.66 | .. | .. | +20.75 |
| 118 | Kalavad | 12594 | .. | .. | .. | .. | +22.18 | +34.18 | +38.12 |
| 119 | Gandevi | 12,231 | + 9 36 | —11 74 | +10 85 | +36.99 | — 3 50 | +34.05 | + 8 83 |
| 120 | Thangadh | 12,095 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +41 81 | +56.00 |
| 121 | Karjan | 11,968 | .. | +35 66 | +35.38 | +22.46 | + 8.68 | +27 33 | +47.44 |
| 122 | Gadhada | 11,962 | — 5.13 | — 5.63 | +15 05 | +22.56 | +22 99 | + 9 32 | +31.12 |
| 123 | Dharampur | 11,958 | —32 57 | +45.70 | +15.80 | +13.36 | —37 12 | +91 92 | +22 27 |
| 124 | Dhrol | 11,327 | +14.51 | — 3.06 | +19 48 | +29 76 | —15.47 | +18 81 | +15 78 |
| 125 | Lathi | 11,315 | + 0.33 | —12.23 | +15.43 | + 8.32 | +27.87 | +18.70 | +12 90 |
| 126 | Odhav | 11,174 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

## STATEMENT IV.36—*Contd.*

| Sr. No. | Name of Town | Population | Decennial growth rate of population | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1901-11 | 1911-21 | 1921-31 | 1931-41 | 1941-51 | 1951-61 | 1961-71 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **Class—IV Contd.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 127 | Kalol (Panch Mahals) | 11,081 | + 0 81 | + 5 87 | +41.20 | + 2 67 | +18 45 | +18 84 | +14 44 |
| 128 | Harij | 11,073 | .. | .. | .. | .. | +53 37 | +28 75 | +23 51 |
| 129 | Visavadar | 11,024 | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | +42.19 | +31.00 |
| 130 | Talod | 10,935 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +45 52 | +45 49 |
| 131 | Ahmadabad Cantonment | 10,816 | .. | . | . | + 4.06 | +38 96 | +25 36 | +57 44 |
| 132 | Okha Port | 10,687 | .. | .. | .. | .. | +32.42 | +55.93 | +10 98 |
| 133 | Gariadhar | 10,644 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +30 56 | +29 27 |
| 134 | Vaso | 10,614 | —14 34 | —20.27 | +45.54 | + 9.81 | +3 95 | — 5.41 | +12 83 |
| 135 | Mandvi | 10,545 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +13.83 | +23 87 |
| 136 | Amod | 10,525 | .. | .. | — 1 57 | +31 67 | +10.51 | .. | .. |
| 137 | Ranip | 10,482 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | —36.36 | +99 43 |
| 138 | Halvad | 10,286 | + 1.39 | +16.78 | — 2.05 | +15.09 | +14 82 | +16 97 | + 8.00 |
| 139 | Talaja | 10,025 | — 4.39 | —16.08 | +22.23 | +13.21 | + 9 48 | +40 30 | +41 86 |
| 140 | Bhachau | 10,023 | — 6.69 | — 9.36 | + 8.05 | — 0.70 | +27 64 | .. | . |
| | **Class V** | | | | | | | | |
| 141 | Madhapur | 9,998 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 142 | Patadi | 9,947 | — 2 62 | — 0.63 | +10.57 | +19.39 | —14.26 | .. | .. |
| 143 | Pali | 9,939 | . | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | +22 70 |
| 144 | Thasra | 9,851 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 145 | Chhaya | 9,846 | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. |
| 146 | Babra | 9,752 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +18 06 | +20 57 |
| 147 | Lakhtar | 9,714 | +26.71 | +16 34 | + 8 25 | +12 14 | + 1.66 | +23 04 | +15 20 |
| 148 | Chalala | 9,517 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . |
| 149 | Barwala | 9,513 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +21 49 | +12 85 |
| 150 | Jetalsar | 9,507 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . |
| 151 | Mandal | 9,282 | —14.87 | +23.44 | + 0.43 | + 8.06 | + 0.45 | .. | .. |
| 152 | Jodiya | 9,277 | —10.35 | —12 27 | +17 75 | +32 09 | — 8 02 | — 5 06 | +18 62 |
| 153 | Ranpur | 9,277 | —10 40 | — 7 35 | +11 18 | +22 55 | +10 65 | — 1 37 | +17 00 |
| 154 | Mundra | 9,183 | — 9.00 | —37.25 | +44.74 | + 6 79 | —17.60 | +14 37 | + 4 15 |
| 155 | Sayla | 9,021 | — 8 31 | — 2.97 | + 9 53 | + 2 22 | +14.14 | +27 86 | +15.62 |
| 156 | Shapur | 8,960 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 157 | Jafrabad | 8,926 | — 7 45 | — 6 41 | + 5.83 | + 14.16 | +15 46 | + 9.20 | +12 04 |
| 158 | Khed Brahma | 8,858 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 159 | Dhansura | 8,788 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 160 | Bilkha | 8,642 | + 1.09 | — 4.10 | +18 57 | + 1.19 | +22 50 | + 3.77 | +24.97 |
| 161 | Damnagar | 8,609 | — 9 26 | +4.14 | +15 33 | +26.21 | +19 91 | + 7 92 | +32 47 |
| 162 | Sarkhej | 8,536 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 163 | Santrampur | 8,534 | + 9 77 | — 5.38 | +11.08 | + 3 56 | +40 35 | +17 37 | +29.91 |
| 164 | Kathor | 8,526 | — 0 84 | — 9 86 | +27.98 | +11.07 | — 8 83 | +34.80 | +23 94 |
| 165 | Adityana | 8,401 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 166 | Tharad | 8,361 | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | +14 91 | +10 51 |
| 167 | Sinor | 8,348 | + 8.68 | —10 08 | +10.40 | +21.61 | + 4 37 | + 3.17 | +13 95 |
| 168 | Mendarda | 8,253 | —11.40 | — 4 20 | +17.09 | — 4.55 | + 8 77 | +33 11 | +36 21 |
| 169 | Vallabhipur | 8,234 | —15 34 | —10 73 | +16.26 | +12.68 | +21.50 | +21.88 | +19.20 |
| 170 | Malia | 8,204 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | + 3.65 | +24.06 |
| 171 | Abrama | 8,103 | . | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | +23.15 |
| 172 | Sankheda | 7,973 | +15 13 | — 6 96 | + 8.28 | +17 74 | +10.58 | +13 72 | + 8 06 |
| 173 | Katargam | 7,961 | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | —27 36 |
| 174 | Vadia | 7,831 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +14 77 | +16 14 |
| 175 | Chotila | 7,824 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +34 78 | +21 11 |
| 176 | Umbergaon | 7,768 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | + 3 58 | +18 16 |
| 177 | Kosamba | 7,713 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 178 | Hansot | 7,636 | .. | .. | .. | + 6.33 | + 4.65 | .. | .. |
| 179 | Vaghodia | 7,551 | .. | +27.14 | +15.26 | +29.63 | +23.38 | .. | .. |
| 180 | Lalpur | 7,514 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +27 31 | +38 25 |
| 181 | Vasad | 7,221 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

## STATEMENT IV.36—*Concld*

| Sr. No. | Name of Town | Population | Decennial growth rate of population | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1901-11 | 1911-21 | 1921-31 | 1931-41 | 1941-51 | 1951-61 | 1961-71 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | Class V—Contd. | | | | | | | | |
| 182 | Rapar | 7,203 | —17.01 | — 1.31 | + 5.80 | + 4.73 | + 7.30 | .. | .. |
| 183 | Songadh | 7,166 | — 8.37 | —13 27 | +11.33 | +15.62 | +10.30 | .. | .. |
| 184 | Jalalpore | 7,122 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | —25.74 |
| 185 | Bansda | 7,108 | — 5 74 | — 1.30 | +24.04 | +12.70 | — 8.90 | .. | .. |
| 186 | Nikol | 6,785 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 187 | Talala | 6,742 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +53.12 |
| 188 | Nakhatrana | 6,699 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 189 | Delwada | 6,672 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 190 | Ghogha | 6,527 | —38 35 | +39.96 | .. | .. | .. | — 0.94 | +19.28 |
| 191 | Vartej | 6,522 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 192 | Maliya | 6,433 | — 9.92 | —20 39 | +16 19 | —10.94 | .. | .. | .. |
| 193 | Palej | 6,362 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 194 | Olpad | 6,295 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 195 | Bodeli | 6,229 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 196 | Bahadarpur | 6,179 | +22 08 | +16.37 | + 3.66 | +21.47 | — 3.59 | +21.92 | + 2.68 |
| 197 | Juna Deesa | 6,022 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 198 | Bhabhar Nava | 5,827 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 199 | Vinchhiya | 5,809 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +18.35 | +20.14 |
| 200 | Kharaghoda | 5,793 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 201 | Paliyad | 5,751 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | + 7.27 | +12.02 |
| 202 | Jawaharnagar | 5,710 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| 203 | Tankara | 5,672 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +22 82 |
| 204 | Nandej | 5,589 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 205 | Dungar | 5,472 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | +26.52 |
| 206 | Fertilizernagar | 5,327 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 207 | Paddari | 5,320 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 208 | Varahi | 5,306 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 209 | Kanodar | 5,275 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 210 | Umrala | 5,058 | —20.49 | — 8.92 | +13 43 | +8.17 | + 8 83 | +13.53 | +18.87 |
| 211 | Chikhli | 5,002 | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Class VI | | | | | | | | |
| 212 | Shivrajpur | 4,764 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | — 40.46 |
| 213 | Atul | 4,494 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 214 | Udwada | 4,129 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 215 | Hansol | 4,107 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 216 | Beyt | 3,671 | —20.74 | + 8.47 | — 2.72 | +4.56 | —22.65 | + 8 46 | + 8.42 |

**Class I towns (Cities) (100,000 and above)**

152. There are 7 cities in the State. Of these Rajkot has recordede the maximum growth rate of 54.84 per cent in its population during 1961-71. During 51-61 also the city had recorded the highest growth rate among all the cities of the State. Even during 1941-1951 the city had recorded the maximum growth rate of 99.04 per cent which can be termed as phenomenal. That was the maximum increase of population that any city had recorded in the State since 1901. Surat just follows Rajkot as far as its growth rate of population during 1961-71 is concerned. The city has recorded 53.85 per cent growth rate during the last decade. While Vadodara has recorded 50.94 per cent growth rate, Jamnagar accounted for 44.59 per cent growth rate. Next in sequence come Ahmadabad, Nadiad and Bhavnagar which have shown an increase of population by 38.43, 37.13 and 28.05 per cent during the decade of 1961-71 respectively. It appears from the figures presented above that Bhavnagar City has reached a stage of stagnation. It has recorded the lowest growth rate among all the cities of the State during 1961-71. Sudden hike in the growth rate of Surat City from 29.14 per cent in 1951-61 to 53.85 per cent in 1961-71 is explained by the fact that during the last decade industrial activities in the city have attracted a sizeable population and during the same period the city limit has been expanded.

**Class II towns (50,000 to 99,999)**

153. There are 18 Class II towns in the State. Among these towns Mahesana has recorded the maximum growth rate of 58.74 per cent in its population during 1961-71. Kalol just follows Mahesana with 57.55 per cent growth rate. Next in sequence come Valsad, Anand and Dohad which have shown 46.24, 46.21 and 44.88 per cent growth rate in population respectively during the last decade. All other towns in this group have recorded less than 40 per cent growth rate. In this group of towns Cambay has

recorded the lowest growth rate (21.07%) during the last decade. Morvi, Dhoraji and Gondal have recorded 21.49, 22.73 and 22.77 per cent growth rates in population respectively during 1961-71.

**Class III towns (20,000 to 49,999)**

154. Among Class III towns Sahijpur Bogha has recorded the maximum growth rate of 58.43 per cent during the last decade. The corresponding figure for Himatnagar is worked out at 55.45 per cent. Deesa, however, has recorded 49.93 per cent growth rate during the last decade. While Gandhinagar has recorded 46.75 per cent growth rate during 1961-71, the corresponding figure for Palanpur is worked out at 44.53. The towns which have registered less than 15 per cent growth rate are:—Mandvi (4.66%), Naroda (5.40%), Palitana (11.29%), Viramgam (12.41%), Petlad (12.19), Wadhwan (12.84%), Kapadvanj (13.66%) and Umreth (14.03%).

**Class IV towns (10,000 to 19,999)**

155. Among these towns Vallabh Vidyanagar has recorded the maximum growth rate of 128.68 per cent during 1961-71. The towns which have recorded more than 50 per cent growth rate during the last decade are: Ranip (99.43%), Kandla (87.12%), Ahmadabad Cantonment (57.44%), Keshod (56.28%), Thangadh (56.00%), Bardoli (55.89%) and Sikka (50.83%). Khambhalia has recorded 0.45 per cent decrease in its population during 1961-71. In this group there are 11 towns which have recorded less than 15.00 per cent growth rate during the last decade. They are:— Dhari (1.10%), Bantwa (6.63%), Sojitra (7.13%), Halvad (8 00%), Gandevi (8.83%), Okha Port (10.98) Vaso (12.83%), Lathi (12.90%), Lunawada (14.01%), Bhanwad (14.30%) and Kalol Panch Mahals (14.44%)

**Class V towns (5,000 to 9,999)**

156. There are only four towns in this group which have shown more than 30 per cent increase in their population during 1961-71. While Talala has recorded 53.12 percent increase during the last decade, Lalpur, Mendarda and Damnagar give corresponding figure of 38.25, 36.21 and 32.47 per cent respectively. Katargam of Surat district has shown decrease of 27.36 per cent mainly because of inclusion of its area in Surat City. The other towns which have recorded less than 10 per cent growth rate during 1961-71 are Sankheda (8.06%), Mundra (4.15%) and Bahadarpur (2.68%).

**Class VI towns (Less than 5,000)**

157. There are 5 Class VI towns in the State. Of these 3 have been recognised as towns for the first time during the Census of 1971. While Beyt has recorded 8.42 per cent increase during 1961-71, Shivrajpur has shown decrease of population by 40.46 per cent during the same period.

## Standard Urban Areas

**Introductory Note**

158. 'Standard Urban Area' is a new concept that has been developed for the 1971 Census for the tabulation of certain urban data. Its intention is to provide comparable data for a definite area of urbanisation continuously for three decedes which would give a meaningful picture. It replaces the concept of town-group that was in vogue at the 1961 Census.

**Background**

159. While preparing Master Plans for selected cities and towns, difficulties were experienced in assembling census data for the urbanisable areas around towns and cities in our country. Many times the census primary data were not readily available to throw light on problems concerning population composition as well as working force. It had, therefore, become difficult to assemble it for the urbanisable area as a whole. The 1961 Census had used the concept of town-groups and provided data for these town-groups in the Census Volumes. This, however, was not so useful as the town-groups did not include contiguous rural areas around the city/town and they could not be conceived in terms of potentially urbanisable areas. No doubt the town-groups indicated closely linked urban areas in terms of economic activity and growth. However, as the town-group concept was not adopted uniformly all over the country and as it did not also envisage a contiguous tract of land, the concept proved somewhat inadequate for the purpose for which it was evolved. Therefore, the census organisation had been considering how best to modify this concept for the purpose of 1971 Census. The International Geographical Congress Conference held in 1969 at Delhi also laid stress on the need for clarifying the idea of town-group and to evolve a concept which will ensure comparability over space and time.

160. As a result of the discussions held between the Registrar General of India, the Town and Country Planning Organisation and other interested organisations, it was decided that the town-group concept be replaced by the concept of 'Standard Urban Area'.

**Definition**

161. The Standard Urban Area may be defined as the projected growth area of a city or town as it would be in 1991, taking into account not only the towns and villages which will get merged into it but also the intervening areas which are potentially urban. Such a tract will include all extra-municipal urban growth such as the suburbs (industrial and residential), railway colonies, civil lines and cantonments and also such of those villages and towns which are likely to be urbanised by 1991. The S.U.A. will thus be an area which will extend beyond the main city or town and would contain all likely developments over the next 20 years upto 1991. Thus it will remain as a statistical reporting unit during the next 3 successive censuses, irrespective of the changes in the boundaries of the local administrative units within the tract. The S.U.A. is identified by the administrative units that it encompasses namely, city, town or village. The boundaries of the S.U.A. are the administrative boundaries of the peripheral units

**Essentials**

162. The Standard Urban Areas are proposed to be delimited only for towns whose population is likely to be 50,000 or more by 1971.

163. Standard Urban Areas will include all areas which have any or all the following characteristics:

(a) Predominant urban land use.

(b) Intensive inter-action with the urban centres as reflected in commutation for the purposes of work and secondary education facilities, extension of city bus service: sale of commodities like milk, dairy products, vegetables (other than those transported by rail or truckhaul) and purchase of food-grains, cloth and general provisions, etc. by the consumers directly.

(c) Anticipated urban growth as a result of locational decisions relating to industry, market, transport and communication, administrative and servicing functions.

(d) Existence of big villages with a large proportion of working force engaged in non-agricultural industrial categories.

164. The work relating to the demarcation of the Standard Urban Areas for 1971 Census was jointly undertaken by the Town and Country Departments in the States, the offices of the State Directors of Census, the Central Town & Country Planning Organisation, New Delhi and the office of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi

**Finalisation of S. U. As. of the State**

165. The State Town & Country Planning Departments were required, in the first instance, with the assistance of the State Census Directors to formulate tentative proposals showing (1) the urbanisable limits of the principal city and (2) the villages and towns on the periphery of the main city which are to be included in the 'Standard Urban Area'. This information is to be shown on a map which shows the administrative areas included in each 'S.U.A.' and a list of these administrative areas had to be prepared. In order that the criteria adopted is uniform and all the important information is collected and recorded, a proforma was prepared for the use of the State Town Planning Department. This proforma was filled for each of the 'S.U.A.' that has been indentified, by the Consulting Surveyor to Government of Gujarat.

166. To ensure uniformity of approach in the use of the criteria and consistency in definition, the officers of the Town & Country Planning Organisation and of the office of the Registrar General of India held discussions as soon as the tentative proposals were ready with the State Officials before finalising the scheme. These discussions were arranged at the State headquarters to facilitate closer acquaintance with the data.

167. Accordingly the Registrar General, India accompanied by Shri C. S. Chandra Sekhar from the Town and Country Planning Organisation of the Govt. of India visited Gujarat during the month of August 1969 when a meeting was held with the Consulting Surveyor to Govt. of Guiarat. After due deliberations 14 Standard Urban Areas were delineated. This list was extended to 20 on further consideration.

**Reference to Statistics**

168. The data in respect of 20 Standard Urban Areas have been compiled and given in Table A-V and its appendix Table A-V gives particulars such as civic status, area in $Km^2$, population per $Km^2$, number of occupied residential houses, houseless population, institutional population, total population and population during 1951-1971 in respect of the Standard Urban Areas and their component units.

169. Appendix to Table A-V gives P.C.A. data for Standard Urban Areas and their component units. Its gives area, occupied residential houses, number of households, total population, population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, literate and educated persons and population according to nine industrial categories of workers and non-workers by sex.

**Maps of S. U. As.**

170. Maps showing the boundaries of Standard Urban Areas, names of urban and rural components. National and State highways, railways, etc., are prepared by this organisation on the basis of the maps prepared by the Consulting Surveyor to Govt and given in this volume. This will add to the utility of the publication.

171. A short note on each Standard Urban Area with a summary showing the area, population for total, Rural and Urban components of the Standard Urban Areas and the growth rate during 1961-71 is given hereafter.

**Short note on each of the Standard Urban Areas**

*Jamnagar*

172. Jamnagar is a district headquarter town. It was a Class I city in 1961 with service as its main economic function followed by moderate industry and low trade and transport. It is linked by rail, road, air and sea with other cities of India. It is a big commercial centre being the largest grain market of Saurashtra region. It is classified as Class I city during 1971 Census with industry-cum-service as its functional category.

The rate of growth of population of Jamnagar Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1961-71) is 43.28 per cent.

173. The city has tended to grow along the Jamnagar-Rajkot Highway to the east and along the Jamnagar-Khambhalia road to the west. The developments to the north and south are comparatively insignificant. The river Rangmati to the east is a barrier for contiguous development, among the important developments envisaged in the city are the growth of industries, the development of a new port and the conversion of the metre gauge railway into a broad gauge.

*Dhoraji*

174. It was a Class III town in 1961 with service as its main economic function followed by moderate trade and transport and low industry. It is classified as Class II town in 1971 with service-*cum*-primary activities-*cum*-commerce, as its functional category.

The rate of growth of population of Dhoraji Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1961-71) is 23.53 per cent.

175. The town has tended to grow to the west (along the highway to Upleta) and east (along the highway to Jetpur). Developments to the south-east and north are comparatively insignificant.

176. Along the important developments likely to influence the future growth of the town are the proposed location of a sugar factory, the establishment of higher educational institutional and expansion of commercial activities.

*Gondal*

177. Gondal is mandi town. It was a Class III town in 1961 with service as its main economic function followed by moderate trade and transport and low industry. It is a Class II town in 1971 with service-*cum*-commerce-*cum*-industry, as its functional category.

178. The rate of growth of population of Gondal Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1961-71) is 22.77 per cent.

The town has tended to grow to the south and west along the highways leading to Rajkot and Jetpur respectively.

The river Gondali flows to the east of the old town.

The only developments likely to occur in the next few years are the growth of higher educational institutions and expansion of commercial activities in the town.

*Morvi*

179. It was a Class II town in 1961 with service as its main economic function followed by moderate industry and low trade and transport functions. It is also Class II town in 1971 with industry-*cum*-service as its functional category.

180. The rate of growth of population of Morvi Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1961-71) is 25.00 per cent.

The town has tended to grow towards the west (along Morvi-Rajkot Highway) and south (towards Lilapur). There is little development towards north and east. The River Machhu flows to the east of the old town, along the important developments that might influence the growth of the town are the growth of Mangalore tiles factories, ginning and pressing factories and engineering industries, growth of educational institutions and the proposed conversion of the metre gauge railway into broad gauge.

*Rajkot*

181. Rajkot is the administrative headquarter of the district of the same name. It was a Class I city in 1961 with service as its main economic function followed by moderate industry and low trade and transport. It is also a Class I city in 1971 with industry-*cum*-service as its functional category.

182. It is very well connected by rail and road to all important towns in the State. Besides a number of State and Central Government Offices, the prototype Production-*cum*-Training Centre. (A Central Government Undertaking) the Small Industries Service Institute and the Government Polytechnic are also located here It is an important industrial centre producing machinery spare parts, handpumps, barbed wire, machine tools, diesel engines, wall-clocks, electric accessories, plastic articles, etc.

183. The rate of growth of population of Rajkot Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1961-71) is 55.07 per cent.

The city has tended to grow towards the south-west and the south. The Saurashtra University campus is located at a distance of about four miles from this city. Some steel rolling mills and oil extraction plants are located to the south of the town. The Lalpari tank and the Randarda tank towards the east and the Thorala tank and Aji dam to the south-west are the important physical constrain to the development of this city along the respective directions

*Surendranagar*

184. Surendranagar was a Class III town in 1961 with trade and transport as its main economic function followed by moderate industry and low service. The Standard Urban Area consists of two towns viz. Surendranagar and Wadhwan. It is a Class II town in 1971 with industry-*cum* service-*cum*-commerce as its functional category. The town is the largest business centre of the district and has several manufacturing establishments related to small engineering works.

185. The rate of growth of population of Surendranagar Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1961-71) is 28.55 per cent.

The development potential of the town has increased with the opening of the Viramgam-Halvad board gauge railway line. The town shows a tendency to grow along the western, eastern and northern directions. Among the major developments likely to influence the growth of the town are the growth of industries like oil mills, oil extraction plants, ginning and pressing factories and the growth of higher educational institutions

*Bhavnagar*

186. Bhavnagar is the administrative headquarter of the district of the same name and is a port on the western coast. It was a Class I city in 1961 with manufacturing as its main economic function followed by moderate service and low trade and transport functions. It is an important commercial centre for cotton, silk, and timber. It is well connected by rail and road to all important towns of Gujarat and other important towns such as Bombay, Delhi, etc. Manufacture of salt is an important industry within the S.U.A. boundary. It is Class I city in 1971 with industry-*cum*-service as its functional category.

The rate of growth of population of Bhavnagar Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1961-71) is 26.58 per cent.

187. The town has mostly tended to grow to the a west along the Bhavnagar-Rajkot Highway and to the east along the Bhavnagar-Mahuva State Highway. Among the large scale developments which are likely to have substantial impact on the growth of the town are (i) the development of chemical and mineral-based industries, (ii) the development of metal-based and timber industries, (iii) the establishment of a machine tool factory, (iv) the development of a new all weather port with automatic lock gates, (v) the extension of the existing air port, and (vi) the construction of the proposed Bhavnagar-Tarapur broad gauge railway line.

*Junagadh*

188. Junagadh is the administrative headquarter town of the district of the same name. It was a Class II town in 1961 with service as its main economic function followed by moderate trade and transport and low industry. It is also Class II town in 1971 with service as its functional category.

The rate of growth of population of Junagadh Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1961-71) is 28.97 per cent.

189. The town has tended to grow toward the north (along the State Highway to Rajkot) and west (along the State Highway to Veraval). Developments are restricted to the east because of the presence of Girnar hills and to the south because of Gir forest.

190. The main large activities anticipated in the town are (a) the growth of chemical and mineral industries, (b) the establishment of a Government industrial estate, (c) the development of Agricultural University and (d) Establishment of oil mills and oil extraction plants.

*Patan-Veraval*

191. Patan-Veraval is a port town. It was a Class II town in 1961 with service as its main economic function followed by moderate trade and transport and low industry. The town has a rayon factory. It is also a Class II town in 1971 with industry-*cum*-commerce-*cum*-service as functional category.

192. The rate of growth of population of Patan-Veraval Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1961-71) is 24.22 per cent.

193. Patan-Veraval town has tended to grow to the west (along the Junagadh-Veraval State Highway) in a linear pattern The development towards the north is of lesser significance.

194. Among the major developments which might influence the growth of the town are the development of Veraval Port into a good fishing port, and the growth of industries based on fishery development, and oil mills and oil extraction plants.

*Porbandar*

195. Porbandar is a port town. It was a Class III town in 1961, with manufacturing as its main economic function followed by moderate service and low trade and transport function. It is also Class II town in 1971 with industry-*cum*-service as its functional category.

196. The rate of growth of population of Porbandar Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1961-71) is 35.01 per cent.

The town has tended to grow along the coastal highway and the railway track towards the east.

197. Among the major developments anticipated during the next few years which are likely to have an impact on the growth of the town are the development of Porbandar Port as an all weather port, the growth of the paints and chemical industries, and developments in cement and soda ash industries and quarrying and mining and establishmet of industrial estates.

*Bhuj*

198. Bhuj was a Class III town in 1961 with service as its main economic function followed by moderate trade and transport and low industry. It is a Class II town with service as its functional category.

199. The rate of growth of population of Bhuj Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1961-71) is 32.16 per cent.

200. The town has tended to grow towards south and south-west along the Bhuj-Mundra State Highway. The development to the east is comparatively less significant due to forest and hilly areas. Among the anticipated major developments which are likely to influence the growth of the town are the construction of the Wankaner-Morvi-Kandla National Highway, the extraction bauxite and aluminium and other minerals occurring near the town and the development of industries based of them.

*Patan*

201. Patan is a commercial and educational centre. It was a Class II town in 1961 with manufacturing as its main economic function followed by moderate service and low trade and transport functions. It is the retail trade centre for the entire Patan Taluka. It is also a Class II town in 1971 with industry-*cum*-commerce-*cum*-service as its functional category.

202. The rate of growth of population of Patan Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1961-71) is 25 09 per cent.

203. The town is developing towards the east since an industrial zone is proposed to be developed in that area. The river Saraswati to the north and the low-lying lands and burial ground to the west restrict the growth of town in these directions. The town can grow without any hundrance in the southern direction.

204. The Guiarat Industrial Development Corporation has already set up an industrial estate in Patan. The industries department has also proposed to reserve some government land in Hansapar village for industrial development purpose.

*Ahmadabad*

205. Ahmadabad was a Class I city in 1961 with manufacturing as its main economic function followed by moderate trade and transport and low service functions. It is Class I city in 1971 with industry as its functional category.

206. The rate of growth of the Ahmadabad Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1961-71) is 42.90 per cent.

207. Urban development is fast taking place along the railway lines, and the National and State highways radiating from the city with the result that the fringe towns and villages like Sahijpur Bogha, Naroda, Sarkhej, Odhav, Narol, Kali, Ranip etc. located along the transportation routes are growing rapidly and have virtually become part of the socio-economic life of the city

208. Among the numerous developments which are likely to have a substantial impact on the further growth of the city may be mentioned the following:

(i) The construction of the new capital Gandhinagar, which is only 15 miles from Ahmadabad City,

(ii) The setting up of industrial estates at Naroda, Odhav and Vatwa by the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation,

(iii) The construction of a road paralled to the railway line connecting the city with Mehmedabad and Nadiad, and

(iv) The electrification of the broad gauge railway from Sabarmati to Bombay.

*Anand*

209. Anand is the taluka headquarter. It was a Class III town in 1961 with service as its main economic function followed by moderate trade and transport and low industry. The town is noted for its dairy industries. It is an industrial-*cum*-commercial centre and a Railway Junction on the Bombay-Baroda-Ahmadabad line. It is a trading centre for tobacco and food grains. It is Class II town in 1971 with service-*cum*-commerce-*cum*-industry as its functional category.

210. The rate of growth of population of Anand Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1961-71) is 42.62 per cent.

Most of the development activities have taken place along the railway line and the arterial roads.

211. Among the anticipated major developments which are likely to influence the growth of the town are the location of an industrial estate, the expansion of dairy industries and the proposed electrification of the broad gauge railway track.

*Cambay*

212. Cambay is a commercial and industrial centre. It was a Class II town in 1961 with manufacturing as its main economic function followed by moderate service and low trade and transport functions. It is a retail trade and educational centre. It is Class II town in 1971 with industry as its functional category. It is centre of trade of precious stones, used both in jewellery and in industries. Recent findings of natural gas in this area have been changing the face of this town which is now an important centre of O.N.G.C.

213. The rate of growth of population of Cambay Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1961-71) is 23.41 per cent.

214. The town is developing along the Cambay-Ahmadabad and Cambay-Petlad roads and the Cambay-Petlad-Anand railway line.

An industrial estate has already been established in the town.

*Dohad*

215. Dohad town is located on the Bombay-Delhi broad gauge line and is the headquarter of Dohad Taluka. It was a Class III town in 1961 with trade and transport as its main economic function followed by moderate service and low industry. It is a marketing centre for local products like food-grains, (especially gram) and castor oil, animal products, vegetables and forest produce. There is a railway workshop in this town. It is a Class II town in 1971 with commerce-*cum*-primary activities-*cum*-service.

216. The rate of growth of population of Dohad Standard Urban Area during 1961-71 is 22.03 per cent.

Most of the development activities have taken place along the railway lines and the arterial roads.

*Vadodara*

217. Vadodara is the administrative headquarter of the district of the same name. It was a Class I city in 1961 with manufacturing as its main economic function followed by moderate service and low trade and transport functions. It is a university town as well as an industrial centre noted for its chemical industries, cotton mills and engineering industries. It is well connected by National Highway and broad guage railway lines with Ahmadabad, Bombay and Delhi. It is Class I city in 1971 with industry-*cum*-service as its functional category.

218. The rate of growth of population of Vadodara Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1961-71) is 43.81 per cent.

219. Development activities are taking place mainly along the railway lines and National and State Highways with the result that villages like Chhani, Bajva, Ranoli, Makarpura, Bhayli, etc., located along the transportation routes are growing rapidly and have become part of the socio-economic life of the city.

220. Among the other developments which might influence the growth of the city are (i) establishment of a fertilizer factory, a refinery and a petro-chemical complex, (ii) the electrification of the broad gauge railway from Sabarmati to Virar *via* Vadodara, (iii) the industrial estate at Nandesari and Makarpura, and (iv) expansion of Pharmaceutical and Glass Industries.

*Bharuch*

221. Bharuch is the administrative headquarter town of the district of the same name. It was a Class II town in 1961 with service as its main economic function followed by moderate industry and low trade and transport. It is the largest town and a very important industrial-*cum*-commercial centre in the district. It is well connected by rail and roads to important centres like Ahmadabad, Vadodara, Surat, Anklesvar, etc. It is Class II town in 1971 with industry-cum-service-*cum*-commerce as its functional category. It is an important centre for cotton with a number of ginning and pressing factories.

222. The rate of the growth of population of Bharuch Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1961-71) is 26.40 per cent.

223. Development activities are taking place to the north and north east of the town along the railway line and the National and State Highways and also along the river bank to south. The river Narmada flows along the southern boundary of the town.

224. Among the large-scale projects which might influence the growth of the town are the electrification of the broad gauge railway track and the multi-purpose-development of the Narmada river valley. The construction of a road bridge on the Narmada river would influence the pattern and direction of growth of the town. The town has a great potential for development as a minor port.

*Surat*

225. Surat is the administrative headquarter of the district of the same name. It was a Class I city in 1961 with manufacturing as its main economic function followed by moderate service and low trade and transport function. It is an important centre of stone cutting industry, manufacture of textiles from synthetic fibre, rayons and nylons and jari-weaving. This city is well connected by a broad gauge railway line and National and State highways. A number of small and large scale industries are located in and around the town. It is also an important market town. It is also a Class I city in 1971 with industry as its functional category. It is an important centre of trade for orchard products like bananas, mangoes etc. and other agricultural products. The rate of growth of population of Surat Standard Urban Areas during the last decade (1961-71) is 44 47 per cent.

226. The city has grown in all directions. Industrial developments are taking place to the south of the city between the Surat-Navasari State Highway and the broad gauge railway line from Ahmadabad to Bombay, towards the Bhestan, Udhana, Bhadvad and Katargam.

*Navsari*

227. Navsari was a Class II town in 1961 with manufacturing as its main economic function followed by moderate service and low trade and transport functions. It is also Class II town in 1971 with industry as its functional category.

228. The rate of growth of population of Navsari Standard Urban Area during the last decade (1961-71) is 26.86 per cent.

229. Most of the developments have taken place along the Surat-Navsari and Navsari-Gandevi State Highways and the broad gauge railway line. The growth of the town to the north is handicapped by water logging problems caused by the Purna river. Favourable natural conditions for developments exist to the south-east of the town, i.e., along the Surat-Valsad State Highway.

## STATEMENT IV.37

### Summary of Data on Standard Urban Areas

| Sl. No. | Standard Urban Area | Total/ Urban/ Rural Components | Areas in $Km^2$ | Population (1971 Census) | Growth Rate during 1961-71 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Jamnagar . | Total | N.A. | 244,509 | 43·28 |
| | | Urban | N.A. | 227,640 | |
| | | Rural | 72·71 | 16,869 | |
| 2 | Dhoraji . | Total | N.A. | 62,057 | 23·53 |
| | | Urban | N.A. | 60,080 | |
| | | Rural | 12·32 | 1,977 | |
| 3 | Gondal . . | Total | N.A. | 55,329 | 22·77 |
| | | Urban | N.A. | 55,329 | |
| | | Rural | .. | .. | |
| 4 | Morvi . . | Total | 76·97 | 72,698 | 25·00 |
| | | Urban | 8·62 | 60,976 | |
| | | Rural | 68·35 | 11,722 | |
| 5 | Rajkot . . | Total | 150·57 | 312,616 | 55·07 |
| | | Urban | 60·15 | 300,612 | |
| | | Rural | 90·42 | 12,004 | |
| 6 | Surendranagar | Total | 55·62 | 101,255 | 28·55 |
| | | Urban | 32·60 | 97,251 | |
| | | Rural | 23·02 | 4,004 | |
| 7 | Bhavnagar . | Total | N.A. | 249,559 | 26 5 |
| | | Urban | N.A. | 232,496 | |
| | | Rural | 117·83 | 17,063 | |
| 8 | Junagadh . | Total | N.A. | 103,445 | 28·97 |
| | | Urban | N.A. | 95,900 | |
| | | Rural | 15·10 | 7,545 | |
| 9 | Patan-Veraval | Total | 42·80 | 77,042 | 24·22 |
| | | Urban | 37·68 | 75,520 | |
| | | Rural | 5·12 | 1,522 | |
| 10 | Porbandar . | Total | 97·08 | 119,342 | 35·01 |
| | | Urban | 27·67 | 106,727 | |
| | | Rural | 69·41 | 12,615 | |
| 11 | Bhuj . . | Total | N.A. | 54,221 | 32·16 |
| | | Urban | N.A. | 52,861 | |
| | | Rural | 11·17 | 1,360 | |
| 12 | Patan . . | Total | 20.49 | 66,138 | 25·09 |
| | | Urban | 13·68 | 64,519 | |
| | | Rural | 6·81 | 1,619 | |
| 13 | Ahmadabad . | Total | N.A. | 1,874,425 | 42·9 |
| | | Urban | N.A. | 1,760,950 | |
| | | Rural | 336.50 | 113,475 | |
| 14 | Anand . . | Total | 126·79 | 138,022 | 42·62 |
| | | Urban | 23·43 | 74,664 | |
| | | Rural | 103·36 | 63,358 | |
| 15 | Cambay. . | Total | 80·24 | 69,609 | 23·41 |
| | | Urban | 69·24 | 62,097 | |
| | | Rural | 11·00 | 7,512 | |

## STATEMENT V.37—Contd.

| Sl. No. | Standard Urban Area | Total/ Urban/ Rural Compo-nents | Areas in $Km_2$ | Population (1971 Censu ) | Growth Rate during 1961-71 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 16 | Dohad . . | Total | N.A. | 71,624 | 22·03 |
| | | Urban | N.A. | 69,224 | |
| | | Rural | 6·29 | 2,400 | |
| 17 | Vadodara . | Total | N.A. | 575,906 | 43·81 |
| | | Urban | N.A. | 467,487 | |
| | | Rural | 231·14 | 108,419 | |
| 18 | Bharuch . | Total | N.A. | 97,459 | 26·40 |
| | | Urban | N.A. | 92,251 | |
| | | Rural | 27·05 | 5,208 | |
| 19 | Surat . . | Total | 97·86 | 528,063 | 44·47 |
| | | Urban | 49·37 | 493,001 | |
| | | Rural | 48·49 | 35,062 | |
| 20 | Navsari . | Total | 40·17 | 92,515 | 26·86 |
| | | Urban | 18·07 | 80,101 | |
| | | Rural | 22·10 | 12,414 | |

## ANNEXURE-I

### Functional categories of towns, 1961—1971

| Functional Category | No. of towns during 1961 Census | No. of towns during 1971 Census |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **One Characteristic** . . . . . | 77 | 89 |
| *Primary Activities* . . . . . | 34 | 49 |
| Industry . . . . . | 20 | 28 |
| Commerce . . . . . | .. | 1 |
| Transport . . . . . | 3 | 5 |
| Services . . . . . | 20 | 6 |
| **Two Characteristics** . . . . | 60 | 37 |
| Primary Activities-*cum*-Industry . . | 3 | 8 |
| Primary Activities-*cum*-Commerce . . | 1 | 2 |
| Primary Activities-*cum*-Services . . | 10 | 2 |
| Industry-*cum*-Primary Activities . . | .. | 3 |
| Industry-*cum*-Services . . . | 16 | 11 |
| Commerce-*cum*-Primary Activities . . | .. | 1 |
| Transport-*cum*-Primary Activities . . | . | 1 |
| Transport-*cum*-Industry . . . | 1 | 1 |
| Transport-*cum*-Commerce . . . | .. | 1 |
| Transport-*cum*-Services . . . . | 1 | 1 |
| Services-*cum*-Primary Activities . | 8 | 1 |
| Services-*cum*-Industry . . . . | 17 | 2 |
| Services-*cum*-Commerce . . . | 2 | 2 |
| Services-*cum*-Trasnport . . . . | 1 | 1 |
| **Three Characteristics** . . . . | 44 | 90 |
| Primary Activities-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Commerce . . . . . | .. | 8 |
| Primary Activities-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Services . . . . . | 5 | 2 |
| Primary Activities-*cum*-Commerce-*cum*-Industry . . . . . | | 5 |
| Primary Activities-*cum*-Commerce-*cum*-Services . . . . . | .. | 6 |
| Primary Activities-*cum*-Services-*cum*-Industry . . . . . | 5 | 5 |

## ANNEXURE-I—Contd.

| Functional Category | No. of towns during 1961 Census | No. of towns during 1971 Census |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Primary Activities-*cum*-Services-*cum*-Commerce . . . . . | 2 | 7 |
| Industry-*cum*-Primary Activitieis-*cum*-Commerce . . . . . | .. | 7 |
| Industry-*cum*-Primary Activities-*cum*-Services . . . . | 2 | .. |
| Industry-*cum*-Commerce-*cum*-Services . | .. | 5 |
| Industry-*cum*-Services-*cum*-Primary Activities . . . . . | 1 | 4 |
| Industry-*cum*-Servcices-*cum*-Commerce . | .. | 5 |
| Commerce-*cum*-Primary Activities-*cum*-Industry . . . . . | . | 2 |
| Commerce-*cum*-Primary Activities-*cum*-Services . . . . | . | 3 |
| Commerce-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Primary Activities . . . . . | .. | 3 |
| Commerce-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Services . | .. | 3 |
| Commerce-*cum*-Transport-*cum*-Industry . | .. | 1 |
| Commerce-*cum*-Services-*cum*-Primary Activities . . . . . | .. | 2 |
| Commerce-*cum*-Services-*cum*-Industsy . | 1 | 2 |
| Transport-*cum*-Services-*cum*-Primary Activities . . . . . | 1 | .. |
| Transport-*cum*-Seervices-*cum*-Industry . | 4 | 1 |
| Service-*cum*-Primary-Activities-*cum*-Industry | .. | 1 |
| Services-*cum*-Primary Activities-*cum*-Commerce . . . . . | 2 | 3 |
| Services-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Primary Activities . . . . . | 6 | .. |
| Services-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Commerce . | 8 | 4 |
| Service-*cum*-Commerce-*cum*-Primary Activities . . . . . | 2 | 2 |
| Services-*cum*-Commerce-*cum*-Industry . | 4 | 9 |
| Services-*cum*-Transport-*cum*-Commerce . | 1 | .. |
| **Total All Characteristics** . | **181** | **216** |

## ANNEXURE-II

### 1971 Functional categories by size class of Town

| Functional Categories | Number of towns by size class | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **One Characteristic** . . . | 2 | 5 | 11 | 23 | 43 | 5 | 89 |
| *Primary Activities* . . . . | .. | .. | 3 | 11 | 33 | 2 | 49 |
| Industry . . . . . | 2 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 28 |
| Commerce . . . . . | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Transport . . . . . | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Services . . . . . | .. | 2 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 6 |
| **Two Characteristics** . . . | 4 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 9 | .. | 37 |
| Primary Activities-*cum*-Industry . | .. | . | .. | 6 | 2 | .. | 8 |
| Primary Activities-*cum*-Commerce | .. | . | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Primary Activities-*cum*-Services . | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Industry-*cum*-Primary Activities . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Industry-*cum*-Commerce . . . | .. | 1 | 2 | . | .. | .. | 3 |
| Industry-*cum*-Services . . | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | 11 |
| Commerce-*cum*-Primary Activities | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Transport-*cum*-Primary Activities | .. | .. | . | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| **Transport-*cum*-Commerce** . | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

## ANNEXURE-II—Contd.

| Functional Categories | Number of towns by size class | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Services-*cum*-Primary Activities | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Services-*cum*-Industry | | | 1 | 1 | . | . | 2 |
| Services-*cum*-Commerce | . | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 |
| **Three Characteristics** | **1** | **11** | **26** | **33** | **19** | .. | **90** |
| Primary Activities-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Commerce | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 1 | .. | 8 |
| Primary Activities-*cum*-Industry *cum*-Services | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Primary Activities-*cum*-Commerce *cum*-Industry | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | 5 |
| Primary Activities-*cum*-Commerce *cum*-Service. | .. | . | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | 6 |
| Primary Activities-*cum*-Services-*cum*-Industry | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | 5 |
| Primary Activities-*cum*-Services-*cum*- Commerce | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | .. | 7 |
| Industry-*cum*-Primary Activities *cum*-Commerce | .. | .. | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | 7 |
| Industry-*cum*-Commerce-*cum*-services | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | . | 5 |
| Industry-*cum*-Services-*cum*-Primary Activities | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 4 |
| Industry-*cum*-Services-*cum*-Commerce | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 |
| Commerce-*cum*-Primary Activitivies-*cum*-Industry | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 |

| Functional Categories | Number of towns by size class | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Commerce-*cum*-Primary Activities *cum*-Services | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 |
| Commerce-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Primary Activities | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 |
| Commerce-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Sevices | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Commerce-*cum*-Transport-*cum*-Industry | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Commerce-*cum*-Services-*cum*-Primary Activities | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Commerce-*cum*-Services-*cum*-Industry | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Transport-*cum*-Services-*cum*-Industry | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Services-*cum*-Primary Activities-*cum*-Industry | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Services-*cum*-Primary Activities *cum*-Commerce | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Services-*cum*-Industry-*cum*-Commerce | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 4 |
| Services-*cum*-Commerce-*cum*-Primary Activities | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Services-*cum*-Commerce-*cum*-Industry | .. | 3 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| **All Characteristics (TOTAL)** | **7** | **18** | **42** | **73** | **71** | **5** | **216** |

# CHAPTER V
# SEX RATIO AND AGE STRUCTURE

# CHAPTER V

## SEX RATIO AND AGE STRUCTURE

**Sex ratio**

1. Cross classification of data by sex presents interesting demographic analysis. The numerical strength of males and females and their proportion in the total population influence demographic trends. The rate of change in the numerical strength of population is the outcome of interplay of rates of growth death and migration. The birth and death rates depend on the sex and age composition of the population, fertility, sex-selectivity, standards of health etc. It is, therefore, revealing to study the demographic trends related to sex ratio and age structure. Any significant change in the sex ratio has its likely effects on the cultural, social as well as economic patterns of the society. For example the western countries are now experiencing the phenomenon of high proportion of females partly due to the severe loss of men in World War II and partly due to higher rate of mortality among females. These countries are experiencing the effects of higher proportion of women in labour force participation also. This has even influenced the occupational structure of Western society.

2. As far as India is concerned, there is an anomolous feature of excess of males in its population. The State also presents similar characteristics. In the paragraphs that follow we would define sex ratio.

We would analyse the sex ratio of the population as recorded for our State and compare it with all India and other States as well as a few other countries. We would attempt to examine the plausible explanations for the varying sex ratios. We would give the sex ratio of population of different districts of our State and also classify the districts and talukas into different ranges of sex ratio. We would also identify the talukas by their extraordinarily high or low sex ratio. We would study the variations in sex ratios between the rural and urban population and compare the sex ratio of the urban population in different size classes of towns. We would further see whether the sex ratio differs distinctly according to the functional characteristics of towns. The trends in the sex ratio of the total population of the State and the districts since 1901 would also be analysed. Again, we would examine the sex ratio of the population of our State and individual districts according to the broad age groups :

**Definition**

3. The number of males and females of a specified unit can be compared in terms of sex ratio which may give the number of females per hundred or thousand males, or the number of males per hundred or thousand females. Thus, the relation between the number of males and females in a given population is usually described in terms of sex ratio. In the United States of America the standard pattern to describe sex ratio is to give the number of males per hundred females, while in the United Kingdom the sex ratio is given according to the number of females per thousand males. As far as our country is concerned, normaly sex ratio is worked out according to the number of females per 1,000 males. Therefore, any reference to sex ratio in the succeeding paragraph would refer to the number of females per 1,000 males. When the sex ratio is over 1,000, it is understood that the females are in excess in number over the corresponding number of males. When the sex ratio is less than 1,000, it means that the males out-number females. Thus, the sex ratio gives the proportion of male and female population, which in turn, presents data on composition of population by sex.

4. Sex ratio differs from place to place. Even within the country various States, districts, cities or talukas may give different sex ratio, as a result of a variety of factors like the rate of birth, pattern of migration, the rate of urbanisation, pattern of occupation etc. Imbalance in sex composition is inevitable as the process of migration, sex selectivity, change in mortality rate etc., continues. People in India move from smaller villages to larger ones and from rural areas to urban centres. Those dependent on cultivation or agricultural labour generally continue to reside in villages and the others normally leave their villages in search of gainful employment. This results in variation in sex ratio in rural as well as urban areas. People, mostly males, migrate to cities/towns in search of jobs and leave behind their parents and family members in villages. One of the important factors which disturbs the sex ratio is war which takes a heavy toll of the male population, as a result of which the sex ratio tilts in favour of females.

**Sex ratio in selected countries**

5. The following statement compares sex ratios in selected countries :

**STATEMENT V.1**

**Sex ratio in seletced countries**

| | Name of the countries | Census Years | No. of females per thousand male |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | *India* | 1971 | 930 |
| 2 | Australia | 1971 | 988 |
| 3 | Burma | 1941 | 962 |
| 4 | Canada | 1966 | 991 |
| 5 | Sri Lanka | 1971 | 948 |
| 6 | (a) China (Main Land) | 1953 | 930 |
| | (b) China (Taiwan) | 1966 | 914 |
| 7 | Egypt (U.A.R.) | 1966 | 982 |
| 8 | West Germany | 1961 | 1,118 |
| 9 | Japan | 1970 | 1,037 |
| 10 | Pakistan | 1961 | 900 |
| 11 | U.K. | 1961 | 1,069 |
| 12 | U.S.A. | 1970 | 1,055 |
| 13 | U.S.S.R. | 1970 | 1,171 |

6. It would be noticed from the above statement that most of the Western countries account for a higher proportion of females. While the U.S.S.R. accounts for a very high ratio of 1,171 females per 1,000 males, the sex ratio worked out for West Germany comes to 1,118. Again, while U.K. has 1,069 females per 1,000 males, the U.S.A. accounts for a corresponding figure of 1,055. Japan, however, has a sex ratio of 1,037. Canada, Australia and Egypt account for a sex ratio of 991, 988 and 982 respectively. While Main Land China, has 930 females per 1,000 males. Pakistan accounts for a sex ratio of 900 only. The neighbouring country of Sri Lanka has recorded 948 females per 1,000 males. Our country has exhibited a sex ratio of 930, against which the sex ratio for Gujarat State has been worked out at 934.

**Sex ratio in States and Union Territories**

7. We would now examine the sex ratio in States and Union Territories and compare it with the all India average. The following table gives the details of sex ratio in India, States and Union Territories as revealed during the Census of 1971.

**STATEMENT V.2**

**Sex ratio of India, States and Union Territories, 1971**

| India/State/Union Territory | Sex ratio | Rank |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **INDIA** | **930** | |
| Kerala | 1,016 | 1 |
| Orissa | 988 | 2 |
| Manipur | 980 | 3 |
| Tamil Nadu | 978 | 4 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 977 | 5 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 958 | 6 |
| Mysore | 957 | 7 |
| Bihar | 954 | 8 |
| Tripura | 943 | 9 |
| Meghalaya | 942 | 10 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 941 | 11 |
| *Gujarat* | *934* | *12* |
| Maharashtra | 930 | 13 |
| Rajasthan | 911 | 14 |
| Assam | 897 | 15 |
| West Bengal | 891 | 16 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 879 | 17 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 878 | 18 |
| Nagaland | 871 | 19 |
| Haryana | 867 | 20 |
| Punjab | 865 | 21 |
| **Union Territories** | | |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 1,007 | 1 |
| Goa, Daman & Diu | 989 | 2 |
| Pondicherry | 989 | 3 |
| Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands | 978 | 4 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 861 | 5 |
| Delhi | 801 | 6 |
| Chandigarh | 749 | 7 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 644 | 8 |

8. It would be observed from the statement given above that at all India level the sex ratio is worked out at 930 females per 1,000 males according to the Census of '71. 12 States of the country have exceeded this average, Maharashtra has equalled it, while 8 States of the country fall below the average of sex ratio worked out for the country. Among the States of India, Kerala exhibits the highest sex ratio of 1,016. It is the only State in the country where the females out number males. While Orissa accounts for a sex ratio 988, Manipur has 980 females per 1,000 males. Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh account for a sex ratio of 978, 977 and 958 respectively. Gujarat ranks 12th among all the States of India as far its sex ratio is concerned. It accounts for 934 females per 1,000 males. If we take into consideration the sex ratio of neighbouring States of Gujarat, it is observed that while Maharashtra accounts for a sex ratio of 930 Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have corresponding ratio of 941 and 911 respectively. Punjab takes the lowest position with a sex ratio of only 865 per 1,000 males. Haryana, Nagaland and Jammu & Kashmir account for a sex ratio of 867, 871 and 878 respectively. There is a wide variation in sex ratio accounted by Uttar Pradesh (879) and Bihar (954) which are the neighbouring States.

9. Among the Union Territories of the country, Dadra & Nagar Haveli have recorded the maximum sex ratio of 1,007, while Goa, Daman & Diu give a corresponding figure of 989. Andaman & Nicobar Islands account for the lowest sex ratio among all the Union Territories and have a sex ratio of 644, while the corresponding figures for Chandigarh is 749. Delhi has, however, 801 females per 1,000 males.

10. It can be said in general that the States of north and east India comprising of Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam, West Bengal and Nagaland reveal lower sex ratio when compared to the all India average. Against this, the States of southern India, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have recorded higher sex ratio. Manipur, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Bihar reveal exceptional features as far as sex ratio is concerned.

**Changes in sex ratio between 1901 and 1971 in India and a few States**

11. We shall now examine the trends in sex ratio of India and a few selected States of the country since 1901. The statement that follows gives changes in sex ratio between 1901 and 1971 in India and a few selected States.

## STATEMENT V.3

### Changes in Sex Ratio between 1901 and 1971 India and a few States

| Country /State | Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 Males) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1971 | 1961 | 1951 | 1941 | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **INDIA** | **930** | **941** | **946** | **945** | **950** | **955** | **964** | **972** |
| **GUJARAT** | **934** | **940** | **952** | **941** | **945** | **944** | **946** | **954** |
| Maharashtra | 930 | 936 | 941 | 949 | 947 | 950 | 966 | 978 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 941 | 953 | 967 | 970 | 973 | 974 | 986 | 990 |
| Rajasthan | 911 | 908 | 921 | 906 | 907 | 896 | 908 | 905 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 879 | 909 | 910 | 907 | 904 | 909 | 915 | 937 |
| Bihar | 954 | 994 | 990 | 996 | 994 | 1,016 | 1,044 | 1,054 |
| Orissa | 988 | 1,001 | 1,022 | 1,053 | 1,067 | 1,086 | 1,056 | 1,037 |
| West Bengal | 891 | 878 | 865 | 852 | 890 | 905 | 925 | 945 |
| Kerala | 1,016 | 1,022 | 1,028 | 1,027 | 1,022 | 1,011 | 1,008 | 1,004 |
| Mysore | 957 | 959 | 966 | 960 | 965 | 969 | 981 | 983 |
| Tamil Nadu | 978 | 992 | 1,007 | 1,012 | 1,027 | 1,029 | 1,042 | 1,044 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 977 | 981 | 986 | 980 | 987 | 993 | 992 | 985 |

12. It is interesting to note that since 1901 the sex ratio for the country as a whole is continuously showing a declining trend. In 1901, there were 972 females per 1,000 males at all India level, while the succeeding Census of 1911 recorded sex ratio of 964 only. The Censuses of 1921, 1931 and 1941 recorded sex ratio of 955, 950 and 945 respectively. The sex ratio of 1951 recorded a slight improvement over 1941 figure. While the Census of 1961 accounted for a sex ratio of 941, the latest Census of 1971 has shown a sex ratio of 930 females per 1,000 males. Thus between 1901 and 1971, the sex ratio declined from 972 in 1901 to 930 in 1971.

13. Kerala is the only State in India where females have outnumbered males in all the Censuses. In Orissa upto 1961 the number of females was higher than the corresponding number of males but the Census of 1971 has revealed that on an average there are 988 females per 1,000 males. It is interesting to note that in Bihar the sex ratio was 1,054 in 1901 which has gone down to 954 during the Census of '71. Tamil Nadu has shown a steady decline in sex ratio from 1,044 in 1901 to 978 in 1971.

14. It is thus noticed that in India as well as in the State the proportion of females per 1,000 males has been steadily declining. Even that it is interesting to note that the rate of decrease in the proportion of females per 1,000 males in India observed during 1901-71 is higher than the one observed for the State. Thus, while the country recorded a decline in sex ratio from 972 in 1901 to 930 in 1971 (difference of 42), the State has recorded corresponding decline in its sex ratio from 954 in 1901 to 930 in 1971 (difference of only 20). This is one of the significant demographic trends observed for the State.

**Sex ratio in the districts**

15. We shall now examine the sex ratio of the population of different districts of our State and the reasons for variations. We would classify the districts by different ranges of sex ratio as follows :—

| *Range* | *Sex Ratio* |
|---|---|
| Range I | Below 900 |
| Range II | 900 to 950 |
| Range III | 951 to 999 |
| Range IV | 1,000 and above |

16. The statement that follows distributes districts of the State by these four ranges.

## STATEMENT V.4

### Distribution of districts by ranges of sex ratio 1971

| Range I (Below 900) | | Range II (900-950) | | Range III (951-999) | | Range IV (1,000 & above) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | Sex Ratio | District | Sex Ratio | District | Sex Ratio | District | Sex Ratio |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Kheda | 894 | Bharuch | 950 | Valsad | 997 | Kutch | 1,012 |
| Ahmadabad | 866 | Rajkot | 947 | Sabar Kantha | 965 | | |
| | | Surat | 947 | Mahesana | 958 | | |
| | | The Dangs | 946 | Amreli | 956 | | |
| | | Bhavnagar | 945 | | | | |
| | | Panch Mahals | 944 | | | | |
| | | Jamnagar | 942 | | | | |
| | | Surendranagar | 941 | | | | |
| | | Banas Kantha | 941 | | | | |
| | | Junagadh | 936 | | | | |
| | | Gandhinagar | 927 | | | | |
| | | Vadodara | 901 | | | | |

17. It would be seen from the above statement that of 19 districts of the State, 2 fall under Range I with sex ratio below 900, 12 districts fall within Range II. 4 districts are covered under Range III and 1 district falls under Range IV. The average sex ratio of 934 worked out for the State has been exceeded by Kutch, Valsad, Sabar Kantha, Mahesana, Amreli, Vadodara, Gandhinagar and Junagadh districts. All other districts of the State fall below the State average of sex ratio. As far as sex ratio is concerned Ahmadabad and Kutch districts hold two extremes. While Ahmadabad accounts for a minimum sex ratio of 866 females per 1,000 males, Kutch has the maximum sex ratio of 1,012. In fact, Kutch is the only district in the State where females out-number males. In other words, only in Kutch district sex ratio exceeds 1,000. Kheda district stands next to Ahmadabad only in the first range and accounts for 894 females per 1,000 males. Thus, Ahmadabad and Kheda are the only districts in the State which less than 900 females per 1,000 males. The obvious reason for lower sex ratio for Ahmadabad is that it is the largest industrial town of the State accommodating larger number of males who have migrated to this district in search of gainful employment. Kheda district has also accommodated a large number of males and have offered them substantial employment being one of the prosperous and advanced district of the State. In case of Kutch we find that the females outnumber males who have the larger portion of the district consists of Rann where the land is barren and productivity is very low. The district gets scanty rains and therefore does not offer opportunities of substantial gainful employment. Therefore, a large number of males have migrated out of district in search of jobs. Thus, peculiar climate and topographical conditions prevailing in the district have kept its sex ratio on higher side. Valsad has, on an average, 997 females per 1,000 males. But here the reasons for higher sex ratio are quite different. The tract of this district is quite fertile and the entire region gets sufficient rains. It offers substantial employment both in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. But due to its proximity from Bombay a considerable section of male population has migrated to this city. A sizeable number of males has outmigrated to various places in the country and abroad. In addition to Valsad district, Sabar Kantha, Mahesana and Amreli are the three other districts which have sex ratio ranging between 951 and 999

18. While Vadodara has a sex ratio of 901, Gandhinagar accounts for 927 females per 1,000 males on an average. All the districts of Saurashtra region (except Amreli) and all the districts (except Valsad) of South Gujarat have shown sex ratio ranging between 900 and 950.

**Trends in Sex Ratio of districts since 1901**

19. The following statement shows the trends in the sex ratio of districts of the State from 1901

**STATEMENT V.5**

**Sex Ratio in Districts since 1901**

| State/District | Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **GUJARAT** | **954** | **946** | **944** | **945** | **941** | **952** | **940** | **934** |
| Jamnagar | 968 | 981 | 982 | 991 | 988 | 986 | 952 | 942 |
| Rajkot | 970 | 978 | 984 | 974 | 977 | 988 | 963 | 947 |
| Surendranagar | 968 | 934 | 957 | 964 | 956 | 958 | 943 | 941 |
| Bhavnagar | 947 | 947 | 943 | 949 | 947 | 956 | 938 | 945 |
| Amreli | 953 | 953 | 952 | 957 | 956 | 975 | 961 | 956 |
| Junagadh | 956 | 964 | 962 | 960 | 962 | 982 | 952 | 936 |
| Kutch | 995 | 1,034 | 1,059 | 1,066 | 1,095 | 1,079 | 1,041 | 1,012 |
| Banas Kantha | 925 | 921 | 919 | 934 | 948 | 949 | 946 | 941 |
| Sabar Kantha | 996 | 982 | 994 | 964 | 967 | 973 | 954 | 965 |
| Mahesana | 956 | 948 | 955 | 973 | 972 | 996 | 969 | 958 |
| Gandhinagar | 951 | 930 | 908 | 930 | 887 | 991 | 961 | 927 |
| Ahmadabad | 947 | 913 | 863 | 889 | 824 | 843 | 857 | 866 |
| Kheada | 897 | 865 | 872 | 875 | 896 | 912 | 902 | 894 |
| Panch Mahals | 975 | 958 | 951 | 931 | 938 | 934 | 936 | 944 |
| Vadodara | 914 | 905 | 904 | 902 | 899 | 914 | 907 | 901 |
| Bharuch | 960 | 940 | 943 | 921 | 932 | 945 | 947 | 950 |
| Surat | 992 | 990 | 988 | 982 | 977 | 970 | 968 | 947 |
| Valsad | 992 | 990 | 888 | 982 | 977 | 1,022 | 1,018 | 997 |
| The Dangs | 928 | 887 | 888 | 848 | 848 | 877 | 913 | 946 |

20. It will be seen from the statement given above that in all the Censuses since 1911 Kutch has shown a sex ratio above 1,000. Valsad had recorded higher proportion of females during the Census of 1951 and 1961. All other districts of the State have always shown that their sex ratio was less than 1,000. Since 1921, the sex ratio of Ahmadabad district has always remained below 900. Except during the

Censuses of 1951 and 1961, Kheda district also has kept it sex ratio below 900 since 1901. During 1961-71 Bhavnagar, Sabar Kantha, Ahmadabad, Panch Mahals, Bharuch and The Dangs districts have improved their sex ratio which is contrary to the general trend. During the Census of 1901 and 1971 Bhavnagar and Mahesana districts have recorded a difference of only 2 in their sex ratio worked out at both the Censuses. Amreli and Kheda districts have recorded corresponding difference of only 3. Against this the maximum difference (45) is noticed for Surat district where the sex ratio of 992 of 1901 has come down to 947 during the Census of 1971. At the Census of 1901 Kheda had recorded the lowest sex ratio of 897, while Sabar Kantha had the maximum sex ratio of 996.

**Sex ratio in Talukas and Mahals—1971.**

21. We shall now discuss the variations in sex ratio in talukas and Mahals of the State by ranges of sex ratio. For a sake of convenience of Comparison we shall have the following ranges of sex ratio :

I Very low (900).

II. Low (Between 900-950),

III High (Between 951-999) and

IV Very high (Above 1,000).

22. The table that follows distributes the talukas by these four ranges of sex ratio.

**STATEMENT V.6**

**Distribution of Talukas and Mahals by different Sex Ratio Ranges**

| Range I (Below 900) | | Range II (900—950) | | Range III (951-999) | | Range IV (1,000 & above) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taluka/Mahal | Sex Ratio | Taluka/Mahal | Sex ratio | Taluka/Mahal | Sex Ratio | Taluka/Mahal | Sex Ratio |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Songadh | 897 | Morvi | 950 | Pardi | 997 | Mundra | 1,121 |
| Savli | 895 | Khambha | 950 | Bandsa | 996 | Nakhahtrana | 1,111 |
| Matar | 892 | Nanded | 950 | Gariadhar | 992 | Mandvi(k) | 1,089 |
| Nadiad | 886 | Talaja | 949 | Lilia | 991 | Abdasa | 1,088 |
| Petlad | 885 | Kodinar | 949 | Sidhpur | 990 | Vijaynagar | 1,061 |
| Borsad | 884 | Kotda-Sangani | 948 | Idar | 989 | Umbergaon | 1,051 |
| Anand | 863 | Limbdi | 948 | Kamrej | 989 | Chikhli | 1,027 |
| Vadodara | 857 | Palitana | 948 | Palsana | 987 | Sagbara | 1,009 |
| Ahmadabad City | 831 | Wadhawan | 947 | Hansot | 986 | Mahuva | 1,007 |
| | | Ghogha | 947 | Dhoraji | 985 | Olpad | 1,006 |
| | | Amreli | 947 | Lathi | 983 | Nizar | 1,006 |
| | | Rapar | 947 | Vadgam | 983 | Navsari | 1,004 |
| | | Lunawada | 947 | Valod | 983 | Jodiya | 1,003 |
| | | Jam Kandorna | 946 | Vallabhipur | 982 | Lakhpat | 1,003 |
| | | Santrampur | 946 | Bhachau | 982 | Bhilloda | 1,000 |
| | | The Dangs | 946 | Vijapur | 980 | | |
| | | Halvad | 945 | Bhuj | 978 | | |
| | | Botad | 945 | Valsad | 977 | | |
| | | Talala | 945 | Dediapada | 976 | | |
| | | Patan-Veraval | 945 | Vyara | 976 | | |
| | | Ranavav | 945 | Mangrol(su) | 975 | | |
| | | Jambugodha | 945 | Mandvi(su) | 975 | | |
| | | Dasada | 944 | Chanasma | 974 | | |
| | | Bhanvad | 943 | Gandevi | 974 | | |
| | | Gondal | 943 | Paddhari | 973 | | |
| | | Jetpur | 943 | Bardoli | 973 | | |
| | | Mangrol | 943 | Dharampur | 970 | | |
| | | Devagad-Baria(ju) | 943 | Jafrabad | 970 | | |
| | | Jabugam | 943 | Himatnagar | 970 | | |
| | | Rajula | 942 | Visnagar | 970 | | |
| | | Kadi | 942 | Uchchhal | 970 | | |
| | | Viramgam | 942 | Kheralu | 969 | | |
| | | Balasinor | 942 | Upleta | 968 | | |
| | | Manavadar | 941 | Dohad | 968 | | |
| | | Vagra | 941 | Limkheda | 968 | | |
| | | Bayad | 940 | Valia | 967 | | |
| | | Jasdan | 939 | Umrala | 966 | | |
| | | Jam Jodhpur | 938 | Dhrol | 965 | | |
| | | Tharad | 938 | Khambhalia | 964 | | |
| | | Sami | 938 | Maliya | 962 | | |

STATEMENT V.6—Contd.

| Range I (Below 900) | | Range II (900—950) | | Range III (951—999) | | Range IV (1,000 & above) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taluka/Mahal | Sex Ratio | Taluka/Mahal | Sex Ratio | Taluka/Mahal | Sex Ratio | Taluka/Mahal | Sex Ratio |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | Kalyanpur | 937 | Jhalod | 960 | | |
| | | Malia | 937 | Anklesvar | 960 | | |
| | | Vanthali | 937 | Kalavad | 959 | | |
| | | Modasa | 936 | Lodhika | 959 | | |
| | | Okhamandal | 935 | Lakhtar | 959 | | |
| | | Muli | 935 | Gadhada | 957 | | |
| | | Deesa | 935 | Dhari | 957 | | |
| | | Kankrej | 935 | Palanpur | 957 | | |
| | | Mahesana | 935 | Kutiyana | 956 | | |
| | | Kalol | 935 | Prantij | 956 | | |
| | | Amod | 935 | Wankaner | 955 | | |
| | | Dhrangadhra | 933 | Kunkavav-Vadia | 955 | | |
| | | Vav | 932 | Patan | 955 | | |
| | | Danta | 932 | Dhandhuka | 955 | | |
| | | Halol | 932 | Chhota Udaipur | 955 | | |
| | | Una | 931 | Mundra | 954 | | |
| | | Dehgam | 931 | Meghraj | 954 | | |
| | | Bharuch | 931 | Porbandar | 953 | | |
| | | Jambusar | 930 | Radhanpur | 953 | | |
| | | Sihor | 929 | Nasvadi | 953 | | |
| | | Chotila | 928 | Kundla | 952 | | |
| | | Sinor | 928 | Khed Brahma | 952 | | |
| | | Santalpur | 928 | Lalpur | 951 | | |
| | | Deodar | 927 | Babra | 951 | | |
| | | Gandhinagar | 927 | Jhagadia | 951 | | |
| | | Kapadvanj | 927 | | | | |
| | | Rajkot | 925 | | | | |
| | | Sankheda | 925 | | | | |
| | | Bhesan | 924 | | | | |
| | | Visavadar | 924 | | | | |
| | | Anjar | 924 | | | | |
| | | Karjan | 923 | | | | |
| | | Sayla | 922 | | | | |
| | | Malpur | 922 | | | | |
| | | Mendarda | 921 | | | | |
| | | Keshod | 921 | | | | |
| | | Vaghodia | 920 | | | | |
| | | Tilakwada | 920 | | | | |
| | | Harij | 919 | | | | |
| | | Jamnagar | 918 | | | | |
| | | Sanand | 918 | | | | |
| | | Godhra | 917 | | | | |
| | | Kalol | 916 | | | | |
| | | Bhavnagar | 915 | | | | |
| | | Mehmedabad | 914 | | | | |
| | | Junagadh | 913 | | | | |
| | | Dhanera | 913 | | | | |
| | | Dholka | 912 | | | | |
| | | Shehera | 909 | | | | |
| | | Dabhoi | 908 | | | | |
| | | Padra | 904 | | | | |
| | | Thasra | 901 | | | | |
| | | Chorasi | 901 | | | | |
| | | Daskroi | 900 | | | | |
| | | Cambay | 900 | | | | |

23. It would be seen from the statement given above that there of 184 talukas of the State, 9 talukas fall in the range I with less than 900 females per 1,000 males. The sex ratio in case of 95 talukas of the State is worked out between 900 and 950, 65 talukas fall under Range III accounting for a sex ratio bet-

ween 951 and 999. The remaining 15 talukas have more than 1,000 females per every 1,000 males.

**I. Very low sex ratio (Below 900)**

24. There are 9 talukas which fall under this range accounting for a sex ratio below 900. Among all the talukas of the State Ahmadabad City Taluka has recorded the lowest sex ratio of only 831. This is most urbanised taluka of the State accounting for an overwhelming high proportion of 97.66 per cent urban population. Vadodara taluka has a sex ratio of 857. Anand, Borsad, Petlad, Nadiad and Matar talukas of Kheda district account for a sex ratio of 863, 884, 885, 886 and 892 respectively. While Savli has 895 females per 1,000 males, the sex ratio of Songadh is worked out at 897. This 'very low' range of sex ratio does not have any taluka from Saurashtra and Kutch region. There are 5 talukas of Kheda district, 2 talukas of Vadodara district and 1 taluka each of Ahmadabad and Surat districts under this range. It appears that there is very high correlation between sex ratio and industrialisation or urbanisation both of which attract more number of males. As a result, sex ratio remains on a lower level. This is true of all the 9 talukas except Songadh falling under this range. Because of Ukai dam project in Songadh taluka, the male workers have kept its sex ratio below 900.

**II. Low sex ratio (Between 900-950)**

25. This range covers the maximum number of talukas. There are 95 talukas under this range accounting for a sex ratio between 900 and 950. It can, therefore, be branded as an average range. The state average of sex ratio is worked out at 934. Morvi and Cambay talukas hold extreme position under this range with sex ratio of 950 and 900 respectively. Both the one taluka districts Gandhinagar and The Dangs are covered under this range. 13 talukas of Junagadh and 8 talukas each of Surendranagar, Panch Mahals and Vadodara districts also fall under this range.

**III. High sex ratio (951-999)**

26. There are 65 talukas under this range. Pardi tops the list among all the talukas shown under this range with a sex ratio of 997, while Jhagadia, Lalpur and Babra talukas stand at the bottom with a sex ratio of 951. Bansda, Gariadhar, Lilia and Sidhpur talukas account for a sex ratio of 996, 992, 991 and 990 respectively. 8 out of 13 talukas of Surat district fall under this range.

**IV. Very high sex ratio (Above 1,000)**

27. There are 15 talukas in the State which account for a sex ratio above 1,000. Of these 15 talukas 5 are in Kutch district alone. While Valsad and Surat districts have 3 talukas each under this range, Sabar Kantha has 2 talukas. Bharuch and Jamnagar have 1 taluka each with more than 1,000 females per 1,000 males. Mundra taluka of Kutch district has recorded the highest sex ratio among all the talukas of the State. It accounts for 1,121 females per 1,000 males. The next three positions also go to the talukas of Kutch district. Nakhatrana, Mandvi and Abadasa talukas of Kutch account for a sex ratio of 1,111, 1,089 and 1,088 respectively. Vijaynagar of Sabar Kantha district has recorded a sex ratio of 1,061. In Valsad district three talukas viz., Umbergaon, Chikhli and Navsari have recorded a sex ratio above 1,000. Among these Umbergaon has recorded the maximum sex ratio of 1,051. In Surat district also there are three talukas with more than 1,000 females per 1,000 males. Mahuva, Olpad and Nizar talukas of this district have recorded a sex ratio of 1,007, 1,006 and 1,006 respectively. In Sabar Kantha district there are two talukas with a sex ratio exceeding 1,000. The sex ratio of Vijaynagar taluka has been worked out at 1,061, while in the case of Bhiloda it is exactly 1,000. Among all the talukas of Saurashtra-Kutch region Jodiy is the only taluka where the females outnumber males accounting for a sex ratio of 1,003. In Bharuch, however, Sagbara has revealed a sex ratio of 1,009.

28. The statement that follows gives the district-wise distribution of number of talukas by ranges of sex ratio.

## STATEMENT V.7

**Distribution of number of talukas by ranges of sex ratio-1971**

| District | Number of Talukas by ranges | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Range I Below 900 | Range II 900-950 | Range III 951-999 | Range IV 1000 & above |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Jamnagar | .. | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Rajkot | .. | 7 | 6 | .. |
| Surendranagar | .. | 8 | 1 | . |
| Bhavnagar | .. | 6 | 6 | .. |
| Amreli | .. | 4 | 6 | .. |
| Junagadh | .. | 13 | 2 | .. |
| Kutch | .. | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Banas Kantha | .. | 8 | 3 | . |
| Sabar Kantha | .. | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| Mahesana | .. | 5 | 6 | . |
| Gandhinagar | . | 1 | | |
| Ahmadabad | 1 | 5 | 1 | |
| Kheda | 5 | 5 | .. | . |
| Panch Mahals | .. | 8 | 3 | |
| Vadodara | 2 | 8 | 2 | |
| Bharuch | .. | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Surat | 1 | 1 | 8 | 3 |
| Valsad | .. | .. | 5 | 3 |
| The Dangs | .. | 1 | . | .. |
| Total | 9 | 95 | 65 | 15 |

**Sex Ratio-Rural/Urban**

29. The following statement will bring out the differences in sex ratio between the rural and urban. Population during various census years since 1901.

## STATEMENT V.8

**Sex ratio in Gujarat by rural/urban areas between 1901-71**

| Census Year | Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 males) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1901 | 954 | 951 | 965 |
| 1911 | 946 | 943 | 960 |
| 1921 | 944 | 947 | 931 |
| 1931 | 945 | 948 | 934 |
| 1941 | 941 | 954 | 898 |
| 1951 | 952 | 964 | 920 |
| 1961 | 940 | 956 | 896 |
| 1971 | 934 | 951 | 893 |

30. It will be observed from the statement given above that against an average sex ratio of 934 recorded for general population of the State, its rural sex ratio is 951 and urban sex ratio is 893 according to the Census of 1971. It is interesting to note that during the Census of 1901 when the general sex ratio was 954, rural areas accounted for a sex ratio of 951 and the corresponding figure for the urban areas was worked out at 965. Thus, 70 years back the urban areas of the State accounted for a position where a sex ratio was higher in urban areas as compared to the corresponding sex ratio revealed in the rural areas. This position continued even during the Census of 1911 when the rural sex ratio was 943 and the urban sex ratio was 960. The succeeding Census of 1921 recorded a general sex ratio of 944, while rural sex ratio was 947 and the corresponding figure for urban areas was 931. Thereafter, all other censuses upto 1971 recorded higher sex ratio in the rural areas.

31. If we take the rural areas alone the Census of 1901 accounted for a sex ratio of 951. The next Census of 1911 revealed a sex ratio of 943. The Censuses of 1921, 1931 and 1941 exhibited a sex ratio of 947, 948 and 954 respectively. While the Census of 1951 recorded a sex ratio of 964, the 1961 Census revealed the corresponding figure of 956. The latest Census of 1971, however, recorded a sex ratio of 951 in the rural areas of the State. It is interesting to note that the sex ratio in 1901 was also worked out at 951 for the rural areas of the State. Thus, the rural sex ratio of the State has remained the same (951) during the Censuses of 1901 and 1971. Though, there is a steady decline in general sex ratio from 954 in 1901 to 934 in 1971 and decline in urban sex ratio from 965 in 1901 to 893 in 1971.

32. If we examine the sex ratio obtaining in the urban areas of the State since 1901 it is noticed that the Census of 1901 accounted for a sex ratio of 965 while the corresponding figure in 1911, 1931 and 1941 recorded a sex ratio of 931, 934 and 898 respectively. The Census of 1951 recorded an improvement over the 1941 position. It gave a figure of 920 as a sex ratio prevailing in the urban areas of the State. While the Census of 1961 exhibited a sex ratio of 896 in the urban areas of the State, the latest Census of 1971 has recorded a sex ratio of 893. It is, therefore, interesting to note that though in the rural areas the sex ratio has not revealed wide variations during the last 70 years the position is quite reverse for the urban areas where there is a steep decline in sex ratio from 965 in 1901 to 893 in 1971.

**Sex ratio in rural and urban areas of districts 1961-71**

33. We shall now examine the variations in sex ratio in rural as well as urban areas of the districts of the State for the Censuses of 1961 and 1971. The statement that follows gives the details of such variations.

**STATEMENT V.9**

**Sex ratio in rural and urban areas of districts 1961-71**

| State/District | Sex ratio | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | | | 1971 | | |
| | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **Gujarat** | **940** | **956** | **896** | **934** | **951** | **893** |
| Jamnagar | 952 | 967 | 927 | 942 | 948 | 932 |
| Rajkot | 963 | 964 | 961 | 947 | 953 | 939 |
| Surendranagar | 943 | 939 | 953 | 941 | 944 | 935 |
| Bhavnagar | 938 | 942 | 929 | 945 | 957 | 921 |
| Amreli | 961 | 966 | 941 | 956 | 961 | 939 |
| Junagadh | 952 | 953 | 947 | 936 | 938 | 931 |
| Kutch | 1,041 | 1,063 | 954 | 1,012 | 1,037 | 944 |
| Banas Kantha | 946 | 947 | 924 | 941 | 941 | 940 |
| Sabar Kantha | 954 | 960 | 965 | 965 | 971 | 897 |
| Mahesana | 970 | 977 | 936 | 958 | 965 | 928 |
| Gandhinagar | 961 | 961 | .. | 927 | 937 | 858 |
| Ahmadabad | 860 | 931 | 816 | 866 | 925 | 838 |
| Kheda | 902 | 906 | 886 | 894 | 896 | 886 |
| Panch Mahals | 936 | 939 | 919 | 944 | 945 | 934 |
| Vadodara | 907 | 921 | 866 | 901 | 918 | 863 |
| Bharuch | 947 | 950 | 932 | 950 | 955 | 926 |
| Surat | 968 | 985 | 924 | 947 | 982 | 880 |
| Valsad | 1,018 | 1,023 | 942 | 997 | 1,015 | 919 |
| The Dangs | 913 | 913 | .. | 946 | 946 | .. |

Sex Ratio : Females per 1,000 males.

34. It will be observed from the statement given above that while the general sex ratio of the State is worked out at 934, corresponding figure for rural as well as urban areas is calculated at 951 and 893 respectively. During the Census of 1961 the general sex ratio of the State was 940 which has come down to 934 during the Census of '61. In rural areas there were 956 females per thousand males during the Census '61 while the latest Census of '71 has exhibited a sex ratio of 951 in the rural areas. Again, in 1961 the sex ratio in urban areas of the State was 896 which has come down to 893 during the Census of 1971.

**Sex ratio in districts-rural areas-1971**

35. If we examine the details of sex ratio in rural areas of the State it is noticed that in Kutch and Valsad districts the females outnumber males. While the sex ratio of Kutch district is 1,037, Valsad district accounts for 1,015 females per 1,000 males. Kheda is the only district in the State where the sex ratio is less than 900 in the rural areas. It has 896 females per 1,000 males in rural areas. While the State average of sex ratio in rural areas is 951, It is exceeded by Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Kutch, Sabar Kantha, Mahesana, Gandhinagar, Bharuch, Surat and Valsad districts.

**Sex ratio in districts-urban areas-1971**

36. In the urban areas of the State we have 893 females per 1,000 males. The urban areas of Ahmadabad district account for the minimum sex ratio of 838, while the maximum sex ratio (944) has been worked out for the urban areas of Kutch district. Only the urban areas of Gandhinagar, Ahmadabad, Kheda, Vadodara and Surat districts has sex ratio below 893 which the average of the State.

37. If we examine the difference between rural/urban sex ratio worked out for the Census of 1971, it is noticed that such difference is maximum for Valsad district and the minimum for Banas Kantha district.

**1961-1971—General sex ratio**

38. The general sex ratio in 1961 was worked out at 940 for the State as a whole. During the Census of 1971 it has come down to 934. Bhavnagar, Sabar Kantha, Ahmadabad, Panch Mahals, Bharuch and The Dangs districts have improved their sex ratio between 1961 and 1971. All other districts of the State have shown a declining trend during the last descennium as far as their sex ratios are concerned.

**1961-1971—Rural sex ratio**

39. If we examine the difference between sex ratio recorded during the Census of 1961 and 1971 in the rural areas, it is noticed that while there were 956 females per 1,000 males in 1961, the ratio has come down to 951 during the Census of 1971. The rural areas of Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Sabar Kantha, Panch Mahals, Bharuch and The Dangs have improved their sex ratio during 1961-71, while the remaining districts have shown decrease in their sex ratio during the corresponding period.

**1961-1971—Urban sex ratio**

40. During the Census of 1961 the sex ratio of urban areas of the State was 896 which has come down to 893 during the Census of 1971. Jamnagar, Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Ahmadabad and Panch Mahals districts have shown improvement in their sex ratios in urban areas during 1961-71. Kheda district has shown a sex ratio of 886 for both the Censuses of 1961 and 1971.

**Sex ratio in different size classes of towns—1971**

41. The following statement gives the details of sex ratio in different size classes of towns in 1971.

**STATEMENT V.10**

**Sex ratio in different size classes of towns—1971**

| Size class of town | | Sex ratio |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 |
| 100,000 and above | I | 862 |
| 50,000—99,999 | II | 920 |
| 20,000—49,999 | III | 916 |
| 10,000—10,999 | IV | 914 |
| 5,000— 9,999 | V | 938 |
| Below 5,000 | VI | 917 |

42. It would be seen from the statement given above that all the cities of the State taken together have a sex ratio of 862. In class II towns with a population ranging from 50,000 to 99,999, the sex ratio is 920. As far as class III towns are concerned, the sex ratio has been worked out at 916, while the towns of class IV exhibit a sex ratio of 914. The towns falling under class V have a sex ratio of 938, while the towns with less than 5,000 population account for a sex ratio of 917.

**Sex ratio of the cities with one million population and above—1971**

43. The following table gives the details of sex ratio worked out for the cities of India with one million population and more according to the Census of 1971.

**STATEMENT V.11**

**Sex ratio of cities of India with one million population and more—1971**

| City (M. Corp.) | Population in thousand | Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 Calcutta | 3,149 | 636 |
| 2 Greater Bombay | 5,971 | 716 |
| 3 Delhi | 3,288 | 806 |
| 4 Madras | 2,469 | 904 |
| 5 Hyderabad | 1,607 | 928 |
| 6 Ahmadabad | 1,586 | 833 |
| 7 Bangalore (City Corporation and Trust Board Area) | 1,541 | 877 |
| 8 Kanpur | 1,154 | 769 |
| 9 Poona | 856 | 885 |

44. It is noticed from the above statement that among all the cities of India Calcutta has recorded the lowest sex ratio of 636 only. While the sex ratio of Greater Bombay is worked out at 716, the corresponding figure for Kanpur is 769. Delhi, however, has a sex ratio of 806. In Ahmadabad, there are 833 females per thousand males, while in Bangalore there are 877 females per thousand males. Poona has a sex ratio of 885. Among the cities with one million sex ratio of 928, while in Madras there are 904 females per 1,000 males.

**Changes in sex ratio in the cities of the State from 1901-1971**

45. The following statement will compare the sex ratio in the cities of the State since 1901.

**STATEMENT V.12**

**Sex ratio of the cities since 1901**

| City | Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 males) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Ahmadabad | 910 | 848 | 764 | 857 | 715 | 766 | 805 | 832 |
| Surat | 956 | 942 | 917 | 884 | 908 | 926 | 922 | 887 |
| Vadodara | 853 | 853 | 837 | 799 | 811 | 862 | 856 | 851 |
| Rajkot | 883 | 935 | 927 | 928 | 959 | 964 | 927 | 920 |
| Jamnagar | 1,012 | 1,038 | 994 | 979 | 972 | 942 | 914 | 912 |
| Bhavnagar | 898 | 904 | 929 | 895 | 891 | 924 | 910 | 908 |
| Nadiad | 886 | 890 | 832 | 867 | 875 | 883 | 885 | 888 |

46. According to the Census of 1971 there are 7 cities in the State. Nadiad is the latest addition of 1971. Among all the cities of the State, Ahmadabad has recorded the lowest sex ratio of 832. While Vadodara has 851 females per thousand males, the sex ratio of Surat is worked out at 887. In Nadiad, however, there are 888 females per one thousand males. While the sex ratio of Bhavnagar is worked out at 908, the corresponding figure for Jamnagar comes to 912. The maximum sex ratio of 920 has been worked out for Rajkot city according to the Census of 1971.

47. During the Census of 1901 the sex ratio of Ahmadabad was 910 which has come down to 832 during the latest Census, though, however, the minimum (715) sex ratio for the city was recorded during

the Census of 1941. While Surat had recorded a sex ratio of 956 in 1901, according to the Census of 1971 there were 887 females per 1,000 males. In case of this city, the lowest sex ratio (884) was recorded in 1931. In case of Vadodara it is noticed that in its sex ratio of 1901 and 1971 there is not much of difference though, the lowest sex ratio (799) was recorded during the Census of 1901. It is interesting to note that Rajkot district has improved its sex ratio during 1901—1971. The Census of 1901 exhibited a sex ratio of 883 in case of Rajkot city, while the latest Census has given the corresponding figure of 920. In case of this city, the lowest sex ratio was recorded during the Census of 1901. While the maximum sex ratio was observed during the Census of 1951. Since 1951 Census the sex ratio of Rajkot city also has been steadily declining. During the Census of 1901 Jamnagar city had more females in comparison to the number of males with a sex ratio of 1,012. The latest Census of 1971 has given a sex ratio of 912 for Jamnagar. During the Census of 1911 the sex ratio of Jamnagar was 1,038 which has steadily come down to 912 during the latest Census. Bhavnagar had 898 females per 1,000 males during the Census of 1901, while the latest Census has revealed its sex ratio as 908. In case of Nadiad city there is not much of difference between the sex ratio recorded during the Censuses of 1901 and 1971. The Census of 1901 had shown a sex ratio of 886 in case of Nadiad, while the latest Census has revealed that there are 888 females per thousand males.

**Sex ratios in towns**

48. We shall now examine the sex ratios of the towns falling under class I, class II and class III. The statement that follows distributes the town of these size classes in five ranges as follows :—

| Range | Sex ratio |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| Range I . . . | below 850 |
| Range II . . . | between 850 and 899 |
| Range III . . . | between 900 and 950 |
| Range IV . . . | between 951 and 999 |
| Range V . . | 1,000 and above |

**STATEMENT V.13**

**Sex ratios to Class I, II and III towns divided by ranges—1971**

| Range I Below 850 | | Range II 850—899 | | Range III 900—950 | | Range IV 951—999 | | Range V 1,000 and above | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Town | Ratio | Town | Ratio | Town | Ratio | Town | Ratio | Town | Ratio |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| *Class I* | | *Class I* | | *Class I* | | *Class I* | | *Class I* | |
| 1 Ahmadabad | 832 | 1 Nadiad | 888 | 1 Rajkot | 920 | Nil | | Nil | |
| *Class II* | | 2 Surat | 887 | 2 Jamnagar | 912 | *Class II* | | *Class II* | |
| 1 Anand | 839 | 3 Vadodara | 852 | 3 Bhavnagar | 908 | 1 Dohad | 979 | 1 Dhoraji | 1,018 |
| 2 Kalol | 835 | | | | | | | | |
| *Class III* | | *Class II* | | *Class II* | | *Class III* | | *Class III* | |
| 1 Danilimbda | 841 | 1 Junagadh | 894 | 1 Veraval | 946 | 1 Sidhpur | 999 | 1 Mandvi | 1,041 |
| 2 Naroda | 810 | 2 Mahesana | 885 | 2 Porbandar | 946 | 2 Anjar | 998 | | |
| 3 Sahijpur bogha | 794 | *Class III* | | 3 Patan | 943 | 3 Upleta | 995 | | |
| 4 Ukai | 705 | 1 Dhrangadhra | 894 | 4 Cambay | 931 | 4 Wadhawan | 992 | | |
| | | 2 Bilimora | 893 | 5 Surendranagar | 928 | 5 Unjha | 974 | | |
| | | 3 Petlad | 886 | 6 Bharuch | 923 | 6 Wankaner | 963 | | |
| | | 4 Himatnagar | 883 | 7 Bhuj | 921 | 7 Jetpur | 957 | | |
| | | 5 Gandhidham | 877 | 8 Gondal | 920 | 8 Mangrol | 957 | | |
| | | 6 Gandhinagar | 858 | 9 Valsad | 919 | 9 Anklesvar | 951 | | |
| | | | | 10 Morvi | 914 | | | | |
| | | | | 11 Godhra | 911 | | | | |
| | | | | 12 Navsari | 910 | | | | |
| | | | | *Class III* | | | | | |
| | | | | 1 Sardarnagar | 936 | | | | |
| | | | | 2 Palanpur | 933 | | | | |
| | | | | 3 Palitana | 930 | | | | |
| | | | | 4 Visnagar | 928 | | | | |
| | | | | 5 Botad | 925 | | | | |
| | | | | 6 Una | 925 | | | | |
| | | | | 7 Dholka | 924 | | | | |
| | | | | 8 Limbdi | 923 | | | | |
| | | | | 9 Viramgam | 923 | | | | |
| | | | | 10 Kadi | 922 | | | | |
| | | | | 11 Jambusar | 921 | | | | |
| | | | | 12 Kapadvanj | 920 | | | | |
| | | | | 13 Mahuva | 918 | | | | |
| | | | | 14 Savar Kundla | 918 | | | | |
| | | | | 15 Deesa | 916 | | | | |
| | | | | 16 Rajpipla | 916 | | | | |
| | | | | 17 Umreth | 915 | | | | |
| | | | | 18 Dabhoi | 912 | | | | |
| | | | | 19 Borsad | 911 | | | | |
| | | | | 20 Padra | 911 | | | | |
| | | | | 21 Amreli | 906 | | | | |
| | | | | 22 Modasa | 901 | | | | |

49. If we examine the details given in the above statement it is noticed that of 67 towns in class I, II and III, 7 towns fall under range I with less than 850 sex ratio, 11 towns have sex ratio between 850 and 899, 37 towns have sex ratio between 900 and 950, 10 towns fall under range IV with sex ratio between 951 and 999 and 2 towns have a sex ratio exceeding 1,000.

**Class I towns (one lakh and above)**

50. There are 7 cities in the State of which the sex ratio varies from 832 for Ahmadabad City to 920 for Rajkot City. Ahmadabad falls under range I with its sex ratio below 850, while Nadiad, Surat and Vadodara are covered under range II (850-899). The remaining 3 cities, i.e., Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Jamnagar have their sex ratio between 900 and 950. None of the cities of the State fall under ranges IV and V.

**Class II towns (50,000 to 99,999)**

51. According to the Census of 1971, 18 urban areas of the State have qualified as Class II towns as they have a population ranging from 50,000 to 99,999. Of these 18 towns, 2 have a sex ratio between 850 and 899 and 12 fall under range III accounting for a sex ratio between 900 and 950. While 1 town of this class falls under range IV of sex ratio (951-999), the remaining 1 town accounts for a sex ratio above 1,000.

52. Among these towns of class II, Kalol has recorded the minimum sex ratio of 835 while Anand follows it with 839 females per 1,000 males. Dhoraji has exhibited the maximum sex ratio of 1,018, while Dohad has a sex ratio of 979. Junagadh and Mahesana have, however, a sex ratio of 894 and 885 respectively. 12 other towns under this class have their sex ratios ranging from 910 for Navsari to 946 for Veraval.

**Class III towns (20,000 to 49,999)**

53. Of 42 towns of this size class of population, 4 have recorded their sex ratio below 850, 6 are covered under range II (850-899), 22 have a sex ratio between 900 and 950, 9 towns take their places under range IV (951-999) and only in 1 town the females outnumber males.

54. Of all the class III towns Ukai has recorded the minimum sex ratio of 705. Sahijpurbogha, Naroda and Danilimda have a sex ratio of 794, 810 and 841 respectively. Among these towns Mandvi of Kutch district has revealed the maximum sex ratio of 1,041. While Gandhinagar accounts for a sex ratio of 858, the corrosponding figure for Gandhidham is 877. Himatnagar, Petlad, Billimora and Dhrangadhra have a sex ratio of 883, 886, 893 and 894 respectively. The towns which have recorded their sex ratio between 990 and 1,000 are : Wadhwan (992), Upleta (995), Anjar (998) and Sidhpur (999). Unjha, Wankaner, Jetpur, Mangrol and Anklesvar name a sex ratio of 974, 963, 957 and 951 respectively.

Statement V.14 given below will distribute the number of towns of class I, II and III by ranges of sex ratios.

**STATEMENT V.14**

**Distribution of Class I, II and III towns by ranges of sex ratio—'71**

| Size class of towns | No. of towns in sex ratio ranges | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Range I below 850 | Range II 850 — 899 | Range III 900— 950 | Range IV 951— 999 | Range V 1000 &above | All ranges |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| I 100,000 and over . | 1 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | 7 |
| II 50,000—99,999 . | 2 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 18 |
| III 20,000—49,999 . | 4 | 6 | 22 | 9 | 1 | 42 |
| Total of three classes . | 7 | 11 | 37 | 10 | 2 | 67 |

**Sex ratio by broad age-groups**

55. The table that follows gives sex ratio by broad age-groups for the State as a whole and its districts :—

**STATEMENT V.15**

**Sex ratio by broad age groups-State and districts, 1971**

| State/District | All ages | 0—14 | 15—19 | 20—24 | 25—29 | 30—39 | 40—49 | 50—59 | 60+ | Age not stated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **GUJARAT** . | **934** | **920** | **878** | **972** | **982** | **941** | **935** | **914** | **1'048** | **709** |
| Jamnagar . | 942 | 915 | 906 | 938 | 984 | 955 | 966 | 953 | 1,155 | 581 |
| Rajkot . | 947 | 926 | 902 | 948 | 995 | 943 | 953 | 985 | 1,136 | 504 |
| Surendranagar . | 941 | 912 | 893 | 984 | 981 | 959 | 962 | 966 | 1,089 | 792 |
| Bhavnagar . | 945 | 912 | 909 | 965 | 1,007 | 972 | 948 | 954 | 1,139 | 872 |
| Amreli . | 956 | 911 | 950 | 1,010 | 990 | 969 | 994 | 963 | 1,159 | 857 |
| Junagadh . | 936 | 922 | 866 | 960 | 986 | 935 | 936 | 935 | 1,120 | 149 |
| Kutch . | 1,012 | 940 | 1,017 | 1,044 | 1,069 | 1,021 | 1,078 | 1,061 | 1,291 | 1,000 |
| Banas Kantha . | 941 | 911 | 866 | 1,018 | 989 | 941 | 983 | 980 | 1,065 | 514 |
| Sabar Kantha . | 965 | 948 | 910 | 1,042 | 987 | 951 | 997 | 949 | 1,071 | 975 |
| Mahesana . | 958 | 896 | 914 | 1,099 | 1,059 | 993 | 1,009 | 966 | 1,059 | 873 |
| Gandhinagar . | 927 | 873 | 904 | 1,044 | 945 | 902 | 982 | 987 | 1,101 | 111 |
| Ahmadabad . | 866 | 893 | 828 | 864 | 888 | 857 | 804 | 770 | 975 | 711 |
| Kheda . | 894 | 856 | 830 | 944 | 977 | 959 | 942 | 879 | 915 | 464 |
| Panch Mahals . | 944 | 960 | 838 | 1,008 | 968 | 947 | 928 | 863 | 999 | 690 |
| Vadodara . | 901 | 917 | 834 | 912 | 930 | 891 | 868 | 854 | 975 | 788 |
| Bharuch . | 950 | 960 | 845 | 1,026 | 1,043 | 933 | 926 | 893 | 970 | 651 |
| Surat . | 947 | 967 | 890 | 976 | 981 | 916 | 909 | 900 | 986 | 854 |
| Valsad . | 997 | 973 | 927 | 1,078 | 1,079 | 1,041 | 993 | 982 | 1,080 | 1,500 |
| The Dangs . | 946 | 979 | 900 | 1,103 | 1,030 | 821 | 871 | 913 | 876 | .. |

56. The above statement indicates that age-group 15—19 for the State as a whole accounts for the minimum sex ratio of 878, while age-group 60+ has the maximum sex ratio of 1,048. Age-group 25—29 has 982 females per 1,000 males and the sex ratio for age-group 20—24 is worked out at 972. Age-groups 30—39, 40—49, 0—14 and 50—59 have a sex ratio of 941, 935, 920 and 914 respectively.

**Age-group 60+**

57. Under this age-group it is observed that all the districts of the State except Ahmadabad, Kheda, Panch Mahals, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat and The Dangs, females outnumber males. Sex ratio of Kutch district under age-group 60+ is as high as 1,291, while the corresponding figure for The Dangs district is worked out at 876 only. The districts which have a sex ratio above 1,100 under this age-groups are Jamnagar (1,155), Rajkot (1,136), Bhavnagar (1,139), Amreli (1,159), Junagadh (1,120), Kutch (1,291) and Gandhinagar (1,101).

**All other age-groups except 60+**

58. If we examine sex ratio in age-groups 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49 and 50-59 for the districts, it is noticed that females outnumber males in Bhavnagar district under age-group 25-29. In Amreli the sex ratio is 1,010 under age-group 20-24. In Kutch district all the age-groups except age-group 0-14 have sex ratio exceeding 1,000. Females outnumber males in age-group 20-24 of Banas Kantha. Sex ratio under this age-group for Sabar Kantha, Mahesana, Gandhinagar, and Panch Mahals is worked out at 1,042, 1,099, 1,044 and 1,008. In case of Bharuch district it is noticed that the females outnumber males under age-groups 1,000 in age-groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-39. The Dangs district, however, has recorded a sex ratio of 1,103 in age-group 20-24, while the corresponding figure under age-group 25-29 is worked out at 1,030.

**Functional characteristics of towns and sex ratio**

59. We shall now try examine whether we can correlate functional characteristics of towns and sex ratios. According to 1971 Census, 216 areas have been declared as 'urban'. Of those, 89 towns have one characteristics, 39 towns have two characteristics and 91 have three characteristics. Out of 7 class I towns (cities), 2 cities have one characteristic (industry), 4 of them have two characteristics (industry-cum-services) and 1 city has three characteristics (industry-cum-commerce-cum-services). Of 18 class II towns, only 5 have one functional characteristics. Out of 42 class III towns, 11 towns have one characteristic, 5 have two characteristics and 26 have three characteristics. Again, among 73 class IV towns, 23 have single characteristic, 17 have two characteristics and 33 have three characteristics. Under class V towns, 43 towns have one characteristic, 9 have two characteristics and 19 have three characteristics. In class VI towns, however, it is noticed that all of them have one characteristic only. It is also noticed that primary activity is mainly reflected as a single important characteristic in class IV, V and VI towns.

60. It is revealed that a very few towns have only one characteristics such as 'industry', 'commerce, transport or services'. There are only 28 towns having predominant single characteristics as 'industry', 1 has a functional characteristic of 'commerce', 5 towns have functional characteristic of 'transport' and 6 towns have a predominant functional characteristic of 'services'. As against this, 49 towns have single characteristic of 'primary activity'. This shows that even in such urban areas agriculture and its allied activities still hold predominance and a large section of population is employed in 'primary sector'.

61. We would now attempt to examine whether there is any correlation between functional characteristics and sex ratios of towns. The statement that follows gives details of towns with single characteristic and two characteristics alongwith their sex ratio as revealed during the Census of 1971.

**STATEMENT V.16**

**Functional characteristics of towns and their sex ratios, 1971**

| Functional Category | Total No. of town | Male population | Female population | Sex ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **One characteristic** | | | | |
| 1 Primary Activity | 49 | 253,388 | 241,616 | 954 |
| 2 Commerce | 1 | 20,376 | 19,078 | 936 |
| 3 Transport | 5 | 30,786 | 26,308 | 855 |
| 4 Services | 6 | 113,558 | 96,270 | 849 |
| 5 Industry | 28 | 1,398,712 | 1,187,775 | 849 |
| **Two characteristics** | | | | |
| 1 Transport-*cum*-Primary Activity | 1 | 6,456 | 6,561 | 1,016 |
| 2 Service-*cum*-commerce | 2 | 23,529 | 22,676 | 964 |
| 3 Commerce-*cum*-Primary Activity | 1 | 2,970 | 2,857 | 962 |
| 4 Primary Activity-*cum*-Commerce | 2 | 9,952 | 9,485 | 953 |
| 5 Industry-*cum*-Commerce | 3 | 32,128 | 30,479 | 949 |
| 6 Primary Activity-*cum*-Industry | 8 | 50,542 | 47,431 | 938 |
| 7 Primary Activity-*cum*-Service | 2 | 16,099 | 15,008 | 932 |
| 8 Service-*cum*-Industry | 2 | 29,246 | 27,180 | 929 |
| 9 Service-*cum*-Primary Activity | 1 | 8,001 | 7,332 | 916 |
| 10 Industry-*cum*-service | 11 | 770,461 | 688,941 | 894 |
| 11 Industry-*cum*-Primary Activity | 3 | 11,345 | 10,075 | 888 |
| 12 Transport-*cum*-Commerce | 1 | 20,730 | 18,178 | 877 |

62. It will be seen from the above statement that the towns with 'primary activity' as predominant functional characteristic have recorded the maximum sex ratio of 954. Against this, the towns with 'industry' and 'services' as functional category have both recorded the minimum sex ratio of 849. The towns which have 'transport' as their functional characteristic account for a sex ratio of 855, while those with 'commerce' as predominant functional category have, on an average, 936 females per 1,000 males. It can, therefore, be said in general that the towns with predominant functional categories of 'industry',

'transport' or 'services' offer more job opportunities to male workers and such towns have lower sex ratios in comparison with towns with functional characteristic of 'primary activity' or 'commerce'.

**Towns with two characteristics**

63. If we examine the sex ratio worked out for the towns with two characteristics it is noticed that towns with 'service-*cum*-primary activity' has the minimum sex ratio of 916, while the towns with 'transport-*cum*-primary activity' as predominant functional characteristics has the maximum sex ratio of 1016.

**Age structure**

64. *"Information on the age structure of the population is essential for many purposes, including the analysis of the factors of population change and preparation of correct population estimates and forecast, calculations of morbidity and mortality rates, age guide for public health activities, acturial analysis for commercial or other services or the probability of survival and related measures, analysis of the factors of labour supply and of man power for military purposes and the study of problems of dependency represented by persons in the very young and very old age groups. The application of data on age are, in fact, so numerous and so veried that it is of utmost importance in a population Census to obtain detailed information on this subject with the greatest possible accuracy."

**The questionnaire in 1971 Census**

65. Age is a major question in the India Census scheduled. The Census of 1971 also collected data on age as on last birth day. The instructions which were given to be enumerator in this regard have been reproduced below :

"Record the age of the person in total years completed last birth day. Very often there is a tendency on the part of the individual 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 on 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 completed. You should not enter the age in months. The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as 'O' only. Age is one of the most important items of demographic data and you should ascertain the age with greatest care. Many persons particularly in the rural areas cannot give their age correctly. They should be assisted to state the correct age by stimulating their memory with reference to any historical event etc., well known in the area. Sometimes the age can be ascertained with reference to the age of another person of a known age that may be in the same household or in the neighbouring household or that of a well known person of the village such as Headman of the village. A person can more easily say whether he was older or younger to such a person and by how many years. This will help you to record the age more accurately."

66. The instructions reproduced above rightly envisage that in the existing state of affairs not all the respondents in this country would be in a position to state their age correctly. Thus, inspite of all the precautions taken and diligance exercised, age statistics are subjected to gross errors and the preparation of age tables have always posed a baffling problem. The enumerator has, therefore, been advised to ascertain age by assisting the respondent. By doing so, the enumerator was asked to attempt to refresh the memory of the respondent with reference to some well-known local events of importance either social, historical or religious. The practical aspect of data collection has, therefore, to be kept in mind. Usually the enumerator contacts the head of the household, or, in his absence, the next knowledgeable person of the family who would respond to the questions. Thus it is the knowledge of the head of the household or the respondent whoever he or she may be which determines the nature of exactness of data regarding age, etc., and since this knowledge cannot be always accurate, at times, it is a guess-work of the head of the household or the respondent. And this would always influence the age returns in this country. A large section of population has no more than a vague idea of their ages and sometimes they do not have any idea about it. In fact, ignorance about correct age is so great among the respondents of this country that errors arising on account of definitions are very small as compared to the errors arising out of such ignorance. Several instances have come to our notice that the enumerator will assist the respondent in refreshing his memory by stating age of some persons of importance in the village. Thus by comparison he would try to collect as correct an answer as possible. But this always has its own limitations. And when one does not know his own age exactly, how can he be expected to reply correctly the age of his family members with any degree of precision?

**Biases and inaccuracies in age recording**

67. The biased nature of returns of age is a fact well-known since 1972 when the Indian Census was first taken. Each successive Census has attempted to ascertain these biases by various methods involving complex mathematical calculations and expert knowledge of the subject. Biases in census age returns have not been eliminated even in the advanced countries. The Census of India is likewise subjected to all the limitations regarding collection of data on age.

68. Reported ages of the members of the family would sometimes be inconsistent with the age of the head of the household. To help such people to respond well the enumerators were provided with a calendar of important events so that the informants could recall their own ages as well as the age details of the members of their family. The calendar used as a guide to the enumerators and respondents is reproduced at the end of this chapter.

*"Population Census Methods" U. N. Publication, P 14

69. The age bias is generally due to (1) ignorance of age on the part of respondent, (2) deliberate misstatement, (3) omission in enumeration, (4) failure to recognise the precise age due to lack of understanding of the question and (5) the manner of obtaining the information from the enumerated person. The problem becomes grave on account of mass illiteracy prevailing in the country. It cap, therefore, be said that by and large the age recorded during the Census of India is within the limitation of ignorance and illiteracy of the respondent. In this process certain age digits display tendency to inflate on the numbers ending in '0' or those ending with '5'. Such returns give heavy concentration at particular digits at the cost of their neighbouring figures.

70. Mistakes in the record arise from digital preference. This refer to a deliberate preference for certain digits in returning age. Thus, sometimes it is noticed that there is aversion in giving age data in odd numbers or for certain figures such as '3', '13' etc., as people attach superstitious feelings to such members.

71. Deliberate errors are noticed on such occasions when a woman under-state her age, perticularly if she is unmarried or when aged persons exaggerate their age with the hope of adding to their venerability. Some respondents mistake their age under apprehension of legal complications or seek advantage in employment and such other purposes.

72. Lastly, distortions may arise because of misunderstanding of the question which is in the form of 'age on last birth day'. In trying to answer correctly one may give the running year or the year completed or the year nearest to birth day. At higher ages heavy distortions in age returns occur due to failure of memory of a comparatively distant birth events. Refinements like age last birth day, or nearest birth day have therefore only academic meaning attached to it.

73. Under the circumstances, the age returned is vitiated in many cases. The single year age recording is subjected to many distortions but a large omission of such distortion is wiped out by adopting age groups which may be quinquennial, provided the errors in the individual ages balance out within the group. It is generally accepted that the quinquennial group totals can be depended upon to a greater extent for all practical purposes. Some methods have been applied for evaluating the inaccuracies and discrepancies of 1961 Census data. The most popular among them was the "Myer's index of blonded percentages".

74. The data on single year age returns are not yet available for the Census of 1971 and the reported data on age structure according to broad age groups would only be discussed here. With these limitations of age data we would now discuss the age structure of various States and the districts within the State. The data on age in presented in various broad age-groups so that it may be utilised for numerous useful purposes.

**Population by broad age-groups in Gujarat—1971**

75. The statement that follows gives the details of distribution by broad age groups in the State for the total, rural and urban areas.

**STATEMENT V.17**

**Population by broad age groups in Gujarat, 1971**

(in thousand)

| Age Group | Total Population | Population | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males | Females | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **All ages** | **26,697** | **13,802** | **12,895** | **19,201** | **7,496** |
| | (100.00) | (100 00) | (100 00) | (100 00) | (100.00) |
| 0—14 | 11,494 | 5,986 | 5,508 | 8,486 | 3,008 |
| | (43.05) | (43.37) | (42.71) | (44.20) | (40.13) |
| 15—19 | 2,531 | 1,348 | 1,183 | 1,751 | 780 |
| | (9.48) | (9.77) | (9.17) | (9 12) | (10.41) |
| 20—24 | 2,213 | 1,122 | 1,091 | 1,487 | 726 |
| | (8.29) | (8.13) | (8.46) | (7.74) | (9.68) |
| 25—29 | 1,901 | 959 | 942 | 1,327 | 574 |
| | (7.12) | (6.95) | (7.30) | (6.91) | (7.66) |
| 30—39 | 3,236 | 1,667 | 1,569 | 2,276 | 960 |
| | (12.12) | (12.08) | (12.17) | (11.85) | (12.81) |
| 40—49 | 2,363 | 1,221 | 1,142 | 1,689 | 674 |
| | (8.85) | (8.84) | (8.86) | (8.80) | (8.99) |
| 50—59 | 1,553 | 812 | 741 | 1,138 | 415 |
| | (5.82) | (5 88) | (5.75) | (5.93) | (5.54) |
| 60+ | 1,404 | 686 | 718 | 1,046 | 358 |
| | (5.26) | (4.97) | (5.57) | (5.45) | (4.78) |
| Age not stated | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.01) | (N) | (N) |

*Note.*—Figures in brackets denote percentages to the total population in all ages.
N=Negligible.

76. It would be seen from the above statement that 43.05 per cent of the total population of the State is covered under age-group 0.14. Age-group 15-19 accounts for 9.48 per cent of the total population, while age-group 20-24 has 8.29 per cent population. The proportion of population recorded by age-groups 25-29, 30-39 and 40-49 comes to 7.12, 12.12 and 8.85 per cent respectively. While age-group 50-59 has 5.82 per cent of the total population of the State, age-group 60+ has a corresponding figure of 5.26.

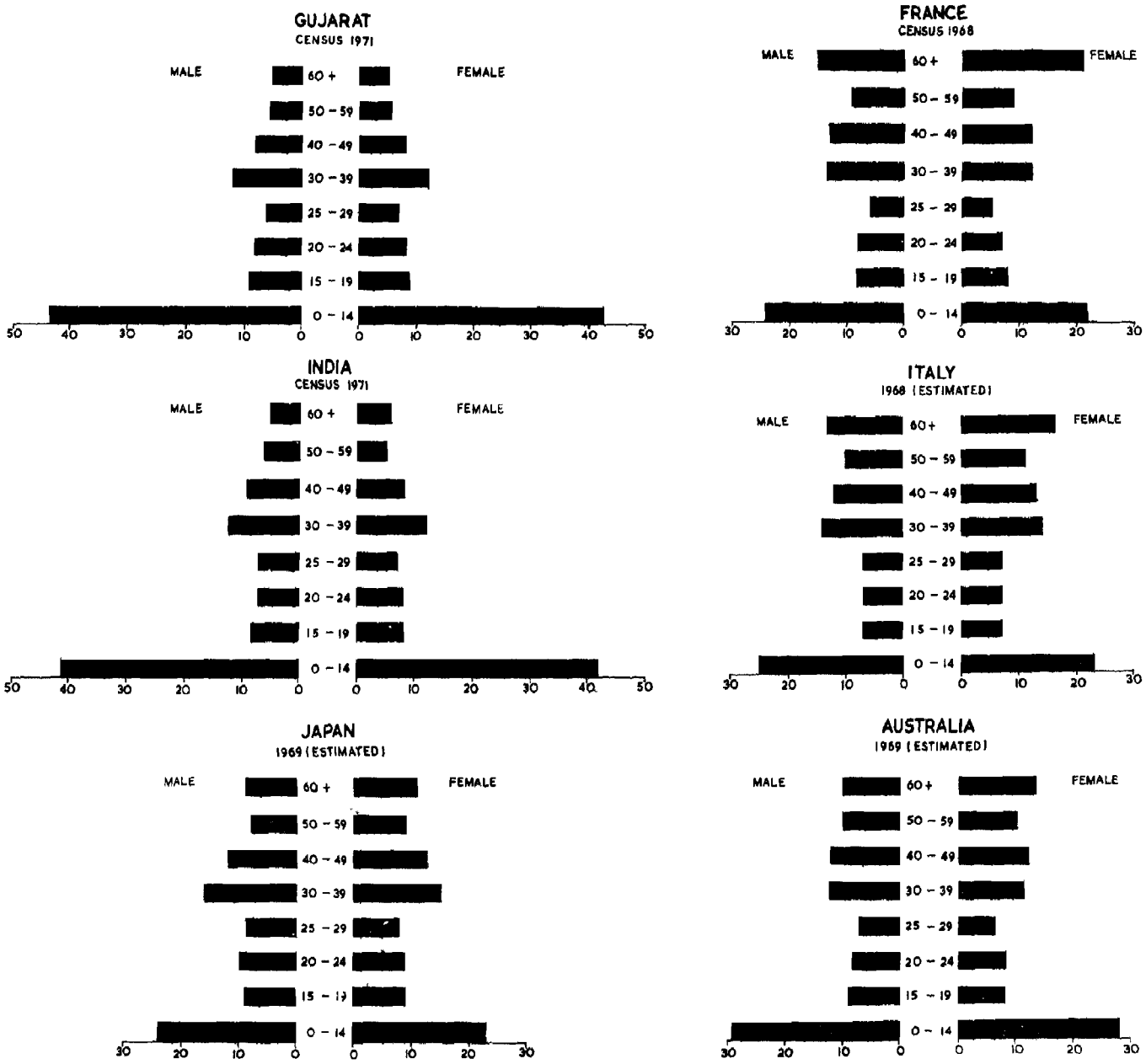
**Male population**

77. 43.37 per cent male population of the State comes from age-group 0-14. While age-group 15-19 accounts for 9.77 per cent of the total male population of the State, the corresponding figure for age-group 20-24 is worked out at 8.13. Age-group 25-29 has, however, 6.95 per cent of the total male population. Next age-groups 30-39, 40-49 and 50-59 account for 12.08, 8.84 and 5.88 per cent of the total male population respectively. Age-group 60+ has, however, 4.97 per cent male population.

**Females**

78. While 43.37 per cent male population of the State is from age-group 0-14, the corresponding proportion for the females is worked out at 42.71. Age-group 15-19 has 9.17 per cent of the total female population. While age-group 20-24 accounts for 8.46 per cent female population of the State, the corresponding proportion for age-group 25-29 comes to 7.30. Age-groups 30-39, 40-49, and 50-59 account for

# PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX IN GUJARAT/ INDIA/ OTHER COUNTRIES



12.17, 8.86 and 5.76 per cent female population respectively. While age-group 60+ accounts for 4.97 per cent of the male population, the corresponding proportion for females is worked out at 5.57 per cent. Thus, while in age-group 0-14 the proportion of male population is higher than the corresponding proportion of female population, the position is reverse for age-group 60+.

**Rural/Urban**

79. While 44.20 per cent rural population of the State is composed of persons covered under age-group 0-14, the corresponding proportion in urban areas is worked out at 40 13. Age-group 15-19 accounts for 9.12 per cent of the rural population 10.41 per cent urban population of the State. 7.74 per cent rural population of the State falls under age-group 20-24, while the corresponding proport on for urban population comes to 9.68. Even the subsequent age-groups 25-29, 30-39 and 40-49 have recorded higher proportion of population in urban areas as compared to the position obtaining in rural areas. This is quite obvious because in urban areas the population covered under age-group 15-49 predominates. Age-group 50-59 accounts for 5.93 per cent of the rural population of the State, while the corresponding proportion of population in urban areas is worked out at 5 54 per cent. Again age-group accounts 5.45 per cent of the rural population and 4.78 per cent of the total urban population. Thus, age-groups 0-14, 50-59 and 60+ account for higher proportion of population in rural areas against the corresponding percentages shown for the urban areas.

**Percentage distribution of population by broad age groups—India, States and a few countries**

80. We would now compare the proportions of males and females population covered under age-groups 0-14, 15-19 and 60+ for India, States of India and a few other countries. The following statement shows distribution of population by broad age-groups and sex for India, States of the country and a few countries of the world.

**STATEMENT V.18**

**Distribution of population by broad age groups and sex—India, States of the country and a few countries of the world**

| India/States | All ages | | 0—14 | | 15—59 | | 60+ | | Age not stated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **INDIA** | **100 0** | **100 0** | 41.9 | 42.2 | **52.2** | **51.6** | **5.9** | **6 0** | N | **0.2** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 100.0 | 100 0 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 53.3 | 53.1 | 6.3 | 6 4 | N | N |
| Assam | 100 0 | 100 0 | 44.9 | 49.1 | 50 0 | 46.6 | 5.1 | 4.3 | N | N |
| Bihar | 100 0 | 100 0 | 43.3 | 41.8 | 50 9 | 52.1 | 5 8 | 6.1 | N | N |
| Gujarat | 100 0 | 100 0 | 43.4 | 42.7 | 51.6 | 51.7 | 5 0 | 5 6 | N | N |
| Haryana | 100.0 | 100 0 | 46.0 | 46 5 | 47.5 | 48.5 | 6.5 | 5.0 | N | N |
| Himachal Pradesh | 100 0 | 100 0 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 50 9 | 52 4 | 8.1 | 6.2 | N | N |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 100.0 | 100 0 | 41.6 | 44.4 | 52.2 | 50.8 | 6.2 | 4.8 | N | N |
| Kerala | 100 0 | 100 0 | 41.0 | 39.5 | 53.0 | 54 0 | 6.0 | 6.5 | N | N |
| Madhya Pradesh | 100.0 | 100 0 | 43.7 | 43.7 | 50.8 | 50.2 | 5.5 | 6.1 | N | N |
| Maharashtra | 100 0 | 100 0 | 40.8 | 41.9 | 53.7 | 52.2 | 5.5 | 5.9 | N | N |
| Manipur | 100 0 | 100.0 | 42.3 | 42.8 | 51.6 | 51.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | N | .. |
| Meghalaya | 100.0 | 100.0 | 42.5 | 44.7 | 52.6 | 51.0 | 4.9 | 4.3 | N | N |
| Mysore | 100 0 | 100.0 | 41.8 | 43.1 | 52.1 | 50 8 | 6.1 | 6.1 | N | N |
| Nagaland | 100 0 | 100 0 | 36 0 | 40.1 | 56.9 | 53.7 | 7.1 | 6.2 | N | N |
| Orissa | 100 0 | 100 0 | 42.3 | 42 4 | 51.9 | 51.3 | 5.8 | 6.3 | N | N |
| Punjab | 100 0 | 100 0 | 41.0 | 41.6 | 50.8 | 51.8 | 8.2 | 6.6 | N | N |
| Rajasthan | 100 0 | 100.0 | 44.4 | 44.0 | 50.1 | 50.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | N | N |
| Tamil Nadu | 100 0 | 100 0 | 37.7 | 37 8 | 56 5 | 56 5 | 5.8 | 5.7 | N | N |
| Tripura | 100 0 | 100.0 | 43.5 | 44 9 | 49.6 | 48 6 | 6 9 | 6.3 | N | N |
| Uttar Pradesh | 100.0 | 100.0 | 42.1 | 41.6 | 50 9 | 51.9 | 7.0 | 6 5 | N | N |
| West Bengal | 100.0 | 100.0 | 41.2 | 44.8 | 53.7 | 49.4 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| **Other Countries** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan | 100.0 | 100 0 | 24.9 | 23.0 | 65.5 | 65.8 | 9.6 | 11.2 | .. | .. |
| Australia | 100 0 | 100 0 | 26.5 | 22.5 | 56.6 | 54.6 | 16 9 | 22.9 | .. | N |
| France | 100 0 | 100.0 | 24.8 | 22 7 | 59.4 | 55.6 | 15 8 | 21.7 | .. | .. |
| Italy | 100.0 | 100.0 | 25.5 | 23.3 | 61.2 | 59.8 | 13.3 | 16.9 | .. | .. |

N=Negligible

**Age-group 0-14**

81. It would be seen from the above table that 43.4 per cent of the total male population of the State comes from age-group 0-14. The corresponding proportion of population under this age-group at all India level is worked out at 41.9 per cent. Against an average of 42.2 per cent female population of the country covered under this age-group, the State has a corresponding figure of 42.7 per cent. Among all the States of India, Haryana accounts for the maximum proportion of 46.0 per cent male population under this age-group. Against this, Tamil Nadu has the lowest

proportion (37.7%) of male population in age-group 0-14. As far as females are concerned, while Assam has 49.1 per cent of the total female population under this age-group, the minimum proportion of female population is worked out for Nagaland which has only 36.0 per cent of the total female population under age-group 0-14. It is interesting to note that the countries like Japan, Australia, France and Italy have about 25.0 per cent male as well as female population under age-group 0-14.

**Age-group 50-59**

82. 52.2 per cent of the total male population and 51.6 per cent of the total female population of the country is covered under this age-group. The corresponding percentages for the State are worked out at 51.6 and 51.7 per cent respectively. As far as the States of India are concerned the highest proportion of male population (56.9%) under this age-group is recorded by Nagaland, while the lowest proportion (47.5%) have been noticed in Haryana (47.5%). As far as the proportion of female population to total population in this age-group is concerned, Tamil Nadu has the maximum average of 56.5 per cent and Assam accounts for a corresponding figure of 46.6 per cent only. Most of the States have shown more than 50 per cent of the total male as well as female population under this age-group. Haryana, Tripura, West Bengal and Assam have shown some exceptional trends.

It is interesting to note that 65.5 per cent of the total male population and 65.8 per cent of the total female population of Japan is covered under this age-group. Again, the proportion of male population under this age-group for Australia, France and Italy comes to 56.6, 59.4 and 61.2 per cent respectively. The proportion of females under age-group 15-59 in Australia, France and Italy is worked out at 54.6, 55.6 and 59.8 per cent respectively.

**Age-group 60+**

83. 5.9 per cent of the total male population and 6.0 per cent of the total female population of the country falls under this age-group. 5.0 per cent of the total male population and 5.6 per cent of the total female population of the State consist of people who have crossed 60 years of their age. The maximum percentage (8.20%) for males under this age-group has been observed for Punjab, while Meghalaya has only 4.9 per cent male population under the same. Kerala has the maximum (6.5%) proportion of female age-group, while both Assam and Meghalaya have 4.3 per cent of female population under the same. It is interesting to note that the countries like Japan, Australia, France and Italy have comparatively very high proportion of male as well as female population covered under this age-group.

**Distribution of population by age and sex—state and districts**

84. The statement that follows gives the details of percentage distribution of population by age and sex for the State as well as districts.

**STATEMENT V.19**

**Percentage distribution of population by age and sex- State and districts—1971**

| State/District | All ages | | 0—14 | | 15—59 | | 60+ | | Age not stated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| GUJARAT | 100.0 | 100.0 | 43.4 | 42.7 | 51.6 | 51.7 | 5.0 | 5.6 | N | N |
| Jamnagar | 100.0 | 100.0 | 45.8 | 44.5 | 49.3 | 49.5 | 4.9 | 6.0 | N | N |
| Rajkot | 100.0 | 100.0 | 44.7 | 43.7 | 50.4 | 50.4 | 4.9 | 5.9 | N | N |
| Surendranagar | 100.0 | 100.0 | 45.9 | 44.5 | 49.2 | 49.9 | 4.9 | 5.6 | N | N |
| Bhavnagar | 100.0 | 100.0 | 46.3 | 44.6 | 48.7 | 49.3 | 5.0 | 6.1 | N | N |
| Amreli | 100.0 | 100.0 | 46.3 | 44.1 | 48.5 | 49.6 | 5.2 | 6 3 | N | N |
| Junagadh | 100.0 | 100.0 | 45 5 | 44.9 | 49 8 | 49 5 | 4.7 | 5 6 | N | N |
| Kutch | 100.0 | 100.0 | 45.1 | 41.9 | 48 9 | 50.4 | 6.0 | 7.7 | N | N |
| Banas Kantha | 100 0 | 100.0 | 45.5 | 44.1 | 49.9 | 50.6 | 4.6 | 5 3 | N | N |
| Sabar Kantha | 100 0 | 100.0 | 43.8 | 43.5 | 51.6 | 51 9 | 4.6 | 5.1 | N | N |
| Mahesana | 100.0 | 100.0 | 44.0 | 41.2 | 50.5 | 52 8 | 5.5 | 6 0 | N | N |
| Gandhinagar | 100.0 | 100.0 | 42.0 | 39.5 | 53.0 | 54.5 | 5 0 | 6 0 | N | N |
| Ahmadabad | 100.0 | 100.0 | 40.1 | 41.3 | 55.8 | 54.0 | 4 1 | 4.7 | N | N |
| Kheda | 100.0 | 100.0 | 41.8 | 40.1 | 52.8 | 54.4 | 5 4 | 5 5 | N | N |
| Panch Mahals | 100.0 | 100.0 | 43.2 | 43.9 | 52.0 | 51.0 | 4 8 | 5.1 | N | N |
| Vadodara | 100.0 | 100.0 | 41.0 | 41.7 | 54.2 | 53 1 | 4.8 | 5.2 | N | N |
| Bharuch | 100.0 | 100 0 | 43.8 | 44.2 | 51.1 | 50.5 | 5.1 | 5.3 | N | N |
| Surat | 100.0 | 100 0 | 41.1 | 42.0 | 53.7 | 52.6 | 5.2 | 5 4 | N | N |
| Valsad | 100.0 | 100.0 | 43.1 | 42.1 | 51.3 | 51.9 | 5.6 | 6.0 | N | N |
| The Dangs | 100.0 | 100.0 | 46.5 | 48.1 | 49.3 | 48 0 | 4.2 | 3.9 | .. | N |

N=Negligible

85. It will be seen from the statement given above that age-group 0-14 accounts for 43.4 per cent of the total male population and 42.7 per cent of the total female population of the State. 51.6 per cent of the total male population and 51.7 per cent of the total female population is covered under age-group 15-59.

Age-group 60+, however, give a corresponding figure of 5.6 and 5.6 per cent female population only.

**Age-group 0-14**

86. The Dangs has recorded the maximum proportion of 46.5 per cent of the total male population of the district under this age-group and the minimum proportion of 40.1 per cent has been observed in Ahmadabad district. As far as females are concerned, The Dangs and Gandhinagar districts hold the extremes with 48.1 and 39.5 per cent female population under this age-group.

**Age-group 15-59**

87. Ahmadabad district accounts for 55.8 per cent of the total male population under this age-group, while Amreli has only 48.5 per cent of its male population under the same. Again, as far as female population is concerned, Gandhinagar has the maximum proportion of 54.5 per cent of the female population under this age-group and The Dangs accounts for the minimum corresponding figure of 48.0 per cent. Vadodara, Surat, Gandhinagar and Kheda account for 53.7, 53.0 and 52.8 per cent of the total male population respectively under age-group 15-59 of concerned district. The proportion of female population under this age-group for Kheda Ahmadabad, Vadodara and Surat is worked out at 54.4, 54.0, 53.1 and 52.6 per cent respectively.

**Age-group 60+**

88. It is interesting to note that Kutch district has the maximum proportion of male population (6.0%) in relation to its total population under this age-group. The lowest proportion is, however, seen in The Dangs district (4.2%). Among females under this age-group, while the corresponding minimum proportion is seen for The Dangs district (3.9%).

89. The higher proportion in age-group 0-14 in different districts of the State is an indicator of expanding population. It also indicates the potential of future growth of population. The population covered under age-groups 0-14 and 60+ also show higher dependency ratios.

90. The data on single year age returns are not yet available. Therefore we have only discussed the age structure according to broad age-groups. The detailed analysis and future projections can be made with a degree of precision only when single year age returns are obtained.

## APPENDIX I

## LIST OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

| Particulars of events | Year |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| Independence Movement of 1857 | 1857 |
| The Great Famine (Chhappania) | 1900 |
| Epidemic of plague | 1906 |
| Delhi-Darbar of George the Vth | 1911 |
| First World War | 1914 |
| Epidemic of Plague and Influenza | 1918 |
| Non-cooperation Movement | 1920-21 |
| Visit of the Prince of Wales to India | Nov. 1921 |
| Calamity of Food | 1927 |
| Call for complete Independence of India | 1930 |
| Dandi March | 1930 |
| Civil Disobedience Movement | 1930-32 |
| Earth-quake in Bihar | 1934 |
| Second World War | 1939 |
| Quit-India Movement | 1942 |
| Famine in Bengal | 1943 |
| First Independence Day | 15th Aug. 1947 |
| Demise of Mahatma Gandhi. | 30th Jan. 1948 |
| Unification of Saurashtra | 15th Apr. 1948 |
| Merger of princely States in to Bombay State | 1st Aug. 1949 |
| Demise of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel | 15th Dec. 1950 |
| First Republic Day | 26th Jan. 1950 |
| Movement of Maha-Gujarat | August, 1956 |
| Reorganisation of billingual Bombay State | 1st, Nov. 1956 |
| Heavy floods in River Tapi | Sept. 1959 |
| Formation of Gujarat State | 1st May, 1960 |
| Chinese Aggression | October, 1962 |
| Demise of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru | May, 1964 |
| Pakistani Aggression | July, 1965 |
| Demise of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri | January, 1966 |
| Flood Calamity | August, 1968 |

# CHAPTER VI
# LITERACY AND EDUCATION

# CHAPTER VI

# LITERACY AND EDUCATION

## SECTION 1

## GENERAL

1. LITERACY is an important item on which the Census throws considerable light. It has been accepted by the planners of this country that education is the most important single factor in achieving rapid economic development and technological progress and in getting its social order founded on the values of freedom, social justice and equal opportunity. The Census of 1971 should truely reveal where we stand and would help us to measure the magnitude of the problem as far as the spread of literacy and education is concerned. In several developed countries the Census schedules do not contain questions on literacy, as it is taken for granted as universal. But in our country the questions on literacy and educational level in Census Schedules are very important.

**The Concept of literacy**

2. The following instructions were issued for filling up the questions of Individual Slip on literacy and educational level :

**Literacy (L or O)**

3. *Definition of a 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 literate.

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

5. For a person who is literate, i.e., who can both read and write, record 'L' in the triangle against question 12. If there is any doubt about a person's ability to read or write, the test that may be applied for reading his/her ability to read any portion of the printed matter in the Enumerator's Instructions and similarly for writing he/she should be able to write a simple letter. Ability merely to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write understanding. If a person claims to be literate in some other language with which the enumerator is not acquainted, the respondent's word has to be taken as correct. Other members of the household may also be able to testify to the literacy of the person enumerated.

6. For a person who is illiterate, i.e., who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write, in any language, write 'O' in the triangle against question 12. All children of the age of 4 years or less should be treated as illiterate even if the child is going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

**Educational level**

7. This question will be asked of those for whom 'L' has been recorded against question 12. For a person who is illiterate and 'O' has been put against him in the answer to question 12, there is no advantage in ascertaining the educational level even if he had at some stage attended school and passed a standard and had relapsed into illiteracy. In such a case you should put 'X'. You have to ascertain and record the highest educational level attained by a person for whom 'L' is recorded in answer to question 12.

8. For a person who is still studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him will be one that he has actually passed and not the one in which he is studying. For example, a person studying in 1st year B.A. should be recorded as only 'PUC' or 'Higher Secondary', as the case may be. Similarly, a person studying, say, in the 4th year of 'MBBS' should not be noted as 'MBBS' but as 3rd year 'MBBS' which is the highest level he has actually attained. If you are not sure whether a person has passed Primary, Middle, Higher Secondary or other definite levels, you may record the actual standard passed such as say IIIrd standard, VIIIth standard, 1st year B.Com., etc.

9. The highest educational level attained by the person enumerated should be recorded. When a person holds both general and technical qualifications both of which are of equivalent level such as say B.Sc. (Zoology) and M.B.B.S. or B.A. (Maths.) and B.E. (Bachelor in Engineering), the technical qualification should be given preference in recording the highest educational level attained. Where the general educational level is higher than the technical educational level or where it is not possible to decide which of the two levels is relatively higher, the highest level of education as returned by the person concerned should be recorded.

10. In recording the highest educational level of a graduate or a post-graduate, subject of specialisation such as B Sc. (Maths), M.A. (Economics), M.Sc. (Botany) B.Sc. (Agriculture), etc., should be noted. You should not use abbreviations which are not in common use. In such cases, the degree or diploma should be spelt out fully.

11. Whenever you come across graduates or post-graduates as also those with a technical diploma or degree, you will have to issue him a "Degree-holder and Technical Personnel Card" and ask the person concerned to fill it. You should note the location code on the card while issuing it. Put a tick (√) after noting the educational level against question 13 immediately after you issue a card. When you collect it after some time but before you complete the enuemeration of your area, cross the tick and put a circle as (√).

12. You will have to ensure that the card issued to all the graduates and the technical degree or diploma holders are collected back. The non-crossed tick, if any, against question 13 will show that the card has not been collected.

**Literacy rates in the State-an abstract-1971 Census**

13. Taking the State as a whole, out of the total population of 26,697,475 persons, 9,555,289 persons are literates according to the Census of 1971. Out of the total population of 13,802,494 males, 6,363,787 males are literates and of 12,894,981 females, 3,191,522 are literates. In terms of percentages it can be said that the general literacy of the State is 35.79 per cent, male literacy is 46.11 per cent and female literacy is 24.75 per cent. In the rural areas of the State, the general literacy is worked out at 28.33 per cent, male literacy is 38.92 per cent and female literacy is worked out at 17.19 per cent according to the Census of 1971. As far as urban population of the State is concerned, 54.90 per cent of the total urban population, 63.96 per cent of urban male population and 44.78 per cent of urban female population is literate. For the purpose of discussing proportions and percentages in this chapter age-group 0 to 4 is included in the total population as the results of sample tables have not yet been received and therefore the details of population covered under age-group 0-4 are not available at this stage.

**Number of illiterates 1951—1961—1971**

14. Paradoxical as it might appear, it is true that with advancement of literacy because of increase in population the State has recorded increase in the number of illiterates also. The total population of the State according to the Census of 1951 was 16,262 657 persons of which 3,527,488 persons were literates. Thus there were 12,735,169 illiterates according to the Census of 1961. This number shot up to 14.350.094 in 1961. In other words, the number of illiterates increased by 1,614,925 persons during 1951—61. The Census of 1971 has recorded 9,555,289 literate persons in the State which means that there were 17.142,186 illiterate persons in the State in 1971. The difference between the number of illiterates recorded in 1961 and 1971 is worked out at 2,792,092. It thus appears that the number of illiterates has been increasing every decade. If this is to be checked the pace of spread of literacy has to be accelerated in such a way so that it surpasses the pace of increase in population. If we fail in doing so, our goal in achieving total literacy will remain as a cherished dream only. The following inset table gives the details of total population, literate population and illiterate population as recorded in 1951, 1961 and 1971.

**STATEMENT VI.1**

**Number of literates and illiterates, 1951-1961-1971**

| Census Year | Persons | Literate | Illiterate | Increase in the matter of illiterates |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1951 . | 16,262,657 | 3,527,488 | 12,735,169 | .. |
| 1961 . | 20,633,350 | 6,283,256 | 14,350,094 | 1.614.925 (1961-1951) |
| 1971 . | 26,697,475 | 9,555,289 | 17,142,186 | 2.792.092 (1971-1961) |

## SECTION 2

## LITERACY RATES OF INDIA AND STATES, 1971

Literacy rates of India and States

15. The table that follows presents the details of general literacy rates of India and the States according to the figures of 1971 Census.

**STATEMENT VI.2**

**General Literacy Rates of India and States, 1971**

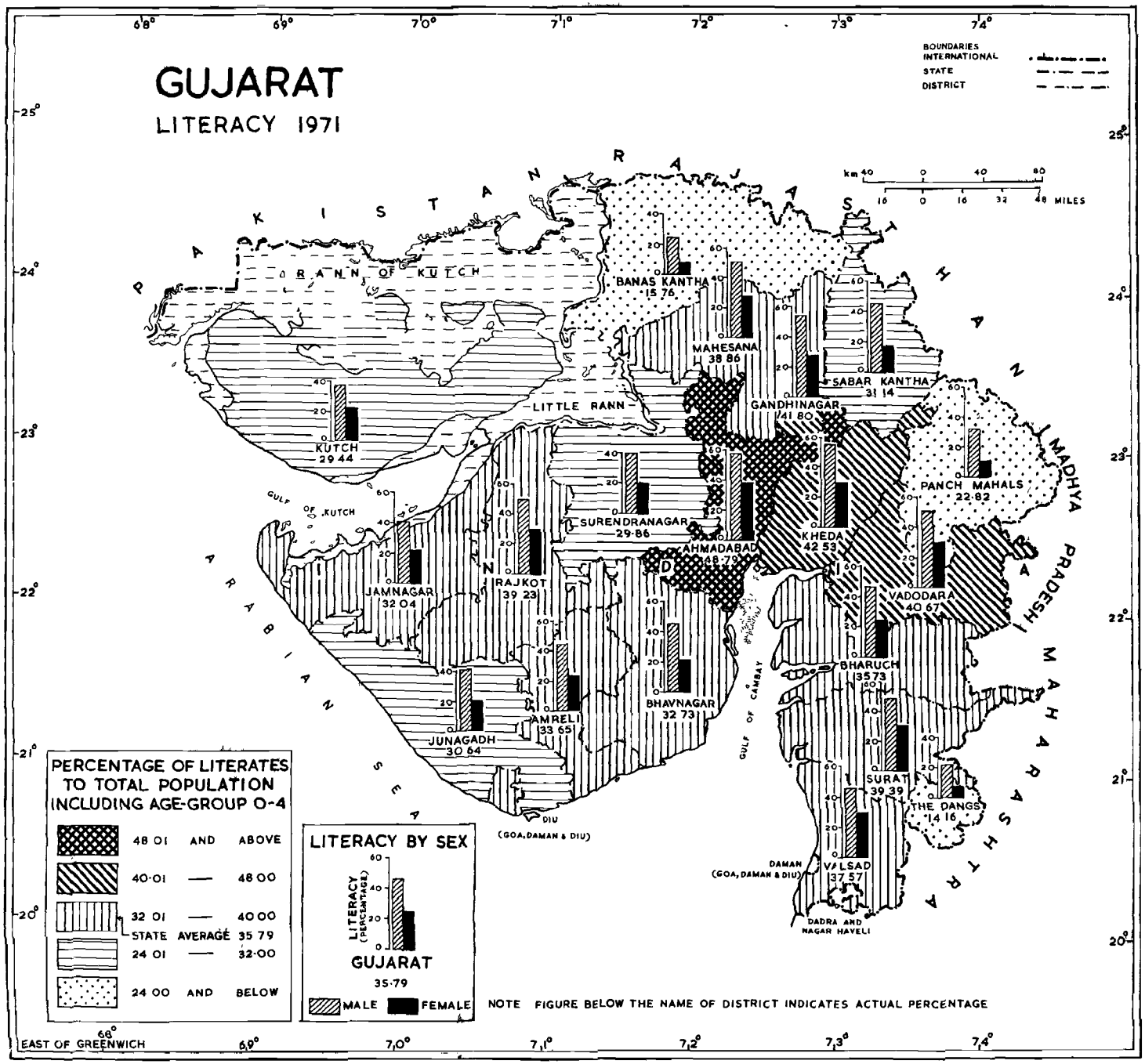
| India/State | Total | Percentage of literate and educated persons in descending order | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **India*** . . | **T** | **29.45** | **39.45** | **18 70** |
| 1 Kerala . . . | T | 60 42 | 66 62 | 54 31 |
| 2 Tamil Nadu . . | T | 39.46 | 51.78 | 26 86 |
| 3 Maharashtra . . | T | 39.18 | 51 04 | 26 43 |
| 4 *Gujarat* . . . | *T* | *35.79* | *46 11* | *24.75* |
| 5 Punjab . . . | T | 33 67 | 40 38 | 25 90 |
| 6 West Bengal . . | T | 33 20 | 42 81 | 22 42 |
| 7 Manipur . . | T | 32 91 | 46 04 | 19 53 |
| 8 Himachal Pradesh . | T | 31.96 | 43 19 | 20 23 |
| 9 Mysore . . . | T | 31.52 | 41 62 | 20 97 |
| 10 Tripura. . . | T | 30.98 | 40 20 | 21.19 |
| 11 Meghalaya . . | T | 29.49 | 34 12 | 24 56 |
| 12 Assam . . . | T | 28 72 | 37 19 | 19 27 |
| 13 Nagaland . . | T | 27.40 | 35 02 | 18.65 |
| 14 Haryana . . | T | 26.89 | 37 29 | 14 89 |
| 15 Orissa . . . | T | 26.18 | 38 29 | 13.92 |
| 16 Andhra Pradesh . | T | 24 57 | 33 18 | 15 75 |
| 17 Madhya Pradesh . | T | 22.14 | 32 70 | 10 92 |
| 18 Uttar Pradesh . | T | 21.70 | 31 50 | 10 55 |
| 19 Bihar . . . | T | 19 94 | 30 64 | 8.72 |
| 20 Rajasthan . . | T | 19 07 | 28.74 | 8 46 |
| 21 Jammu & Kashmir | T | 18.58 | 26.75 | 9.28 |

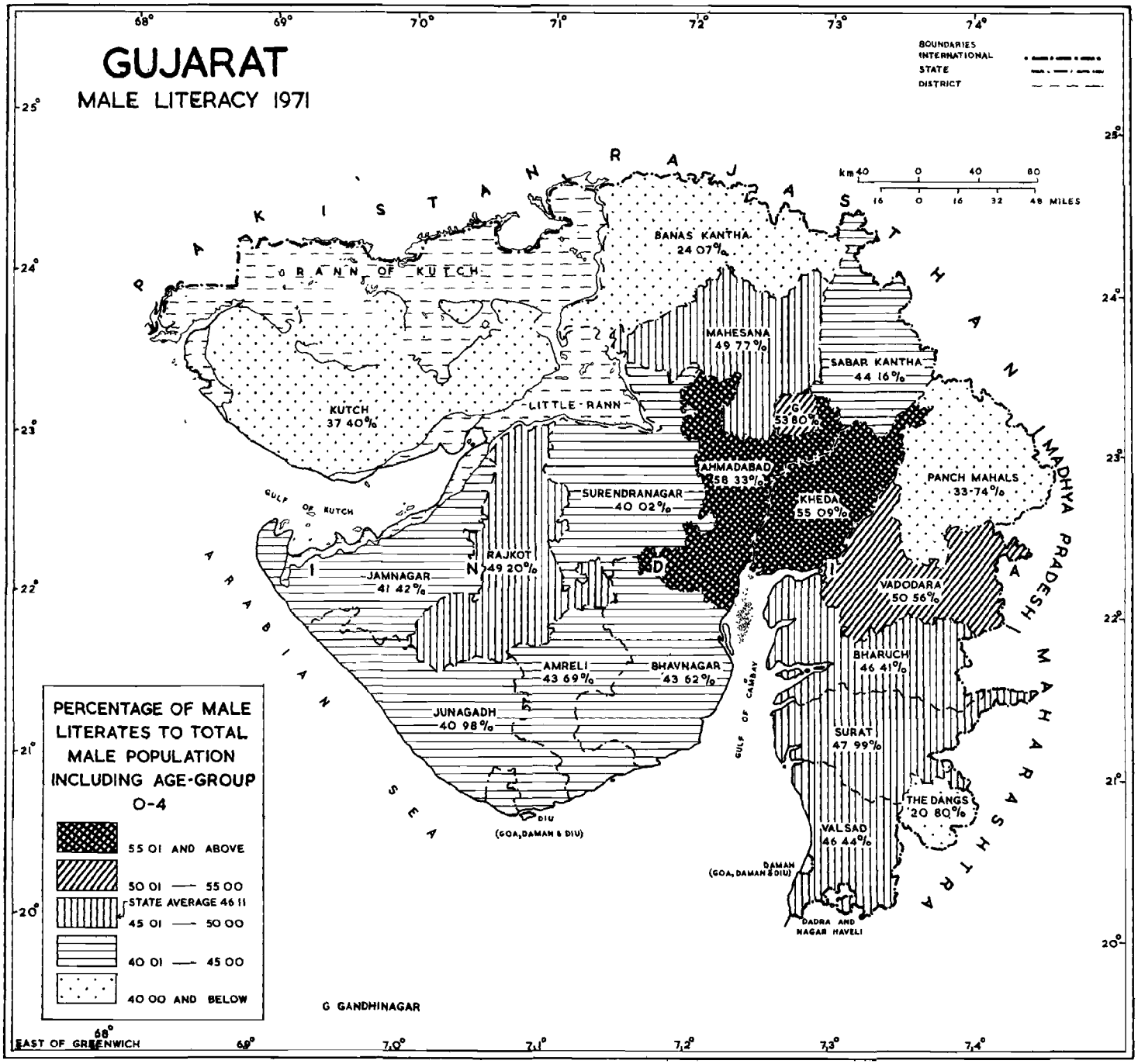
*Also includes data pertaining to Union Territories.

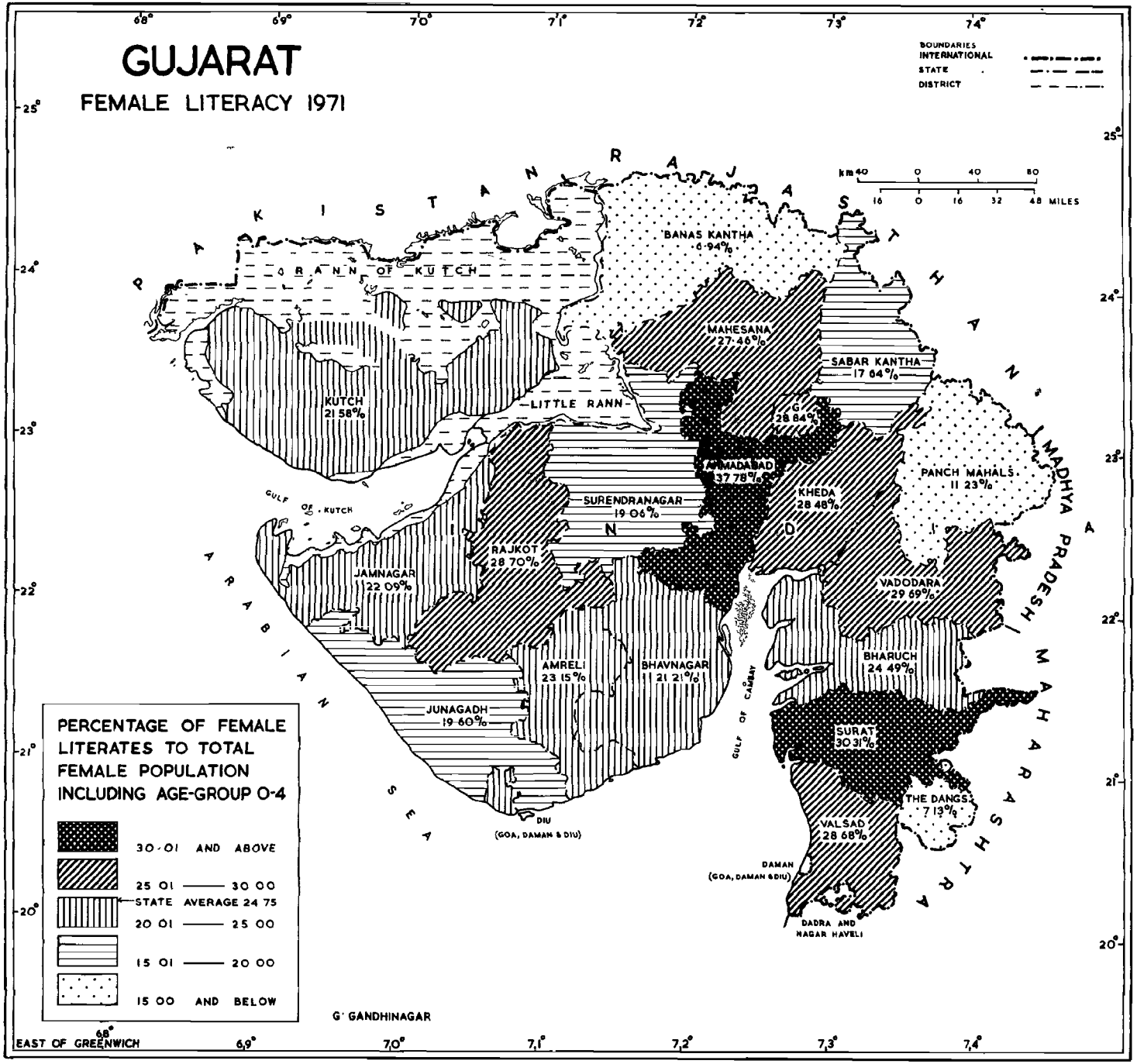
*Note.*—"Percentages of literates and educated persons have been worked out on total population inclusive of age-group 0-4".

**General Literacy Rates—Total Population**

16. It would be observed from the above that an all-India average of general literacy rate is 29.45 per cent. Among the States of India, Kerala has recorded the maximum literacy rate of 60.42 per cent. The State has therefore recorded the literacy rate which is little more than double the rate recorded for the country. While Tamil Nadu accounts for 39.46 per cent literate population, the corresponding figure for Maharashtra State is worked out at 39.18 per cent. Gujarat however, ranks fourth as far as its literacy rate in general population is concerned. Next in sequence come Punjab (33.67%), West Bengal (33.20%), Manipur (32.91%), Himachal Pradesh (31.96%), Mysore (31.52%), Tripura (30.98%) and Meghalaya (29.49%). These 11 States account for higher average of literacy rate in comparison to the average worked out for the country as a whole. The remaining 10 States of the Country fall below all-India average. Jammu & Kashmir State has recorded only 18.58 per cent literacy rate which is the minimum


GUJARAT
LITERACY 1971
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
km 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 MILES
PAKISTAN
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
ARABIAN SEA
RANN OF KUTCH
LITTLE RANN
GULF OF KUTCH
GULF OF CAMBAY
BANAS KANTHA 15 76
MAHESANA 38 86
SABAR KANTHA 31 14
GANDHINAGAR 41 80
KUTCH 29 44
PANCH MAHALS 22 82
SURENDRANAGAR 29 86
AHMADABAD 68 79
KHEDA 42 53
JAMNAGAR 32 04
RAJKOT 39 23
VADODARA 40 67
BHARUCH 35 73
BHAVNAGAR 32 73
AMRELI 33 65
JUNAGADH 30 64
SURAT 39 39
THE DANGS 14 16
DIU
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
VALSAD 37 57
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION INCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4
48 01 AND ABOVE
40 01 — 48 00
32 01 — 40 00
STATE AVERAGE 35 79
24 01 — 32 00
24 00 AND BELOW
LITERACY BY SEX
LITERACY (PERCENTAGE)
GUJARAT
35 79
MALE
FEMALE
NOTE FIGURE BELOW THE NAME OF DISTRICT INDICATES ACTUAL PERCENTAGE
EAST OF GREENWICH
68°
69°
70°
71°
72°
73°
74°
25°
24°
23°
22°
21°
20°


GUJARAT
MALE LITERACY 1971
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
km 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 MILES
RANN OF KUTCH
BANAS KANTHA 24 07%
MAHESANA 49 77%
SABAR KANTHA 44 16%
KUTCH 37 40%
LITTLE RANN
G 53 80%
AHMADABAD 58 33%
KHEDA 55 09%
PANCH MAHALS 33-74%
SURENDRANAGAR 40 02%
RAJKOT 49 20%
JAMNAGAR 41 42%
VADODARA 50 56%
BHARUCH 46 41%
AMRELI 43 69%
BHAVNAGAR 43 62%
JUNAGADH 40 98%
SURAT 47 99%
THE DANGS 20 80%
VALSAD 46 44%
DIU (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION INCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4
55 01 AND ABOVE
50 01 — 55 00
STATE AVERAGE 46 11
45 01 — 50 00
40 01 — 45 00
40 00 AND BELOW
G GANDHINAGAR
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 69° 70° 71° 72° 73° 74°
25° 24° 23° 22° 21° 20°
PAKISTAN
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
GULF OF KUTCH
GULF OF CAMBAY
ARABIAN SEA


GUJARAT
FEMALE LITERACY 1971
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
km 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 MILES
RAJASTHAN
PAKISTAN
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
ARABIAN SEA
GULF OF KUTCH
GULF OF CAMBAY
RANN OF KUTCH
LITTLE RANN
BANAS KANTHA 6·94%
MAHESANA 27·46%
SABAR KANTHA 17·64%
G 28·84%
AHMADABAD 37·78%
KHEDA 28·48%
PANCH MAHALS 11·23%
SURENDRANAGAR 19·06%
RAJKOT 28·70%
JAMNAGAR 22·09%
KUTCH 21·58%
VADODARA 29·69%
BHARUCH 24·49%
AMRELI 23·15%
BHAVNAGAR 21·21%
JUNAGADH 19·60%
SURAT 30·31%
THE DANGS 7·13%
VALSAD 28·68%
DIU (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
G. GANDHINAGAR
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION INCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4
30·01 AND ABOVE
25 01 —— 30 00
STATE AVERAGE 24 75
20 01 —— 25 00
15 01 —— 20 00
15 00 AND BELOW
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 69° 70° 71° 72° 73° 74°
25° 24° 23° 22° 21° 20°

among all the State of the country. While Rajasthan accounts for only 19.07 per cent literacy rate, the corresponding figures for Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are 19.94, 21.70 and 22.14 per cent respectively.

17. It is interesting to note that Gujarat which ranked third in 1961 as far as its literacy rate was concerned, nor occupies the fourth place while Maharashtra which was fourth among the States of India has moved to the third position.

**Literacy rate of males**

18. The general literacy rate of males of India is worked out at 39.45 per cent. Here also Kerala ranks first with 66.62 per cent literacy rate. Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra account for 51.78 and 51.04 per cent literacy rates among males respectively. As far as Gujarat State is concerned it ranks fourth in this respect also with 46.11 per cent literacy rates among males. Manipur (46.04%), West Bengal (42.81%), Himachal Pradesh (43.19%), Mysore (41 62%), Punjab (40.38%) and Tripura (40.20%) follow Gujarat State as far as male literacy rates are concerned. All other States fall below all-India average The last four positions are occupied by Jammu & Kashmir (26.75%), Rajasthan (28.74%), Bihar (30.64%) and Uttar Pradesh (31.50%).

**Literacy rate of females**

19. The female literacy rate at all-India level is worked out at 18.70 per cent. Here also Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra occupy the first three positions with 54 31, 26.86 and 26.43 per cent female literacy rates respectively Punjab ranks fourth with 25.90 per cent female literacy rate. Gujarat State however, ranks fifth with 24.75 per cent literacy rate among females. Meghalaya follows Gujarat with 24.56 per cent female literacy rate. Next in sequence come West Bengal (22.42%), Tripura (21.19%), Mysore (20.97%), Himachal Pradesh (20 23%) and Manipur (19.53%) States. The last three positions are occupied by Jammu & Kashmir (9.28%), Rajasthan (8.46%) and Bihar (8.72%) States.

**Literacy Rates in Urban Areas**

20. The table that follows gives the details of literacy rates of persons/males/females in India and all the States of the country in urban areas.

**STATEMENT VI.3**

**Literacy rate in Urban areas of India and States, 1971**

| India/State | Urban | Percentage of literate and educated persons in descending order | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **INDIA** | **U** | **52·49** | **61·28** | **42·26** |
| 1 Kerala | U | 66·31 | 71·99 | 60·62 |
| 2 Meghalaya | U | 65·22 | 69·93 | 59·69 |
| 3 Tripura | U | 64·01 | 72·42 | 55·03 |
| 4 Nagaland | U | 60·79 | 66·13 | 49·47 |
| 5 Himachal Pradesh | U | 60·54 | 66·76 | 52·24 |

**STATEMENT VI.3—Contd.**

| India/State | Urban | Percentage of literate and educated persons in descending order | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 Assam | U | 58·69 | 64·54 | 50·89 |
| 7 Maharashtra | U | 58·07 | 66·88 | 47·33 |
| 8 Tamil Nadu | U | 56·36 | 66·76 | 45·42 |
| 9 West Bengal | U | 55·93 | 62·01 | 43·84 |
| 10 *Gujarat* | *U* | *54.90* | *63.96* | *44.77* |
| 11 Manipur | U | 53·24 | 65·80 | 40·43 |
| 12 Punjab | U | 52·49 | 58·55 | 45·41 |
| 13 Mysore | U | 51·43 | 60·40 | 41·61 |
| 14 Haryana | U | 51·00 | 59·12 | 41·48 |
| 15 Madhya Pradesh | U | 49·55 | 60·46 | 36·98 |
| 16 Orissa | U | 49·00 | 59·94 | 36·05 |
| 17 Andhra Pradesh | U | 47·08 | 57·30 | 36·31 |
| 18 Bihar | U | 44·92 | 55·43 | 31·89 |
| 19 Uttar Pradesh | U | 44·10 | 52·08 | 34·38 |
| 20 Rajasthan | U | 43·47 | 55·53 | 29·69 |
| 21 Jammu and Kashmir | U | 38·17 | 46·60 | 28·38 |

*Note* : Percentages are worked out on total urban population including age-group 0—4.

21. While an over-all average for the country is worked out at 52 49 per cent literacy rate, Kerala stands a top with 66.31 per cent. It is interesting to note that the urban areas of Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland and Himachal Pradesh account for 65.22, 64.01, 60.79 and 60.54 per cent literacy rates respectively. Next in sequence come Assam, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Gujarat ranks 10th among the States of India as far as its literacy rate in urban areas is concerned. It accounts for 54.90 per cent general literacy rate in urban areas. Urban areas of Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar account for only 38 17, 43.47, 44.10 and 44.92 per cent literacy rates respectively. As far as male literacy rate in urban areas is concerned the State ranks 10th among the States of India and as far as female literacy rate in the urban areas is concerned Gujarat occupies 11th position. The State should therefore strive hard to promote literacy among females even in urban areas. Male literacy rate in the urban areas of Kerala is worked out at 71.99 per cent, whereas female literacy rate in urban areas of that State is 60.62 per cent. Jammu & Kashmir ranks last both in respect of male as well as female literacy rates in urban areas.

**Literacy rates in Rural areas**

22. We reproduce below the table showing the literacy rates in the rural areas of the various States in the country.

## STATEMENT VI.4

**Literacy rate in Rural areas of India and States, 1971**

| India/State | Rural | Percentage of literate and educated persons in descending order | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **INDIA** | R | **23·74** | **33·76** | **13·17** |
| 1 Kerala | R | 59·28 | 65·57 | 53·10 |
| 2 Tamil Nadu | R | 32·13 | 45·14 | 18·98 |
| 3 Maharashtra | R | 30·63 | 43·22 | 17·84 |
| 4 Manipur | R | 29·83 | 43·04 | 16·35 |
| 5 Himachal Pradesh | R | 29·31 | 41·19 | 18·15 |
| 6 *Gujrat* | *R* | *28.33* | *38.92* | *17.19* |
| 7 Punjab | R | 27·81 | 34·69 | 19·88 |
| 8 Tripura | R | 27·13 | 36·43 | 17·27 |
| 9 Assam | R | 25·80 | 34·28 | 16·51 |
| 10 West Bengal | R | 25·72 | 35·80 | 15·02 |
| 11 Mysore | R | 25·13 | 35·40 | 14·54 |
| 12 Orissa | R | 24·09 | 36·14 | 12·06 |
| 13 Nagaland | R | 23·71 | 30·51 | 16·39 |
| 14 Meghalaya | R | 23·40 | 27·68 | 18·94 |
| 15 Haryana | R | 21·72 | 32·57 | 9 24 |
| 16 Andhra Pradesh | R | 19·19 | 27·31 | 10·92 |
| 17 Uttar Pradesh | R | 18·13 | 28·02 | 6·99 |
| 18 Bihar | R | 17·17 | 27·64 | 6·39 |
| 19 Madhya Pradesh | R | 16·31 | 27·05 | 6·10 |
| 20 Jammu & Kashmir | R | 14·11 | 22·17 | 4·98 |
| 21 Rajasthan | R | 13·85 | 22·87 | 4 03 |

*Note :* Percentages are worked out on total rural population including age-group 0—4.

23. It would be seen from the table presented above that 23.74 per cent population in rural India is literate. 33.76 per cent males and 13.17 per cent females in the rural areas of the country are literate. In the rural areas also Kerala ranks first with 59.28 per cent general literacy rate followed by Tamil Nadu (32.13%), Maharashtra (30.63%), Manipur (29.83%) and Himachal Pradesh (29.31%) literacy rate respectively. Gujarat ranks 6th with 28.33 per cent literate rural population. The State accounts for 38.92 per cent literate males and 17.19 per cent literate females in the rural areas. Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh occupy the last three positions as far as literacy rates in rural areas are concerned.

## SECTION 3

### Literacy rates of districts and Talukas

### Districts

24. We shall now discuss the variation of literacy rates among the districts of the State. We will also discuss the difference of literacy rates among males and females and examine the wide variation among the districts.

25. The following table shows literacy rates of districts as per the Census of 1971.

## STATEMENT VI.5

**Percentage of Literacy in Districts, 1971**

| Ranking in General Literacy | State/District | Percentage of literacy among persons |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | **GUJARAT STATE** | **35·79** |
| 1 | Ahmadabad | 48·79 |
| 2 | Kheda | 42·53 |
| 3 | Gandhinagar | 41·80 |
| 4 | Vadodara | 40·67 |
| 5 | Surat | 39·39 |
| 6 | Rajkot | 39·23 |
| 7 | Mahesana | 38·86 |
| 8 | Valsad | 37·57 |
| 9 | Bharuch | 35·73 |
| 10 | Amreli | 33·65 |
| 11 | Bhavnagar | 32·73 |
| 12 | Jamnagar | 32·04 |
| 13 | Sabar Kantha | 31·14 |
| 14 | Junagadh | 30·64 |
| 15 | Surendranagar | 29·86 |
| 16 | Kutch | 29·44 |
| 17 | Panch Mahals | 22.82 |
| 18 | Banas Kantha | 15·76 |
| 19 | The Dangs | 14·16 |

26. It would be seen from the table presented above that general literacy rate for the State is worked out at 35.79 per cent during the Census of 1971. Ahmadabad accounts for the maximum literacy rate of 48.79 per cent. While Kheda and Gandhinagar districts account for 42.53 and 41.80 per cent literacy rates respectively, Vadodara and Surat districts give the coresponding figure of 40.67 and 39.39 per cent respectively. Next in sequence come Rajkot, Mahesana and Valsad districts which account for 39.23, 38.86 and 37.57 per cent literacy rates respectively. Thus, 8 districts of the State account for higher literacy rates in comparison to the State average and the remaining 11 districts fall below the State average. The Dangs district accounts for the minimum literacy rate of 14.16 per cent. Banas Kantha and Panch Mahals have recorded 15.76 and 22.82 per cent literacy rates respectively. Except Rajkot all other districts of Saurashtra account for lower literacy rate in comparison to the State average. The Dangs district is entirely tribal. Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Panch Mahals and Kutch districts are either backward or account for larger proportion of tribal population. Bharuch and Amreli districts are just below the State average as far as their literacy rates are concerned. Thus, the centrally located districts of Ahmadabad, Kheda, Gandhinagar, Vadodara and Mahesana along with Rajkot of Saurashtra and Surat and Valsad districts of South Gujarat have shown higher literacy rates in comparison to the State average.

### Literacy rates among districts, males 1971

27. The following table gives the details of literacy rates among males of various districts of the State.

## STATEMENT VI.6

**Percentage of Male Literacy in Districts, 1971**

| Ranking in General Literacy | State/District | Percentage of literacy among males |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | **GUJARAT STATE** | **46·11** |
| 1 | Ahmadabad | 58·33 |
| 2 | Kheda | 55·09 |
| 3 | Gandhinagar | 53·80 |
| 4 | Vadodara | 50·56 |
| 5 | Mahesana | 49·77 |
| 6 | Rajkot | 49·20 |
| 7 | Surat | 47·99 |
| 8 | Valsad | 46·44 |
| 9 | Bharuch | 46·41 |
| 10 | Sabar Kantha | 44·16 |
| 11 | Amreli | 43·69 |
| 12 | Bhavnagar | 43·62 |
| 13 | Jamnagar | 41·42 |
| 14 | Junagadh | 40·98 |
| 15 | Surendranagar | 40·02 |
| 16 | Kutch | 37·40 |
| 17 | Panch Mahals | 33.74 |
| 18 | Banas Kantha | 24·07 |
| 19 | The Dangs | 20·80 |

28. It would be seen from the table given above that Ahmadabad accounts for the maximum literacy rate of 58.33 per cent among the males. Next in sequence come Kheda, Gandhinagar and Vadodara districts. Mahesana which occupies 7th position as far as its literacy rate in general population is concerned, stands 5th among all the districts of the State as far as male literacy rate is concerned. Surat goes down to 7th position. It is interesting to note that Sabar Kantha which occupies 13th position as far as general literacy rates is concerned, occupies the 10th position as far as male literacy is concerned. All other districts have maintained almost the same positions. The last 4 positions go to The Dangs, Banas Kantha, Panch Mahals and Kutch districts which have recorded 20.80, 24.07, 33.74 and 37.40 per cent male literacy rate respectively.

### Literacy rates among females of various districts of the State

29. The table that follows shows the literacy rates among females of various districts of the State.

## STATEMENT VI.7

**Percentage of Female Literacy in Districts, 1971**

| Ranking in General Literacy | State/District | Percentage of literacy among females |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | **GUJARAT STATE** | **24·75** |
| 1 | Ahmadabad | 37·78 |
| 2 | Surat | 30·31 |
| 3 | Vadodara | 29·69 |
| 4 | Gandhinagar | 28·84 |
| 5 | Rajkot | 28·70 |
| 6 | Valsad | 28·68 |
| 7 | Kheda | 28·48 |
| 8 | Mahesana | 27·46 |
| 9 | Bharuch | 24·49 |
| 10 | Amreli | 23·15 |
| 11 | Jamnagar | 22·09 |
| 12 | Kutch | 21·58 |
| 13 | Bhavnagar | 21·21 |
| 14 | Junagadh | 19.60 |
| 15 | Surendranagar | 19·06 |
| 16 | Sabar Kantha | 17·64 |
| 17 | Panch Mahals | 11·23 |
| 18 | The Dangs | 7·13 |
| 19 | Banas Kantha | 6·94 |

30. Gujarat State has recorded 24.75 per cent female literacy rate during the Census of 1971. Ahmadabad has maintained its first position with 37.78 per cent female literacy rate. It is interesting to note that Surat which occupies 5th position as far as its literacy rate of general population is concerned and 7th position as far as literacy rate of male population is concerned has come up to the 2nd position as far as female literacy is concerned. Vadodara has also come up to 3rd position. Gandhinagar has gone down to 4th position. Kheda which occupies the 2nd position as far as its general literacy is concerned, goes down to 7th position in respect of its female literacy rate. The Dangs and Kutch districts have also come up in this list with 18th and 12th position respectively. The minimum female literacy rate of 6.94 per cent has been recorded for Banas Kantha district.

## STATEMENT VI-8

**Distribution of Talukas by ranges of literacy rates in decending order :**

(State Average : of general literacy rate : 35.79 per cent)

| Above the State average | | | | Below the State average | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Very High (40 % +) | | High upto (35 79% to 40 00%) | | Low (30.00% to 35.79%) | | Very low (below 30%) | |
| 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | | |
| Ahmadabad City | (57 87) | Palsana | (38 95) | Anjar | (35.51) | Umrala | (29.97)) |
| Vadodara | (57 40) | Porbandar | (38.82) | Thasra | (35.33) | Balasinor | (29.93) |
| Chorasi | (55.15) | Dhari | (38.69) | Dehgam | (34.77) | Gariadhar | (29.59) |
| Gandevi | (53 22) | Himatnagar | (38.45) | Chikhli | (34.60) | Tilakwada | (29.47) |
| Rajkot | (51.85) | Manavadar | (38.22) | Dholka | (34.54) | Mangrol | (29.12) |

## STATEMENT VI.8—Contd.

(State Average : of general literacy rate : 35.79 per cent)

| Above the State average | | | | Below the State average | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Very High (40 % +) | | High upto (35.79% to 40.00%) | | Low (30 00% to 35.79%) | | Very low (below 30%) | |
| 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | |
| Navsari | (51.68) | Vagra | (38.09) | Modasa | (34.53) | Lunava 'a | (29.07) |
| Anand | (50.20) | Mahuva | (38.08) | Dhrangadhara | (34 49) | Sanand | (29 03) |
| Olpad | (49.98) | Morvi | (38.04) | Valod | (34 45) | Kutiyana | (28 90) |
| Petlad | (49.21) | Khambha | (37.81) | Savli | (34 19) | Limbdi | (28 49) |
| Bhavnagar | (49.02) | Pardi | (37.48) | Bhuj | (34 18) | Umbergaon | (28 47) |
| Bharuch | (48.91) | Daskroi | (37.33) | Mundra | (34 16) | Jhagadia | (28.44) |
| Nadiad | (47.76) | Bardoli | (37.06) | Botad | (34 06) | Palitana | (28.16) |
| Sinor | (47.38) | Kapadvanj | (36.93) | Okhamandal | (33.88) | Gadhada | (27 94) |
| Valsad | (47.17) | Mandvi | (36 61) | Idar | (33.85) | Paddhari | (27.90) |
| Amreli | (47.00) | Matar | (36.61) | Jamjodhpur | (33 62) | Kotda Sanghani | (27 84) |
| Dabhoi | (46.56) | Jetpur | (36.59) | Patan (Mal.esana) | (33.55) | Dasa 'a | (27.83) |
| Visnagar | (46.25) | Mehmedabad | (36.58) | Dhandhuka | (33 45) | Bhiloda | (27 76) |
| Dhoraji | (45.44) | Prantij | (36.28) | Vaghodia | (33.28) | Visavadar | (27.59) |
| Padra | (44.88) | Kolal (P, Mahals) | (36.16) | Viramgam | (33 07) | Maliya | (27.46) |
| Hansot | (44.81) | Sankheda | (36.04) | Vanthali | (32.95) | Dhrol | (27 16) |
| Sidhpur | (43.95) | Lathi | (35.87) | Kunkavav Vadia | (32 87) | Ghogha | (26 94) |
| Vijapur | (43.76) | | | Lilia | (32.49) | Vadgam | (26 88) |
| Junagadh | (43.60) | | | Kheralu | (32.30) | Kalavad | (26 74) |
| Amod | (43.58) | | | Bayad | (32.05) | Halol | (25 92) |
| Wadhwan | (43.22) | | | Vallabhipur | (31 96) | Lalpur | (25.89) |
| Jamnagar | (42.78) | | | Mendarda | (31.84) | Valia | (25 71) |
| Mahesana | (42.61) | | | Godhra | (31.82) | Vijayangar | (25.61) |
| Karjan | (42.38) | | | Keshod | (31.75) | Mahuva | (25 52) |
| Borsad | (42.25) | | | Nakhtrana | (31.43) | Bhanvad | (25.44) |
| Ghandinagar | (41.80) | | | Jodiya | (31 42) | Lodhika | (25.29) |
| Gondal | (41.62) | | | Sihor | (31 30) | Abdasa | (25 20) |
| Kalol (Mahesana) | (41.38) | | | Kodinar | (31.09) | Halvad | (25 10) |
| Cambay | (41.11) | | | Wankaner | (30 28) | Talala | (25.00) |
| Kamrej | (41.06) | | | Kundla | (30 72) | Malpur | (24 82) |
| Kadi | (40.78) | | | Lakhtar | (30 61) | Vyara | (24 80) |
| Upleta | (40.52) | | | Banavav | (30.40) | Palanpur | (24 26) |
| Anklesvar | (40.50) | | | Nandod | (30 35) | Dohad | (24 05) |
| Chanasma | (40.33) | | | Jam-Kandorna | (30 26) | Babra | (24.04) |
| Jambusar | (40.16) | | | | | Mandvi | (24.01) |
| | | | | | | Malia | (23.79) |
| | | | | | | Patan-Veraval | (23.70) |
| | | | | | | Shebera | (23.70) |
| | | | | | | Rajula | (23.62) |
| | | | | | | Khambhalia | (23.33) |
| | | | | | | Mangrol | (22.53) |
| | | | | | | Harij | (22.43) |
| | | | | | | Jasdan | (22.21) |
| | | | | | | Bhesan | (22.08) |
| | | | | | | Nijhar | (21·97) |
| | | | | | | Talaja | (21.76) |
| | | | | | | Una | (21.76) |
| | | | | | | Muli | (21 46) |
| | | | | | | Jambughoda | (21.36) |
| | | | | | | Bansda | (20.55) |
| | | | | | | Jafrabad | (19.80) |
| | | | | | | Chotila | (19.53) |
| | | | | | | Meghraj | (19.37) |
| | | | | | | Radhanpur | (19.36) |
| | | | | | | Songadh | (19.12) |
| | | | | | | Bhachau | (19.11) |
| | | | | | | Lakhpat | (18.93) |
| | | | | | | Nasvadi | (18.30) |

**STATEMENT VI.8—Concld.**

(State Average : of general literacy rate : 35.79 per cent)

| Above the State average | | Below the State average | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Very High (40 % +) | High upto (35.79% to 40.00%) | Low (30.00% to 35.79%) | Very low (below 30%) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | | | Jabugam (17.49) |
| | | | Sayla (17.26) |
| | | | Santrampur (17.25) |
| | | | Khed Brahma (16.86) |
| | | | Kalyanpur (16.71) |
| | | | Devgad Baria (16.57) |
| | | | Sami (15.77) |
| | | | Jhalod (15.50) |
| | | | Deesa (14.39) |
| | | | Sagbara (14.39) |
| | | | The Dangs (14.16) |
| | | | Rapar (13.48) |
| | | | Dediapada (13.14) |
| | | | Danta (13.01) |
| | | | Dharampur (12.37) |
| | | | Santalpur (12.11) |
| | | | Kankrej (11.92) |
| | | | Deodar (10.98) |
| | | | Chhota Udaipur (10.73) |
| | | | Limkheda (10.69) |
| | | | Uchchhal (10.54) |
| | | | Dhanera (10.34) |
| | | | Vav (9.92) |
| | | | Tharad (9.86) |

**Literacy rates in Talukas**

31. We shall now discuss the variation of literacy rates among talukas arranged by different ranges of general literacy rates. We shall have four ranges as follows :—

(a) Above the State average

(1) Very high (40.00 per cent+)

(2) High (35 79+to 40.00 per cent)

(b) Below the State average

(3) Low (30.00 to 35.79 per cent)

(4) Very low (below 30.00 per cent)

32. Statement VI.8 arranges the talukas by different ranges of general literacy rates. The actual literacy rates have been shown against the talukas in brackets. In each column the talukas have been arranged in descending order of literacy rates. It would be observed from the Statement that of 184 talukas of the State, 39 talukas account for more than 40 per cent general literacy rate, 21 talukas have recorded the literacy rate between 35.79 to 40.00 per cent, 38 talukas have recorded literacy rate between 30.00 and 35.79 per cent and a large number of 86 talukas have recorded less than 30.00 per cent general literacy rates.

**Very high (40%+)**

33. Among all the talukas of the State, Ahmadabad city taluka has recorded the maximum literacy rate of 57.87 per cent. Vadodara taluka stands second with 57.40 per cent literacy rate The corresponding figure for Chorasi taluka which includes Surat city is worked out at 55.15 per cent. Next in sequence come Gandevi (53.22%), Rajkot (51.85%), Navsari (51.68%) and Anand (50.20%) talukas. Thus, seven talukas of the State have recorded more than 50 per cent general literacy rate, Olpad. Petlad, Bhavnagar, Bharuch, Nadiad, Sinor, Valsad, Amreli, Dabhoi, Visnagar and Dhoraji talukas have recorded literacy rate ranging from 45.44 per cent to 49.98 per cent. In other words, eleven talukas of the State have recorded literacy rate ranging between 45 and 50 per cent. In this range of literacy Jambusar has recorded the lowest literacy rate of 40.16 per cent. It is interesting to note that of 39 talukas in this range of literacy only 9 talukas are located in Saurashtra region of the State. The talukas with 3 most populous cities of the State have occupied the first three places. All the talukas having cities of the State are covered under this range.

**Range 2 (35.79 to 40.00 per cent)**

34. There are 21 talukas under this range. Palsana of Surat district stands top with 38.95 per cent literacy rate while Lathi of Amreli district occupies the last position in this range with 35.87 per cent literacy rate.

**Range 3 (30.00 to 35.79 per cent)**

35. There are 38 talukas under this range. Of these 38 talukas, 16 talukas are from Gujarat region and the remaining talukas are from Saurashtra region.

**Range 4 (below 30 per cent)**

36. There are 86 talukas in the State which account for the literacy rate below 30 per cent. These are the talukas which require greater concentration of Government. Tharad taluka of Banas Kantha district has recorded only 9.86 per cent literacy rate which is

the minimum among all the talukas of the State. The neighbouring taluka of Vav has recorded 9.92 percent literacy rate. Dhanera is no better with 10.34 per cent literacy rate. The tribal taluka of Uchchhal has recorded only 10.54 per cent literacy rate. Limkheda of Panch Mahals and Chhota Udaipur of Vadodara district have recorded 10.69 and 10.73 per cent literacy rates respectively. Deodar, Kankrej and Santalpur of Banas Kantha have recorded 10.98, 11.92 and 12.11 per cent literacy rates respectively. Dharampur of Valsad, Danta of Banas Kantha, Dediapada of Bharuch, Rapar of Kutch, The Dangs of the district bearing the same name, Sagbara of Bharuch and Deesa of Banas Kantha district have also recorded general literacy rate below 15 per cent. Thus there are 16 talukas in the State which account for less than 15 per cent general literacy rate. If we examine the districtwise break of talukas falling in this range, it is observed that all the talukas of Banas Kantha district fall under this range which accounts for less than 30 per cent literacy. Except Kalol and Godhra talukas of Panch Mahals district all other talukas account for less than 30 per cent literacy. There are 6 talukas of Jamnagar district, 5 talukas of Rajkot district, 6 talukas of Surendranagar district, 7 talukas of Bhavnagar district, 3 talukas of Amreli district and 8 talukas of Junagadh district fall under this 'very low' range of literacy. As far as Kutch district is concerned there are 4 talukas with less than 30 per cent literacy rate. 5 talukas of Sabar Kantha, 4 talukas of Vadodara, 4 talukas of Bharuch, 6 talukas of Surat and 3 talukas of Valsad districts fall in this range. The Dangs taluka also accounts for only 14.16 per cent literacy rate. Central districts of Mahesana, Gandhinagar, Ahmadabad and Kheda offer unusual trend. In these districts only Balasinor of Kheda, Sanand of Ahmadabad and Harij and Sami of Mahesana districts fall under this range of literacy.

37. Districtwise distribution of talukas by ranges of literacy rates is given in the statement that follows for the benefit of the reader.

**STATEMENT VI.9**

**Distribution of Talukas by ranges of literacy rates**

State Average : 35.79%

| Name of District | Above the State average | | | | Below the State average | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Very High (40%+) | | High (35 79%+ to 40 00%) | | Low (30.00% to 35 79%) | | Very Low (Below 30%) | |
| 1 | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | |
| 1 Jamnagar | Jamnagar | (42.78) | | | Jamjodhpur | (33 62) | Lalpur | (25 89) |
| | | | | | Okhamandal | (33 88) | Bhanvad | (25 44) |
| | | | | | Jodiya | (31.42) | Kalyanpur | (16.71) |
| | | | | | | | Kambhalia | (23.33) |
| | | | | | | | Dhrol | (27 16) |
| | | | | | | | Kalavad | (26.74) |
| 2 Rajkot | Rajkot | (51.85) | Jetpur | (36.59) | Jam Kandorna | (30.26) | Kotda Sangani | (27 84) |
| | Gandal | (41.62) | Morvi | (38 04) | Wankaner | (30.98) | Lodhika | (25.29) |
| | Dhoraji | (45.44) | | | | | Paddhari | (27 90) |
| | Upleta | (40.52) | | | | | Maliya | (27.46) |
| | | | | | | | Jasdan | (22 21) |
| 3 Surendranagar | Wadhwan | (43.22) | | | Dhrangadhra | (34.49) | Limbdi | (28.49) |
| | | | | | Lakhtar | (30 61) | Sayla | (17.26) |
| | | | | | | | Chotila | (19.53) |
| | | | | | | | Muli | (21.46) |
| | | | | | | | Halvad | (25.01) |
| | | | | | | | Dasada | (27.83) |
| 4 Bhavnagar | Bhavnagar | (49.02) | | | Kundla | (30.72) | Ghogha | (26 94) |
| | | | | | Sihor | (31.30) | Talaja | (21.76) |
| | | | | | Botad | (34 06) | Mahuva | (25.52) |
| | | | | | Vallabhipur | (31 96) | Gariadhar | (29.59) |
| | | | | | | | Palitana | (28.16) |
| | | | | | | | Umrala | (29.97) |
| | | | | | | | Gadhada | (27.94) |
| 5 Amreli | Amreli | (47.00) | Dhari | (38.69) | Kodinar | (31.09) | Rajula | (23.62) |
| | | | Khambha | (37.81) | Kunkavav-Vadia | (32 87) | Jafrabad | (19.80) |
| | | | Lathi | (35.87) | Lilia | (32.49) | Babra | (24.04) |
| 6 Junagadh | Junagadh | (43.60) | Porbandar | (38.82) | Mendarda | (31.84) | Talala | (25.00) |
| | | | Manavadar | (38.22) | Keshod | (31.75) | Patan-Veraval | (23 70) |
| | | | | | Ranavav | (30.40) | Malia | (23.79) |
| | | | | | Vanthali | (32 95) | Mangrol | (22.53) |
| | | | | | | | Kutiyana | (28 90) |
| | | | | | | | Bhesan | (22 08) |
| | | | | | | | Visavadar | (27.59) |
| | | | | | | | Una | (21.76) |

## STATEMENT VI.9—Contd.

State Average : 35.79%

| Name of District | Above the State average | | | | Below the State average | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Very High (40% +) | | High (35.79% + to 40.00%) | | Low (30.00% to 35.79%) | | Very Low (Below 30%) | |
| 1 | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | |
| 7 Kutch | | | Mandvi | (36.61) | Bhuj | (34 18) | Abdasa | (25.20) |
| | | | | | Mundra | (34.16) | Lakhpat | (18.93) |
| | | | | | Nakhtrana | (31 43) | Rapar | (13.48) |
| | | | | | Anjar | (35 51) | Bhachau | (19.11) |
| 8 Banas Kantha | | | | | | | Palanpur | (24.26) |
| | | | | | | | Vadgam | (26.88) |
| | | | | | | | Deesa | (14.39) |
| | | | | | | | Kankrej | (11.92) |
| | | | | | | | Radhanpur | (19.36) |
| | | | | | | | Santalpur | (12.11) |
| | | | | | | | Deodar | (10.98) |
| | | | | | | | Vav | (9.92) |
| | | | | | | | Tharad | (9.86) |
| | | | | | | | Dhanera | (10.34) |
| | | | | | | | Danta | (13.01) |
| 9 Sabar Kantha | | | Himatnagar | (38.45) | Idar | (33.85) | Khed Brahma | (16.86) |
| | | | Prantij | (36 28) | Modasa | (34 53) | Vijaynagar | (25.61) |
| | | | | | Bayad | (32.05) | Bhiloda | (27.76) |
| | | | | | | | Meghraj | (19 37) |
| | | | | | | | Malpur | (24.82) |
| 10 Mahesana | Mahesana | (42.61) | | | Patan | (33.55) | Sami | (15.77) |
| | Kadi | (40.78) | | | Kheralu | (32.30) | Harij | (22.43) |
| | Chanasma | (40.33) | | | | | | |
| | Sidhpur | (43.95) | | | | | | |
| | Visnagar | (46.25) | | | | | | |
| | Vijapur | (43.76) | | | | | | |
| | Kalol | (41.38) | | | | | | |
| 11 Gandhinagar | Gandhinagar | (41.80) | | | | | | |
| 12 Ahmadabad | Ahmadabad City | (57.87) | Daskroi | (37 33) | Dholka | (34.54) | Sanand | (29.03) |
| | | | | | Dhandhuka | (33.45) | | |
| | | | | | Viramgam | (33.07) | | |
| | | | | | Dehgam | (34 77) | | |
| 13 Kheda | Nadiad | (47.76) | Mehmedabad | (36.58) | Thasra | (35.33) | Balasinor | (29.93) |
| | Anand | (50 20) | Matar | (36.61) | | | | |
| | Petlad | (49.21) | Kapadvanj | (36.93) | | | | |
| | Borsad | (42.25) | | | | | | |
| | Cambay | (41.11) | | | | | | |
| 14 Panch Mahals | | | Kalol | (36.16) | Godhra | (31.82) | Halol | (25.92) |
| | | | | | | | Shehera | (23.70) |
| | | | | | | | Lunavada | (29.07) |
| | | | | | | | Santrampur | (17.25) |
| | | | | | | | Jhalod | (15.50) |
| | | | | | | | Dohad | (24.05) |
| | | | | | | | Limkheda | (10.69) |
| | | | | | | | Devgad Baria | (16.57) |
| | | | | | | | Jambughoda | (21.36) |
| 15 Vadodara | Vadodara | (57.40) | Sankheda | (36.04) | Savli | (34.19) | Jabugam | (17.49) |
| | Karjan | (42.88) | | | Vaghodia | (33.28) | Chhota Udaipur | (10.73) |
| | Padra | (44.88) | | | | | Nasvadi | (18.30) |
| | Dabhoi | (46.56) | | | | | Tilakwada | (29.47) |
| | Sinor | (47.38) | | | | | | |
| 16 Bharuch | Bharuch | (48.91) | Vagra | (38.09) | Nandod | (30 35) | Jhagadia | (28.44) |
| | Anklesvar | (40.50) | | | | | Dediapada | (13.14) |
| | Hansot | (44.81) | | | | | Sagbara | (14.39) |
| | Jambusar | (40.16) | | | | | Valia | (25.71) |
| | Amod | (43.58) | | | | | | |
| 17 Surat | Chorasi | (55.15) | Bardoli | (37.06) | Valod | (34.45) | Mangrol | (29 12) |
| | Olpad | (49.98) | Mahuva | (38.08) | | | Mandvi | (24.01) |
| | Kamrej | (41.06) | Palsana | (38.95) | | | Songadh | (19.12) |
| | | | | | | | Uchchhal | (10.54) |
| | | | | | | | Nijher | (21.97) |
| | | | | | | | Vyara | (24.80) |
| 18 Valsad | Valsad | (47 17) | Pardi | (37.48) | Chikhli | (34.60) | Umbergaon | (28.47) |
| | Gandevi | (53.22) | | | | | Bansda | (20 55) |
| | Navsari | (51 68) | | | | | Dharampur | (12.37) |
| 19 The Dangs | | | | | | | The Dangs | (14.16) |

## STATEMENT VI.10

### Literacy rates among Rural & Urban Population 1971

| State/District | Literacy rates | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | | | Urban | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **Gujarat State** | **28.33** | **38.92** | **17.19** | **54.90** | **63.96** | **44 78** |
| Jamnagar | 22.73 | 31.88 | 13.07 | 49.10 | 58.74 | 38 76 |
| Rajkot | 28 49 | 38.89 | 17.57 | 56.47 | 65.63 | 46.71 |
| Surendranagar | 22.08 | 32.28 | 11.26 | 50.88 | 60.82 | 40.25 |
| Bhavnagar | 23.80 | 34.91 | 12.19 | 51.71 | 61.78 | 40.76 |
| Amreli | 30.11 | 40.05 | 19.77 | 47 90 | 58.22 | 36.91 |
| Junagadh | 23.41 | 33 60 | 12.54 | 48.07 | 58.69 | 36.67 |
| Kutch | 22.86 | 29.91 | 16.05 | 48 94 | 58 58 | 38 73 |
| Banas Kantha | 12.93 | 20.64 | 4.74 | 42.90 | 56 90 | 28 00 |
| Sabar Kantha | 29.06 | 42.21 | 15.52 | 52.79 | 63.66 | 40.67 |
| Mahesana | 35.82 | 46.88 | 24.35 | 52.16 | 62 20 | 41.34 |
| Gandhinagar | 39.93 | 52.48 | 26.53 | 55.52 | 63.12 | 46.66 |
| Ahmadabad | 31.39 | 43.32 | 18.51 | 57.42 | 65 44 | 47.85 |
| Kheda | 38.45 | 51.94 | 23.41 | 58.89 | 67 67 | 48.97 |
| Panch Mahals | 18.77 | 29.73 | 7.18 | 54.84 | 65.34 | 43.59 |
| Vadodara | 31.51 | 41.96 | 20.12 | 61.58 | 69.63 | 52.26 |
| Bharuch | 31.85 | 42.76 | 20.43 | 54.13 | 63.47 | 44.05 |
| Surat | 30.86 | 39.33 | 22.23 | 56.16 | 64.13 | 47.12 |
| Valsad | 33.21 | 42.22 | 24.32 | 57.53 | 64.80 | 49.62 |
| The Dangs | 14.16 | 20.80 | 7.13 | .. | .. | .. |

**Literacy in rural and urban areas**

38. Statement VI.10 gives the details of the literacy rates in rural as well as urban areas of the State and the districts. It would be seen from the table that an overall average literacy rate in rural areas of the State is worked out at 28.33 per cent. The literacy rate in the urban population of the State comes to 54.90 per cent. While 58.92 per cent males of rural areas are literates, the corresponding literacy rate in urban areas is worked out at 63.96 per cent for the State as a whole. In rural areas of the State, only 17.19 per cent females are literates, while in urban areas the literacy rate of females is worked out at 44.78 per cent.

**Literacy rate in rural areas**

39. Among all the districts of the State, the rural areas of Gandhinagar district account for the maximum literacy rate of 39.93 per cent. The rural areas of Kheda district account for 38.45 per cent literacy rate, while those of Mahesana account for 35.82 per cent. The rural areas of Valsad, Bharuch, Vadodara, Ahmadabad, Surat and Amreli districts account for 33.21, 31.85, 31.51, 31.39, 30.86 and 30.11 per cent literacy rates respectively. It is interesting to note that Banas Kantha district accounts for 12.93 per cent literacy rate in the rural areas While The Dangs district accounts for 14.16 per cent literacy rate, the corresponding rate for Panch Mahals district is worked out at 18.77 per cent

**Literacy rate among males of rural areas**

40. 52.48 per cent rural male population of Gandhinagar district has been enumerated as literate population. The corresponding rates for Kheda, Mahesana, Ahmadabad, Bharuch and Valsad districts are worked out at 51.94, 46.88, 43.32, 42.76 and 42.22 per cent respectively The maximum literacy rate among males in the rural areas is worked out at 20·64 per cent for Banas Kantha district. The Dangs occupies the second last position with 20·80 per cent male literacy rate in the rural areas The other districts which account for less than 30.00 per cent literacy rates among males in rural areas are Kutch (29.91%) and Panch Mahals (29.73%).

**Female literacy rate in rural areas**

41. As far as female literacy rate in rural areas is concerned, Gandhinagar accounts for the maximum literacy rate of 26.53 per cent. While Mahesana accounts for 24.35 per cent literacy rate among females of rural areas, the corresponding figure for Valsad, Kheda, Surat and Bharuch districts are worked out at 24.32, 23.41, 22.23 and 20.43 per cent respectively.

**General literacy rate in urban areas**

42. The urban areas of Vadodara district have recorded the maximum literacy rate of 61.58 per cent. General literacy rates in urban areas of Kheda, Valsad and Ahmadabad districts is worked out at 58.89, 57.53 and 57.42 per cent respectively. While Rajkot accounts for 56.47 per cent general literacy rate in urban areas, the corresponding figure for Surat is worked out at 56.16 per cent. The minimum urban literacy rate has been recorded at 42.90 per cent for Banas Kantha district. While urban areas of Amreli district account for 47.90 per cent general literacy rate, the corresponding figures for Junagadh and Kutch districts are worked out at 48.07 and 48.94 per cent respectively.

**Male literacy rate in urban areas**

43. Vadodara district accounts for the maximum literacy rate among males with 69.63 per cent literate males in the urban areas of the district. Next in sequence come Kheda, Rajkot, Ahmadabad and Panch Mahals districts with 67.67, 65.63, 65.44 and 65.34 per cent respectively. The minimum male literacy rate (56.90%) has been recorded for the urban areas of Banas Kantha district. The urban areas of Amreli district account for 58.22 per cent male literacy rate. The corresponding figures for Kutch, Junagadh and Jamnagar districts are worked out at 58.58, 58.69 and 58.74 per cent respectively

**Female literacy rate in urban areas**

44. Vadodara district stands a top in the State with 52.26 per cent female literacy rate in urban areas. While Valsad stands second in this respect with 49.62 per cent female literacy rate, Kheda occupies the third position with 48.97 per cent. Next in sequence come Ahmadabad (47.85%), Surat (47.12%) & Rajkot (46.71%). The minimum female literacy rate in urban areas is recorded for Banas Kantha district which accounts for only 28.00 per cent and Amreli and Junagadh districts account for 36.91 and 36.67 per cent female literacy rate in urban areas respectively.

## SECTION 4

## GROWTH RATE OF LITERACY, 1961-71

**Growth rate of Literacy, 1961-71**

45. We shall now examine the growth rate of literacy in the State and the district during the decade of 1961-71. We would discuss whether the growth rate of literacy has been satisfactory or otherwise. We would also see whether the relatively backward areas in literacy have been making faster progress or whether some areas have been showing signs of neglect. We would also discuss the growth rate of literacy among the males and females of the State and the districts. The table that follows gives the details of growth rate of literacy during 1961-71.

**STATEMENT VI.11**

**Growth rate of literacy, 1961 and 1971**

| State/District | Total literate Population | | | Literate Males | | | Literate Females | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | 1971 | Growth rates of literacy | 1961 | 1971 | Growth rates of literacy | 1961 | 1971 | Growth rates of literacy |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **Gujarat State** | **6,283,256** | **9,555,289** | **52.08** | **4,373,373** | **6,363,767** | **45.51** | **1,909,883** | **3,191,522** | **67.11** |
| Jamnagar | 219,969 | 356,080 | 61.88 | 154,352 | 236,969 | 53.53 | 65,617 | 119,111 | 81.52 |
| Rajkot | 383,579 | 637,055 | 66.08 | 261,966 | 410,302 | 56.62 | 121,613 | 226,753 | 86.45 |
| Surendranagar | 162,626 | 252,418 | 55.21 | 115,448 | 174,274 | 50.95 | 47,178 | 78,144 | 65.64 |
| Bhavnagar | 307,042 | 459,941 | 49.80 | 221,457 | 315,125 | 42.30 | 85,585 | 144,816 | 69.21 |
| Amreli | 193,076 | 285,587 | 47.91 | 132,136 | 189,547 | 43.45 | 60,940 | 96,040 | 57.60 |
| Junagadh | 304,126 | 507,623 | 66 91 | 226,187 | 350,634 | 55 02 | 77,939 | 156,989 | 101.43 |
| Kutch | 174,088 | 250,176 | 43.71 | 114,056 | 157,920 | 38 46 | 60,032 | 92,256 | 53 68 |
| Banas Kantha | 126,787 | 199,463 | 57.32 | 104,695 | 156,903 | 49.87 | 22,092 | 42,560 | 92.65 |
| Sabar Kantha | 220,723 | 369,794 | 67.54 | 170,226 | 266,948 | 56.82 | 50,497 | 102,846 | 103.67 |
| Mahesana | 573,865 | 813,032 | 41 68 | 391,088 | 531,871 | 36 00 | 182,777 | 281,161 | 53.83 |
| Gandhinagar | .. | 83,860 | .. | .. | 56,020 | .. | .. | 27,840 | .. |
| Ahmadabad | 925,645 | 1,420,063 | 53.41 | 626,280 | 909,689 | 45.25 | 299,365 | 510,374 | 70 49 |
| Kheda | 717,002 | 1,042,551 | 45.40 | 503,735 | 713,001 | 41.54 | 213,268 | 329,550 | 54 52 |
| Panch Mahals | 282,533 | 421,816 | 49 30 | 220,022 | 320,977 | 45.88 | 62,511 | 100,839 | 61.31 |
| Vadodara | 537,780 | 805,308 | 49.75 | 367,596 | 526,674 | 43.28 | 170,184 | 278,634 | 63 73 |
| Bharuch | 305,556 | 396,446 | 29.75 | 212,535 | 264,067 | 24 25 | 93,021 | 132,379 | 42.31 |
| Surat | 465,860 | 703,930 | 51.10 | 302,410 | 440,511 | 45 67 | 163,450 | 263,419 | 61.16 |
| Valsad | 376,371 | 536,814 | 42.63 | 243,849 | 332,268 | 36.26 | 132,522 | 204,546 | 54 35 |
| The Dangs | 6,627 | 13,332 | 101.18 | 5,335 | 10,067 | 88 70 | 1,292 | 3,265 | 152.71 |

*Note*: —The figures of Surendranagar, Mahesana and Ahmadabad districts in respect of 1961 Census are according to the jurisdiction prevailing then.

**Growth rate of General Literacy, 1961-71**

46. It would be seen from the table given above that in 1961 there were 6,283,256 literate persons in the State. During the Census of 1971 this number went up to 9,555,289 persons. Thus, during the decade of 1961-71 the State recorded 52 08 per cent growth rate of literacy in general. It is interesting to note that while the general population of the State recorded 29.39 per cent growth rate during 1961-71, the corresponding period recorded 52 08 per cent growth rate of literacy. Thus, the growth rate of literacy of the State in general cannot be said to be unsatisfactory. Among all the districts of the States, The Dangs district which is entirely rural and is entirely tribal has recorded the maximum growth rate of literacy. During 1961 there were only 6,627 literates in the district. The Census of 1971 has recorded 13,332 literates in the district recording thereby 101.18 per cent growth rate of literacy. Thus growth rate of literacy in the most backward district of the State is commendable and speaks of the efforts put in by the Government with regard to spread of literacy and education among the tribals of the district. So many factors are responsible for this growth rate of literacy in the district. Separate entity of the district, separate budget head of income and expenditure for the district, construction

of primary school building during the past decade, extra remuneration to teachers, mid-day meals scheme, free of cost uniform to the school going children, establishment of ashram shalas and such other factors have contributed to the advancement of general literacy of The Dangs district. Such concentrated efforts are required in the tribal and backward talukas of other districts of the State which have not shown satisfactory progress in this direction. Sabar Kantha district has recorded 67.54 per cent growth rate of literacy during 1961-71. There were 220,723 literate persons during 1961 and during the last Census the number has gone up to 369,794. Junagadh district of Saurashtra has recorded 66.91 per cent growth rate of literacy, while Rajkot district has recorded 66.08 per cent growth rate during 1961-71. During the same period Jamnagar district has recorded 61.88 per cent growth rate of literacy. It is also interesting to note that during 1961 there were only 126,787 literate persons in Banas Kantha district, but during 1971 the number has gone up to 199,463 literate persons recording an overall increase in the growth rate of literacy by 57.32 per cent. Though, however, even according to the Census of 1971, Banas Kantha accounts for only 15.76 per cent literacy which is next to none but The Dangs which has recorded only 14.16 per cent general literacy rate. The minimum growth rate of literacy has been recorded in Bharuch district during the period from 1961-71. During 1961 there were 305,556 literate persons in the district and during 1971 the number could go up to only 396,446 persons. Thus during 1961-71 the district could record only 29.75 per cent growth rate of literacy. Much more concentrated efforts are therefore required to pull up the district as far as the spread of literacy and education is concerned. This growth rate of literacy in Bharuch district should cause alarm. Mahesana district has recorded 41.68 per cent growth rate of literacy during 1961-71 Next in sequence comes Valsad and Kutch districts which have recorded 42.63 and 43.71 per cent growth rates of literacy respectively during 1961-71. As far as Ahmadabad is concerned, its literacy rate was 41.88 per cent during 1961 and 48.79 per cent during 1971. Though, during the period from 1961 to 1971 it has recorded an increase of 53.41 per cent in its literacy rate.

**Growth Rate of literacy among Males 1961-71**

47. The Dangs district has recorded 88.70 per cent growth rate of literacy among males during 1961-71. The districts which have recorded more than 50.00 per cent growth rate of literacy among males during the decade are Sabar Kantha (56.82%), Rajkot (56.62%), Jamnagar (53.53%) Junagadh (55.02%) and Surendranagar (50.95%). The State has recorded 45.51 per cent growth rate of literacy among males during 1961-71. The minimum growth rate of literacy among males has been recorded by Bharuch district which accounts for only 24.25 per cent growth rate of literacy among males. Valsad and Mahesana have recorded 36.26 and 36.00 per cent growth rate of literacy among males respectively during 1961-71.

**Growth rate of literacy among females 1961-71**

48. There were 1,909,883 literate females in the State during 1961. The last Census has recorded the number of literate females as 3,191,522. The State has thus recorded 67.11 per cent growth rate of literacy among females during 1961-71. As far as the districts of the State are concerned, The Dangs district has recorded the maximum growth rate of female literacy during 1961-71. It is interesting to note that in The Dangs district there were only 1,292 literate females in 1961. The Census of 1971 has recorded that there are 3,265 literate females in the district. Thus, the district has recorded 152.71 per cent growth rate of female literacy during 1961-71. In terms of absolute figures, it only means that out of 45,791 females of the district, only 3,265 (or 7·13%) females are literates according to the latest Census. While Sabar Kantha has recorded 103.67 per cent growth rate of literacy among females during 1961-71, the corresponding growth rate of literacy in Junagadh is worked out as 101.43 per cent. Banas Kantha, Rajkot and Jamnagar districts have recorded 92.65, 86.45 and 81.52 per cent growth rate of literacy among females respectively during 1961-71. Bharuch district has recorded 42.31 per cent growth rate of female literacy during 1961-71. During the same period Mahesana, Kutch and Valsad districts have recorded 53.83, 53.68 and 54.35 per cent growth rate of female literacy.

49. It is also interesting to note that growth of literacy during 1961-71 among females of the State and the district have shown higher rates in comparison to the corresponding rates observed for males.

## SECTION 5

## PROGRESS OF LITERACY IN GUJARAT, 1901-1971

**Progress of literacy 1901-71**

50. We would now examine the decennial growth rate of literacy for the State as a whole from 1901 and bring out the trends observed before and after Independence. The table that follows gives the details of growth rate of literacy for persons, males and females from 1901 to 1971.

**STATEMENT VI.12**

**Progress of literacy in the State 1901-71**

| Census Year | Number of literates | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1901 · | 721,133 | 676,114 | 45,019 |
| | (7 93) | (14·52) | (1·01) |
| 1911 · · | 894,455 | 805,009 | 89,446 |
| | (9 12) | (15·98) | (1·88) |
| 1921 · · | 1,104,208 | 942,001 | 162,207 |
| | (10 85) | (18·00) | (3·28) |
| 1931 · · | 1,377,019 | 1,115,736 | 221,283 |
| | (11·98) | (18·89) | (3·96) |
| 1941 · · | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 1951 · · | 3,527,488 | 2,513,350 | 1,014,138 |
| | (21·69) | (30·17) | (12·79) |
| 1961 · · | 6,283,256 | 4,373,373 | 1,909,883 |
| | (30 45) | (41·13) | (19·10) |
| 1971 · · | 9,555,289 | 6,363,767 | 3,191,522 |
| | (35·79) | (46·11) | (24·75) |

*Note* : (1) Year 1901 : This does not include the figures of agencies attached to British District and Baroda city and cantonment.
(2) Year 1911 : This does not include the figures of Surat Agency and Cambay State.
(3) Figures in brackets denote percentage to total population.
N. A.—Not Available.

51. It would be noticed from the table presented above that during the Census of 1901, there were 721,133 persons who were enumerated as literates. The literate population of the State accounted for 7.93 per cent of the total population. During the same year, 676,114 (or 14.52 per cent) males were recorded as literate. Again, during the Census of 1901 only 45,019 females were enumerated as literate and the number accounted for only 1.01 per cent female population of the State. Upto 1941 the growth rate of literacy had not picked up satisfactory pace. The census of 1911, 1921 and 1931 recorded overall general literacy rates of 9.12, 10.85 and 11.98 per cent only respectively. After independance the rate of literacy in the State was accelerated and 3,527,488 persons were recorded as literates during the 1951 Census. This accounted for 21.69 per cent of the total population. The decade of 1951-1961 recorded further progress and according to the Census of 1961, the rate of literacy for the State as a whole was 30.45 per cent. The Census of 1971 recorded 35.79 per cent literacy rate. It thus appears that the decade of 1951-61 had recorded maximum expansion of literacy during last 70 years. The last decade of 1961-71 could not keep up the same pace of spread of literacy.

52. In terms of growth rate of literacy during 1901-11 the growth rate was 24.03 per cent, during 1911-21 it was 23.45 per cent, and during 1921-31 it was 24.71 per cent. As the figures on literacy are not available for 1941, it can be said that the period of 20 years from 1931 to 1951 recorded 156.17 per cent growth rate of literacy, Sudden hike was thereafter recorded in the growth rate of literacy during 1951-61 the decade which recorded 78.12 per cent increase in literacy. The decade of 1961-71 recorded a sharp fall and accounts for only 52.08 per cent growth rate in literacy. There is, therefore, a large room of improvement in this respect. Much more concentration is necessary for advancement of literacy in backward areas. Or else, our target to achieve total literacy may not be fulfilled.

**Progress of literacy among males 1901-71**

53. According to the Census of 1901, there were 676,114 literate males in the State which meant that the male literacy rate in 1901 was 14.52. This rate recorded slight increase in 1911 when male literacy rate was 15.93 per cent, while the Census of 1921 recorded 18.00 per cent male literacy rate, the corresponding rate in 1931 was 18.89 per cent only. Thus during 1901 to 1931 the male literacy rate could move up from 14.52 per cent in 1901 to only 18.89 per cent in 1931. The Census of 1951 recorded 30.17 per cent male literacy rate. There was a remarkable progress during 1951-61. The number of literate males which was 2,513,350 in 1951 went up to 4,375,373 in 1961. In other words, the male literacy rate in 1951 was 30.17 per cent but the Census of 1961 recorded 41.13 per cent. The State could not keep up the same pace during 1961-71. As noticed earlier, the male literacy rate in 1971 was only 46.11 per cent for the State.

**Progress of literacy among females 1901-71**

54. The advancement of literacy among females of the State presents interesting reading. During the Census of 1901 only 45,019 females were enumerated as literate. This number went up to 89,446 in 1911 and 162,207 in 1921. The Census of 1931 recorded 221,283 literate females in the State. While in 1951 there were 1,014,138 literate females in the State, the corresponding figures for 1961 and 1971 are 1,909,883 and 3,191,522 respectively. In terms of percentages it is noticed that in 1901 only 1.01 per cent females population of the State was literate. In 1911, 1921 and 1931 the percentages of literate females to total number of females was 1.88, 3.28 and 3.96 respectively. While the Census of 1951 recorded 12.79 per cent literate females in the State, there was remarkable progress during 1951-1961 as the Census of 1961 recorded 19.10 per cent literate female population. According to the last Census of 1971 the percentage of literate females in the State is worked out at 24.75. It is thus noticed that while the pace of spread of literacy among females during pre-Independance period was very slow, it was accelerated during post-Independance period. Here again, the decade of 1951-61 recorded a remarkable progress. It should be a matter of concern that the same pace could not be maintained during the last decade of 1961-71.

## SECTION 6

## LITERACY RATES IN CITIES AND CLASS II TOWNS

**Cities**

55. Statement VI.13 gives the details of literacy rates in the cities of the State and statement VI.14 gives the details of literacy rates of class II towns. It would be seen from statement VI.13 that out of 7 cities in the State, Vadodara has recorded the maximum literacy rate of 63.49. While Nadiad has recorded 61.62 per cent literacy rate, Rajkot follows it with 60.45 per cent. Next in sequence come Ahmadabad (59.61%), Surat (58.11%), Bhavnagar (56.40%) and Jamnagar (54.11%). As far as literacy rates among mlaes are concerned, all the cities have recorded more than 63.00 per cent male literacy rate. Vadodara has recorded the maximum (70.98%) literacy rate among males, while Jamnagar stands at the bottom with 63.44 per cent literacy rate among males.

56. The maximum (54.69%) literacy rate among females is recorded for Vadodara city, while the minimum (43.89%) literacy rate among females is noticed for Jamnagar city.

**Class II towns**

57. These are the towns with more than 50,000 population but have not been categorised as cities as they fall below the prescribed population limit of one lakh persons. There are 18 class II towns in the State. All these towns except Veraval have recorded 50 to 60 per cent literacy rate in general. Among these towns while Anand has recorded 61.83 per cent general literacy rate, Valsad just follows it with 61.61 per cent. Varaval offers an exceptional feature with only 40.47 per cent literacy rate. As far literacy rates among males of these towns are concerned, it is noticed that Anand accounts for the maximum literacy rate of 70.13. Next in sequence come Valsad (69.03%), Gondal (67.74%), Godhra (67.58%) and

Morvi (67.22%). Valsad has recorded the maximum (53.53%) literacy rate among females as far as Class II towns are concerned. Anand stands second in this respect with 51 92 per cent female literacy rate. Navsari has recorded 50.16 per cent literacy rate among females. All other towns except two in this category have recorded more than 40 per cent literacy rate among females. Dhoraji has recorded 39.93 per cent, while Veraval has recorded only 27.60 per cent literacy rate among females.

## STATEMENT VI.13

### Literacy rates in cities, 1971

| City | Persons | | | Males | | | Females | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Population | Literates | Percentage of literates to total population | Total Population | Literates | Percentage of literates to total population | Total Population | Literates | Percentage of literates to total population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 Ahmadabad . . . | 1,591,832 | 948,844 | 59.61 | 868,749 | 577,421 | 66.47 | 723,083 | 361,423 | 49.98 |
| 2 Surat . . . | 471,656 | 274,100 | 58.11 | 249,902 | 164,888 | 65.98 | 221,754 | 109,212 | 49.25 |
| 3 Vadodara . . . | 467,487 | 296,808 | 63.49 | 252,460 | 179,199 | 70.98 | 215,027 | 117,609 | 54.69 |
| 4 Rajkot . . . | 300,612 | 181,717 | 60.45 | 156,528 | 106,381 | 67.96 | 144,084 | 75,336 | 52.29 |
| 5 Bhavnagar . . . | 225,974 | 127,443 | 56.40 | 118,438 | 78,035 | 65.89 | 107,536 | 49,408 | 45.95 |
| 6 Jamnagar . . . | 214,816 | 116,247 | 54.11 | 112,336 | 71,269 | 63 44 | 102,480 | 44,978 | 43.89 |
| 7 Nadiad . . . | 108,269 | 66,710 | 61.62 | 57,331 | 39,913 | 69.62 | 50,938 | 26,797 | 52.61 |

## STATEMENT VI.14

### Literacy rates in Class II towns, 1971

| Class II towns | Persons | | | Males | | | Females | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Population | Literates | Percentage of literates to total population | Total population | Literates | Percentage of literates to total population | Total population | Literates | Percentage of literates to total population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 Porbandar . . . | 96,881 | 53,805 | 55.54 | 49,783 | 32,867 | 66.02 | 47,098 | 20,938 | 44.46 |
| 2 Junagadh . . | 95,900 | 54,650 | 56.99 | 50,626 | 33,787 | 66.74 | 45,274 | 20,863 | 46.08 |
| 3 Bharuch . . . | 92,251 | 50,421 | 54.66 | 47,978 | 30,740 | 64.07 | 44,273 | 19,681 | 44.45 |
| 4 Navsari . . . | 72,979 | 42,302 | 57.96 | 38,217 | 24,866 | 65.07 | 34,762 | 17,436 | 50.16 |
| 5 Godhra . . . | 66,853 | 36,906 | 55.20 | 34,991 | 23,647 | 67.58 | 31,862 | 13,259 | 41.61 |
| 6 Surendranagar . . | 66,667 | 37,696 | 56.54 | 34,570 | 22,354 | 64.66 | 32,097 | 15,342 | 47.80 |
| 7 Patan (Mahesana) . | 64,519 | 34,280 | 53.13 | 33,206 | 21,053 | 63.40 | 31,313 | 13,227 | 42.24 |
| 8 Cambay . . . | 62,097 | 34,908 | 56.22 | 32,163 | 20,752 | 64.52 | 29,934 | 14,156 | 47.29 |
| 9 Morvi . . . | 60,976 | 34,491 | 56.56 | 31,863 | 21,418 | 67.22 | 29,113 | 13,073 | 44.90 |
| 10 Dhoraji . . . | 60,080 | 30,516 | 50.79 | 29,770 | 18,413 | 61.85 | 30,310 | 12,103 | 39 93 |
| 11 Anand . . . | 59,155 | 36,573 | 61 83 | 32,171 | 22,562 | 70 13 | 26,984 | 14,011 | 51.92 |
| 12 Veraval . . . | 58,771 | 23,785 | 40.47 | 30,206 | 15,901 | 52 64 | 28,565 | 7,884 | 27.60 |
| 13 Gondal . . | 55,329 | 32,008 | 57.85 | 28,824 | 19,524 | 67.74 | 26,505 | 12,484 | 47 10 |
| 14 Valsad . . . | 54,966 | 33,864 | 61.61 | 28,649 | 19,777 | 69.03 | 26,317 | 14,087 | 53 53 |
| 15 Bhuj . . . . | 52,861 | 30,210 | 57.15 | 27,521 | 18,115 | 65 82 | 25,340 | 12,095 | 47.73 |
| 16 Mahesana . . . | 51,713 | 27,552 | 53.28 | 27,441 | 17,144 | 62 48 | 24,272 | 10,408 | 42 88 |
| 17 Dohad . . . | 51,406 | 27,781 | 54.04 | 25,982 | 16,309 | 62.77 | 25,424 | 11,472 | 45 12 |
| 18 Kalol (Mahesaha) . | 50,321 | 26,702 | 53.06 | 27,416 | 17,108 | 62 40 | 22,905 | 9,594 | 41.89 |

58. As the sample tables have not yet been received, it will not be possible for us to examine literacy rates by age-groups. Likewise, it will not be possible for us to discuss the details of percentage of literates by broad age-groups in respect of the State and the districts.

59. As Tables C-III Part A and C-III Part B which are based on sample have also not yet been compiled, it will not be possible to discuss the details of educational levels attained and their percentages to literate population. Discussion on these aspects will, therefore, take place in the General Report Part I-B.

# CHAPTER VII

# SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION

CHAPTER VII

# SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION

SECTION 1

## GENERAL

### Constitutional Provisions

1. ARTICLE 46 OF the Constitution of India lays down the directive principle of State policy regarding promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other weaker sections. It reads that "the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation".

2. Part XVI of the Constitution of India lays down special provisions relating to certain classes. It is reproduced as Annexure-A given at the end of this chapter. By two separate orders of the President of India, the Constitution (Scheduled Caste) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribe) Order, 1950, issued under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution of India, certain castes and tribes have been declared as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively for various States in Indian Union. The areas now forming the State of Gujarat were at that time included in three separate States, viz., (1) Part A—State of Bombay, (2) Part B—State of Saurashtra and (3) Part C State of Kutch. Consequent upon the re-organisation of the State in 1956, these areas became part of the bilingual Bombay State. A separate State of Gujarat which was carved out from the Bombay State came into being on 1st May, 1960. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Gujarat are therefore those which are notified as such in the President's order mentioned above as amended from time to time. A complete list of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe as recognised under the President's Order is given at Annexure-B at the end of this chapter.

### Instruction to Enumerators

3. The instructions pertaining to the recording of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe are reproduced below:—

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

4. While the general caste enumeration has been given up, the need for ascertaining the strength and conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been well recognised because of the special provisions regarding educational advancement and economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

5. It would be seen from the list of recognised Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the State that certain area restrictions have been imposed by the Presidential Order.

6. In 1961 a list of synonyms and generic names of recognised Scheduled Castes and Tribes was supplied to enumerators. In the Census of 1971, we have strictly followed the Presidential Order for enlisting Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

7. It was represented that while in the 1961 Census the sub-castes and sub-tribes were also listed and enumerated at the 1971 we were adhering to the Presidential Order only which, it was apprehended, might lead to the under-enumeration of several members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

8. The reason why we had to adhere to the Presidential Order strictly at the 1971 Census was that the Supreme Court had ruled in C.A. 401 of 1964

between B. Basavalingappa *versus* D. Munichinnappa and others that it would not be open to adduce evidence that though a particular community was not included in the Presidential Order, it was a synonym or a sub-caste of another community which found a place in the Order A copy of the judgment is reproduced in Annexure-C at the end of this chapter for the information of the readers.

9. Therefore, it was decided that it would be unconstitutional if we circulate any list of synonym or sub-castes or sub-tribes which did not find a place for enumerating such communities as Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe even though they did not find a place in the Presidential Order.

10. This was explained to the enumerators and supervisors who were instructed to follow strictly the Presidential Order. If the person belonging to Scheduled Caste or Tribe, returned his caste or tribe by synonym or generic name of a caste or tribe, it was entered in the Individual Slip only if it found a place in the list of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe furnished to the enumerators, who were instructed to make all efforts to ascertain the correct name of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribe as given in the notified list. If the person merely claimed to be a member of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe but said that he did not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area, he was not entered as a Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribe.

11. This did not result in under-enumeration of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes for the State as a whole. Instead, it resulted in correct enumeration. As the position was explained to the enumerators, no difficulty was experienced in enumeration due to the area restriction in the notification of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. No representation was received with regard to enumeration of Scheduled Castes or Tribes in the State.

12. Inspite of these instructions it was noticed that the enumerators had made several incorrect entries which had to be edited in the Tabulation Offices. The following edit instructions were issued in this regard:—

"*Q.* 11. *Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe:* Where there is no entry, the omission should be filled in with reference to the answers recorded for other members of the same household. In the case of Scheduled Caste return, check the entry against Q. 10 (Religion) where it is 'H' (Hinduism) or 'S' (Sikhism). If it is not 'H' or 'S' then the person will not be treated as Scheduled Caste.

13. Returns of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe should be compared with the Castes or Tribes as given in the Presidential Order Notwithstanding clear instructions to record the name of the Scheduled Caste or Tribe, if the returns are in general terms like 'Harijan', 'Achhut' or 'Adivasis', etc., they may be treated as Unspecified Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe as the case may be".

**Tabulation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes data**

14. The following tables on Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe were generated by 100% processing of Individual slips.

(1) Primary census Abstract giving details of village-wise/Block-wise, Males/females of scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe.

(2) C-VIII part A Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers according to main activity among scheduled Castes.

(3) C-VIII part B Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non workers according to main activity among Scheduled Tribes.

(4) Appendix to C-VIII part A Literacy among individual Caste.

(5) Appendix to C-VIII part B Literacy among individual tribe.

15. Several other tables have been generated for deriving the data on Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe which would be separately analysed and discussed.

## SECTION 2

## SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBES: INDIA AND THE STATES

**Emphasis in five-year plans**

16. During the earlier five-year plans an emphasis was given for securing a rapid increase in the national wealth. It was assumed that a rapid growth of national income would automatically create more employment and pave a way for higher living standards for all the sections of the society. This has not materialised. Though, there is a definite increase in per capita income and GNP, the number of persons below the poverty line has almost remained the same. In other words, the benefits of increased GNP have not percolated to the weaker a sections of society. Inspite of overall economic development in the country a large proportion of the country's population still lives below the subsistence level. It has, therefore, been decided to evolve a new strategy of planning aimed at achieving economic growth with social justice. It is therefore necessary to see the distribution of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, their literacy rates, work participating, etc., so as to locate the pockets where concentrated efforts are required.

**India and States**

17. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes together constitute one-fifth of the total population of the State. Of 26,697,475 persons in the State, 5,559,854 or 20.83 per cent belong to these two communities according to the Census of 1971. During the Census of 1961, the corresponding percentage was worked out at 19.98. Thus, during 1961-71 the proportion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in relation to the total population of the State has increased. Whereas in 1961 the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population in the State was worked out at 13.35, its corresponding figure in 1971 comes to 13.99. Similarly, Scheduled Caste accounted for 6.63 per cent population in 1961 and 6 84 per cent population in 1971.

18. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes claim 21.54 per cent of the total population of India. This proportion has remained the same during 1961 and

1971 Censuses Though, at all India level it appears that the percentage of Scheduled Caste has gone down from 14.67 in 1961 to 14.60 in 1971. Against this, the percentage of Scheduled Tribes has gone up from 6.86 in 1961 to 6.94 in 1971. Therfore, the gain in Scheduled Tribe is accounted by the loss in Scheduled Caste and the percentage of both the communities taken together has remained almost the same. The following statement gives the details of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population with related percentages to the total population for the country as well as the States and Union Territories.

**STATEMENT VII.1**

**Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of India, the States and the Union Territories, 1971**

| India/State/Union Territory | General Population | Scheduled Caste population | Percentage of col. 3 to Col. 2 | Scheduled Tribe Population | Percentage of col. 5 to Col. 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **INDIA** | **547,949,809** | **79,995,896** | **14.60** | **38,015,162** | **6.94** |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh | 43,502,708 | 5,774,548 | 13.27 | 1,657,657 | 3.81 |
| 2 Assam | 14,957,542 | 912,639 | 6.10 | 1,919,947 | 12.84 |
| 3 Bihar | 56,353,369 | 7,950,652 | 14.11 | 4,932,767 | 8.75 |
| 4 *Gujarat* | 26,697,475 | 1,825,432 | 6.84 | 3,734,422 | 13.9 |
| 5 Haryana | 10,036,808 | 1,895,933 | 18.89 | .. | .. |
| 6 Himachal Pradesh | 3,460,434 | 769,572 | 22.24 | 141,610 | 4.90 |
| 7 Jammu & Kashmir | 4,616,632 | 381,277 | 8.26 | .. | .. |
| 8 Kerala | 21,347,375 | 1,772,168 | 8.30 | 269,356 | 1.26 |
| 9 Madhya Pradesh | 41,654,119 | 5,453,690 | 13.09 | 8,387,403 | 20.14 |
| 10 Maharashtra | 50,412,235 | 3,025,761 | 6.00 | 2,954,249 | 5.86 |
| 11 Manipur | 1,072,753 | 16,376 | 1.53 | 334,466 | 31.18 |
| 12 Meghalaya | 1,011,699 | 3,887 | 0.38 | 814,230 | 80.48 |
| 13 Mysore | 29,299,014 | 3,850,034 | 13.14 | 231,268 | 0.79 |
| 14 Nagaland | 516,449 | .. | .. | 457,602 | 88.61 |
| 15 Orissa | 21,944,615 | 3,310,854 | 15.09 | 5,071,937 | 23.11 |
| 16 Punjab | 13,551,060 | 3,348,217 | 24.71 | .. | .. |
| 17 Rajasthan | 25,765,806 | 4,075,580 | 15.82 | 3,125,506 | 12.13 |
| 18 Tamil Nadu | 41,199,168 | 7,315,595 | 17.76 | 311,515 | 0.76 |
| 19 Tripura | 1,556,342 | 192,860 | 12.39 | 450,544 | 28.95 |
| 20 Uttar Pradesh | 88,341,144 | 18,548,916 | 21.00 | 198,565 | 0.22 |
| 21 West Bengal | 44,312,011 | 8,816,028 | 19.20 | 2,532,969 | 5.72 |
| 22 All Union Territories | 6,341,051 | 755,877 | 11.92 | 489,149 | 7.71 |

19. It can be seen from the statement that of 547,949,809 persons in India 79,995,896 persons or 14.60 per cent belong to Scheduled Castes. Again, 38,015,162 persons or 6.94 per cent belong to Scheduled Tribes.

20. Among 21 States of the country, Gujarat ranks 16th as far as its proportion of Scheduled Caste to total population is concerned. Punjab occupies the top most position in this respect with 24.71 per cent Scheduled Caste population. Next in sequence come Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal with 22.24, 21.00 and 19.90 per cent Scheduled Caste population respectively. There are only 5 States behind Gujarat as far as percentage of Scheduled Caste population is concerned. They are Assam, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya and Nagaland with 6.10, 6.00, 1.53, 0.38 and nil percentages of Scheduled Caste population respectively.

21. As far as Scheduled Tribes are concerned Nagaland accounts for 88.61 per cent tribal population against all India average of 6.94 per cent. Next in sequence come Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura accounting for 80.48, 31.18 and 28.95 percentages of Scheduled Tribe population respectively. Gujarat occupies 7th rank in this regard with 13.99 per cent of Scheduled Tribe population. Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Haryana States do not have tribal population. Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu account for 0.22 and 0.76 per cent tribal population respectively. All Union Territories put together account for 11.92 per cent Scheduled Caste population and 7.71 per cent Scheduled Tribe population.

22 The following two statements give the details of percentages of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in this State arranged in descending order.

## STATEMENT VII.2

**Percentage of Scheduled Caste population of India and the States arranged in descending order**

| India/State/Union Territory | Percentage of Scheduled Caste to total population |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| **INDIA** | **14·60** |
| 1 Punjab | 24·71 |
| 2 Himachal Pradesh | 22·24 |
| 3 Uttar Pradesh | 21·00 |
| 4 West Bengal | 19·90 |
| 5 Haryana | 18·89 |
| 6 Tamil Nadu | 17·76 |
| 7 Rajasthan | 15·82 |
| 8 Orissa | 15·09 |
| 9 Bihar | 14·11 |
| 10 Andhra Pradesh | 13·27 |
| 11 Mysore | 13·14 |
| 12 Madhya Pradesh | 13·09 |
| 13 Tripura | 12·39 |
| 14 Kerala | 8·30 |
| 15 Jammu & Kashmir | 8·26 |
| 16 *Gujarat* | 6·84 |
| 17 Assam | 6·10 |
| 18 Maharashtra | 6·00 |
| 19 Manipur | 1·53 |
| 20 Meghalaya | 0·38 |
| 21 Nagaland | 0 |
| **Union Territories** | |
| 1 Delhi | 15·64 |
| 2 Pondicherry | 15·46 |
| 3 Chandigarh | 11·30 |
| 4 Goa, Daman & Diu | 1·93 |
| 5 Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1·80 |
| 6 Arunachal Pradesh | 0·07 |
| 7 Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 0 |
| 8 Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands | 0 |

## STATEMENT VII.3

**Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population of India and the States arranged in descending order**

| India/State/Union Territory | Percentage of Scheduled Tribe to total population |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| **INDIA** | **6·94** |
| 1 Nagaland | 88.61 |
| 2 Meghalaya | 80·48 |
| 3 Manipur | 31·18 |
| 4 Tripura | 28·95 |
| 5 Orissa | 23·11 |
| 6 Madhya Pradesh | 20·14 |
| 7 Gujarat | 13·99 |
| 8 Assam | 12·84 |
| 9 Rajasthan | 12·13 |
| 10 Bihar | 8·75 |
| 11 Maharashtra | 5·86 |
| 12 West Bengal | 5·72 |
| 13 Himachal Pradesh | 4·09 |
| 14 Andhra Pradesh | 3·81 |
| 15 Kerala | 1·26 |
| 16 Mysore | 0·79 |
| 17 Tamil Nadu | 0·76 |
| 18 Uttar Pradesh | 0·22 |
| 19 Haryana | 0 |
| 20 Jammu & Kashmir | 0 |
| 21 Punjab | 0 |
| **Union Territories** | |
| 1 Laccadive Minicoy & Amindivi Islands | 92·86 |
| 2 Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 86·89 |
| 3 Arunachal Pradesh | 79·02 |
| 4 Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 15·72 |
| 5 Goa, Daman & Diu | 0·89 |
| 6 Chandigarh | 0 |
| 7 Delhi | 0 |
| 8 Pondicherry | 0 |

## SECTION 3

## DISTRIBUTION IN SCHEDULED CASTES—DISTRICT AND TALUKAS

### Distribution in Districts

23. The following statement gives the district-wise distribution of Scheduled Caste population by districts arranged in descending order of percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population of the State and the districts.

## STATEMENT VII.4

**Distribution of Scheduled Caste population and its proportion to the total population of the State and individual districts, 1971**

| State/District | Total population | Scheduled Caste population | Percentage-to total population |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **GUJARAT STATE** | **26,697,475** | **1,825,432** | **6·84** |
| Ahmadabad | 2,910,307 | 317,967 | 10·93 |
| Surendranagar | 845,454 | 87,859 | 10·39 |
| Banas Kantha | 1,265,383 | 124,693 | 9·85 |
| Kutch | 849,769 | 80,250 | 9·44 |
| Mahesana | 2,092,468 | 187,523 | 8·96 |
| Sabar Kantha | 1,187,637 | 102,158 | 8·60 |
| Amreli | 848,730 | 63,333 | 7·46 |
| Junagadh | 1,656,677 | 122,495 | 7·39 |
| Gandhinagar | 200,642 | 13,140 | 6·55 |
| Jamnagar | 1,111,343 | 72,000 | 6·48 |
| Rajkot | 1,624,072 | 99,247 | 6·11 |
| Kheda | 2,451,387 | 148,198 | 6·05 |
| Vadodara | 1,980,065 | 114,837 | 5·80 |
| Bharuch | 1,109,601 | 53,432 | 4·82 |
| Bhavnagar | 1,405,285 | 63,425 | 4·51 |
| Panch Mahals | 1,848,804 | 68,022 | 3·68 |
| Surat | 1,786,924 | 63,558 | 3·56 |
| Valsad | 1,428,742 | 42,953 | 3·01 |
| The Dangs | 94,185 | 342 | 0·36 |

24. It is seen from the statement mentioned above that of 26,697,475 persons in the State, 1,825,432 constitute Scheduled Caste population accounting for 6.84 per cent of the total population of the State. It is also noticed that Ahmadabad district has the maximum concentration (10.93%) of Scheduled Caste population. Next in sequence come Surendranagar, Banas Kantha and Kutch districts with 10.39, 9.85 and 9.44 per cent of Scheduled Caste population. 8 districts of the State, viz, Ahmadabad, Surendranagar, Banas Kantha, Kutch, Mahesana, Sabar Kantha, Amreli and Junagadh have higher concentration of Scheduled Caste population in comparison to the State average and the remaining districts of the State account for lower percentage of Scheduled Caste population in comparison to the State average of 6.84 per cent. The Dangs district accounts for minimum percentage of 0.36 followed by Valsad, Surat and Panch Mahals accounting for 3.01, 3.56 and 3.68 per cent respectively. It appears from the percentages of Scheduled Caste population shown above that the districts of North Gujarat have larger concentration of Scheduled Caste population in comparison to the districts of

South Gujarat. As far as the districts of Saurashtra region are concerned Surendranagar has the maximum concentration of Scheduled Caste population and accounts for 10.39 per cent followed by Amreli, Junagadh and Jamnagar districts which account for 7.46, 7 39 and 6.48 per cent Scheduled Caste population respectively. Rajkot and Bhavnagar districts account for only 6.11 and 4.51 per cent Scheduled Caste population respectively. As far as Ahmadabad, Surendranagar, Banas Kantha and Kutch districts are concerned it can be said that in these districts on an average every 10th person belongs to the Scheduled Caste.

**Concentration in Districts**

25. The following statement gives the distribution of Scheduled Caste population among the districts.

**STATEMENT VII.5**

**Distribution of Scheduled Caste population among the districts, 1971**

| State/District | Percentage to total Scheduled Caste population |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| GUJARAT STATE | 100·00 |
| Jamnagar | 3·94 |
| Rajkot | 5·44 |
| Surendranagar | 4·81 |
| Bhavnagar | 3·47 |
| Amreli | 3·47 |
| Junagadh | 6·71 |
| Kutch | 4·40 |
| Banas Kantha | 6·83 |
| Sabar Kantha | 5·60 |
| Mahesana | 10·27 |
| Gandhinagar | 0·72 |
| Ahmadabad | 17·42 |
| Kheda | 8·12 |
| Panch Mahals | 3·73 |
| Vadodara | 6·29 |
| Bharuch | 2·93 |
| Surat | 3·48 |
| Valsad | 2·35 |
| The Dangs | 0·02 |

26. It is seen from the above statement that Ahmadabad district accounts for the maximum percentage of 17.42 as far as Scheduled Caste population is concerned. Mahesana district accounts for 10.27 per cent of Scheduled Caste population in the State. Kheda, Banas Kantha and Junagadh districts account for 8.12, 6 83 and 6.71 per cent of Scheduled Caste population of the State. Gandhinagar district accounts for only 0 72 per cent of Scheduled Caste population of the State and The Dangs district gives the corresponding figure of 0.02 per cent only. Valsad district accounts for 2 35 per cent of Scheduled Caste population of the State and Bharuch gives the corresponding figure of 2.93 per cent.

27 It would thus be seen that the three centrally located districts of Ahmadabad, Mahesana and Kheda claim 35.81 per cent or over one-third Scheduled Caste population of the State. Unlike Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes are spread in all the areas of the State, though their proportion to total population of the State varies from 17.42 per cent for Ahmadabad to 0.02 per cent for The Dangs district.

**Rural/Urban differentials in the distribution of Scheduled Castes in the State and districts**

28. The following statement gives the details of distribution of Scheduled Castes and their proportion to the total population of the State and individual districts.

**STATEMENT VII.6**

**Distribution of Scheduled Caste population and their proportion to the total population of the State and individual district**

| State/District | Total Rural Urban | Scheduled Castes population | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Population | Percentage to total population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **GUJARAT STATE** | **T** | **1,825,432** | **6·84** |
| | **R** | **1,328,000** | **6·92** |
| | **U** | **497,432** | **6·64** |
| Jamnagar | T | 72,000 | 6·48 |
| | R | 49,073 | 6·83 |
| | U | 22,927 | 5·84 |
| Rajkot | T | 99,247 | 6·11 |
| | R | 75,019 | 7·50 |
| | U | 24,228 | 3·89 |
| Surendranagar | T | 87,859 | 10·39 |
| | R | 69,853 | 11·32 |
| | U | 18,006 | 7·89 |
| Bhavnagar | T | 63,425 | 4·51 |
| | R | 44,891 | 4·70 |
| | U | 18,534 | 4.12 |
| Amreli | T | 63,333 | 7·46 |
| | R | 55,798 | 8·21 |
| | U | 7,535 | 4.47 |
| Junagadh | T | 122,495 | 7·39 |
| | R | 101,059 | 8.63 |
| | U | 21,436 | 4·41 |
| Kutch | T | 80,250 | 9·44 |
| | R | 63,197 | 9·95 |
| | U | 17,053 | 7·95 |
| Banas Kantha | T | 124,693 | 9·85 |
| | R | 115,248 | 10·06 |
| | U | 9,445 | 7·90 |
| Sabar Kantha | T | 102,158 | 8·60 |
| | R | 97,072 | 8·96 |
| | U | 5,086 | 4·89 |
| Mahesana | T | 187.523 | 8·96 |
| | R | 155,991 | 9·16 |
| | U | 31,532 | 8·11 |
| Gandhinagar | T | 13,140 | 6·55 |
| | R | 11,157 | 6.32 |
| | U | 1,983 | 8·24 |
| Ahmadabad | T | 317,967 | 10·93 |
| | R | 106,299 | 11·02 |
| | U | 211,668 | 10·88 |

**STATEMENT VII.6**—Contd.

| State/District | Total Rural Urban | Scheduled Castes population | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Population | Percentage to total population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Kheda . . . | T | 148,198 | 6·05 |
| | R | 124,055 | 6·32 |
| | U | 24,143 | 4·94 |
| Panch Mahals . . | T | 68,022 | 3·68 |
| | R | 58,725 | 3·58 |
| | U | 9,297 | 4·49 |
| Vadodara . . . | T | 114,837 | 5·80 |
| | R | 86,145 | 6·26 |
| | U | 28,692 | 4·76 |
| Bharuch . . . | T | 53,432 | 4·82 |
| | R | 43,731 | 4·77 |
| | U | 9,701 | 5·03 |
| Surat . . . | T | 63,558 | 3·56 |
| | R | 36,645 | 3·09 |
| | U | 26,913 | 4·47 |
| Valsad . . . | T | 42,953 | 3·01 |
| | R | 33,700 | 2·87 |
| | U | 9,253 | 3·61 |
| The Dangs . . . | T | 342 | 0·36 |
| | R | 342 | 0.36 |
| | U | . | .. |

29. It would be observed from the statement given above that of 1,825,432 persons belonging to the notified Scheduled Castes in the State, 1,328,000 persons (or 72.75 per cent) hail from the rural areas and 497,432 persons (or 27.25 per cent) are in the urban areas. Thus, as far as the entire State is concerned 6.84 per cent of its population consists of Scheduled Castes. The concentration of Scheduled Castes in the rural areas is worked out at 6.92 per cent for the State and the corresponding figure for the urban areas is calculated as 6.64 per cent. Thus, it can be seen that the variation between proportionate concentration of Scheduled Castes in rural as well as urban areas is not very wide unlike corresponding figures for Scheduled Tribes.

**Concentration of Scheduled Castes in Rural Areas**

30. As far as the concentration of Scheduled Castes in the rural areas is concerned, Surendranagar occupies the first position among all the districts of the State with 11.32 per cent. Ahmadabad, Banas Kantha, Kutch and Mahesana districts follow the sequence with 11.02, 10.06, 9.95 and 9.16 per cent concentration of Scheduled Castes in rural population. The Dangs district accounts for only 0.36 per cent Scheduled Caste population. The district is almost entirely tribal and consists of rural areas only. All the districts located south of Ahmadabad have less concentration of Scheduled Caste population in rural areas as compared to the State average. Southward beyond Vadodara the concentration of Scheduled Caste population goes on decreasing.

**Concentration of Scheduled Castes in Urban Areas**

31. 6.64 per cent urban population of the State consists of Scheduled Castes. Six districts of the State exceed this average. The urban areas of Ahmadabad district have 10.88 percent Scheduled Caste population. Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Kutch, Banas Kantha and Surendranagar districts account for 8.24, 8.11, 7.95, 7.90 and 7.89 per cent of Scheduled Caste population respectively as far as their urban population is concerned. The urban areas of Valsad district have only 3.61 per cent Scheduled Caste population and Rajkot district accounts for the corresponding figure of 3.89 per cent.

**Talukas with larger concentration of Scheduled Caste Population**

32. Of 184 talukas/mahals of the State, 86 have registered higher percentage of Scheduled Caste population in comparison to the State average and 98 fall below the State average in this respect. All the talukas can be classified under the following ranges·

| Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population of Taluka/Mahal | No. of Talukas/Mahals |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| 2·00 and below | 16 |
| 2·01 to 5·00 | 37 |
| 5·01 to 8·00 | 65 |
| 8·01 to 11·00 | 52 |
| 11·01 to 14·00 | 9 |
| 14·01 and above | 5 |
| **Total** | **184** |

33. The following statement gives the details of Talukas/Mahals having more than 10% Scheduled Caste population:—

**STATEMENT VII.7**

**Talukas/Mahals with more than 10 per cent Scheduled Caste population**

| Sr. No. | Taluka/Mahal | Population | Population of Scheduled Caste | Percentage of Scheduled Caste to total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | **Jamnagar District** | | | |
| 1 | Okhamandal | 76,803 | 7,980 | 10·39 |
| | **Surendranagar District** | | | |
| 2 | Limbdi | 152,761 | 18,775 | 12·29 |
| 3 | Muli | 57,414 | 6,460 | 11·25 |
| 4 | Dhrangadhra | 110,739 | 11,195 | 10·11 |
| 5 | Dasada | 113,765 | 14,774 | 12·99 |
| 6 | Lakhtar | 50,905 | 6,696 | 13·15 |
| | **Amreli District** | | | |
| 7 | Kodinar | 105,759 | 15,805 | 14·94 |
| | **Junagadh District** | | | |
| 8 | Vanthali | 81,326 | 8,518 | 10·47 |
| | **Kutch District** | | | |
| 9 | Mundra | 57,079 | 7,700 | 13·49 |
| 10 | Anjar | 143,133 | 15,695 | 10·97 |
| | **Banas Kantha District** | | | |
| 11 | Vadgam | 112,630 | 18,499 | 16·42 |
| 12 | Vav | 97,262 | 13,988 | 14·38 |
| 13 | Tharad | 109,058 | 12,356 | 11·33 |
| 14 | Dhanera | 108,432 | 12,341 | 11·38 |
| | **Sabar Kantha District** | | | |
| 15 | Himatnagar | 143,649 | 15,230 | 10·60 |
| 16 | Idar | 194,364 | 27,765 | 14·29 |
| | **Mahesana District** | | | |
| 17 | Sami | 97,858 | 10,346 | 10·57 |
| | **Ahmadabad District** | | | |
| 18 | Ahmadabad | 1,803,085 | 197,853 | 10·97 |
| 19 | Dholka | 226,577 | 33,565 | 14·81 |
| 20 | Dhandhuka | 181,166 | 18,301 | 10·10 |
| 21 | Sanand | 113,287 | 14,389 | 12·70 |
| 22 | Viramgam | 237,832 | 27,358 | 11·50 |
| | **Vadodara District** | | | |
| | Sinor | 56,656 | 6,008 | 10·60 |

34. It would be seen from the statement given above that 23 talukas of the State have more than 10 per cent Scheduled Caste population. Of these 5 talukas are in Surendranagar, 5 in Ahmadabad, 4 in Banas Kantha, 2 each in Kutch and Sabar Kantha and 1 each in Jamnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Mahesana and Vadodara districts. The maximum proportion (16.42 per cent) of Scheduled Caste population is worked out for Vadgam taluka of Banas Kantha district. Next in sequence follow Kodinar in Amreli (14.94%), Dholka in Ahmadabad (14.81%) and Vav in Banas Kantha (14.38%) districts.

35. 16 talukas of the State have recorded less than 2.00 per cent Scheduled Caste population. These talukas consist of tribal areas. The lowest proportion 0.05 of Scheduled Caste population is in the Uchchhal taluka of Surat district. Dediapada of Bharuch and Bansda of Valsad districts account for 0.49 and 0.47 per cent Scheduled Caste population respectively.

## SECTION 4

## CASTEWISE DISTRIBUTION

### Distribution of individual caste

36. The distribution of individual caste in the State and the districts is shown in statement VII.8. It would be seen from the statement that under quite a few groups of Scheduled Caste very small number has been returned. The Scheduled Castes with numerically very limited population are:—Mukri (2), Halsar, etc. (4), Chenna etc. (4), Shemalia (4), Lingader (9), Holar (11), Halleer (13), Ager (15), Holaya (34), Mochi (69) and Chalvad, etc. (84).

37. As different Scheduled Caste are recognised in different regions we shall see their concentration region-wise. Thus, in the Presidential order 24 groups of Scheduled Castes have been recognised in common for Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Mahesana, Gandhinagar, Ahmadabad, Kheda, Panch Mahals, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat, Valsad and The Dangs districts. Among these Scheduled Castes Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar are numerically the most important in these districts and in the State as such since they number 510,256. Next important group of Scheduled Caste is Bhambi, etc., which accounts for 321,868 persons of Scheduled Caste. Then follow the Scheduled Caste groups of Bhangi etc., Shenva etc., Garoda or Garo, Meghval or Menghvar and Nadia or Hadi accounting for 181,601, 45,343, 38,197, 21,591 and 12,862 persons.

38. "Mochi" is a recognised Scheduled Caste in The Dangs district and Umbergaon taluka of Valsad district. 69 persons have returned their caste as Mochi from these areas.

39. In the six districts of Saurashtra region Vankar, Dhed or Antyaj group of Scheduled Caste account for the maximum number of 239,917 persons. Chamars etc., are the second important Scheduled Castes in Saurashtra with 87,428 persons, Meghwals in this region account for 61,165 persons and Bhangi or Rukhis number 48,399.

40. In Kutch district the most important Scheduled Caste is Meghwal which accounts for 66,293 persons. Next in sequence come Chamar (5,671) and Bhangi Barot (2,885).

41. It is also interesting to know that there are 127,954 persons in whose cases specific Scheduled Caste could not be ascertained.

### Distribution of Important Scheduled Castes in the Districts

**(I) Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Mahesana, Gandhinagar Ahmadabad, Kheda, Panch Mahals, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat, Valsad and The Dangs districts**

(1) *Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar*

42. 510,256 members of Scheduled Caste are covered under this group. Of these 145,839 are in Ahmadabad district alone. Kheda, Vadodara, Mahesana, Sabar Kantha and Surat districts have 59,570, 59,133, 58,634, 37,468 and 37,134 Mahyavanshi, etc., respectively.

(2) *Bhambi, Bhambhi, etc.*

43. There are 321,868 members under this group in the State. Of these Ahmadabad has 73,957, Mahesana has 61,212 and Banas Kantha has 51,941 persons.

(3) *Bhangi, Mehtar, etc.*

44. Of 181,601 persons covered under this group of Scheduled Caste, Ahmadabad has 39,438, Kheda has 30,605 and Vadodara has 27,101 persons.

(4) *Shenvas, Chenva, Sedma or Rawat.*

45. There are 45,343 Shenvas, etc., in the State according to the Census of 1971. Their concentration is the maximum (18,949) in Mahesana district. Ahmadabad district accounts for 10,572 Shenvas and Sabar Kantha has 7,537 persons belonging to this community.

46. **(II)** Mochi community is recognised as Scheduled Caste in The Dangs district and Umbergaon taluka of Valsad district. Of 69 persons returned as Mochi in these areas, 19 are in Umbergaon taluka and 50 in The Dangs district.

**(III) Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Junagadh districts**

(1) *Vankar, Dhedh or Antyaj*

47. Among these districts Vankar, Dhedh or Antyaj group of Scheduled Caste claims the maximum number of 239,917 persons. Of these Junagadh district has the maximum number of 61,510 persons, Rajkot accounts for 46,111, Surendranagar for 43,527 and Amreli has 38,694 persons.

(2) *Meghwal*

48. There are 61,165 Meghwals in the districts of Saurashtra. Of these 22,757 are in Jamnagar district and 18,559 are in Junagadh.

(3) *Chamar, Nalia or Rohit*

49. Of 87,428 Chamar, etc., 22,781 are in Surendranagar 18,566 in Rajkot, 13,704 in Jamnagar, 13,226 in Bhavnagar, 10,642 in Junagadh and 8,509 in Amreli districts.

**(IV) Kutch District**

50. This district accounts for 2,885 Bhangis, 5,671 Chamars, 1,871 Garodas, 66,293 Meghwals, 204 Turis and 362 Turi-Barots.

## STATEMENT VII.8

### Distribution of Individual Scheduled Castes in the State and each dirtrict

| Name of Scheduled Castes | Population of the individual Scheduled Castes in the State and each district | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | State | Jamnagar | Rajkot | Surendranagar | Bhavnagar | Amreli | Junagadh | Kutch | Banas Kantha | Sabar Kantha | Mahesana |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| **Total Scheduled Castes** | **1,825,432** | **72,000** | **99,247** | **87,859** | **63,425** | **63,333** | **122,495** | **80,250** | **124,693** | **102,158** | **187,523** |
| 1 Ager | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 3 |
| 2 Bakad or Bant | 310 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 133 | .. | .. |
| 3 Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar | 321,868 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 51,941 | 36,893 | 61,212 |
| 4 Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli | 181,601 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20,480 | 8,306 | 18,288 |
| 5 Chalvadi or Channayya | 84 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 7 Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya | 399 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 | 2 | .. |
| 8 Garoda or Garo | 38,197 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,857 | 4,488 | 9,178 |
| 9 Halleer | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 10 Haisar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 Holar or Valhar | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 Holaya or Holer | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 Lingader | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14 Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu | 4,806 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 | 36 | 2 |
| 15 Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar | 510,256 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21,781 | 37,468 | 58,634 |
| 16 Mang, Matang or Minimadig | 1,257 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. |
| 17 Mang-Garudi | 105 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . |
| 18 Meghval or Menghvar | 21,591 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13,091 | 172 | .. |
| 19 Mukri | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 Nadia or Hadi | 12,862 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2,094 | 2,570 |
| 21 Pasi | 273 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 12 | .. |
| 22 Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Rawat | 45,343 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,284 | 7,537 | 18,949 |
| 23 Tirgar or Tirbanda | 4,165 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 656 | 684 | 105 |
| 24 Turi | 11,257 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,828 | 1,292 | 3,766 |
| 25 Mochi | 69 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . |
| 26 Bawa (Dedh) or Dedh-Sadhu | 5,178 | 995 | 635 | 1,004 | 597 | 447 | 1,500 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 27 Bhangi or Rukhi | 48,399 | 5,637 | 9,175 | 9,302 | 10,510 | 5,764 | 8,011 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 28 Chamadia | 298 | 38 | 99 | 70 | 62 | 14 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 29 Chamar, Nalia or Rohit | 87,428 | 13,704 | 18,566 | 22,781 | 13,226 | 8,509 | 10,642 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 30 Dangashia | 1,926 | 5 | 35 | 1,880 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 31 Garoda | 5,720 | 918 | 937 | 1,609 | 806 | 538 | 912 | .. | .. | . | .. |
| 32 Garmatang | 899 | 429 | 164 | 63 | 159 | 80 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 33 Hadi | 9,215 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,025 | 8,190 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 34 Meghwal | 61,165 | 22,757 | 12,809 | 1,045 | 2,405 | 3,590 | 18,559 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 35 Senva | 2,460 | 159 | 87 | 2,212 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 36 Shemalia | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. |
| 37 Thori | 167 | 13 | 31 | 123 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 38 Turi | 373 | 4 | 51 | 231 | 75 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 39 Turi-Barot or Dedh-Barot | 2,508 | 326 | 475 | 852 | 305 | 220 | 330 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 40 Vankar, Dhedh or Antyaj | 239,917 | 24,594 | 46,111 | 43,527 | 25,481 | 38,694 | 61,510 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 41 Bhangi | 2,885 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | 2,885 | .. | .. | .. |
| 42 Chamar | 5,671 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,671 | .. | .. | .. |
| 43 Garoda | 1,871 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,871 | .. | .. | .. |
| 44 Meghwal | 66,293 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 66,293 | .. | .. | .. |
| 45 Turi | 204 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 204 | .. | .. | .. |
| 46 Turi-Barot | 362 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 362 | .. | .. | .. |
| 47 Unspecified | 127,954 | 2,421 | 10,072 | 3,160 | 9,794 | 4,434 | 12,821 | 2,964 | 2,537 | 3,174 | 14,812 |

## STATEMENT VII.8

### Distribution of Individual Scheduled Castes in the State and each district

| | Name of Scheduled Castes | Population of the individual Scheduled Castes in the State and each district | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Gandhi-nagar | Ahmada-bad | Kheda | Panch Mahals | Vadodara | Bha-ruch | Surat | Valsad | The Dangs |
| | 1 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | **Total Scheduled Castes** | **13,140** | **317,967** | **148,198** | **68,022** | **114,837** | **53,432** | **63,558** | **42,953** | **342** |
| 1 | Ager | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | Bakad or Bant | .. | 44 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 119 | .. | .. |
| 3 | Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar | 4,980 | 73,957 | 34,433 | 13,334 | 18,203 | 10,556 | 8,480 | 7,844 | 35 |
| 4 | Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli | 1,311 | 39,438 | 30,605 | 19,053 | 27,101 | 9,934 | 4,489 | 2,483 | 113 |
| 5 | Chalvadi or Channayya | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | 2 | 72 | .. | .. |
| 6 | Chenna Dasar or Holaya Dasar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | Dhor, Kakkayya or Kankayya | .. | 319 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. |
| 8 | Garoda or Garo | 844 | 8,808 | 3,408 | 1,317 | 1,646 | 577 | 734 | 340 | .. |
| 9 | Halleer | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar or Halasvar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| 11 | Holar or Valhar | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 8 | .. |
| 12 | Holaya or Holer | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 29 | .. |
| 13 | Lingader | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 14 | Mahar, Taral or Dhegu Megu | .. | 689 | .. | 158 | 337 | 190 | 2,579 | 759 | 23 |
| 15 | Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar | 5,131 | 145,839 | 59,570 | 26,550 | 59,133 | 30,734 | 37,314 | 28,067 | 35 |
| 16 | Mang, Matang or Minimadig | .. | 26 | 7 | .. | 5 | 11 | 247 | 868 | 86 |
| 17 | Mang-Garudi | .. | 56 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | 9 | .. |
| 18 | Meghval or Menghvar | 9 | 558 | 35 | 809 | 111 | 9 | 6,711 | 86 | .. |
| 19 | Mukri | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 | Nadia or Hadi | 167 | 6,638 | 27 | 535 | 171 | .. | 657 | .. | .. |
| 21 | Pasi | .. | 210 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 18 | 18 | .. |
| 22 | Shenva, Chenva, Sedma or Rawat | 141 | 10,572 | 4,077 | 718 | 26 | 30 | 9 | .. | .. |
| 23 | Tirgar or Tirbanda | 4 | 818 | 598 | 1,061 | 217 | .. | .. | 22 | .. |
| 24 | Turi | 5 | 784 | 715 | 633 | 175 | 29 | 8 | 2 | .. |
| 25 | Mochi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 50 |
| 26 | Bawa (Dedh) or Dedh-Sadhu | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 27 | Bhangi or Rukhi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 28 | Chamadia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 29 | Chamar, Nalia or Rohit | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 30 | Dangashia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 31 | Garoda | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 32 | Garmatang | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 33 | Hadi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 34 | Meghwal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 35 | Senva | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 36 | Shemalia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 37 | Thori | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 38 | Turi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 39 | Turi-Barot or Dedh-Barot | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 40 | Vankar, Dhedh or Antyaj | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 41 | Bhangi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 42 | Chamar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 43 | Garoda | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 44 | Meghwal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 45 | Turi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 46 | Turi-Barot | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 47 | Unspecified | 528 | 29,184 | 14,698 | 3,847 | 7,703 | 1,350 | 2,060 | 2,395 | .. |

## SECTION 5

## LITERACY IN SCHEDULED CASTES

### General

51. Literacy among a community is one of the main measuring rods of progress. Promotion of literacy paves a way for social and economic progress of community. The relative literacy rates among the Scheduled Castes of the State and the other sections of the society are given in the following statement.

### STATEMENT VII.9

**Percentage of literacy in Scheduled Castes/Tribes 1971 Census**

| General population / Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe | Percentage of literacy | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| General population | 35 79 | 46 11 | 24 75 |
| Non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population. | 40 31 | 50·83 | 28 97 |
| Scheduled Caste | 27·74 | 39·89 | 14 95 |
| Scheduled Tribe | 14 12 | 21·83 | 6 15 |

52. It would be seen from the statement given above that according to the Census of 1971 35.79 per cent population of the State is literate. As far as non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population is concerned the literacy rate is worked out at 40.31 per cent. The corresponding rate for Scheduled Caste is 27.74 and it is 14.12 for Scheduled Tribe. Thus, the Scheduled Castes of the State occupy almost the middle position between Scheduled Tribes on one hand and non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population on the other as far as literacy rate is concerned. The proportion of literates among Scheduled Tribes is almost 50 per cent of the corresponding proportions noticed in Scheduled Castes. It is interesting to note that the literacy rate among the males of Scheduled Castes is almost equal to the literacy rate among total population of non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe. The literacy rate among the females of Scheduled Castes is worked out at 14.95 per cent only which is a little more than half the average worked out for general population but it is more than double in comparison to the literacy rate among the females of Scheduled Tribes.

53. The following statement compares the rates of literacy among Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and general population in 1961/1971.

### STATEMENT VII.10

**Literacy rate : 1961-1971**

| General Population/Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes | | Percentage of literacy | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| General population | 1961 | 30·45 | 41·13 | 19·10 |
| | 1971 | 35·79 | 46 11 | 24·75 |
| Non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population | 1961 | 34·24 | 45·33 | 22·36 |
| | 1971 | 40.31 | 50·83 | 28·97 |
| Scheduled Castes | 1961 | 22.46 | 33 87 | 10 72 |
| | 1971 | 27.74 | 39.89 | 14 95 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 1961 | 11.69 | 19.06 | 4·09 |
| | 1971 | 14.12 | 21 83 | 6 15 |

54. It is evident from the above statement that during 1961-1971 the literacy rate in general population rose from 30.45 per cent to 35.79 per cent accounting for 5.34 per cent increase. Against this, the corresponding figures for Scheduled Castes are worked out at 22.46 per cent in 1961 to 27.74 per cent in 1971 accounting for 5.28 per cent increase in the literacy rates. Thus, it is seen that the pace of advancement of literacy among Scheduled Caste will have to be accelerated so as to bring it on par with the literacy rate in general population. It is further observed that the males of Scheduled Castes have progressed well as far as the spread of literacy is concerned. They have recorded 6.02 per cent increase in literacy rate during 1961/1971 against which the males of general population have shown an improvement of only 4.98 per cent during the corresponding period. As against this, the females of Scheduled Caste have not shown appreciable increase in their literacy rates during 1961/1971.

55. It is interesting to compare the literacy rates among Scheduled Castes and general population in total, rural and urban areas from the following statement.

### STATEMENT VII.11

**Literacy rate of general population and Scheduled Castes, 1971**

| General Population/Scheduled Caste | Percentage of literacy, 1971 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Rural | Urban |
| General Population | 35·79 | 28·33 | 54·90 |
| Scheduled Castes | 27 74 | 23 77 | 38·35 |

Percentage of Literacy in important Scheduled Castes, 1971

56. The percentage of literacy in important Scheduled Castes is shown in the following statement:—

### STATEMENT VII.12

**Percentage of Literacy in important Scheduled Castes, 1971**

| | Scheduled Caste | Persons | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Total** | **27·74** | **39·89** | **14·95** |
| 1 | Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar | 40 57 | 53 57 | 26·88 |
| 2 | Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telugu, Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit or Samgar. | 29·88 | 42·76 | 16 18 |
| 3 | Vankar, Dhedh or Antyaj | 17·98 | 29·78 | 5·55 |
| 4 | Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar or Zadmalli | 22 27 | 34 08 | 9 72 |
| 5 | Meghwal | 12 06 | 21·38 | 2·47 |
| 6 | Chamar, Nalia or Rohit | 14·25 | 24·61 | 3.67 |

57. It would be seen that the percentage of literacy is the highest among Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar. This group of Scheduled Caste accounts for 40.57 per cent literacy in its population. Among these Scheduled Castes 53.57 per cent males are literate and the corresponding figures for females is worked out at 26.88. This can be noted as an excellent achievement for the community The second highest literacy (29.88%) is observed among Bhambi, etc. Next in sequence follow Bhangi etc (22.27%), Vankar, Dhedh or Antyaj (17.98%), Chamar Nalia or Rohit (14.25%) and Meghwal (12.06%).

## SECTION 6

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN SCHEDULED CASTES

### Rural/Urban distribution

58. The following statement gives the details of percentage of workers to total population in general and Scheduled Caste population by total, rural and urban areas according to the Census of 1971

### STATEMENT VII.13

**Percentage of workers to total population in General and Scheduled Caste population by total/rural/urban, 1971**

| General Population/ Scheduled Caste | Sex | Percentage of workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| General Population | Persons | 31 45 | 32 96 | 27 57 |
| | Males | 51 24 | 52 83 | 47 29 |
| | Females | 10 26 | 12 07 | 5 48 |
| Scheduled Caste | Persons | 32 97 | 34 43 | 29 06 |
| | Males | 48 32 | 50 54 | 42 61 |
| | Females | 16 81 | 17 86 | 13 90 |

59. It is interesting to note that the Scheduled Castes have proportionately more workers in comparison to the State average of workers of general population. This is because of the fact that the females of Scheduled Caste have shown higher percentage of workers in total, rural and urban areas of the State. Thus, against 31.45 per cent workers in general population, Scheduled Castes have returned 32.97 per cent workers. Though, 51.24 per cent males of general population are classed as workers, the corresponding percentage for the males of Scheduled caste is worked out at 48.32 Against this, in general population only 10.26 per cent females are workers but the corresponding figure for the females of Scheduled Caste is arrived at 16 81. As far as rural areas of the State are concerned 52.83 per cent males in general population are classed as workers against which there are only 50.54 per cent workers among Scheduled Castes. But only 12 07 per cent females are classed as workers in general population and the corresponding figure for the females of Scheduled Caste is worked out at 17.86 per cent. In the urban areas of the State there are 47.29 per cent male workers and 5.48 per cent female workers in general population Against this, there are 42.61 per cent male workers and 13.90 per cent female workers among Scheduled Castes.

### Industrial Categories

60. It would be very interesting to compare the distribution of workers by industrial categories among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and general population. The statement that follows gives absolute figures as well as percentages showing the proportionate distribution of workers in industrial categories

### STATEMENT VII.14

**Distribution of workers by industrial categories among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and total workers in the State, 1971**

| | Industrial Category | Scheduled Castes | | Scheduled Tribes | | Total workers in the State | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No of S/C workers in each category | % to total S/C workers | No of S/T workers in each category | % to total S/T workers | No of workers in each category | % to total workers in the state |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | **Total workers** | **601,784** | **100 00** | **1,506,819** | **100 00** | **8,395,546** | **100 00** |
| I | Cultivators | 110,371 | 18 34 | 728,380 | 48 34 | 3,619,997 | 43 17 |
| II | Agricultural Labourers | 280,355 | 46 59 | 637,842 | 42 33 | 1,887,660 | 22·48 |
| III | Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting Plantations, Orchards and allied activities | 2,636 | 0 44 | 14,609 | 0·97 | 166,518 | 1 98 |
| IV | Mining and Quarrying | 5,064 | 0 84 | 3,400 | 0 22 | 34,772 | 0 41 |
| V | Manufacturing, Processing Servicing and Repairs | | | | | | |
| | (a) Household Industry | 31,110 | 5 17 | 10,312 | 0 68 | 236,572 | 2 82 |
| | (b) Other than Household Industry | 63,414 | 10 54 | 35,068 | 2 33 | 776,274 | 9 25 |
| VI | Construction | 14,388 | 2 39 | 11,856 | 0 79 | 119,909 | 1 43 |
| VII | Trade and Commerce | 6,451 | 1 07 | 12,762 | 0 85 | 582,617 | 6 94 |
| VIII | Transport, Storage and Communications | 16,632 | 2 76 | 13,603 | 0 90 | 239,699 | 2·86 |
| IX | Other Services | 71,363 | 11 86 | 38,987 | 2 59 | 731,528 | 8·71 |

61. It can be seen from the statement that of 601,784 workers in Scheduled Castes in the State, 280,355 or 46.59 percent are agricultural labourers Against this, only 22 48 per cent workers among general population and 42.33 per cent workers in Scheduled Tribes are engaged in agricultural labour. Thus the proportion of agricultural labourers among Scheduled Castes is higher than the corresponding proportion in general population and Scheduled Tribe population. The proportion of cultivators among Scheduled Caste

workers is only 18.34 per cent against which it is worked out at 48.34 per cent for Scheduled Tribes and 43.12 per cent for general population. Thus, of all the workers among Scheduled Castes 64.93 per cent are engaged in either cultivation or agricultural labour.

62. As far as the other industrial categories of workers are concerned, the Scheduled Castes have shown higher proportion of worker in comparison to Scheduled Tribes and general population in category IV mining and quarrying V(a) manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in household industry. V(b) manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in other than household industry, VI construction and IX other services. The Scheduled Castes show higher proportion in manufacturing (V) because some of the Scheduled Castes have engaged themselves in their traditional occupations like weaving, tanning, and currying of hides, manufacture of brooms, etc. They are employed as unskilled workers and labourers in construction works. 71,363 persons or 11.86 per cent workers of Scheduled Castes are engaged in Other Services.

## SECTION 7

## BRIEF NOTES ON SCHEDULED CASTES IN EACH DISTRICT

For the benefit of readers we have prepared district wise general notes on Scheduled Castes which are given below :—

### 1 Jamnagar District

63. The district has a scheduled caste population of 72,000 persons which is 6.48 per cent of the total district population and 3.94 per cent of the total State scheduled caste population. There are 13 scheduled castes in the district of which the most numerous are the Vankar, Dhedh or Antyaj group (24,594), Meghwal (22,757) and Chamar, Nalia or Rohit group (13,704). Members of the scheduled castes in the district are mainly engaged in agricultural labour (9,898) and cultivation (4,963) but manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs industries other than household industries (2,719), construction (1,347) and household industries (1,027) also provide employment to a few. 14.76 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the district is literate as against 11.13 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among males and females is to the order of 25.33 per cent and 3.57 per cent respectively.

### 2 Rajkot District

64. The district has a scheduled caste population of 99,247 persons which is 6.11 per cent of the total district population and 5.44 per cent of the total State scheduled caste population. There are 14 groups of scheduled castes in the district of which the most numerous are the Vankar, Dhedh or Antyaj (46,111), Chamar, Nalia or Rohit (18,566), Meghwal (12,809) and Bhangi or Rukhi (9,175) groups Members of the scheduled castes in the district are mainly engaged in agricultural labour (18,965) and cultivation (6,337), while some (2,433) are also engaged in processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries. Vocations like construction (1,165), and household industries (1,093) also provide employment to a few. 17.45 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the district is literate as against 12.50 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among males and females is to the order of 29.22 per cent and 5.11 per cent respectively.

### 3 Surendranagar District

65. The district has a scheduled caste population of 87,859 persons which is 10.39 per cent of the total district population and 4.81 per cent of the total State scheduled caste population. There are 13 groups of scheduled castes in the district of which the most numerous are the Vankar, Dhedh or Antyaj group (43,527) and the Chamar, Nalia or Rohit group (22,781). Members of the scheduled castes in the district are mainly engaged in agricultural labour (16,680), cultivation (4,030), household industry (3,706) and processing, servicing and manufacturing industry other than household industry (2,228). Transport, storage and communications (482), mining and quarrying (445), construction (364) and trade and commerce (121) also provide employment to a few. 18.68 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the district is literate as against 12.00 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among males and females is to the order of 31.87 per cent and 4.98 per cent respectively.

### 4 Bhavnagar District

66. The district has a scheduled caste population of 63,425 persons which is 4.51 per cent of the total district population and 3.47 per cent of the total State scheduled caste population. There are 12 scheduled castes in the district of which the most numerous are Vankar, Dhedh or Antyaj (25,481), Chambar, Nalia or Rohit (13,226), Bhangi or Rukhi (10,510) and Meghwal (2,405). Members of the scheduled castes in the district are mainly engaged in garicultural labour (10,649), household industry (2,419), processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (1,724) and cultivation (1,491) but sectors such as construction (287), trade and commerce (142) and transport, storage and communications (641) also provide employment to a few. 19.95 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the district is literate as against 14.78 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among males and females is to the order of 33.33 per cent and 6.10 per cent respectively.

### 5 Amreli District

67. The district has a scheduled caste population of 63,333 persons which is 7.46 per cent of the total district population and 3.47 per cent of the total State Schedule caste population. There are 12 groups of scheduled castes in the district of which the most numerous are Vankar, Dhedh or Antyaj (38,694), Chamar, Nalia or Rohit (8,509), Bhangi or Rukhi (5,764) and Meghwal (3,590). Members of the scheduled castes in the district are mainly engaged in agricultural labour (13,514), cultivation (5,468) and household industries (1,041) but other sectors such as livestock rearing, forestry, etc., (268) processing servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (203), and transport, storage and communications (207) also provide employment to a few. 17.78 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the district is literate as against 17.72 per cent in 1961. The

extent of literacy among males and females is to the order of 27.95 per cent and 7.29 per cent respectively.

6 **Junagadh District**

68. The district has a scheduled caste population of 122,495 persons which is 7.39 per cent of the total district population and 6.71 percent of the total State scheduled caste population. There are 11 groups of scheduled castes in the district of which the most numerous are Vankar, Dhedh or Antyaj (61,510), Meghwal (18,559), Chamar, Nalia or Rohit (10,642), Hadi (8,190) and Bhangi or Rukhi (8,011). Members of the scheduled castes in the district are mainly engaged in agricultural labour (29,374) and cultivation (5,872) but mining and quarrying (1,423), household industries (1,282), processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (1,628) construction (666), transport, storage and communications (428), trade and commerce (261) and livestock, forestry and other allied pursuits (178) also provide employment to a few. 13.71 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the district is literate as against 9.45 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among males and females is to the order of 22.58 per cent and 4.43 per cent respectively.

7 **Kutch District**

69. The district has a scheduled caste population of 80,250 which is 9.44 per cent of the total district population and 4.40 per cent of the total State scheduled caste population. There are six scheduled castes in the district of which the most numerous are the Meghwals (66,293). The others are Chamars (5,671), Bhangis (2,885) and Garodas (1,871). Members of the scheduled castes in the district are mainly engaged in agricultural labour (13,899) and cultivation (7,259) while some may also be found employed in household industries (2,740), processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industry (1,520) and transport, storage and communications (1,570). Construction, trade and commerce, mining quarrying and livestock-rearing also provide employment to a few. 11.80 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the district is literate as against 9.50 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among males and females is to the order of 21.54 per cent and 1.99 per cent of the total male and female population of the scheduled castes respectively.

8 **Banas Kantha District**

70. The district has a scheduled caste population of 124,693 persons, which is 9.85 per cent of the total district population and 6.83 per cent of the total State scheduled caste population. There are 16 groups of scheduled castes in the district of which the most numerous are the Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamar, Chambhar, etc. (51,941), Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar (21,781), Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Malkana, Halalkhor (20,480), Meghval or Menghvar (13,091) and the Garoda or Garo (6,857) groups. Members of the scheduled castes in the district are mainly engaged in cultivation (15,895), agricultural labour (14,325) and household industries (2,666), while construction (602), transport, storage and communications (486), live-stock and forestry (463) and processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (437) also provide employment to a few. 11.61 per cent of the total scheduled castes population of the district is literate as against 9.14 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among males and females is to the order of 19.85 per cent and 3.06 per cent respectively.

9 **Sabar Kantha District**

71. The district has a scheduled caste population of 102,159 persons which is 8.60 per cent of the total district population and 5.60 per cent of the total State scheduled castes population. There are 12 groups of scheduled castes in the district of which the most numerous are the Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, etc. group (37,468) and the Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, etc. group (36,893). Members of the scheduled castes in the district are mainly engaged in agricultural labour (14,704) and cultivation (10,722) but household industry (1,816), processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (985), transport storage and communications (398), construction (263), live-stock and forestry, etc., (178) and mining and quarrying (160) also provide employment to a few. 24.59 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the district is literate as against 16.51 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among males and females is to the order of 40.74 per cent and 8.09 per cent respectively.

10 **Mahesana District**

72. The district has a scheduled caste population of 187,523 persons, which is 8.96 per cent of the total district population and 10.27 per cent of the total State scheduled caste population. There are 11 groups of scheduled castes in the district of which the most numerous are the Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, etc., (61,212), Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, etc., (58,634), Shenva, Chenva, etc., (18,949), Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, etc., (18,288) and the Garoda, or Garo (9,178) groups. Members of the scheduled castes in the district are mainly engaged in agricultural labour (30,849) and cultivation (6,378), while an appreciable number is employed in household industries (3,490) and processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (3,857), transport, storage and communications (1,341), construction (1,130), trade and commerce (584), live-stock and forestry (197), and mining and quarrying (159) sectors also provide employment to a few. 34.86 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the district is literate as against 31.00 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among males and females is to the order of 46.59 per cent and 22 78 per cent respectively.

11 **Gandhinagar District**

73 The district has a scheduled caste population of 13,140 persons which is 6.55 per cent of the total district population and 0.72 per cent of the total State scheduled caste population. There are 9 groups of scheduled castes in the district of which the most numerous are the Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, etc., (5,131) and the Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, etc. groups (4,980). Members of the scheduled castes in the district are mainly engaged in agricultural labour (1,981) and processing, servicing and

manufacturing industries other than household industries (709), while other minor activities like construction (187), cultivation (185), transport, storage and communications (125) etc., provide employment to a few. 43.22 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the district is literate. The extent of literacy among males and females is to the order of 56.29 per cent and 29.42 per cent respectively.

12 **Ahmadabad District**

74. The district has a scheduled caste population of 317,967 persons which is 10.93 per cent of the total district population and 17.42 per cent of the total State scheduled castes population. There are 21 scheduled castes in the district of which the most numerous are the Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar, (145,839), Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, etc., (73,957) and the Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, etc., (39,438) groups. Members of the scheduled castes in the district are mainly engaged in processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (30,423), agricultural labour (27,778), cultivation (5,952), construction (4,773) and transport, storage and communications (4,846), but household industry (2,279), trade and commerce (2,033), mining and quarrying (288) and livestock, forestry, etc., (169) also provide employment to a few. 37.77 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the district is literate. The extent of literacy among males and females is to the order of 50.16 per cent and 23.73 per cent respectively

13 **Kheda District**

75. The district has a scheduled caste population of 148,198 persons, which is 6.05 per cent of the total district population and 8.12 per cent of the total State scheduled castes population. There are 13 groups of scheduled castes in the district of which the most numerous are the Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar (59,570), Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, etc., (34,433), and Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, etc., (30,605) groups. Members of the scheduled castes in the district are mainly engaged in agricultural labour (26,964), cultivation (9,284), processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (3,207) and household industries (1,528) but transport, storage and communication (1,000), trade and commerce (341), mining and quarrying (296), construction (280) and livestock, forestry and other allied pursuits (157) also employ a few. 37.68 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the district is literate as against 30.84 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among males and females is to the order of 51.92 per cent and 21.88 per cent respectively.

14 **Panch Mahals District**

76. The district has a scheduled caste population of 68,022 persons which is 3 68 per cent of the total district population and 3.73 per cent of the total State scheduled caste population There are 12 scheduled castes in the district of which the most numerous are the Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar (26,650), Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, etc. (19,024) and Bhambi, Bhambhi, Rohit etc., (13,260) groups. Members of the scheduled castes in the district are mainly engaged in cultivation (12,827), agricultural labour (4,641) and household industries (2,374) but transport, storage and communications (534), processing servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (299), construction (104) and trade and commerce (96), also provide employment to a few. 22.74 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the district is literate as against 18.02 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among males and females is to the order of 36.90 per cent and 7.82 per cent respectively.

15 **Vadodara District**

77. The district has a scheduled caste population of 114,837 persons which is 5.80 per cent of the total district population and 6.29 per cent of the total State scheduled castes population. There are 13 scheduled castes in the district of which the most numerous are the Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, or Maru Vankar (59,133), the Bhangi, Mehtar, etc., (27,101) and the Bhambi, Bnambhi, Asadaru, etc., (18,203) groups. Members of the scheduled castes in the district are mainly engaged in agricultural labour (21,938), cultivation (4,802) and processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (3,884) but transport, storage and communications (1,689), household industries (1,340), construction (865), trade and commerce (472), mining and quarrying (344) and livestock, forestry and other allied pursuits (113) also provide employment to a few. 35.52 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the district is literate as against 30.14 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among males and females is to the order of 49.79 per cent and 20.09 per cent respectively.

16 **Bharuch District**

78. The district has scheduled caste population of 53,432 persons which is 4.82 per cent of the total district population and 2.93 per cent of the total State scheduled caste population. There are 12 groups of scheduled castes in the district of which the most numerous are Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, or Maru Vankar (30,734), Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, etc., (10,556) and Bhangi, Mehtar (9,934), groups. Members of the scheduled castes in the district are mainly engaged in agricultural labour (14,017), and cutivation (2,718), while some are engaged in processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (1,431), household industry (445) and transport, storage and communications (402). 34.95 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the district is literate as against 32.28 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among males and females is to the order of 50.79 per cent and 18.46 per cent respectively.

17 **Surat District**

79. The district has a scheduled caste population of 63,558 persons which is 3.56 per cent of the total district population and 3.48 per cent of the total State scheduled caste population. There are 17 scheduled castes in the district of which the most numerous are the Mahyavanshi, Dhed, etc., (37,314), Bhambi, Bhambhi (8,480), Meghval (6,711) and Bhangi (4,489)

groups along with their synonymous groups. Members of the scheduled castes in the district are mainy engaged in agricultural labour (7,131), processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (4,244), and cultivation (2,741), but construction (1,174), transport, storage and communications (880), trade and commerce (765), and household industries (622) also provide employment to a few 45.23 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the district is literate The extent of literacy among males and females is to the order of 57.37 per cent and 33.32 per cent respectively.

### 18 **Valsad District**

80. The district has a scheduled caste population of 42,953 persons which is 3.01 per cent of the total district population and 2.35 per cent of the total State scheduled caste population. There are 15 scheduled castes in the district of which the most numerous are the Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, etc., groups (28,067) and the Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, etc., group (7,844). Members of the scheduled castes in the district are mainly engaged in cultivation (3,436), and agricultural labour (3,043) but processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (1,482), household industries (1,074) and transport, storage and communications (444) also provide employment to a few. 49.95 per cent of the total scheduled castes population of the district is literate. The extent of literacy among males and females is to the order of 57.71 per cent and 43 96 per cent respectively.

### 19 **The Dangs District**

81. The district has a scheduled caste population of 342 persons which is 0.36 per cent of the total district population and 0 02 per cent of the total State scheduled caste population. There are 6 groups of scheduled castes in the district, of which the Bhangi group is the most numerous (113). Members of the scheduled castes are mainly engaged in cultivation (11), live-stock and forestry (12) and household industries (22) 43.27 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the district is literate as against 21.84 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among males and females is to the order of 50 84 per cent and 34 97 per cent respectively.

## SECTION 8

## DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION AMONG THE STATES

### India and States

82. The members of Scheduled Tribes number 38,015,162 in the country according to the Census of 1971 accounting for 6 94 per cent of its population. Against this, the number of Scheduled tribe population in the State is 3,734,422 accounting for 13 99 per cent of its total population. In other words, the Scheduled Tribe population of the State consists of 9 82 per cent Scheduled Tribe population of the country. The following statement gives the details of distribution of Scheduled Tribe population among the States and Union Territories.

### STATEMENT VII.15

**Distribution of Scheduled Tribe population among States and Union Territories**

| India/State/Union Territories | Scheduled Tribe | Percentage to total tribal population in the country |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **INDIA** | **38,015,162** | **100 00** |
| 1 Madhya Pradesh | 8,387,403 | 22·06 |
| 2 Orissa | 5,071,937 | 13·34 |
| 3 Bihar | 4,932,767 | 12·98 |
| 4 Gujarat | 3,734,422 | 9·82 |
| 5 Rajasthan | 3,125,506 | 8·22 |
| 6 Maharashtra | 2,954,249 | 7·77 |
| 7 West Bengal | 2,532,969 | 6·66 |
| 8 Assam | 1,919,947 | 5·05 |
| 9 Andhra Pradesh | 1,657,657 | 4·36 |
| 10 Meghalaya | 814,230 | 2·14 |
| 11 Nagaland | 457,602 | 1·21 |
| 12 Tripura | 450,544 | 1·19 |
| 13 Arunachal Pradesh | 369,408 | 0·97 |
| 14 Manipur | 334,466 | 0·88 |
| 15 Tamil Nadu | 311,515 | 0·82 |
| 16 Kerala | 269,356 | 0·71 |
| 17 Mysore | 231,268 | 0·61 |
| 18 Uttar Pradesh | 198,565 | 0·52 |
| 19 Himachal Pradesh | 141,610 | 0·37 |
| 20 Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 64,445 | 0 17 |
| 21 Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands | 29,540 | 0·08 |
| 22 Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 18,102 | 0·05 |
| 23 Goa, Daman & Diu | 7,654 | 0·02 |
| 24 Haryana | .. | .. |
| 25 Jammu & Kashmir | .. | .. |
| 26 Punjab | .. | .. |
| 27 Chandigarh | .. | .. |
| 28 Delhi | .. | .. |
| 29 Pondicherry | .. | .. |

83. It would be seen from the statement that the State has a sizeable population of the tribal people. The number of Adivasis in the State is exceeded by Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar States only. The State ranks 4th as far as numerical strength of tribal population among the States of India is concerned. Though, Madhya Pradesh accounts for the maximum number of Adivasis (22.06%) in the country, Orissa (13.34%) and Bihar (12.98%) occupy the second and third position in this respect. Thus, the Scheduled Tribes of Gujarat account for almost one-tenth of the total tribal population in the country. Within the State itself, they are more than double the Scheduled Castes population.

84. The tribal population in the State has increased by 35.58 per cent during the decade of 1961-71. In 1961 the Scheduled Tribe population was 2,754,446 or 13.35 per cent of the State's population. The decadal growth of Scheduled Tribe population therefore comes to 979,976 persons or 35.58 per cent over their 1961 population This growth rate is higher than one registered by the general population. In case of Scheduled Caste population the growth has been registered at 33.51 per cent during 1961-71. In case of

general population the decadal growth during 1961-71 is worked out at 29.39 per cent.

SECTION 9

## DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION AMONG THE DISTRICTS

### Concentration in Districts

85. The following statement gives the percentage distribution of Scheduled Tribe population among the districts arranged in descending order according to the Census of 1971.

### STATEMENT VII.16

**Distribution of Scheduled Tribe population among the districts arranged in descending order**

| State/District | Percentage to total Scheduled Tribe population |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| **GUJARAT STATE** | **100·00** |
| Surat | 22·16 |
| Valsad | 20 79 |
| Panch Mahals | 19·09 |
| Bharuch | 13·04 |
| Vadodara | 12·67 |
| Sabar Kantha | 4·79 |
| The Dangs | 2·36 |
| Banas Kantha | 2·08 |
| Kutch | 1·08 |
| Kheda | 0·68 |
| Ahmadabad | 0·56 |
| Mahesana | 0·24 |
| Junagadh | 0 22 |
| Surendranagar | 0·13 |
| Jamnagar | 0·07 |
| Rajkot | 0·02 |
| Gandhinagar | 0·01 |
| Amreli | 0·01 |
| Bhavnagar | N |

86. Examining the distribution of Scheduled Tribe population shown above it is seen that Surat district accounts for 22.16 per cent tribal population of the State. Next in sequence come Valsad, Panch Mahals, Bharuch and Vadodara districts accounting for 20.79, 19.09, 13.04 and 12 67 per cent tribal population of the State. Thus, Surat, Valsad, Panch Mahals, Bharuch and Vadodara districts taken together account for 87 75 per cent tribal population of the State Sabar Kantha, The Dangs and Banas Kantha districts account for 4.79, 2.36 and 2.08 per cent tribal population of the State. Thus, unlike Scheduled Castes the Adivasis of the State are not evenly distributed in all the districts. They are concentrated in the eastern part of the State, though the southern districts of the State have overwhelming concentration of tribals. The Scheduled Tribes have concentrated in the forest region on or near the eastern border of the State adjoining Rajasthan. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Their population in other districts is negligible. The districts of their concentration along the border from South to North are The Dangs, Surat, Bharuch, Vadodara, Panch Mahals, Sabar Kantha and Banas Kantha In this tract also heavier concentration is noticed in the south and it goes on diminishing towards north

### Distribution in District

87. The following statement gives the details of the proportions of scheduled tribe population to total population of the district arranged in descending order.

### STATEMENT VII.17

**Scheduled Tribe population by districts arranged in descending order, 1971**

| State/District | Total popu'ation | Scheduled Tribe population | Percentage to total population |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **GUJARAT STATE** | **26,697,475** | **37,34,422** | **13·99** |
| 1 The Dangs | 94,185 | 88,028 | 93·46 |
| 2 Valsad | 1,428,742 | 776,215 | 54 33 |
| 3 Surat | 1,786,924 | 827,682 | 46·32 |
| 4 Bharuch | 1,109,601 | 486,901 | 43·88 |
| 5 Panch Mahals | 1,848,804 | 712,713 | 38·55 |
| 6 Vadodara | 1,980,065 | 473,117 | 23·89 |
| 7 Sabar Kantha | 1,187,637 | 178,804 | 15·06 |
| 8 Banas Kantha | 1,265,383 | 77,758 | 6·15 |
| 9 Kutch | 849,769 | 40,381 | 4·75 |
| 10 Kheda | 2,451,387 | 25,275 | 1·03 |
| 11 Ahmadabad | 2,910,307 | 20,998 | 0·72 |
| 12 Surendrangar | 845,454 | 4,812 | 0·57 |
| 13 Junagadh | 1,656,677 | 8,305 | 0·50 |
| 14 Mehesana | 2,092,468 | 9,136 | 0·44 |
| 15 Jamnagar | 1,111,343 | 2,711 | 0·24 |
| 16 Gandhinagar | 200,642 | 406 | 0·20 |
| 17 Rajkot | 1,624,072 | 677 | 0·04 |
| 18 Amreli | 848,730 | 321 | 0·04 |
| 19 Bhavnagar | 1,405,285 | 182 | 0·01 |

88. It is noticed from the statement given above that 13.99 per cent population of the State consists of Scheduled Tribe. The Dangs district is almost entirely tribal claiming 93.46 per cent tribal population Next in sequence come Valsad, Surat, Bharuch and Panch Mahals claiming 54.33, 46.32, 43.88 and 38 55 per cent tribal population respectively as compared to the total population of the districts. 23.89 per cent population of Vadodara district is tribal. Sabar Kantha and Banas Kantha districts account for 15.06 and 6.15 per cent tribal population respectively. Whereas Kutch consists of 4.75 per cent tribal population. Kheda accounts for only 1.03 per cent. The remaining districts of the State have less than 1 per cent tribal population. Bhavnagar district has only 182 Adivasis accounting for only 0.01 per cent population of the district. Amreli, Rajkot and Gandhinagar districts also have only 321, 677 and 406 Adivasis respectively. It can thus be seen that The Dangs, Valsad, Surat, Bharuch, Vadodara and Panch Mahals districts taken together account for about 90 per cent tribal population of the State.

### Rural/Urban distribution of Scheduled Tribes

89. The statement that follows gives the details of distribution of Scheduled Tribe population and its proportion to the total population of the State and individual districts.

### STATEMENT VII.18

**Distribution of Scheduled Tribe population and their proportion to the total population of the State and individual districts**

| State/District | Total Rural/ Urban | Scheduled tribes population | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Population | Prcentage to total population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **GUJARAT STATE** | **T** | **3,734,422** | **13·99** |
| | **R** | **3.507 152** | **18·27** |
| | **U** | **227,270** | **3·03** |

STATEMENT VII·18—Contd.

| State/District | Total Rural Urban | Scheduled tribes population | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Population | Percentage to total population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Jamnagar | T | 2,711 | 0·24 |
| | R | 2,092 | 0·29 |
| | U | 619 | 0·16 |
| Rajkot | T | 677 | 0·04 |
| | R | 47 | N |
| | U | 630 | 0·10 |
| Surendrangar | T | 4,812 | 0·57 |
| | R | 4,768 | 0·77 |
| | U | 44 | 0 02 |
| Bhavnagar | T | 182 | 0·01 |
| | R | 33 | N |
| | U | 149 | 0·03 |
| Amreli | T | 321 | 0·04 |
| | R | 279 | 0·04 |
| | U | 42 | N |
| Junagadh | T | 8,305 | 0·50 |
| | R | 7,499 | 0·64 |
| | U | 806 | 0·17 |
| Kutch | T | 40,381 | 4·75 |
| | R | 34,008 | 5·35 |
| | U | 6,373 | 2·97 |
| Banas Kantha | T | 77,758 | 6·15 |
| | R | 74,886 | 6·54 |
| | U | 2,872 | 2·40 |
| Sabar Kantha | T | 178,804 | 15·06 |
| | R | 177,111 | 16.34 |
| | U | 1,693 | 1·63 |
| Mahesana | T | 9,136 | 0·44 |
| | R | 4,996 | 0·29 |
| | U | 4,140 | 1·06 |
| Gandhinagar | T | 406 | 0·20 |
| | R | 274 | 0·16 |
| | U | 132 | 0·55 |
| Ahmadabad | T | 20,998 | 0·72 |
| | R | 4,321 | 0·45 |
| | U | 16,677 | 0·86 |
| Kheda | T | 25,275 | 1·03 |
| | R | 20,899 | 1.06 |
| | U | 4,376 | 0·89 |
| Panch Mahals | T | 712,713 | 38·55 |
| | R | 688,752 | 41·96 |
| | U | 23,961 | 11·57 |
| Vadodara | T | 473,117 | 23·89 |
| | R | 453,953 | 32·97 |
| | U | 19,164 | 3·18 |
| Bharuch | T | 486,901 | 43·88 |
| | R | 462,939 | 50·51 |
| | U | 23,962 | 12·41 |
| Surat | T | 827,682 | 46·32 |
| | R | 768,359 | 64·88 |
| | U | 59,323 | 9·84 |
| Valsad | T | 776,215 | 54·33 |
| | R | 713,908 | 60·90 |
| | U | 62,307 | 24·30 |
| The Dangs | T | 88,028 | 93·46 |
| | R | 88,028 | 93 46 |
| | U | .. | .. |

90 Of 3.734,422 Adivasis in the State 3,507,152 are in rural areas and 227,270 are in urban areas. In other words, 93.91 per cent tribal population stays in rural areas and 6.09 per cent population stays in urban areas. 13.99 per cent population of the State consists of Scheduled Tribes. Against this, 18.27 per cent rural population of the State is tribal. As far as urban population of the State is concerned it accounts for only 3.03 per cent tribal population. It can thus be seen that the variation between proportionate concentration of Scheduled Tribes in rural as well as urban areas is very wide.

**Concentration of Scheduled Tribes in Rural Areas**

91. The Dangs district is entirely rural and accounts for 93.46 per cent tribal population. The rural population of Surat and Valsad districts account for 64 88 and 60.90 per cent tribal population respectively. The corresponding figures for Bharuch, Panch Mahals and Vadodara are 50 51, 41.96 and 32.97 per cent respectively. Rajkot and Bhavnagar districts have negligible percentage of tribal population in rural areas. The rural areas of Rajkot district have only 47 members of Scheduled tribe and there are only 33 Adivasis in Bhavnagar district. The rural areas of Amreli and Gandhinagar districts account for 0.04 and 0 16 per cent tribal population respectively.

**Concentration of Scheduled Tribes in Urban Areas**

92. The urban areas of Valsad district account for maximum concentration of 24.30 per cent tribal population. The corresponding percentages for Bharuch, Panch Mahals and Surat districts are worked out at 12.41, 11.57 and 9.84 respectively. There are only 42 Adivasis in the urban areas of Amreli district. Surendranagar, Bhavnagar and Rajkot districts account for 0.02, 0.03 and 0.10 per cent tribal population in their urban areas. It is also noticed that the percentages of tribal population in urban areas in Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Mahesana, Gandhinagar and Ahmadabad districts are higher than the corresponding figures shown for the rural areas of these districts. In all other districts of the State the rural areas account for larger concentration of tribal population.

**Distribution of Talukas/Mahals according to the percentage of Scheduled Tribe**

93 The following statement gives the distribution of Talukas/Mahals according to the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population.

**STATEMENT VII.19**

**Distribution of Talukas/Mahals by percentage to total population of Talukas/Mahals, 1971**

| Percentage of S.T. population to total population of Taluka/Mahal | Number of Talukas/ Mahals |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| **Total** | **184** |
| Nil | 22 |
| Negligible | 3 |
| 1·00 & below | 68 |
| 1·01 to 10·00 | 35 |
| 10·01 to 25·00 | 9 |
| 25·01 to 50·00 | 19 |
| 50 01 to 75·00 | 14 |
| 75·01 and above | 14 |

94. It can be seen from the statement given above that 22 talukas have not returned any tribal population during the Census of 1971. 3 talukas account for negligible proportion of Scheduled Tribe population, 68 talukas have less than 1 per cent tribal population, 35 talukas range between 1 01 to 10.00 per cent and 9 talukas fall in the range of 10.01 to 25 00 per cent tribal population. 19 talukas fall in the range where 25.01 to 50 00 per cent population is tribal. 14 talukas account for more than 75 per cent tribal population and the same number of talukas range between 50.01 to 75.00 per cent. It can thus be seen that 28 talukas account for more than 50 per cent tribal population. The details of Talukas/Mahals with more than 50

per cent tribal population are given in the following statement

**STATEMENT VII.20**

**Talukas/Mahals with more than 50 per cent Scheduled Tribe population, 1971**

| Sr. No. | Taluka/Mahal | Population | Population of Scheduled Tribe | Percentage of Scheduled Tribe to total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | **Sabar Kantha District** | | | |
| 1 | Khed Brahma | 98,559 | 55,354 | 56·16 |
| 2 | Vijaynagar | 43,378 | 31,486 | 72 59 |
| | **Panch Mahals District** | | | |
| 3 | Santrampur | 247,300 | 145,678 | 58 91 |
| 4 | Jhalod | 158,860 | 135,038 | 85 00 |
| 5 | Dohad | 235,928 | 167,413 | 70 96 |
| 6 | Limkheda | 163,016 | 95,894 | 58·82 |
| | **Vadodara Dstrict** | | | |
| 7 | Chhota Udaipur | 188,927 | 157,197 | 83 21 |
| 8 | Nasvadi | 72,661 | 58,259 | 80 18 |
| | **Bharuch District** | | | |
| 9 | Jhagadia | 120,000 | 73,636 | 61·36 |
| 10 | Nandod | 148,294 | 98,379 | 66 34 |
| 11 | Dediapada | 67,683 | 63,748 | 94·19 |
| 12 | Sagbara | 52,576 | 47,724 | 90 77 |
| 13 | Valia | 80,927 | 61,903 | 76 49 |
| | **Surat District** | | | |
| 14 | Mangrol | 128,904 | 85,122 | 66·04 |
| 15 | Mandvi | 119,168 | 90,944 | 76·32 |
| 16 | Songadh | 135,095 | 98,429 | 72 86 |
| 17 | Uchchhal | 44,940 | 43,344 | 96·45 |
| 18 | Nijhar | 71,932 | 54,416 | 75 65 |
| 19 | Vyara | 153,536 | 136,297 | 88·77 |
| 20 | Valod | 51,999 | 37,933 | 72·95 |
| 21 | Bardoli | 120,120 | 62,573 | 52·09 |
| 22 | Mahuva | 82,049 | 65,980 | 80·42 |
| | **Valsad District** | | | |
| 23 | Pardi | 162,455 | 95,059 | 58·51 |
| 24 | Umbergaon | 116,866 | 63,884 | 54·66 |
| 25 | Chikhli | 176,089 | 119,696 | 67 97 |
| 26 | Bansda | 120,619 | 108,548 | 89·99 |
| 27 | Dharampur | 193,711 | 179,181 | 92·50 |
| | **The Dangs District** | | | |
| 28 | The Dangs | 94,185 | 88,028 | 93·46 |

94A. It would be seen from the statement given above that the maximum (96 45%) concentration of tribal population is recorded by Uchchhal taluka. It is closely followed by Dediapada taluka in Bharuch district with 94.19 per cent. The Dangs, Dharampur and Sagbara talukas account for 93.46, 92 50 and 90.77 per cent tribal population.

94B. It is further observed that The Dangs district is almost entirely tribal. Of 8 talukas of Valsad district 5 talukas account for more than 50 per cent tribal population. In this district Dharampur taluka has recorded the maximum concentration of 92.50 per cent tribal population Of 13 talukas of Surat district 9 talukas have recorded more than 50 per cent tribal population. In Bharuch, out of 11 talukas, 5 talukas have shown more than 50 per cent concentration of tribal population In Vadodara there are 12 talukas out of which 2 talukas, viz., Chhota-Udaipur and Nasvadi have shown more than 50 per cent tribal population. In Panch Mahals district there are 11 talukas out of which 4 talukas, viz, Santrampur, Jhalod, Dohad and Limkheda have recorded more than 50 per cent tribal population. Lastly, in Sabar Kantha district there are 2 talukas which have recorded more than 50 per cent tribal population.

## SECTION 10
## TRIBEWISE DISTRIBUTION

**Distribution of individual tribe**

95. Statement VII.22 gives the details of distribution of individual Scheduled Tribe in the State and each district. It would be seen from the statement that Bhils, etc., are numerically the largest among the Scheduled Tribes of Gujarat. They number 1,452,987 and account for 38.91 per cent tribal population of the State Next in numerical strength come Dublas, Dhodias and Gamits, etc., accounting for 388,589 (10 40%), 358.792 (9.61%) and 276,591 (7.40%) persons respectively. Bardas number 53, while Pomlas have numerical strength of 300 only. Gonds or Rajgonds, however, number 402.

96. The notified list of Scheduled Tribes recognises 19 Tribes/Tribe groups in common for Banas Kantha, Sabar, Kantha, Mahesana, Gandhinagar, Ahmadabad, Kheda, Panch Mahals, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat, Valsad and The Dangs districts as shown at Serial No. I in the statement that follows. Sr. No. II of this statement pertaining to the Scheduled Tribe Kunbi recognised in The Dangs district only. In Umbergaon Taluka of Valsad district Koli Malhar, Koli Mahadev or Dongar Kolis are recognised as Scheduled Tribes. In all other talukas of Valsad and Surat districts Chaudhris are recognised as Scheduled Tribe, Siddis are recognised as Adivasis in all the six districts of Saurashtra region, Bharwad, Charan and Rabaris are notified as Scheduled Tribes in Nes Area of Alech, Gir and Barda forests, Padhars are recognised as Adivasis in Surendranagar district. Bhil, Dhodia, Koli, Paradhi and Vaghri are notified Scheduled Tribes of Kutch district.

97. It is observed that no return has been received against Koli Malhar, Koli Mahadev or Dongar Koli in Umbergaon taluka of Valsad district.

98 The following statement gives tribewise population and their percentages to total Scheduled Tribe population in the State.

**STATEMENT VII.21**

**Tribewise population and their population to total Scheduled Tribe population, 1971**

| Sr. No. | | Name of Scheduled Tribe | Population | Percentage to total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | |
| | | **Total** | **3,734,422** | **100·0** |
| I | 1 | Barda | 5 | N |
| | 2 | Bavacha or Bamcha | 2,345 | 0.06 |
| | 3 | Bhil including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mevasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave | 1,451,760 | 38.88 |
| | 4 | Chodhara | 11,118 | 0.30 |
| | 5 | Dhanka including Tadvi, Tetaria, and Valvi | 138,585 | 3.72 |
| | 6 | Dhodia | 358,773 | 9.61 |
| | 7 | Dubla including Talavia or Halpati. | 388.589 | 10.40 |
| | 8 | Gamit or Gamta or Gavit including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi | 276,591 | 7.40 |
| | 9 | Gond or Rajgond | 402 | 0.02 |
| | 10 | Kathodi or Katkari including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari | 2,939 | 0.08 |

STATEMENT VII.21—*Contd*

| Sr. No. | Name of Scheduled tribe | Population | Percentage to total population |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 11 | Kokna, Kokni, Kukna | 146,768 | 3.93 |
| 12 | Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha | 29,464 | 0 79 |
| 13 | Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka | 234,999 | 6 29 |
| 14 | Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi | 2,677 | 0.07 |
| 15 | Patelia | 48,769 | 1.31 |
| 16 | Pomla | 300 | 0 01 |
| 17 | Rathawa | 192,648 | 5 16 |
| 18 | Varli | 126,108 | 3.38 |
| 19 | Vitolia, Kotwali or Barodia | 12,902 | 0.34 |
| II 20 | Kunbi | 34,643 | 0 93 |
| III 21 | Chaudhri | 177,155 | 4 74 |
| IV 22 | Siddi | 4,482 | 0.12 |
| V 23 | Bharwad | 531 | 0 01 |
| 24 | Charan | 1,700 | 0 04 |
| 25 | Rabari | 4,693 | 0 13 |
| VI 26 | Padhar | 4,758 | 0 13 |
| VII27 | Bhil | 1,227 | 0 03 |
| 28 | Koli | 30,361 | 0 81 |
| 29 | Paradhi | 2,806 | 0 08 |
| 30 | Vaghri | 4,637 | 0 12 |
| 31 | Unspecified | 41,639 | 1 14 |

**Distribution of important Scheduled Tribes in districts**

**(1) Bhil including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave**

99. There are 1,451,760 Bhills, etc., in the districts of the State except those of Saurashtra and Kutch. In Kutch district there are 1,227 Bhils. Thus, in all there are 1,452,987 Bhils accounting for 38.91 per cent tribal population of the State. Of these Bhils the maximum number of 518,878 (35.74%) is accounted by Panch Mahals district alone. Bharuch district has 374,529 Bhils, while Sabar Kantha district accounts for 173,608 Bhils. Vadodara district has 128,973 Bhils, Surat district has 115,512 Bhils and Banas Kantha district claims 76,986. It is natural that Gandhinagar district should have the minimum number of 227 Bhils but it is interesting to note that though Valsad district has 54.33 per cent tribal population, it has only 1,616 Bhils. It can therefore be said that Bhils are concentrated in Panch Mahals, Vadodara, Bharuch and Surat districts in the South and Banas Kantha and Sabar Kantha districts in the north of the State.

**(2) Dublas including Talavia or Halpati**

100. The second important Scheduled Tribe of the State consists of Dublas including Talavias or Halpatis. There are 388,589 Dublas in the State accounting for 10.40 per cent of its tribal population. The maximum concentration of Dublas is found in Surat district where we have 179,112 Dublas. Valsad has 153,479 Dublas while Bharuch accounts for only 40,680 Surat, Valsad and Bharuch districts taken together account for 96.06 per cent of Dubla population of the State. Mahesana and Gandhinagar districts account for only 10 and 13 Dublas respectively.

**(3) Dhodia**

101. Dhodias constitute the third important Scheduled Tribe in the State as far as its numerical strength is concerned. There are 358,773 Dhodias in the State accounting for its 9.61 per cent population. Valsad district has an overwhelming concentration of Dhodias where they number 290,092 accounting for 80.86 per cent Dhodia population of the State. Surat district has 66,231 Dhodias. Valsad and Surat districts together account for 99.32 per cent Dhodia population of the State. Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha and Gandhinagar districts have not returned any Dhodia population though this community is recognised as tribal under the Presidential Order. Kheda district has only 3 Dhodias while Kutch account for 19 persons of Dhodia community.

**(4) Gamit or Gamta or Gavit including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi**

102. Gamit group of Scheduled Tribe is the fourth important tribal community of the State. Gamits number 276,591 accounting for 7.40 per cent tribal population of the State. Gamits have the maximum concentration of 232,677 in Surat district Vadodara and Bharuch districts account for 22,383 and 11,984 Gamits respectively. Valsad district has 5,297 Gamits while the Dangs has 3,692. All other districts where Gamits are recognised as Scheduled Tribe have less than 200 persons of that community.

**(5) Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka**

103. There are 234,999 Naikdas or Nayakas in the State accounting for its 6.29 per cent tribal population. The maximum number of Naikdas are in Panch Mahals district where they number 85,241. Valsad and Vadodara districts account for 65,029 and 58,546 Naikdas respectively. Surat district, however, has 17,616 Naikdas.

**(6) Rathawa**

104. They number 192,648 in the State and account for its 5.16 per cent of the total tribal population. The maximum concentration of Rathawas is in Vadodara district where they number 151,336. Panch Mahals has 40,605 Rathawas. These are the only two districts where this tribal community has its sizeable population.

**(7) Chaudhri**

105. Chaudhris are recognised as Scheduled Tribe in the districts of Surat and Valsad (except Umbergaon Taluka) only. Surat district claims to have 175,045 Chaudhris while Valsad district has only 2,110 persons of this community.

**(8) Kokna, Kokni, Kukna**

106. This is the 8th important tribal community of the State It numbers 146,768 and accounts for 3.93 per cent tribal population of the State. Valsad and Surat are the only two districts where Koknas have their concentration Valsad accounts for 124,285 Koknas while Surat has 17,183 persons of this community.

**(9) Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi**

107. The number of Dhankas in the State is worked out at 138,585 accounting for 3.72 per cent tribal

population of the State. The two important districts where Dhankas are concentrated are Vadodara and Bharuch where they number 86,332 and 45,235 respectively.

**(10) Varli**

108. Varlis number 126,108 in the State according to the Census of 1971 and account for 3.38 per cent tribal population of the State. Valsad district

**STATEMENT**

**Distribution of individual**

| | Name of Scheduled Tribes | Population of the individual Scheduled Tribes in the State and each district | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | State | Jamnagr | Rajkot | Surendra-nagar | Bhav-nagar | Amreli | Junagadh | Kutch | Banas-kantha | Sabar kantha | Mahesa-na |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | **Total Scheduled Tribes** | **3,734,422** | **2,711** | **677** | **4,812** | **182** | **321** | **8,305** | **40,381** | **77,758** | **178,804** | **9,136** |
| 1 | Barda | 53 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. |
| 2 | Bavacha or Bamcha | 2,345 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 314 |
| 3 | Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave | 1,451,760 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 76,986 | 173,608 | 5,914 |
| 4 | Chodhara | 11,118 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 5 |
| 5 | Dhanka, including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi | 138,585 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 229 | .. |
| 6 | Dhodia | 358,773 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | .. | 55 |
| 7 | Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati | 388,589 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 320 | 10 |
| 8 | Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi | 276,591 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 158 | 4 |
| 9 | Gond or Rajgond | 402 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari | 2,939 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 127 | .. |
| 11 | Kokna, Kokni, Kukna | 146,768 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 |
| 12 | Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha | 29,464 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 80 | 12 |
| 13 | Naika or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka | 234,999 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 211 | 2,786 | 266 |
| 14 | Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardhi | 2,677 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 35 | 342 |
| 15 | Patelia | 48,769 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 256 | .. |
| 16 | Pomla | 300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 |
| 17 | Rathawa | 192,648 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58 | .. |
| 18 | Varli | 126,108 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | |
| 19 | Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia | 12,902 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 15 |
| 20 | Kunbi | 34,643 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 | Chaudhri | 177,155 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 22 | Siddi | 4,482 | 623 | 452 | 21 | 125 | 307 | 2,954 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 23 | Bharwad | 531 | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 494 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 24 | Charan | 1,700 | 193 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,507 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 25 | Rabari | 4,693 | 1,677 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,016 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 26 | Padhar | 4,758 | .. | .. | 4,758 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 27 | Bhil | 1,227 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,227 | .. | .. | .. |
| 28 | Koli | 30,361 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30,361 | .. | .. | .. |
| 29 | Paradhi | 2,806 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,806 | .. | .. | .. |
| 30 | Vaghri | 4,637 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,637 | .. | .. | .. |
| 31 | Unspecified | 41,639 | 181 | 225 | 33 | 57 | 14 | 334 | 1,331 | 509 | 1,095 | 2,189 |

shows overwhelming concentration of 112,975 Varlis while there are 12,688 Varlies in The Dangs district.

109. The remaining each tribal community recognised under the Presidential Order has less than 50,000 population in the State. Though, some of the Scheduled tribes have shown sizeable concentration in some districts. Thus, for example, Kunbis number 34,643 in the Dangs district, Patelias account for 47,358 persons in Panch Mahals and Koli Dhors number 16,947 in Valsad district.

VII-22

**Scheduled Tribes in the State and each District**

| Name of Scheduled Tribes | Population of the Individual Scheduled Tribes in the State and each District | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gandhi-nagar | Ahma-dabad | Kheda | Panch Mahals | Vado-dara | Bharuch | Surat | Valsad | The Dangs |
| 1 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| **Total Scheduled Tribes** | **406** | **20,998** | **25,275** | **712,713** | **473,117** | **486,901** | **827,682** | **776,215** | **88,028** |
| 1 Barda | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 3 | .. | 2 | 26 | .. |
| 2 Bavacha or Bamcha | .. | 878 | 232 | 200 | 657 | 33 | 24 | 7 | .. |
| 3 Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi, Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Valve | 227 | 11,734 | 15,308 | 518,878 | 128,973 | 374,529 | 115,512 | 1,616 | 28,475 |
| 4 Chodhara | .. | 48 | 9 | 8 | 284 | 5,022 | 5,570 | 68 | 101 |
| 5 Dhanka, including Tadvi Tetaria and Valvi | 1 | 155 | 2,802 | 3,644 | 86,332 | 45,235 | 177 | 2 | .. |
| 6 Dhodia | .. | 98 | 3 | 68 | 532 | 289 | 66,231 | 290,092 | 1,386 |
| 7 Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati | 13 | 106 | 383 | 201 | 14,132 | 40,680 | 179,112 | 153,479 | 153 |
| 8 Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi | 8 | 168 | 27 | 188 | 22,383 | 11,984 | 232,677 | 5,297 | 3,692 |
| 9 Gond or Rajgond | .. | 4 | 12 | 304 | .. | .. | 70 | 12 | .. |
| 10 Kathodi or Katkari, including Dhor Kathodi or Dhor Katkari and Son Kathodi or Son Katkari: | .. | 19 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 431 | 1,652 | 6 | 689 |
| 11 Kokna, Kokni, Kukna | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 8 | 51 | 17,183 | 124,285 | 5,233 |
| 12 Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha or Kolgha | .. | 55 | 8 | 5,463 | 3,532 | 234 | 3,077 | 16,947 | 44 |
| 13 Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka | 26 | 1,158 | 2,151 | 85,241 | 58,546 | 1,545 | 17,616 | 65,029 | 424 |
| 14 Pardhi, including Advichincher and Phanse Pardi | 83 | 134 | 70 | 1,554 | 53 | 57 | 218 | 99 | 11 |
| 15 Patelia | 1 | 26 | 423 | 47,358 | 134 | 131 | 332 | 108 | .. |
| 16 Pomla | .. | 50 | 71 | .. | 1 | 100 | 58 | 12 | .. |
| 17 Rathawa | .. | 75 | 79 | 40,605 | 151,336 | 115 | 338 | 42 | .. |
| 18 Varli | .. | .. | .. | 210 | 38 | 10 | 173 | 112,975 | 12,688 |
| 19 Vitolia, Kotwalia or Baroda | .. | 126 | 24 | 2 | 65 | 1,339 | 8,488 | 2,333 | 488 |
| 20 Kunbi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34,643 |
| 21 Chaudhri | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 175,045 | 2,110 | .. |
| 22 Siddi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 23 Bharwad | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 24 Charan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 25 Rabari | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 26 Padhar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 27 Bhil | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 28 Koli | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 29 Paradhi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 30 Vaghri | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 31 Unspecified | 47 | 6,160 | 3,671 | 8,778 | 6,101 | 5,116 | 4,127 | 1,670 | 1 |

## SECTION 11

## LITERACY IN SCHEDULED TRIBES

**General**

110. The percentage of literate Adivasis in the State has been worked out at only 14.12 against the corresponding figure of 35.79 per cent for general population and 27.74 per cent for Scheduled Caste population. It can therefore be seen that the tribals in general are the most backward people in the State as far as literacy rate is concerned. The following statement compares the literacy rates worked out for general population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

### STATEMENT VII.23

### PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY, 1971 CENSUS

| General population/Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe | Percentage of literacy | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| General population . . | 35.79 | 46.11 | 24.75 |
| Non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population . . | 40 31 | 50.83 | 28 97 |
| Scheduled Caste . . | 27.74 | 39 89 | 14 95 |
| Scheduled Tribe . . . | 14.12 | 21 83 | 6 15 |

111. It would be observed from the statement given above that the members of Scheduled Tribes have recorded almost the half of the literacy rate recorded for Scheduled Castes. Concentrated efforts to push up the literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes should therefore be made on an urgent basis. The literacy rate recorded for Scheduled Tribe is lower than the female literacy rate among Scheduled Castes. Even the tribal male literacy rate of 21.83 per cent is well below the female literacy rates of 24.75 per cent in general population. The female literacy rate among tribals is at an extremely low level of 6.15 per cent.

112. The following statement compares the rate of literacy among Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and general population during 1961 and 1971.

### STATEMENT VII.24

**Literacy rate among general population, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Non Scheduled Caste/ Tribe population, 1961-71**

| General Population Scheduled Caste/Scheuled Tribe | | Percentage of literacy | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons | Males | Females |
| General Population . . | 1961 | 30.45 | 41.13 | 19.10 |
| | 1971 | 35.79 | 46.11 | 24.75 |
| Non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population . | 1961 | 34.24 | 45.33 | 22.36 |
| | 1971 | 40.31 | 50.83 | 28 97 |
| Scheduled Caste . . . | 1961 | 22.46 | 33 87 | 10.72 |
| | 1971 | 27.74 | 39 89 | 14.95 |
| Scheduled Tribe . . . | 1961 | 11.69 | 19.06 | 4.09 |
| | 1971 | 14.12 | 21.83 | 6.15 |

113. It would be observed that the progress of literacy during 1961-71 among the tribals of the State is highly unsatisfactory. This is evident from the fact that whereas the overall literacy rate for the State has improved from 30.45 per cent in 1961 to 35.79 per cent in 1971, the corresponding rates for Scheduled Tribes are worked out at 11.69 per cent in 1961 and 14.12 per cent in 1971. Thus, against an improvement of literacy rate by 5.34 per cent in general population, the improvement of only 2.43 per cent in the literacy rate of tribals of the State during the last decade is not quite heartening. Against this, the Scheduled Castes have shown a marked improvement by 5.28 per cent by comming very near to the rate of non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population which has recorded an improvement in literacy rate by 6.07 per cent during 1961-71. Similarly, the tribal literacy rates among males and females also have not shown appreciable progress in comparison to the corresponding improvement shown in this respect by Scheduled Castes and general population.

**Percentage of literacy in important Scheduled Tribes, 1971**

114. The following statement gives the details of percentage of literacy in improtant Scheduled Tribes as recorded during the Census of 1971.

### STATEMENT VII.25

**Percentage of literacy in important Scheduled Tribes, 1971**

| Scheduled Tribe | Percentage of literacy | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Famles |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Total . . . . .** | **14.12** | **21 83** | **6 15** |
| 1 Bhil, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri, Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava and Vasave . . | 11.74 | 19 43 | 3.90 |
| 2 Dubla, including Talavia or Halpati . . . . | 13.74 | 20.97 | 6.33 |
| 3 Dhodia . . . . | 31 19 | 43.46 | 18.91 |
| 4 Gamit or Gamta or Gavit, including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi . | 14.86 | 22 07 | 6.76 |
| 5 Naikda, or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka and Nana Nayaka . . | 9.55 | 15.07 | 3.86 |
| 6 Rathawa . . . | 5 65 | 10 02 | 0.97 |
| 7 Chaudhari . . | 21.97 | 31.77 | 12.11 |
| 8 Kokna, Kokni, Kukna . | 12 39 | 19 27 | 5.31 |

115. It would be seen from the statement that against only 14.12 per cent literacy rate noticed for the tribal population of State as a whole, Dhodias have recorded an appreciable literacy rate of 31.19 per cent which is definitely an achievement for the community. Chaudhris have recorded the second highest literacy rate of 21.97 per cent among the tribals of the State. Next in sequence follow Gamits (14.86%), Dublas, etc. (13.74%) Koknas, etc. (12.39%), Bhils (11.74%), Naikdas (9.55%) and Rathwas (5.65%). Dhodia and Chaudhri males have shown literacy rates of 43.46 and 31.77 per cent respectively. Dhodia and Chaudhri females have shown only 18.91 and 12.11 per cent literacy rates respectively. All other tribal communities are very backward in this respect.

SECTION 12

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN SCHEDULED TRIBES

### Rural/Urban distribution

116. The details of percentage of workers to total population in general, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population by total/rural/urban areas are given in the following statement.

### STATEMENT VII.26

**Percentage of workers to total population in general, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population by Total/Rural/Urban, 1971**

| General population/ Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe | Sex | Percentage of workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| General Population . . | Persons | 31.45 | 32.96 | 27.57 |
| | Males | 51.24 | 52.83 | 47 29 |
| | Females | 10.26 | 12.07 | 5.48 |
| Scheduled Caste . . | Persons | 32.97 | 34.43 | 29.0[6] |
| | Males | 48.32 | 50 54 | 42.61 |
| | Females | 16.81 | 17.86 | 13.90 |
| Scheduled Tribe . . | Pesons | 40.35 | 40.52 | 37.76 |
| | Males | 55.66 | 55.79 | 53.69 |
| | Females | 24.54 | 24.83 | 19.90 |

117. It is observed from the above statement that the proportion of workers in Scheduled Tribes is higher that the corresponding percentages noticed for general population and Scheduled Caste population. There are 31.45 per cent workers in general population and 32.97 per cent workers in Scheduled Caste population against which the corresponding proportion of workers among Scheduled Tribes of the State is worked out at 40.35 per cent. Though, the percentage of male workers in Scheduled Tribes is 55.66, it is 51.24 in general population and 48.32 in Scheduled Caste. 10.26 per cent of general population of females has been recorded as workers. The corresponding percentages of female workers in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe are worked out at 16.81 and 24.54 per cent respectively. The proportion of male workers is quite high in rural (55.79%) as well as urban (53.69%) areas among Scheduled Tribes. Against 12.07 per cent female workers in rural area in general population, the females of Scheduled Tribes have recorded work participation rate of 24.83 per cent in rural areas of the State. It is interesting to note that the percentage of female workers in urban areas for general population is 5.48 against which the corresponding percentage for the females of Scheduled Tribes is worked out as 19.90.

### Percentage distribution of workers by industrial categories, 1971

118. The distribution of Scheduled Tribe workers into nine industrial categories of workers according to the Census of 1971 is examined below in comparison with the general population.

### STATEMENT VII.27

**Distribution of Workers by Industrial Categories among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Total Workers in the State, 1971**

| | Industrial category | Scheduled Caste | | Scheduled Tribe | | Total workers in the state | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of SC workers in each category | % to total SC workers | No. of ST workers in each category | % to total ST workers | No. of workers in each category | % to total workers in the State |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | **Total workers** . . . . | **601,784** | **100·00** | **1,506,819** | **100·00** | **8,395,546** | **100·00** |
| I | Cultivators . . . . | 110,371 | 18·34 | 728,380 | 48·34 | 3,619,997 | 43·12 |
| II | Agricultural labourers . . | 280,355 | 46·59 | 637,842 | 42·33 | 1,887,660 | 22·48 |
| III | Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied Activities | 2,635 | 0.44 | 14,609 | 0.97 | 165,518 | 1.98 |
| IV | Mining and Quarrying . . | 5,064 | 0·84 | 3,400 | 0·22 | 34,772 | 0.41 |
| V | Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs. | | | | | | |
| | (a) Household Industry . | 31,110 | 5·17 | 10,312 | 0 68 | 236,572 | 2.82 |
| | (b) Other than Household Industry | 63,414 | 10·54 | 35,068 | 2·33 | 776,274 | 9.25 |
| VI | Construction . . . . | 14,388 | 2·39 | 11,856 | 0·79 | 119,909 | 1·43 |
| VII | Trade and Commerce . . | 6,451 | 1·07 | 12,762 | 0.85 | 582,617 | 6·94 |
| VIII | Transport, Storage and Communications . . . . | 16,632 | 2·76 | 13,603 | 0·90 | 239,699 | 2·86 |
| IX | Other Services . . . . | 71,363 | 11·86 | 38,987 | 2.59 | 731,528 | 8·71 |

119. The distribution of Scheduled Tribes workers in industrial categories differs very much from that noticed in Scheduled Castes and general population. 48.34 per cent Scheduled Tribe workers are engaged in cultivation. The corresponding percentage for Scheduled Caste population is 18.34 only while for general population it is 43.12. The percentage of agricultural labourers to total worker among Scheduled Tribes is worked out at 42.33 against the corresponding figures of 46.59 in Scheduled Castes and 22.48 in general population. Thus 90.67 per cent workers of Scheduled Tribes have engaged themselves either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. The minimum number of Adivasis (3,400) are engaged in

mining and quarrying. The percentage of Scheduled Tribe population engaged in other industrial categories ranges from 0.68 for Household Industry to 2.59 for other services. It is therefore noticed that there is a very heavy reliance on agricultural sector (Category I&II) by Scheduled Tribes. Dispersal of tribal workers in other industrial categories alone can reduce this pressure. Scheduled Tribes have relatively less workers than the general population in all the non-agricultural categories, which jointly account for only 9.33 per cent of their workers.

SECTION 13

**Brief Notes on Scheduled Tribes in each district for the benefit of readers we have prepared districtwise general notes on Scheduled Tribes which are given below :—**

**1 Jamnagar District**

120. There are 4 scheduled tribes in the district with a population of 2,711 which is 0.24 per cent of the total district population and 0.07 per cent of the total State Scheduled tribe populaion. The Rabari (1,677) and Siddi tribes (623) are the principal scheduled tribes of the district. Only 9.59 per cent of the scheduled tribe population of the district is literate as against 4.34 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among male and female members of the scheduled tribes is 14.26 per cent and 4.93 per cent respectively. Members of the scheduled tribes in the district are mainly engaged in livestock rearing and forestry (278), cultivation (250) and agricultural labour (107) but processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (49) and transport, storage and communications (60) also provide employment to a few.

**2 Rajkot District**

121. The Siddi tribe is the only scheduled tribe in the district. It has a population of 677 persons which is 0.04 per cent of the total district population and 0.02 per cent of the total State scheduled tribe population. 31.91 per cent of this tribe is literate as against 26.55 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among male and female members of the tribe is 50.14 per cent, 12.73 per cent respectively. Members of the tribe are mainly engaged in agricultural labour (40) but processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (34) and transport, storage and communications (38) also provide employment to a few.

**3 Surendranagar District**

122. There are two scheduled tribes (Padhar and Siddi) in the district with a population of 4,812, which is 0.57 per cent of the total district population and 0.13 per cent of the total State scheduled tribe population. The Padhar tribe (4,758 persons) is the principal scheduled tribe in the district. The Siddis number only 21. Only 2.18 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population of the district is literate as against 3.49 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among male and female members of the scheduled tribes is 3.97 per cent and 0.34 per cent respectively. Members of the scheduled tribes in the district are mainly engaged in agricultural labour (941) and cultivation (591) but vocations like livestock rearing (8), household industry (4), trade and commerce (4) and transport, storage and communications (3) also provide employment to a few.

**4 Bhavnagar district**

123. The Siddi tribe is the only scheduled tribe in the district and has a population of 182 which is 0.01 per cent of the total district population and 0.04 per cent of the total State scheduled tribe population. Only 33.52 per cent of this population is literate as against 45.33 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among male and female members of the tribe is 46.67 per cent and 20.65 per cent respectively. Members of the tribe are mainly engaged in trade and commerce (14), but vocations like agricultural labour (5), Cultivation (2) and processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (2) also provide employment to a few.

**5 Amreli District**

124. The Siddi tribe is the only scheduled tribe in the district. It has a population of 321 which is 0.04 per cent of the total district population and 0.01 per cent of the total State scheduled tribe population. 29.91 per cent of the total scheduled tribe populaion of the district is literate as against 12.83 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among male and female members of the tribe is 46.34 per cent and 12.74 per cent respectively. Members of the tribe in the district are mainly engaged in agricultural labour (92) and cultivation (8) but processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (5), trade and commerce (2), and transport, storage and communications (2) also provide employment to a few.

**6 Junagadh District**

125. There are 4 scheduled tribes in the district with a population of 8,305 which is 0.5 per cent of the total district population and 0.22 per cent of the total State scheduled tribe population. These are Rabari (3,016), Siddi (2,954), Charan (1,507) and Bharvad (494). The district also has the largest concentration of the above four tribes in the Saurashtra region. Only 3.97 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population of the district is literate as against 2.56 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among male and female members of the scheduled tribe is 6.84 per cent and 0.79 per cent respectively. Members of the scheduled tribes in the district are mainly engaged in livestock, forestry and other allied activities (1,401) and agricultural labour (675) and cultivation (300) but trade and commerce (286) and household industries (147) also provide employment to a few.

**7 Kutch District**

126. There are 5 scheduled tribes in the district with a population of 40,381, which is 4.75 per cent of the total district population and 1.08 per cent of the total State scheduled tribe population. The Koli tribe with a population of 30,241 persons is the principal scheduled tribe of the district The others are Vaghri (4,487), Pardhi (2,885), Bhil (1,227) and Dhodia (216). Only 3.37 per cent of the total scheduled tribe

population of the district is literate as against 3.34 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among male and female members of the scheduled tribes is 5.93 per cent and 0.65 per cent respectively. Members of the scheduled tribes in the district are mainly engaged in agricultural labour (6,404), and in cultivation (4,834). Some are also engaged in processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (1,080), while other vocations like mining and quarrying (462), trade and commerce (611), and transport, storage and communications (489) also provide employment to a few.

**8 Banas Kantha District**

127. There are seven scheduled tribes in the district with a population of 77,758 which is 6.15 per cent of the total district population and 2.08 per cent of the total State scheduled tribe population. The Bhil tribe including Bhil Garasias (76,986) and the other various Bhil tribes such as the Dholis, Tadvis, Dungri-Garasias, Mewasis and Rawals, is the principal scheduled tribe in the district. Only 4.00 per cent of the total scheduled tribes population of the district is literate as against 2.91 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among male and female members of the scheduled tribes is 7.12 per cent and 0.66 per cent respectively. Members of the scheduled tribes in the district are mainly engaged in cultivation (17,946) and agricultral labour (5,661) but livestock and forestry (511), processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (288) and trade and commerce (296) also provide employment to a few.

**9 Sabar Kantha District**

128. There are 17 groups of scheduled tribes in the district with a population of 178,804 which is 15.06 per cent of the total district population and 4.79 per cent of the total State scheduled tribe population. The Bhil group of tribes including the Bhil Garasias and Dholi and Dungri Bhils is the principal scheduled tribe in the district (Population, 173,625), 16.51 per cent of the total scheduled tribe populaion of the district is literate as against 10.56 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among male and female members of the scheduled tribes is 27.03 per cent and 5.91 per cent respectively. Members of the scheduled tribes in the district are mainly engaged in cultivation (39,168) and agricultural labour (5,676) but processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (387), trade and commerce (295), construction (210), transport, storage and communications (182), livestock, forestry, etc. (164), household industry (91) and mining and quarrying (78) also provide employment to a few.

**10 Mahesana District**

129. There are 13 scheduled tribes in the district with a population of 9,136, which is 0.44 per cent of the total district population and 0.24 per cent of the total State scheduled tribe population. The Bhil group of tribes including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, etc. (5,914) is the principal scheduled tribe of the district. 16.40 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population of the district is literate as against 15.71 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among male and female members of the scheduled tribes is 25.26 per cent and 6.76 per cent respectively. Members of the scheduled tribes in the district are mainly engaged in agricultural labour (697), processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (316), trade and commerce (339), and transport, storage and communications (266). The livestock, forestry, etc., (1,176) and mining and quarrying (176) sectors also provide employment to a few.

**11 Gandhinagar District**

130. There are seven scheduled tribes in the district with a population of 406 which is 0.20 per cent of the total district population and 0.01 per cent of the total State scheduled tribe population. The Bhil group of tribes is the most numerous, with a population of 227. Only 23.89 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population of the district is literate. The extent of literacy among male and female members of the tribes is 35.85 per cent and 10.82 per cent respectively. Members of the scheduled tribes in the district are mainly engaged in agricultural labour (60) and cultivation (14) but trade and commerce (17) and construction (12) also provide employment to a few.

**12 Ahmadabad District**

131. There are 17 scheduled tribes in the district with a population of 20,998 which is 0.72 per cent of the total district population and 0.56 per cent of the total State scheduled tribe population. The Bhils, including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, etc., (11,734) and the Naikdas or Nayakas, etc., (1,158) are the principal scheduled tribes of the district. Only 26.17 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population of the district is literate. The extent of literacy among male and female members of the scheduled tribes is 36.66 per cent and 14.06 per cent respectively. Members of the scheduled tribes in the district are mainly engaged in agricultural labour (1,461), processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (1,411), trade and commerce (873) and transport, storage and communications (711).

**13 Kheda District**

132. There are 16 scheduled tribes in the district with a population of 25,275, which is 1.03 per cent of the total district population and 0.68 per cent of the total State scheduled tribe population. The Bhils including Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Vasava, etc., (15,308), the Dhanka including Tadvi, Tetaria and Valvi (2,802) and the Naikda or Nayaka, etc., (2,151) groups are the principal scheduled tribes of the district. 13.54 per cent of the total scheduled tribes population of the district is literate as against 10.69 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among male and female members of the scheduled tribes is 20.80 per cent and 5.32 per cent respectively. Members of the scheduled tribes are mainly engaged in agricultural labour (8,033) and cultivation (560) but mining and quarrying (393), construction (392), processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (334), livestock, forestry and other allied activities (205), transport, storage and communications (194),

trade and commerce (184), and household industries (51) also provide employment to a few.

**14 Panch Mahals District**

133. There are 17 scheduled tribes in the district with a population of 712,713 which is 38.55 per cent of the total district population and 19.09 per cent of the total State scheduled tribe population. The Bhil group of tribes including Bhil Garasias, Dholi Bhils, Dungri Bhils, etc., (518,878), and the Naikda or Nayaka, including Cholivala Nayakas, Kapadia Nayakas, etc., (85,241), the Patelia (47,358), the Rathawa (40,605) and the Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli or Kolgha, etc., (5,463) groups are the principal scheduled tribes of the district. The district also has the State's largest concentration of the Bhil and Naikda groups of tribes (population 518,878 and 85,241 respectively). 9.16 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population of the district is literate as against 6.67 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among male and female members of the scheduled tribes is 16.06 per cent and 2.00 per cent respectively. Members of the scheduled tribes in the district are mainly engaged in cultivation (243,191) and agricultural labour (28,006), but transport, storage and communications (1,831), livestock, forestry, etc., (964), mining and quarrying (726), trade and commerce (627), construction (580), processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (519) and household industries (205) also provide employment to a few.

**15 Vadodara District**

134. There are 18 scheduled tribes in the district with a population of 473,117 which is 23.89 per cent of the total district population and 12.67 per cent of the total State scheduled tribe population. The Rathawas (151,336), the Bhils group of tribes, including Bhil Garasias, Dholi Bhils, Dungri Bhils, etc., (128,973), the Dhankas, including Tadvis and Valvis (86,332), the Naikdas or Nayakas, including Cholivala Nayakas, Kapadia Nayakas and Mota Nayakas (58,546) and the Gamits or Gamtas, etc. (22,383) are the principal scheduled tribes of the district. This district has the largest concentration of the Rathawa and Dhanka tribes (population 151,336 and 86,332 respectively). 11.32 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population of the district is literate as against 11.55 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among male and female members of the scheduled tribes is 17.90 per cent and 4.28 per cent respectively. Members of the scheduled tribes in the district are mainly engaged in agricultural labour (107,437), cultivation (60,451), and processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (2,219), but trade and commerce (1,171), transport, storage and communications (1,128), construction (1,080), household industry (498), mining and quarrying (325) and livestock, forestry and other allied pursuits (581) also provide employment to a few.

**16 Bharuch District**

135. There are 18 groups of scheduled tribes in the district with a population of 486,901 which is 43.88 per cent of the total district population and 13.04 per cent of the total State scheduled tribe population. The Bhil, Vasava, etc., group (374,529), the Dhanka (including Tadvi) group (45,231), the Dubla group (including Talavias or Halpatis) (40,633) are the principal groups of scheduled tribes of the district. 13.83 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population of the district is literate as against 13.85 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among male and female members of the scheduled tribes is 22.64 per cent and 4.76 per cent respectively. Members of the scheduled tribes in the district are mainly engaged in agricultural labour (136,884) and cultivation (54,910) but mining and quarrying (1,538), processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (2,131), construction (1,307), trade and commerce (1,668) and transport, storage and communications (1,499) also provide employment to a few.

**17 Surat District**

136. There are 20 scheduled tribes in the district with a population of 827,682 which is 46.32 per cent of the total district population and 22.16 per cent of the total State scheduled tribe population. The Gamit, Gamta or Gavit group of tribes including Mavchi, Padvi, Vasava, Vasave and Valvi (232,677), the Dublas including Talavias or Halpatis (179,112) and the Chaudhris (175,045) are the principal tribes of the district.

The district also has the largest concentration of the above three groups of scheduled tribes in the State.

17.10 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population of the district is literate. The extent of literacy among male and female members of the scheduled tribes is 25.15 per cent and 8.87 per cent respectively. Members of the scheduled tribes in the district are mainly engaged in agricultural labour (193,072), cultivation (130,114) and processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (13,467) but household industries (5,057), construction (4,668), livestock, forestry, etc., (3,406), trade and commerce (2,884) and transport, storage and communications also provide employment to a few.

**18 Valsad District**

137. There are 20 scheduled tribes in the district with a population of 776,215 which is 54.33 per cent of the total district population and 20.79 per cent of the total State scheduled tribe population. The Dhodia (290,092), Dubla including Talavia, etc. (153,479), Kokna, Kokni, Kukna (124,285), Varli (112,975) and the Naikda or Nayaka, etc., (65,029) tribes are the principal scheduled tribes of the district. The district also has the State's largest concentration of the Dhodia (290,029), the Kokna, Kokni, Kukna group (124,285) and the Varli (112,975) tribes. 18.55 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population of the district is literate. The extent of literacy among male and female members of the scheduled tribes is 27.10 per cent and 9.93 per cent respectively. Members of the scheduled tribes in the district are mainly engaged in cultivation (149,162) and agricultural labour (134,764) but processing, servicing and manufacturing industries other than household industries (12,782), transport, storage and communications (4,174),

livestock, forestry and other allied activities (3,652), construction (2,426) and household industries (2,360) also provide employment to a few.

**19 The Dangs District**

138. There are 13 groups of scheduled tribes in the district with a population of 88,028 which is 93.46 per cent of the total district population and 2.36 per cent of the total State scheduled tribe population. The Kunbi tribe (34,643), the Bhil group of tribes, including the Bhil Garasias, Vasavas and others (28,475) and the Varli tribe (12,688) are the principal scheduled tribes of the district. Only 11.29 per cent of the total scheduled tribe population of the district is literate as against 6.61 per cent in 1961. The extent of literacy among male and female members of the scheduled tribes is 17.55 per cent and 4.74 per cent respectively. Members of the scheduled tribes in the district are mainly engaged in cultivation (26,436), agricultural labour (7,827) and livestock and forestry (1,195) but household industries (368) and construction (354) also provide employment to a few.

## ANNEXURE [A

### Special Provisions Relating to Certain Classes

Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the people

[1]**330.** (1) Seats shall be reserved in the House of the people for

(a) the Scheduled Castes ;

(b) the Scheduled Tribes [2][except the Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas of Assam and in Nagaland] ; and

(c) the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam.

(2) The number of seats reserved in any State [3][or Union territory] for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes under clause (1) shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats allotted to that State [3][or Union territory] in the House of the People as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State [3][or Union territory] or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State [3][or Union territory] or part of the State [3][or Union territory], as the case may be in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the total population of the State [3][or Union territory].

Representation of the Anglo-Indian Community in the House of the People

[4]**331.** Notwithstanding anything in article 81, the president may, if he is of opinion that the Anglo-Indian community is not adequately represented in the House of the People, nominate not more than two members of that community to the House of the People.

Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the State

[4]**332.** (1) Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, [2][except the Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas of Assam and in Nagaland], in the Lagislative Assembly of every States[5] * * *.

(2) Seats shall be reserved also for the autonomous districts in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam.

(3) The number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of any State under clause (1) shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats in the Assembly as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State or part of the State, as the case may be, in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the total population of the State.

(4) The number of seats reserved for an autonomous district in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam shall bear to the total number of seats in that Assembly a proportion not less than the population of the district bears to the total population of the State.

(5) The constituencies for the seats reserved for any autonomous districts of Assam shall not comprise any area outside that district[6] * * *.

(6) No person who is not a member of a Scheduled Tribe of any autonomous district of the State of Assam shall be eligible for election to the Legislative Assembly of the State from any constituency of that district[6] * * *.

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1 In its application to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, in Art. 330, references to the "Scheduled Tribes" shall be omitted.

2 Subs. by the Constitution (Twenty-third Amendment) Act, 1969, s. 2, for "except, the Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas of Assam".

3 Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

4 Arts. 331 and 332 shall not apply to the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

5 The words and letters "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

6 Certain words omitted by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), s. 71 (w.e.f. 21-1-1972).

*Source.*— The Constitution of India, (As modified upto 15th May, 1972) Part—XVI.

Representation of the Anglo-Indian Community in the Legislative Assemblies of the State

[1]**333.** Notwithstanding anything in article 170, the Governor[2] * * * of a State may, if he is of opinion that the Anglo-Indian community needs representation in the Legislative Assembly of the State and is not adequately represented theirein [3][nominate one member of that community to the Assembly].

Reservation of seats and special representation to cease after thrity years

[4]**334.** Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, the Provisions of this Constitution relating to—

(a) the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States ; and

(b) the representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States by nomination,

shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of [5][thirty years] from the commencement of this Constitution :

Provided that nothing in this article shall affect any representation in the House of the People or in the Legislative Assembly of a State until the dissolution of the then existing House or Assembly, as the case may be.

Claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to services and posts

[6]**335.** The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.

Special provision for Anglo-Indian community in certain services

[7]**336.** (1) During the first two years after the commencement of this Constitution, appointments of members of the Anglo-Indian community to posts in the railways, customs, postal and telegraph services of the Union shall be made on the same basis as immediately before the fifteenth day of August, 1947.

During every succeeding period of two years, the number of posts reserved for the members of the said community in the said services shall, as nearly as possible, be less by ten per cent than the numbers so reserved during the immediately preceding period of two years:

Provided that at the end of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution all such reservations shall cease.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall bar the appointment of members of the Anglo-Indian community to posts other than, or in addition to, those reserved for the community under that clause if such members are found qualified for appointment on merit as compared with the members of other communities.

Special provision with respect to educational grants for the benefit of Anglo-Indian community

[7]**337.** During the first three financial years after the commencement of this Constitution, the same grants, if any, shall be made by the Union and by each State[8] * * * for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian community in respect of education as were made in the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of March, 1948.

During every succeeding period of three years the grants may be less by ten per cent, than those for the immediately preceding period of three years :

Provided that at the end of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution such grants, to the extent to which they are a special concession to the Anglo-Indian community, shall cease :

Provided further that no educational institution shall be entitled to receive any grant under this article unless at least forty per cent of the annual admissions therein are made available to members of communities other than Anglo-Indian community.

Special Officer for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc.

**338.** (1) There shall be a Special Officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be appointed by the President.

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1 Art. 333 shall not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

2 The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

3 Subs. by the Constitution (Twenty-third Amendment) Act, 1969, s. 4, for "nominate such number of members of the community to the Assembly as he considers appropriate"

4 In its application to the State of Jammu and Kashmir in Art. 334, references to the State or the States shall be construed as not including references to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

5 Subs by the Constitution (Twenty-third Amendment) Act, 1969, s 5, for "twenty years".

6 In its application to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, in Art. 335, references to the State shall be construed as not including references to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

7 Arts. 336 and 337 shall not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

8 The words and letters "sepcified in Part A or Part B of the First Scheduled" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under this Constitution and report to the President upon the working of those safeguards at such intervals as the President may direct and the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament.

(3) In this article references to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be construed as including references to such other backward classes as the President may, on receipt of the report of a Commission appointed under clause (1) of article 340, by order specify and also to the Anglo-Indian community.

Control of the Union over the administration of Scheduled Areas and the welfare of Scheduled Tribes

[1]**339.** (1) The President may at any time and shall at the expiration of ten years from the commencement of this constitution by order appoint a Commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States[2] * * *.

The order may define the composition, powers and procedure of the Commission and may contain such incidental or ancillary provisions as the President may consider necessary or desirable.

(2) The executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to [3][a State] as to the drawing up and execution of schemes specified in the direction to be essential for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the State.

Appointment of a commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes

**340.** (1) The President may by order appoint a Commission consisting of such persons as he thinks fit to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes within the territory of India and the difficulties under which they labour and to make recommendations as to the steps that should be taken by the Union or any State to remove such difficulties and to improve their condition and as to the grants that should be made for the purpose by the Union or any State and the conditions subject to which such grants should be made and the order appointing such Commission shall define the procedure to be followed by the Commission.

(2) A Commission so appointed shall investigate the matters referred to them and present to the President a report setting out the facts as found by them and making such recommendations as they think proper.

(3) The President shall cause a copy of the report so presented together with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament.

Scheduled Castes

**341.** (1) The President[4] [may with respect to any State [5](or Union territory), and where it is a State [3] * * *, after consulatation with the Governor[6] * * * thereof] by public notification[5], specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be scheduled Castes in relation to that State [5][or Union territory, as the case may be].

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

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1 Art. 339 shall not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

2 The words and letters "specified in Part A and Part B of the first Schedule" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

3 Subs. by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*, for "any such State".

4. Subs. by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, s. 10, for "may, after consultation with the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State".

5 Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

6 The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*

7 See the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. C. O. 19, dated the 10th August, 1950 Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, p. 163, as amended from time to time, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951, published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. C. O. 32, dated the 20th September, 1951, Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, p. 1198, the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. C O. 52 dated the 22nd December, 1956, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, p 2686A, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. C. O. 64, dated the 30th June, 1962, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3(i), p. 389, the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964, published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. C. O. 68, dated the 5th March, 1964, Gazette of India, Extrordinary, Part II, Section 3(i), p. 327, and the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968, published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. C. O. 81, dated the 12th January, 1968, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3(i), p.7.

Scheduled Tribes

[1]**342.** (1) The President[2] [3][may with respect to any State [1](or Union territory), and where it is a State [4] * * *, after consultation with the Governor[5] * * * thereof] by public notification[6], specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State [3][or Union territory, as the case may be].

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

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1 Art. 342 shall not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

2 Subs. by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, s. 11, for "may after consultation with the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State".

3 Ins. by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

4 The words and letters "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule" omitted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, s. 29 and Sch.

5 The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by s. 29 and Sch., *ibid.*

6 See the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. C. O. 22, dated the 6th September, 1950, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, p. 597, as amended from time to time, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951, published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. C. O. 33, dated the 20th September, 1951, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, p. 1198G; the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959, published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. C. O. 58, dated the 31st March, 1959, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3(i), p. 151, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962, published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. C. O. 65, dated the 30th June, 1962, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3(i), p. 389; the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Uttar Pradesh) Order, 1967, published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. C. O. 78, dated the 24th June, 1967, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3(i), p. 311, the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1968, published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. C. O. 82, dated the 12th January, 1968, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3(i), p 8; and the Constitution (Nagaland) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1970, published with the Ministry of Law Notification No. C. O. 88, dated the 23rd July, 1970, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3(i), p. 641.

## ANNEXURE B

### Lists of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes on the basis of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Lists Modification Order, 1956 and subsequent Corrigenda and Notifications issued after 1956

THE SCHEDULE CASTES

1. In the districts of (1) Banas Kantha, (2) Sabar Kantha, (3) Mahesana, (4) Gandhinagar, (5) Ahmadabad, (6) Kheda, (7) Panch Mahals, (8) Vadodara, (9) Bharuch, (10) Surat, (11) Valsad and (12) The Dangs :

1. Ager
2. Bakad or Bant
3. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Telugu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, 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, Dhed, Vankar or Maru Vankar.
16. Mang, Matang or 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.

2. In the district of Dangs and Umbergaon Taluka of Valsad District :

Mochi.

3. In the districts of (1) Jamnagar, (2) Rajkot, (3) Surendranagar, (4) Bhavnagar, (5) Amreli and (6) Junagadh.

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.

4. In the district of Kutch :—

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

THE SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. In the districts of (1) Banas Kantha, (2) Sabar Kantha, (3) Mahesana, (4) Gandhinagar, (5) Ahmadabad, (6) Kheda, (7) Panch Mahals, (8) Vadodara, (9) Bharuch, (10) Surat, (11) Valsad and (12) The Dangs.

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. Rathawa.
18. Varli.
19. Vitolia, Kotwalia or Barodia.

2. In the Dangs District :

Kunbi.

3. In Surat and Valsad Districts :

(a) In Umbergaon taluka, Koli Malhar, Koli Mahadev or Dongar Koli.

(b) in the other talukas, Chaudhri.

4. In the districts of (1) Jamanagar, (2) Rajkot, (3) Surendranagar, (4) Bhavanagar, (5) Amreli and (6) Junagadh :

Siddi.

5. In Nesses area in the forests of Alech, Gir and Barada :—

1. Bharwad.
2. Charan.
3. Rabari.

6. In Surendranagar District :
Padhar.

7. In Kutch District :

1. Bhil.
2. Dhodia
3. Koli
4. Paradhi.
5. Vaghri.

ANNEXURE C

*IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA*
*C.A.* 401 *of* 1964

B. Basavalingappa — *Appellant*

*VERSUS*

D. Munichinnappa & others — *Respondents*

**JUDGMENT**

WANCHOO, J.

This is an appeal by special leave against the judgment of the Mysore High Court in an election matter. An election was held to the Bangalore South (Scheduled Castes) constituency in February 1962. Four persons stood for election including the appellant and Munichinnappa respondent No. 1, who obtained the highest number of votes and was declared elected. The appellant then filed an election petition challenging the election of respondent No. 1 on a number of grounds. In the present appeal we are concerned only with one ground, namely, that respondent No. 1 was not a member of any of the scheduled castes mentioned in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 (hereinafter referred to as the Order). Respondent No. 1 claimed that he belonged to the scheduled caste listed as Bhovi in the order. The appellant on the other hand contended that respondent No. 1 was a Voddar by caste and that Voddar was not a scheduled caste specified in the order and consequently respondent No. 1 could not stand for election from a scheduled caste constituency. The Election Tribunal held that the caste mentioned as Bhovi in the Order was a sub-caste amongst the Voddars and that only this sub-caste was included in the Order and not the entire Voddar caste. The tribunal also held that respondent No. 1 did not belong to the sub-caste of Bhovi and

therefore was not eligible for standing as a candidate from the scheduled caste constituency. Consequently the election was set aside and re-election ordered by the tribunal.

Respondent No. 1 went in appeal to the High Court and his contention was that he belonged to the scheduled caste Bhovi mentioned in the Order and was therefore entitled to stand for election from the scheduled caste constituency. The High Court held that Voddar caste as such was not included in the Order, but considering the facts and circumstances in existence at the time when the Order was passed in 1950, the Bhovi caste mentioned therein was no other than Voddar caste. It therefore allowed the appeal holding that respondent No. 1 being a Voddar must be held to be a member of the Bhovi caste mentioned in the Order and dismissed the election petition. The High Court having refused leave to appeal, the appellant got special leave from this Court, and that is how the matter has come up before us.

The main contention on behalf of the appellant is that a person is only entitled to stand for election from a scheduled caste constituency if he is a member of a caste specified in the Order and that it is not open to anyone to claim that though he is not a member of a caste specified in the Order and is a member of some other caste, that other caste is included in the caste specified in the Order. It is submitted that wherever a caste has more than one name, the Order specifies the other name in brackets and that even where a particular caste is spelt in more than one way, the Order has included in the same entry the various spellings of the same caste Thtrefore, as the caste Bhovi specified in the Order does not mention the caste Voddar in brackets thereafter, it was not open to the tribunal to take evidence to the effect that Voddar caste is no other than the Bhovi caste. It is therefore urged that the High Court was wrong in looking into the evidence that was produced before the tribunal and then coming to the conclusion that the caste Bhovi mentioned in the Order was meant for the caste Voddar and that such evidence should not have been allowed by the tribunal. If such evidence had not been allowed the respondent who is a Voddar by caste could not stand for election for the Voddar caste is not mentioned in the Order at all.

Article 341 of the Constitution which deals with scheduled castes is as follows :—

> "(1) The President may with respect to any State or Union Territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the castes, races, or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Caste in relation to that State or Union Territory, as the case may be.
>
> (2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification."

Clause (1) provides that the President may with respect to any State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be scheduled castes in relation to that State. The object of this provision obviously is to avoid all disputes as to whether a particular caste is a scheduled caste or not and only those castes can be scheduled castes which are notified in the Order made by the President under Art. 341 after consultation with the Governor where it relates to such castes in a State. Clause (2) then provides that Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of scheduled castes specified in a notification issued under cl. (1) any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe. The power was thus given to Parliament to modify the notification made by the President under cl. (1). Further cl. (2) goes on to provide that a notification issued under cl. (1) shall not be varied by any subsequent notification, thus making the notification by the President final for all times except for modification by law as provided by cl. (2). Clearly therefore Art. 341 provides for a notification and for its finality except when altered by Parliament by law. The argument on behalf of the appellant is based on the provisions of Art. 341 and it is urged that a notification once made is final and cannot even be revised by the President can only be modified by inclusion or exclusion by law by Parliament. Therefore in view of this stringent provision of the Constitution with respect of a notification issued under cl. (1) it is not open to anyone to include any caste as coming within the notification on the basis of evidence—oral or documentary—if the caste in question does not find specific mention in the terms of the notification. It is therefore urged that the tribunal was wrong in allowing evidence to show that Voddar caste was the same as the Bhovi caste mentioned in the Order and that the High Court was in error when it held on the basis of such evidence that Voddar caste was the same as the Bhovi caste specified in the Order and therefore respondent No. 1 was entitled to stand for election because he belonged to Voddar caste which was the same as the Bhovi caste.

It may be accepted that it is not open to make any modification in the Order by producing evidence to show (for example that though caste A alone is mentioned in the Order, caste B is also a part of caste A and therefore must be deemed to be included in caste A. It may also be accepted that wherever one caste has another name it has been mentioned in brackets after it in the Order [see Aray (Mala), Dakkal (Dokhalwar) etc.]. Therefore, generally speaking it would not be open to any person to lead evidence to establish that caste B (in the example quoted above) is part of caste A notified in the Order Ordinarily therefore it would not have been open in

the present case to give evidence that the Voddar caste was the same as the Bhovi caste specified in the Order for Voddar caste is not mentioned in Brackets after the Bhovi caste in the Order.

But that in our opinion does not conclude the matter in the peculiar circumstances of the present case. The difficulty in the present case arises from the fact (which was not disputed before the High Court), that in the Mysore State as it was before the re-organisation of 1956 there was no caste known as Bhovi at all. The Order refers to a scheduled caste known as Bhovi in the Mysore State as it was before 1956 and therefore it must be accepted that there was some caste which the President intended to include after consultation with the Rajpramukh in the Order, when the Order mentions the caste Bhovi as a Scheduled Caste. It cannot be accepted that the President included the caste Bhovi in the Order though there was no such caste at all in the Mysore State as it existed before 1956. But when it is not disputed that there was no caste specifically known as Bhovi in the Mysore State before 1956, the only course open to courts to find out which caste was meant by Bhovi is to take evidence in that behalf. If there was a caste known as Bhovi as such in the Mysore State as it existed before 1956, evidence could not be given to prove that any other caste was included in the Bhovi caste. But when the undisputed fact is that there was no caste specifically known as Bhovi in the Mysore State as it existed before 1956 and one finds a caste mentioned as Bhovi in the Order, one has to determine which was the caste which was meant by that word on its inclusion in the Order. It is this peculiar circumstances therefore which necessitated the taking of evidence to determine which was the caste which was meant by the word "Bhovi" used in the Order, when no caste was specifically known as Bhovi in the Mysore State before the re-organisation of 1956.

Let us then turn to the evidence which has been given in this case to prove that it was Voddar caste which was meant by the word "Bhovi" included in the Order. In this connection reliance has been placed on a communication made to the then government of Mysore as far back as 1944 on behalf of Voddar caste and the Order of the then Government of Mysore in February, 1946. It seems that a resolution was passed by the Voddar caste at a conference in July 1944 in which it was resolved that the name of that caste be changed from Voddar to Boyi. This resolution was processed in the Secretariat. Eventually an Order was passed on February 2, 1946 in these terms:—

> "Government are pleased to direct that the community known, as 'Vodda' be in future called 'Boyi' in all Government communications and records".

Since then it seems that in all government records the Voddar caste has been known as Boyi, for it is not disputed that Voddar and Vodda are the same. It seems therefore reasonable to infer when the President made the Order in 1950 after consultation with the Rajpramukh of Mysore whom he was bound to consult under the Constitution before passing the Order with respect to the State of Mysore that the caste Vodda was included in the Order was Bhovi because of the Order of the then Government of Mysore of February 1946. We shall deal with the difference in spelling later but it does appear that the caste Voddar was not mentioned as such in the Order because the name of that caste was changed in 1946 for all government purposes by the Order of the then Government of Mysore. Therefore if the Order had mentioned the caste as 'Boyi' there would have been no difficulty in holding that it meant the Voddar Caste in view of the Order of the then Mysore government of February 1946 to the effect that the Voddars had given up their original name and had changed it to Boyis from 1946.

It is however urged that the Order does not mention the caste Boyi but the caste Bhovi and that wherever there is a difference in spelling of the same caste, the Order has provided for that also, (see, for example, Bhambi, Bhambhi, Shenva, Chenva etc.). Therefore when the Order provided the inclusion of the caste Bhovi therein it could not refer to Voddar caste, for the change of name that was sanctioned by the then Government of Mysore in 1946 was from Voddar to Boyi. Here again there is force in the contention that where the same caste was spelt differently the different spelling have been provided in the Order as illustrated already. But the same difficulty which faced us in considering the question whether Voddar caste was meant by the caste Bhovi included in the Order arised when we consider the difference in spellings, for it is not in dispute that there was no caste known as Bhovi in the Mysore State as it existed in 1950 when the Order was passed. As the President could not have included in the Order a non-existent caste, it means the word "Bhovi" relates to some caste in Mysore as it was before 1956 and we have therefore to establish the identity of that caste and that can only be done by evidence. In that connection the High Court has held that ever since the Order of 1946, the Voddar caste has been variously spelt as Boyi, Bovi and Bhovi in English, though the Kanada equivalent is one and the same. The High Court therefore has not attached any importance to the change in the English spelling in the peculiar circumstances of this case. In this connection attention may be drawn to the notification of the then Government of Mysore dated February 2, 1946 where Voddar caste is spelt in three ways in the same notification, at one place it is spelt as Voddar, at another place as Voddar and at two places as Vodda. It seems, therefore, that we cannot attach undue importance to the spelling in English in this case when we know that there was no specific caste known as Bhovi in Mysore State as it was before 1956 and we have to determine which was the caste which was meant by the use of that term in the Order. In this connection we may also draw attention to another copy of the same notification which was issued by another department of the Government. In that copy Voddar has been spelt as Voddara and Boyis as Bovis. It seems to us, therefore, that the High Court was right in the peculiar

circumstances of the present case in not attaching any importance to difference in spelling in English, and to treat Bhovis as the same as Boyis. We do not think it necessary to refer to the various census reports which have been referred to by the Tribunal and the High Court for they only show how the same caste has been differently spelt. In the circumstances, therefore, we agree with the High Court that Respondent No. 1 though Voddar by caste belongs to the scheduled caste of Bhovi mentioned in the Order. We may again repeat that we have referred to the evidence in this case only because there was undoutedly no caste known as Bhovi in the Mysore State as it was before 1956 and we had to find out therefore, which caste was meant by the word "Bhovi" as used in the Order. But for this fact it would not have been open to any party to give evidence to the effect that (for example) caste A mentioned in the order includes or was the same as caste B where caste A does exist in the area to which the order applies.

In this view of the matter, the appeal fails and is hereby dismissed with costs.

Sd/- P. B. Gajendragadkar, C.J.
Sd/- K. N. Wanchoo, J.
Sd/- M. Hidayatullah, J.
Sd/- Raghubar Dayal, J.
Sd/- J. R. Mudholkar, J.

*September* 23, 1964

# CHAPTER VIII

# DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MAIN ACTIVITY



13—523 Cen. Guj./78

# CHAPTER VIII

# DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MAIN ACTIVITY

## SECTION 1

### GENERAL

**Definition of workers**

1. THE POPULATION can be broadly divided on the basis of the activity of the people as those who are engaged in economically productive activities and those who are not. Unfortunately it has not been always possible to clearly define who is an economically productive worker and who is not. The concept has varied from Census to Census. At each Census on the advice of the data users and economic experts the concept was sought to be improved upon to give what was expected to be a truer picture of the economic activity of the population. This sometime led to a loss of comparability of data between Censuses.

2. The 1971 Census figures relating to the pattern of participation is work and the proportion of worker to total population when compared to that of 1961 Census might hold several surprises to the reader who compares both the sets of figures at first sight. At the Census every individual is categorised basically as a worker or as a non-worker. Unfortunately it has not been possible to evolve a universally applicable definition of 'work'. Certain definitions of economic activity recommended by international bodies as International Labour Organisation, etc., may serve the purpose for certain countries where they have organised economies. In our country we had experimented with the definition of 'worker' from Census to Census. This to some extent made it difficult to compare Census data on worker. But at each Census we were trying to gain some benefit from the previous Census and were trying to improve upon the definition of 'worker'. We were only trying to see whether we would get as realistic a picture as possible. The definition adopted at some of the earlier Censuses of India and also those adopted by a few selected countries are given below for the information of the reader.

INDIA

**1971**

3. 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.

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

5. 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.

6. There are certain types of work which are not carried on throughout the year such as cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation work, some type 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 labours 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.

7. A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own household duties or a 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.

8. 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.

9. The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry etc., if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which the household was visited. If on the check or revisional round such a person is found to be unemployed no change in the original entry should be made. A person who is working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness or other causes should be treated as worker. A person who has been offered work but has not actually joined should be treated as non-worker. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

10. Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working.

11. An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working for purpose of this question. If, however, in addition to her household work she engages 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 should be treated as a worker.

12. Persons like beggars, pensioners or agricultural non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers, who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce.

13. A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public services activity or a political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party will be regarded as a worker and entered fully.

**1961**

14. The 1951 Census ascertained the economic status and the means of livelihood of every person. Every person was labelled either as a 'self-supporting person' or an 'earning dependent' or 'non-earning dependent'. Where a person was in receipt of an income, and that income was sufficient at least for his own maintenance then (he or she as the case may be) was recorded as a 'self-supporting person'. Such income may be in cash or kind. Any one who is not a 'self-supporting person' in this sense was a dependent. A dependent may be either an 'earning dependent' or a 'non-earning dependent' the test whether or not he or she secured a regular income. Where the income which he or she secured was sufficient to support him/her, that person was an 'earning dependent'. A person who did not secure any income either in cash or kind was a 'non-earning dependent'.

**1941**

15. Each person was classified into the following categories:

A person who had no income in cash or kind was 'wholly dependent'. A person who contributed in cash or kind towards the support of the household without being definitely capable or supporting himself was 'Partly Dependent'. A person who was not dependent on any other person was an 'Independent Worker'

16. In 1931, population was divided into three classes namely 'Earner', 'Working Dependent' and 'Non-working Dependent'.

17. An "Earner" was defined as a person with permanent and regular work for which return was obtained in cash or in kind which helped to augment the family income.

18. A 'Working Dependent' was classified as a person who assisted with work of the family and contributed to its support without actually earning any wage.

19. A 'Non-Working Dependent' was one who did not work or had no occupation.

**1921, 1911 and 1901**

20. One of the main features of these Censuses was the dichotomy of population into 'Actual Workers' and 'Dependents'.

21. The term 'Actual Worker' included all persons who actually did work or carried on business whether personally or by means of servants or who lived on house rent, pension etc. The persons who were not 'Actual Workers' were 'Dependents'.

ENGLAND AND WALES

**1971**

22. The question in respect of the main job last week or of the most recent job of every person who is not retired or out work is recorded. Job has been defined as any work done for payment or profit. It also includes (a) work done on person's own account (b) part-time work even if done only for few hours, e.g., gardening or paid domestic work (c) casual or temporary work of any kind, e.g., seasonal work, weekend casual works, vacation work done by students and lastly (d) unpaid work done in a family business, e.g., a shop or farm. Unpaid work other than in a family business does not count as a job. This question is not asked from children under 15 years of age.

23. A person who is undergoing training for a period fixed in advance and leading to recognition as a skilled worker or technician or to a recognised technical, commercial or professional qualification or managerial post is graded as an Apprentice or Trainee such as Articled Clerk, Articled Pupil, Student Apprentice, Graduate Apprentice, Management Trainee,

Trainee Technician or Trainee Craftsman as appropriate. A person who is undergoing probationary training is not categorised as an apprentice.

24. It is also ascertained as to how many hours per week does the person usually work in a job. The full address of the person's place of work is also noted. If the work is carried on mainly at home it is recorded as such. In case of persons who do not work regularly at one place or who travel during the course of their work, e.g., sales representative, seamen and some building and transport workers, the fixed address given by them is noted. If they do not report daily to a fixed address 'No Fixed Place' is recorded.

## CANADA

### 1971

25. The actual hours a person worked for pay or profit last week is recorded under one or more of the following conditions:

26. If a person worked for someone also even for a few hours on a full-time or part time job, for wages, salary, piece-rates, tips, commission, or payment "in kind" (such as room, board, or supplies received in place of cash wages).

27. If a person operated his own business or professional practice alone or in partnership.

28. If a person operated his own farm, either owned or rented, alone or in partnership. Mark hours worked even if no profit was made.

29. If a person performed services last week for which he was paid in kind (or cash) while undergoing training for example, a nurse-in-training in a hospital.

30. If he served in the Armed Forces.

31. If he worked with pay for non-family members at such jobs as baby-sitting, keeping house, sewing, delivering papers, etc.

32. If he served as a member of a religious order as a priest, monk or nun.

33. The information of hours of work is also recorded if a person worked at any time last week without regular money wages for a relative who is a member of a household in a family business or farm.

34. The information is also recorded for the individuals who actively looked for work by contacting a Canada Man-power Centre or by checking with employers, or by placing or answering newspaper advertisement, etc.

35. It should be recorded if the person was temporary lay off from his job at any time last week.

36. Information is also recorded if a person was absent from his work at any time last week because of:

(1) Illness, vacation, labour, dispute at his place of work, bad weather, fire, personal reasons, etc.

(2) Training courses or educational leave with or without pay provided his job is being held for his return.

37. The information when did a person last work at all even for a few days is also recorded 'Never worked' is noted for a person who has never had a job or business or never been in the armed forces in his life time.

38. The information as to how many hours a person usually works each week is also collected. The number of weeks a person worked during 1970 is also noted. It is also ascertained whether this work was mainly full-time or part-time.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### 1970

39. The activity status of a person is determined by ascertaining the work last week. The question whether a person worked at any time last week is asked for everyone born before April, 1956.

40. The time period covered in the full calendar week preceding the date the questionnaire is completed.

41. Definition of work:—The work includes all kind of work that people do to earn a living for themselves and their families or to earn spending money.

42. The work has been categorised as under:

(a) Work done for regular wage or salary..

b) Work done for pay in kind, e.g. food, living quarters.

(c) Work done on commission or for tips, etc.

(d) Active duty in Armed Forces.

(e) Work done in person's own business or farm.

(f) Work done without pay in business or farm run by a relative.

(g) Part time work: if a person worked at all last week as part time even for 2 or 3 hours, he should be enrolled as worker.

43. Work around the house such as person's own house work or odd jobs on the person's own home, volunteer unpaid work for Church, Red Cross, etc. and the work done by an inmate of an institute are not considered work for census purposes.

44. It is also ascertained how many hours a person worked last week. The question refers to the actual number of hours worked last week, not the usual or regular hours. Any time off such as lunch hours, sick leave, etc., is excluded but overtime or extra work is included. If a person had two or more jobs the time worked at each job is added to work out of the total.

45. The place of work is enquired for all persons who have worked at any time last week. The question refers to the geographical location of the person's place of work—street, name and house number, city or town, country and state. If the person had worked in more than one place last week, the location where he worked the greatest number of hours in the reported week may be noted. 'At sea' is noted for a person who worked off at shore or as an officer or crew member on a vessel and did not report to a Central Headquarters. If a person worked in a foreign country of

U.S. possession last week the name of the country or possession is noted.

46. It is enquired how a person got to work last week. Chief means used refers to the method which covered the greatest distance on the last day he worked. If several means were used the one which covered the greatest distance and frequently used is noted. The means may be driver private auto; passenger, private auto; bus or street car; subway or elevated rail, road; texicab; walked only; worked at home and other means.

47. Information is also noted for a person who had a job or business from which he was temporarily absent or on lay off last week. A person has job when he has a definite arrangement with one or more employer to work for pay either full-time or part-time every week or every month. Seasonal employment is considered a job only during the season and not during the off season. A person 'on call' to work only when his services are needed is not considered to have a job during weeks he does not work.

48. A person has his own business if he does one of the following:

1. Maintains an office, store, or other place of business.
2. Uses machinery or equipment of substantial value in which he has invested money. The equipment is to be used primarily in conducting the business and not for personal uses.
3. Advertises his business or profession in papers, magazines, classified section of the telephone book, or by displaying a sign, distributing cards, etc.

49. The information on looking for work is also enquired. It is ascertained whether he has been looking for work during the past 4 weeks if so, was there any reason why he could not get a job last week. The reasons may be (1) already has a job (2) temporary illness or other reason (in schools etc.).

50. The information whether a particular person worked at all even for a few days is noted. The date last work is the most recent year in which the person did any work at all even for a few days and not the year he last worked at a full time job. For inmates of institution it refers to the date they last worked outside the institution

## JAPAN

### 1970

*Activity Status:* A question was asked from each *person whether he/she was engaged in work during* the week from 24th to 30th September, 1970. 'Work' means all types of work which has been performed for pay or profit including such work as performed in a family enterprise or a farm without pay as well as home handicraft and part time jobs.

51. The activities of workers have been divided into the following categories:

(a) Mostly worked

(b) Worked beside doing house work

(c) Worked beside attending the school.

52. The entries were also made about the person 'if not worked' at all. Under this category the information was collected for the following:

(a) Had a job but did not work: It includes employers, self-employed persons and employed persons who did not work for less than 30 days due to illness, holidays, etc., employed person who did not work for more than 30 days is also included in this category if he received wages or salary for the absent period.

(b) Looked for a job: It refers to those who have no job but are actively looking for job by applying to the 'Public Employment Security Office'.

(c) Did house work.

(d) Attended school.

(e) Others: It includes infants, aged persons, etc.

## U.S.S.R.

### 1970

53. (a) "Working in office/establishment" is to be recorded in case of persons actually working in any organisation (except collective farm) on the date when Census was taken. This covers also persons attending factory and workshop training schools, individual training and study groups.

(b) "Working in collective farm" is to be recorded in case of all persons working in collective farms, including persons engaged in collective farm enterprises (mechanical repair workshops, power plants, brick manufacturing units, nursery schools, kindergartens, maternity homes, clubs, libraries, dining halls, etc.).

(c) "Working in office/establishment" or "working in collective farm" is to be also recorded.

(i) Pensioners and scholarship holders having permanent work.

(ii) Persons attending refresher courses and professional trade improvement courses.

(iii) Persons engaged in seasonal work (e.g. peat-extraction, fishing etc.) although they might not be working on the date when Census was taken.

(iv) Persons temporarily not working (for less than one month) in connection with transfer from one place of work to another.

(d) "Working in own establishment" is to be recorded for peasants and their family members cultivating their lands individually and engaged in cultivation only, as well as for persons engaged in handicrafts at their own homes.

(e) 'Employed by private persons' is to be recorded for persons engaged as domestic servants (maid servants, nurses, drivers) as well as for craftsman engaged of piece work in private homes.

(f) 'Private auxiliary (or subsidiary) agricultural farm' is to be recorded for collective farmer family members exclusively engaged in tending cattle and cultivation of their own private auxiliary farms, as well as for family members of labourers, employees

or draftsman, who might be busy in cultivation of their own auxiliary agricultural plots for supplementry income.

(g) 'Pensioner' is to be recorded in case of persons getting pension (except those of them, who got permanent work).

(h) 'Scholarship is to be recorded in case of persons getting scholarships.

(i) For all other persons maintained or supported by the State or by other public organisations (pupils of orphanages, establishments under patronage of collective farms, attending professional trade improvement courses, boarding schools, admitted to disabled people's homes, home for the aged locked in lunatic asylums, etc.) and entry should be made in the column 'other sources' such as 'orphanage', 'boarding schools', 'home for the aged', etc.

(j) In respect of persons busy with household work or with some other duties yielding no income or persons having no independent source of existence and living at the expense of relatives and friends—it should be mentioned 'dependent'.

When a dependent is being supported by 2 persons or more (e.g., by both working parents) he should be registered as dependent of a person with higher income.

(k) In respect of persons having some other source of income, other than specified under the above categories (savings, letting out a portion of accommodation etc.) this income should be styled as "other source".

54. Persons not working for more than a month in connection with transfer from one place of work to the other, must show the source of income on which they are living and this source should be recorded (e.g. 'dependent', 'savings', etc.).

55. When a person interrogated by Census Officer has double source of income, only the main source should be noted down.

## CEYLON

### 1963

56. Each person is asked what he is doing, e.g., whether working, studying, engaged in housekeeping duties, unemployed, retired or doing something else. The persons who are engaged in any kind of work for pay or for profit are recorded as employed persons.

This category will include:

1. Persons who work for salary or wages;
2. Persons who practise a profession or do cultivation or business on their own;
3. Apprentices, if they are in receipt of an allowance;
4. Seasonal workers, e.g., cultivators who work during the cultivation season; and
5. Unpaid family worker: "An unpaid family worker" is a person who has worked without pay of any kind for about 3 hours a day on the average during the week prior to 19th June, 1963, i.e., the first day of the preliminary census, in an undertaking or business carried on by any member of the household excluding housekeeping. An 'unpaid family worker' may receive boarding and lodging but this should not be considered as payment as it is not dependent on the work performed. A wife or child engaged purely in household work would not be an unpaid family worker on the other hand a wife or child who help the head of the family in running a boutique would be an unpaid family worker if the work done has exceeded on the average 3 hours a day during the week before 19th June, 1963.

57. In the case of seasonal occupation, i.e., paddy cultivation or chena cultivation, an unpaid family worker would be one who has worked without pay of any kind for about 3 hours a day on the average during the last working period in an undertaking or business carried on by any member of the family. It should be noted that for unpaid family workers in seasonal occupations the definition is exactly the same as for other unpaid family workers, except that the period during which the work is performed is different. (Full time students should not be classified as unpaid family workers).

58. The persons engaged in household work in their own homes are entered as such. Unpaid family workers who come within the definition given earlier will fall into category of employed person and should be excluded from this category even though they may also be engaged in household work in their own homes. Domestic servants who are paid for their work will fall into employed person's category.

59. The information is also recorded for full time students, i.e., all persons who are engaged full time in studies whether at a school or other educational institution such as university, technical college,commercial or vocational school or as private candidates. Children who are full time students should be classified under full time student even though they may also be unpaid family workers or engaged in household work.

## PAKISTAN

### 1961

60. The information relating to economically active, unemployed and inactive is recorded. This question is asked only of persons 10 years old and over under the following three heads:

(a) Working

(b) Not working but looking for work

(c) Neither working nor looking for work.

61. The information whether a person is working for profit or to earn wages or salary or whether he is helping any member of the family on the farm etc., is recorded. The information is also collected if a person is not working at present but he is looking for work for salary or wages or profit etc. If the respondent is not the tiller of the soil it should be enquired whether he is working or not working but looking for work during the last week.*

**Source :* Paper I of 1971 supplement Provisional Population Total-Series I-India Census of India, 1971, Chapter III working Population-pp. 23-27.

**Evolving the concept of 'worker' for 1971 census**

62. In one of the conferences the question regarding the definition of 'worker' was discussed and it was mentioned that the 1961 definition of 'worker' was on the liberal side and therefore presented an exaggerated participation rates. During the Census of 1961, a person was categorised as an economically active worker even if such a person's contribution to work was extremely marginal. In respect of seasonal work like agriculture or household industry, if a person had put in an hour's work a day during the major part of the working season, such a person was treated basically as an economically active worker. So much so, if a woman who is basically engaged in attending household duties went to her husband's field taking his lunch and for about an hour or so she tended the cattle, she was straightway treated as engaged in cultivation. Similarly a full-time student if he sat for a little time in his father's shop even on a single day in a fortnight he was treated as an economically active worker and his basic characteristic as a whole-time student was ignored. Besides, the sequence of questionning to ascertain the economic activity at the 1961 Census was as follows:

63. Every individual was asked if he was engaged in (i) cultivation, (ii) agricultural labour, (iii) household industry and (iv) in any other work in the above order. A person who is basically an agricultural labourer even if he cultivates just a couple of cents of land in his backyard, declared himself first as 'cultivator' and then as an 'agricultural labourer'. No doubt instructions were issued at a later stage that after ascertaining the economic activity under the 4 items referred to above, the enumerators will be required to put a circle against the question which represented the main work, i.e., the one on which the person spent most of his time and to tick the entry relating to the item that forms the secondary work. But it so happened that several enumerators could not follow the concept properly because of late receipt of instructions or on account of the non-appreciation of the depth of instruction. At the stage of editing the schedules in the Tabulation Offices subsequently instructions were issued to the effect that where economic activity was recorded against cultivation, agricultural labour and household industry and if there is no indication of which among them formed the main activity, cultivation should be treated as main activity. Because of these instructions there was a definite bias in favour of persons being categorised as cultivators and because of this participation rate in cultivation at the Census of 1961 got inflated. There was also a possibility that several agricultural labourers had returned themselves as cultivators because they thought that by replying like that they would be treated as cultivators and would get the benefit of the replies under the Land Reforms Act. There were also instructions to the effect that if a person beside attending to any economic activity was also attending to household duties, the activity of such a person being engaged additionally as a housewife should also be recorded in parenthesis. The intention behind this was probably to bring out the picture of such of the workers who might have been basically housewives but participated in work marginally. But unfortunately, no tabulation was attempted in respect of the cases where a person was basically housewife or whole-time student but had been noted as economically active worker for classification. With a view to do away this deficiency of 1961 Census the definition of 1971 Census was sought to be rectified by adopting a different approach altogether.

64. Prof. D. R. Gadgil, the Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission, had specially called a meeting of the Planning Commission to discuss this question of 'worker' and the scope and concepts for the 1971 Census. The Planning Commission was the largest user of the Census data. The meeting also had the benefit of the persons and advice of the representatives of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Indian Statistical Institute, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Health and Family Planning, the Demographic Training and Research Centre and other experts. Dr. Gadgil had examined at great length the concept of worker to be adopted at the Census and made recommendations for the 1971 Census. The relevant proceedings of this special meeting of the Planning Commission which was held on May 24, 1969 are reproduced below:—

> "The concept of worker and non-worker came up for detailed consideration. The reference period proposed for the 1971 Census was one week for regular work and last working season for seasonal work. For regular work, an individual would be classified as a worker if he had put in gainful work on any one day of the previous week. For seasonal work, an individual was proposed to be classified as worker if he had put in regularly at least half normal day's work during the major part of the last working season. At the 1961 Census the reference period for regular work was a fortnight and for seasonal work a person was deemed a worker if he put in at least one hours work a day during the major part of the working season.
>
> It was felt that the concept of worker at the 1961 Census tended to inflate workers as persons who were basically non-workers like housewives, students, etc., were included in the category of workers even though their participation was very marginal. The concept of half a day's normal work proposed for 1971 Census for seasonal work was also considered not realistic. While the reference period of one week was all right for regular work, what was essential was that every person should be basically classified according to his/her main activity, particularly for those not engaged in regular work. Certain activities like cultivation, agricultural labour, etc., are not carried out throughout the year. Therefore, a person enumerated should be asked to state what his main activity was and even if he was not engaged in that activity during the reference period of one week, if he had engaged himself in the main activity reported by him in the course of the last one year, that shall be treated as his main activity. In the case of persons who are basically occupied as house workers, students, rent receivers, etc., they should be classified as such for their main activity. If they were also engaged

in some economic activity, obviously not to the same extent as full-time workers, that activity should be ascertained under the head of secondary work. The secondary work, if any, of those who are basically classified as workers will also be ascertained.

Summarising the above, the following decisions were taken:

Individual Slip:

(ix) Every person will be categorised with respect to the main activity as reported by him.

(x) Persons who are basically students, house workers and rent receivers, etc., will be classified accordingly for their main activity. Any gainful activity that these individuals may have but not on the scale of full-time workers will be shown under secondary work.

(xi) Census data may not provide data on under or unemployment as such."

65. On the basis of these recommendations, instructions to the enumerators were finalised with regard to the question related to main activity etc. These instructions to the enumerators on the question related to main activity and secondary activity have been reproduced in Appendix I which is given at the end of this chapter.

66. Thus, it was after deep consideration and with expert advice that the present concept of 'worker' and 'non-worker' came to be adopted for the 1971 Census of India.

67. At this Census every individual was required to declare himself what according to him was main activity. If this answer indicated that he was economically active worker, he was classified as working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at a household industry or any other such as forestry, mining, manufacture, trade, transport, service, etc. If a person returned himself basically as not engaged in any economic activity, such a person was required to state if he or she was engaged in household duties or was a student, retired person, rentier, a dependent, a beggar or a vagrant, inmate of a charitable or penal institution or other non-worker such as being mostly an unemployed person. In addition, at this Census everyone was also asked to state if he or she attended to any secondary work so as to get an account also of the marginal contribution to be made by persons who had declared themselves basically as a housewife or a whole-time student etc. Thus during the Census of 1961 a person who was basically non-worker and had attended some very marginal work had been treated as economically active person on par with regular worker. During the Census of 1971 such persons were categorised according to the main activity communicated by the respondent. In 1971 their marginal contribution to work was also sought to be noted under secondary work. But there are all the possibilities that an enumerator may not have succeeded in getting all such secondary workers.

**System of categorisation of workers**

68. For the purpose of categorisation of workers we had adopted the National Industrial Classification, 1970. Under this classification the Census had recognised 9 broad industrial categories of workers as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Category | I | · | Cultivators |
| | II | · | Agricultural Labourers |
| | III | · | Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities |
| | IV | · | Mining and Quarrying |
| | V | · | Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs |
| | VI | · | Construction |
| | VII | · | Trade and Commerce |
| | VIII | · | Transport, Storage and Communication |
| | IX | · | Other services |

69. National Industrial Classification, 1970 recognises 10 divisions, 66 major groups and 385 minor groups. The details of 10 divisions are as follows:

| *Divisions* | | *Description* |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | · | Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing |
| 1 | · | Mining and Quarrying |
| 2& 3 | · | Manufacturing and Repairs |
| 4 | · | Electricity, Gas and Water |
| 5 | · | Construction |
| 6 | · | Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels |
| 7 | · | Transport, Storage and Communications |
| 8 | · | Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business services |
| 9 | · | Community, Social and Personnel services |
| X | · | Activities not adequately defined. |

70. On the basis of the description given under Q. 16 of Individual Slip related three digit code numbers were assigned according to National Industrial Classification, 1970. The first digit referred to the division. The instructions regarding correlating the divisions with industrial category were as follows:

| *Divisions* | *Industrial Category* |
|---|---|
| 0 | III |
| 1 | IV |
| 2 & 3 | V |
| 4 | IX |
| 5 | VI |
| 6 | VII |
| 7 | VIII |
| 8 | VII |
| 9 | IX |

71. Cultivators were assigned category I while Agricultural Labourers were assigned category II.

72. A brief note on National Industrial Classification (NIC) 1970 explaining the concept adopted while deciding the classification is given at the end of this chapter at Appendix II.

73. Industrial classification followed at the Census of 1961 was as follows:—

| *Category* | *Description* |
|---|---|
| I | *Cultivators* |
| II | Agriucultral Labourers |
| III | Mining and Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities |
| IV | Household Industry |
| V | Manufacture other than household industry |
| VI | Construction |
| VII | Trade and Commerce |
| VIII | Transport, Storage and Communications |
| IX | Other Services |
| X | Non-workers |

74. The difference between the system adopted in 1961 and 1971 Censuses is as follows:—

75. While in 1961 category III included Mining and Quarrying, during the Census of 1971 Mining and Quarrying has been assigned a separate category IV. Though in 1971 also Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities have remained under category III. The Census of 1961 had recognised a separate industrial category IV for persons engaged in Household Industry. The Census of 1971 has brought even Household Industry under category V which refers to Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs. During 1971 Census category V has been splitted up into two Parts-V(a) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industries and V(b)—Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industries. Descriptions of category VI, VII, VIII and IX have remained the same during 1961 as well as during 1971 Census.

76. For the purpose of industrial classification, the Census Organisation had adopted the classification based on National Industrial Classification, 1970. For occupational classification we have adopted the National Classification of Occupation at the Census of 1971. The detailed break up of the workers down to three digit level of industrial minor groups and the occupational families will be presented in the economic tables of 1971 Census. A brief note on the National Classification of Occupation is given at the end of this chapter in Appendix III

**Tabulation Plan 'B' Series Tables**

77. Though, in this publication we would base our observations on only one table, i.e., Table B-I Part A—Workers and Non-Workers according to Main Activity classified by Sex, Age-group in total, rural and urban areas separately. The General Report Part I-B will refer to all the tables which will be generated on the basis of samples. It will contain the detailed analysis of the economic data on the basis of the various economic tables which are being produced at present. The following economic tables are covered under 'B' series according to Tabulation Plan.

(1) B-I Part A Workers and Non-Workers according to Main Activity Classified by Sex and Age-groups (full-count)

(2) B-I Part B Female Workers and Non-workers according to main activity classified by marital status and age groups (Sample)

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

(4) B-III Part A Classification of workers and non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in urban areas only (Sample)

(5) B-III Part B Classification of Workers and Non-workers according to main activity by educational levels in rural areas only (Sample)

(6) 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 (Sample)

(7) 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 (Appendix)

(8) B-IV Part B Industrial Classification of workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs on Household Industry basis as Main Activity by Sex and Class of Workers (Sample)

(9) B-IV Part C Classification of workers in Non-household industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service as main Activity by class of workers, age and sex (Sample)

(10) B-IV Part D Industrial classification by sex and class of workers of persons at work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service as main activity (Sample)

(11) B-V Part A Occupational, classification by sex of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation (Sample)

(12) B-V Part B Occupational classification by sex and class of workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service as main activity (Sample)

(13) B-VI Part A(i) Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and age-groups in urban areas only (Sample)

(14) B-VI Part A(ii) Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational levels in urban areas only (Sample)

(15) 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 (Sample)

(16) B-VI Part B(ii) Occupational classifications of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational levels in rural areas only (Sample)

(17) B-VII Secondary work, i.e., persons having main activity (i) as Cultivators (ii) as Agricultural Labourers (iii) at Household Industry (iv) at Non-Household Industry and (v) Non-workers classified by sex and by secondary work (i) at Household Industry (ii) as Cultivator or (iii) as Agricultural Labourer or (iv) Non-Household Industry, trade, business or service (Sample)

(18) B-VIII Persons classified as Non-workers according to Main Activity Cross-classified by sex broad, age-groups and type of activity (Sample)

(19) B-IX Part A Non-workers categorised as others aged 15 and above classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in urban areas only (Sample)

(20) B-IX Part B Non-workers categorised as others aged 15 and above classified by sex, broad age groups and educational levels in rural areas only (Sample)

78. What is being covered in this volume is a description of the broad industrial classification by the main activity of the population.

## SECTION 2

## WORK PARTICIPATION RATES BY MAIN ACTIVITY - GUJARAT STATE - AN ABSTRACT WORK PARTICIPATION RATES

79. According to the Census of 1971, 31.45 per cent of the total population of the State was enumerated as engaged in economically productive work; in other words, this population has been categorised as working population of the State. 51.24 per cent of the total male population was enumerated as workers. Against this, as far as females are concerned 10.26 per cent of the total female population has been categorised as working population. In absolute figures this means that of 26,697,475 persons of the State, 8,395,546 persons have been tabulated as workers. Out of a total population of 13,802,494 males, 7,072,557 males (or 51.24 per cent) have been enumerated as workers and out of a total population of 12,894,981 females, 1,322,989 females (10.26 per cent) have been tabulated as workers. If we examine further break-up of workers according to industrial categories, it is noticed that 3,619,997 persons or 43.12 per cent of the total working population have been enumerated as cultivators. There are 1,887,660 agricultural labourers who account for 22.49 per cent of the total working population of the State. 1.98 per cent of the total working population has been categorised as engaged is Category III with 'Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities'. 0.41 per cent of the working population is engaged in mining and quarrying. As far as the industrial category related to manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs is concerned, 1,012,846 persons (12.07 per cent of the total working population) are engaged in it. Of these, 236,572 persons (or 2.82 per cent of the working population) are engaged in household industry, while 776,274 persons (or 9.25 per cent of the working population) are engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry. 119,909 persons (or 1.43 per cent of the total working population) are engaged in construction. 6.94 per cent of the working population (or 582,617 persons) is engaged in 'trade and commerce'. 2.85 per cent of the working population is engaged in 'transport, storage and communications' which employes 239,699 persons. As far as other services are concerned, there are 731,528 persons accounting for 8.71 per cent of the total working population.

### Distribution of males and females by industrial categories of workers and non-workers

80. 51.24 per cent of the total male population of the State is classified as workers and 48.76 per cent of the total males are classified as non-workers. Against this, only 10.26 per cent of the total females are classified as workers and 89.74 per cent of the total females have been categorised as non-workers. 22.99 per cent of total male population of the State is engaged as 'cultivators' and 9.04 per cent of the total male population is engaged in agricultural labour. 1.12 per cent of the total male population is engaged in 'livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and other allied activities'. 0.21 per cent of the total male population is engaged in 'mining and quarrying'. While 1.52 per cent of the total male population is engaged in 'household industry', 5.34 per cent male population is engaged in 'manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry'. The industrial category related to construction has engaged 0.75 per cent of the total male population, while 'trade and commerce' engaged 4.07 per cent of the male population, 'Transport, storage and communications' has engaged 1.70 per cent of the total male population, while 'other services' have employed 4.50 per cent of the male population.

81. As far as females are concerned, 10.26 per cent of total females population is classified as 'workers'. The break-up of workers reveals that 3.46 per cent of the total female population is engaged in cultivation and 4.96 per cent of the total female population is engaged in agricultural labour. All other categories separately account for less than 1 per cent participation rate as far as females are concerned. There is a large number of 11,571,992 female non-workers which accounts for 89.74 per cent of the total female population. The following inset table gives the details of distribution of male and female population by industrial categories of workers and non-workers, 1971.

### STATEMENT VIII.1

**Distribution of male and female population by industrial categories of workers and non-workers; Gujarat State, 1971**

| Workers/ Non-workers | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males | Females |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 |
| **Total Workers** | | **7,072,557 (51·24)** | **1,322,989 (10·26)** |
| Category | I | 3,173,204 (22·99) | 446,793 (3·46) |
| | II | 1,248,027 (9 04) | 639,633 (4 96) |
| | III | 155,130 (1·12) | 11,388 (0·09) |
| | IV | 29,518 (0·21) | 5,254 (0·04) |
| | V(a) | 209,123 (1·52) | 27,449 (0·21) |
| | V(b) | 737,008 (5·34) | 39,266 (0·30) |
| | VI | 103,593 (0·75) | 16,316 (0·13) |
| | VII | 561,928 (4·07) | 20,689 (0·16) |
| | VIII | 233,875 (1·70) | 5,824 (0·05) |
| | IX | 621,151 (4·50) | 110,377 (0 86) |
| Non-workers | | 6,729,937 (48·76) | 11,571,992 (89·74) |

*Note :* Figures in brackets indicate percentage to tota population.

82. Interesting comparison can be made as far as work participation rates are concerned in rural as well as urban areas of the State. In rural areas 52.83 per cent males have been classified as 'workers' and 47.17 per cent male population has been classified as 'non-workers'. Against this, 47.29 per cent male population is categorised as 'workers' in urban areas and 52.71 per cent male population has been classified as 'non-workers'. As far as females of rural areas are concerned, 12.06 per cent female population is categorised as workers, while 87.94 per cent female population is classified as non-workers. Against this, in urban areas only 5.48 per cent female population has been enumerated as workers and 94.52 per cent female population has been categorised as non-workers. The table that follows compares the work participation rates among males and females of rural and urban areas of the State in various industrial categories.

## STATEMENT VIII.2

### Distribution of population by industrial categories of workers and non-workers in rural as well as urban areas, 1971

| Workers/ Non-workers | Rural | | Urban | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **Total Workers** | **5,199,775 (52·83)** | **1,129,272 (12·06)** | **1,872,782 (47·29)** | **193,717 (5·48)** |
| Category I | 3,070,051 (31·19) | 438,148 (4·68) | 103,153 (2·60) | 8,645 (0·24) |
| II | 1,184,174 (12·03) | 609,413 (6·51) | 63,853 (1·61) | 30,220 (0·86) |
| III | 126,822 (1·29) | 9,470 (0·10) | 28,308 (0·71) | 1,918 (0·05) |
| IV | 18,027 (0·18) | 4,300 (0·05) | 11,491 (0·29) | 954 (0·03) |
| V(a) | 157,922 (1·60) | 16,548 (0·17) | 51,201 (1.29) | 10,901 (0·31) |
| V(b) | 156,147 (1·59) | 11,680 (0·12) | 580,861 (14·67) | 27,586 (0·78) |
| VI | 33,157 (0 34) | 5,202 (0·06) | 70,436 (1·78) | 11,114 (0·31) |
| VII | 164,813 (1·67) | 6,588 (0·07) | 397,115 (10·03) | 14,101 (0·40) |
| VIII | 65,747 (0·67) | 892 (0·01) | 168,128 (4·25) | 4 ,932 (0·14) |
| IX | 222,915 (2·27) | 27,031 ( 0 29) | 398,236 (10·06) | 83,346 (2.36) |
| Non-workers | 4,642,708 (47·17) | 8,229,220 (87·94) | 2,087,229 (52·71) | 3,342,772 (94·52) |

*Note :* Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total population.

83. It would be seen from the above that in the rural areas of the State cultivation and agricultural labour provide the maximum employment both to males and females. In urban areas 'manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry', 'trade and commerce', 'other services' and 'transport storage and communications' sectors provide larger employment to males. The famles in urban areas get the maximum employment in 'other services'.

**Work participation rates by age-groups**

84. While over-all work participation rate of the State is 31.45 per cent, age-group 0.14 accounts for 4.51 per cent work participation rate. 38.24 per cent population of age-group 15-19 has been enumerated as working population. While age-group 20-24 accounts for 51.32 per cent work participation rate the corresponding rate for age-group 25-29 is worked out at 56.94. Age-group 30-39 accounts for the maximum participation rate of 59.03 per cent. 58.99 per cent population from age-group 40-49 is categorised as working population. While age-group 50-59 accounts for 55.62 per cent participation rate, the corresponding rate for age-group 60+ has been worked out at 37.25 per cent. The following table gives work participation rates by age-groups for the State as a whole:

## STATEMENT VIII.3

### Distribution of population by broad age-groups total workers, Gujarat, 1971

| Age-group | Population | Total Workers |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **All Ages** | **26,697,475 (100·00)** | **8,395,546 (31·45)** |
| 0—14 | 11,494,317 (100·00) | 518,061 (4·51) |
| 15—19 | 2,530,479 (100·00) | 967,565 (38·24) |
| 20—24 | 2,212,939 (100·00) | 1,135,773 (51·32) |
| 25—29 | 1,901,395 (100·00) | 1,082,595 (56·94) |
| 30—39 | 3,235,887 (100·00) | 1,910,256 (59·03) |
| 40—49 | 2,362,450 (100·00) | 1,393,643 (58·99) |
| 50—59 | 1,553,291 (100·00) | 863,865 (55·62) |
| 60+ | 1,404,444 (100·00) | 523,181 (37·25) |
| Age not stated | 2,273 (100·00) | 607 (26·70) |

*Note :* Figures in brackets denote percentages to total population.

**Distribution of population by industrial categories**

85. If we examine the distribution of population of the State by industrial categories, it is noticed that 13.56 per cent population consists of cultivators. 7.07 per cent population of the State is comprised of agricultural labourers. While the percentage of population engaged in livestock, forestry etc., is worked out at 0.62, the corresponding percentage for the persons employed in 'mining and quarrying' is 0.13. Household industry engages 0.89 per cent population of the State, and 'manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry' employs 2.91 per cent population. The percentage of population engaged in construction is worked out at 0.45, the corresponding percentage for 'trade and commerce' is 2.18, while 'transport, storage and communications' engages 0.90 per cent population of the State, 2.74 per cent population of the State is found engaged in 'other services'.

**Population by workers and non-workers in the State of India-1971**

86. The variation in work participation rates among various States can be observed from the following table which gives percentages of workers to total population of the State and percentages of non-workers to total population. The following table gives absolute figures in '000 as well as percentage of workers and non-workers for the States of India.

**STATEMENT VIII.4**

**Percentage of workers and non-workers in States**

| India/State | Workers | | Non-Workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number (in '000) | Percentage to total population | Number (in '000) | Percentage to total population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| INDIA * | 180,373 | 32·12 | 367,577 | 67·08 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 18,006 | 41·39 | 25,497 | 58·61 |
| Assam† | 4,240 | 28·35 | 10,718 | 71·65 |
| Bihar | 17,489 | 31·03 | 38,864 | 68·97 |
| *Gujarat* | 8,395 | 31·45 | 18,302 | 68·55 |
| Haryana | 2,654 | 26·44 | 7,383 | 73·56 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1,278 | 36·94 | 2,182 | 63·06 |
| Jammu & Kahsmir | 1,374 | 29·76 | 3,243 | 70·24 |
| Kerala | 6,216 | 29·12 | 15,131 | 70·88 |
| Madhya Praesh | 15,296 | 36·72 | 26,358 | 63·28 |
| Maharashtra | 18,390 | 36·48 | 32,022 | 63·52 |
| Manipur | 371 | 34·58 | 702 | 65·42 |
| Meghalaya | 447 | 44·17 | 565 | 55·83 |
| Mysore | 10,179 | 34·74 | 19,120 | 65·26 |
| Nagaland | 262 | 50·78 | 254 | 49·22 |
| Orissa | 6,851 | 31·22 | 15,094 | 68·78 |
| Punjab | 3,913 | 28·88 | 9,638 | 71·12 |
| Rajasthan | 8,049 | 31·24 | 17,717 | 68·76 |
| Tamil Nadu | 14,742 | 35·78 | 26,457 | 64·22 |
| Tripura | 432 | 27·76 | 1,124 | 72·24 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2 7,334 | 30·94 | 61,007 | 69·06 |
| West Bengal | 12,369 | 27·91 | 31,943 | 72·09 |

*Also includes data pertaining to union territories.

†Includes M izo district (now separate union territory called Mizoram).

87. It would be observed from the table that Nagaland accounts for the maximum work participation rate of 50.78 per cent. While Meghalaya accounts for 44.17 per cent working population, Andhra Pradesh gives corresponding percentage of 41.39. The working population of Himachal Pradesh consists of 36.94 per cent population of the State, while Madhya Pradesh accounts for 36.72 per cent working population. Next in sequence come Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Mysore with 36.48, 35.78 and 34.74 per cent working population respectively. The proportion of workers to total population in Manipur is worked out at 34.58. All these 9 States mentioned earlier account for higher average of the proportion of workers to total population in comparison to all-India average of 32.92 per cent working population. Gujarat falls below the all-India average with 31.45 per cent working population. Next in sequence come Rajasthan, Orissa, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, which account for 31.24, 31.22, 31.03 and 30.94 per cent working population respectively. The remaining States of the country account for less than 30.00 per cent working population. Haryana accounts for the minimum proportion of workers to total population with only 26.44 per cent working population. In other words, it accounts for the maximum proportion of non-workers to total population. The table that follows arranges various States in descending order according to percentage of workers to total population.

**STATEMENT VIII.5**

**Percentage of workers and non-workers in States 1971**

| India/State | Percentage of workers to total population | Percentage of non-workers to total population |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| INDIA | 32·92 | 67·08 |
| Nagaland | 50·78 | 49·22 |
| Meghalaya | 44·17 | 55·83 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 41·39 | 58·61 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 36·94 | 63·06 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 36·72 | 63·28 |
| Maharashtra | 36·48 | 63·52 |
| Tamil Nadu | 35·78 | 64·22 |
| Mysore | 34·74 | 65·26 |
| Manipur | 34·58 | 65·42 |
| *Gujarat* | 31·45 | 68·55 |
| Rajasthan | 31·24 | 68·76 |
| Orissa | 31·22 | 68·78 |
| Bihar | 31·03 | 68·97 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 30·94 | 69·06 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 29·76 | 70·24 |
| Kerala | 29·12 | 70·88 |
| Punjab | 28·88 | 71·22 |
| Assam | 28·35 | 71·65 |
| West Bengal | 27·91 | 72·09 |
| Tripura | 27·76 | 72·24 |
| Haryana | 26·44 | 73·56 |

**Percentage of workers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors 1971**

88. It is interesting to compare the percentage variations among various States as far as Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors are concerned. At the national level, it is observed that 72.05 per cent of the total workers are engaged in Primary Sector alone. While secondary sector accounts for 11.20 per cent of the total workers, the corresponding percentage for Tertiary Sector is worked out at 16.75. In other words, the entire economy of the country is mainly propped up by primary sector on the whole. It is this sector which provides employment to the mass and to the population mainly from the rural areas of the country. While Tertiary Sector is the second important sector for the country, Secondary Sector still offers very good potential of employment. As far as percentage variations are concerned, they can be observed from the following table which shows the proportion of workers in Primary Sector, Secondary Sector and Tertiary Sector for each State of the country.

## STATEMENT VIII.6

**Percentage of workers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors, 1971**

| India/State | Percentage of workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Primary Sector | Secondary Sector | Tertiary Sector |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **INDIA** * | **72·05** | **11·20** | **16·75** |
| Andhra Pradesh | 73·40 | 11·16 | 15·44 |
| Assam† | 76·96 | 5·33 | 17·71 |
| Bihar | 83·23 | 7·11 | 9·66 |
| *Gujarat* | 67·59 | 13·90 | 18·51 |
| Haryana | 66·69 | 11·98 | 21·33 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 77·54 | 8·22 | 14·24 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 71·47 | 9·17 | 19·36 |
| Kerala | 55·49 | 17·95 | 26·56 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 81·11 | 8·11 | 10·78 |
| Maharashtra | 66·49 | 14·77 | 18·74 |
| Manipur | 70·89 | 12·40 | 16·71 |
| Meghalaya | 81·66 | 3·58 | 14·76 |
| Mysore | 70·84 | 12·50 | 16·66 |
| Nagaland | 79·39 | 2·29 | 18·32 |
| Orissa | 79·58 | 7·24 | 13.18 |
| Punjab | 63·61 | 13·31 | 23·08 |
| Rajasthan | 76·79 | 8·31 | 14·90 |
| Tamil Nadu | 64·45 | 15·31 | 20·24 |
| Tripura | 76·62 | 4·17 | 19·21 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 77·99 | 7·94 | 14·07 |
| West Bengal | 61·36 | 16·01 | 22·63 |

Note : *Also includes rate pertaining to Un on Territories.
†Includes Mizo district (now a separate Union Territory called Mizoram).

**Primary Sector**

89. This sector includes industrial category I-Cultivation, II Agricultural Labour and III—Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities. It would be seen from the above table that 11 States of the country account for higher average in comparison to the all-India average of 72.05 per cent in Primary Sector. The remaining States fall below this average. Bihar accounts for the maximum percentage of workers in Primary Sector which employs 83.23 per cent of the total workers in the State. Primary Sector of Meghalaya and Madhya Pradesh accounts for 81.66 and 81.11 per cent participation rates respectively. Next in sequence come Orissa, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh where 79.58, 79.39, 77.99 and 77.54 per cent working force is employed respectively in Primary Sector alone. Assam, Rajasthan, Tripura and Andhra Pradesh are the other States which account for higher percentage in comparison to the National Average in this sector. Gujarat falls below the national average with only 67.59 per cent participation of working force in Primary Sector. Haryana (66.69%), Maharashtra (66.49%), Tamil Nadu (64.45%) and Punjab (63.61%) fall below Gujarat State. The last two positions are occupied by Kerala and West Bengal with 55.49 and 61.36 per cent of the working force employed in Primary Sector. The following table arranges the States in descending order according to the percentage of workers in Primary Sector.

## STATEMENT VIII.7

**Percentage of workers in Primary Sector, 1971**

| India/State | Percentage of workers in Primary Sector |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| **INDIA** | **72·05** |
| Bihar | 83·23 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 81·66 |
| Meghalaya | 81·66 |
| Orissa | 79·58 |
| Nagaland | 79·39 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 77·99 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 77·54 |
| Assam | 76·96 |
| Tripura | 76·62 |
| Rajasthan | 76·79 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 73·40 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 71·47 |
| Manipur | 70·89 |
| Mysore | 70·84 |
| *Gujarat* | 67·59 |
| Haryana | 66·69 |
| Maharashtra | 66·49 |
| Tamil Nadu | 64·45 |
| Punjab | 63·61 |
| West Bengal | 61·36 |
| Kerala | 55·49 |

**Secondary Sector**

90. This sector includes category IV which covers Mining and Quarrying, Category V(a), Household Industry, V(b) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industry and category VI—Construction. 11.20 per cent of the total working population is employed in Secondary Sector at the national level. 9 States of the country account for higher percentage under Secondary Sector in comparison to the national average. Under this sector Kerala tops the list with 1.95 per cent participation rate of workers. While West Bengal accounts for 16.01 per cent of the working population under this Sector, the corresponding percentage for Tamil Nadu is worked out at 15.31. Maharashtra accounts for 14.77 per cent working population under this sector. The percentage of workers employed in Secondary Sector is worked out at 13.90 for Gujarat State. Next in sequence come Punjab, Mysore, Manipur and Haryana with 13.31, 12.50, 12.40 and 11.98 per cent participation rates of workers in this Sector respectively. The last four positions are occupied by north-eastern States of the country, namely, Nagaland (2.29%), Meghalaya (3.58%), Tripura (4.17%) and Assam (5.33%). It probably appears that the manufacturing activities as well as activities related to construction, mining and quarrying are on the whole less dominant in these States relatively. The following table arranges the States in descending order according to percentages of workers employed in Secondary Sector.

## STATEMENT VIII.8
### Percentage of workers is Secondary Sector, 1971

| India/State | Percentage of workers in secondary sector |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| **INDIA** | **11·20** |
| Kerala | 17·95 |
| West Bengal | 16·01 |
| Tamil Nadu | 15·31 |
| Maharashtra | 14·77 |
| *Gujarat* | 13·90 |
| Punjab | 13·31 |
| Mysore | 12·50 |
| Manipur | 12·40 |
| Haryana | 11·98 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 11·16 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 9·17 |
| Rajasthan | 8·31 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 8·22 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 8·11 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 7·94 |
| Bihar | 7·11 |
| Orissa | 7·24 |
| Assam | 5·33 |
| Tripura | 4·17 |
| Meghalaya | 3·58 |
| Nagaland | 2·29 |

**Tertiary Sector**

91. This sector of economy includes industrial category VII—Trade and Commerce, VIII Transport, Storage and Communications and IX Other Services. 16.75 per cent of the total workers of the country are engaged in Tertiary Sector. As far as the States are concerned, here Kerala occupies the first position with 26.56 per cent participation rate in Tertiary Sector. This is probably because the workers of the State do not rely heavily on Primary Sector where the proportion of workers to total workers is the minimum in the country. Next in sequence come Punjab, West Bengal, Haryana and Tamil Nadu where the proportion of persons employed in Tertiary Sector in relation to total workers come to 23.08, 22.63, 21.33 and 20.24 per cent respectively. 18.51 per cent of the total workers are employed in Tertiary Sector in Gujarat. The last four positions are occupied by Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh which account for 9.66, 10.78, 13.18 and 14 07 per cent participation rates in Tertiary Sector respectively. The following table gives the proportion of workers to total workers in Tertiary Sector for the States of India.

## STATEMENT VIII.9
### Percentage of workers in Tertiary Sector, 1971

| India/State | Percentage of workers in Tertiary sector |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| **INDIA** | **16·75** |
| Kerala | 26·56 |
| Punjab | 23·08 |
| West Bengal | 22·63 |
| Haryana | 21·33 |
| Tamil Nadu | 20·24 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 19·36 |
| Tripura | 19·21 |
| Maharashtra | 18·74 |
| *Gujarat* | 18·51 |
| Nagaland | 18·32 |
| Assam | 17·71 |
| Manipur | 16·71 |
| Mysore | 16·66 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 15·44 |
| Rajasthan | 14·90 |
| Meghalaya | 14·76 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 14·24 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 14·07 |
| Orissa | 13·18 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 10·78 |
| Bihar | 9·66 |

*Work Participation Rates,* 1901-1971

92. The following table compares work participation rates as revealed at various Censuses from 1901 to 1971, for the State.

## STATEMENT VIII.10
### Work Participation Rates, Gujarat States, 1901-1971

| Year | Total Population | Total Workers | Percentage to total population |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1971 | 26,697,475 | 8,395,546 | 31·45 |
| 1961 | 20,633,350 | 8,474,588 | 41·07 |
| 1951 | 16,262,657 | 6,573,901 | 40·42 |
| 1941 | 13,701,551 | N.A. | N.A. |
| 1931 | 11,489,828 | 4,839,202 | 42·12 |
| 1921 | 10,174,989 | 4,026,034 | 39·57 |
| 1911 | 9,803,587 | 4,377,563 | 44·65 |
| 1901 | 9,094,748 | 3,541,925 | 38·94 |

93. It would be observed that there are wide fluctuations in the percentage of workers to total population accounted at various Censuses. While the Census of 1901 recorded 38.94 per cent work participation rate, the corresponding rate at the Census of 1911 was 44.65 per cent. 39.57 per cent population of the State was categorised as working population in 1921. While the Census of 1931 accounted for 42.12 per cent work participation rate, the figures for working population are not available for the State for the Census of 1941. The Census of 1951 accounted for 40.42 per cent working population, the corresponding proportion of total working population was recorded at 41.07 per cent during the Census of 1961. The latest Census of 1971 has, however, given the work participation rate of 31.45 per cent which is the minimum ever recorded since 1901.

94. These variations in work participation rates revealed at various Censuses are due to definitional distinctions. The concept of worker or working population followed at various Censuses differed from Census to Census.

95. The mode of collection and presentation of economic data has changed at every decennial census. The questions which were canvassed in this respect during the Censuses of 1901 to 1971 have been listed below :—

## STATEMENT VIII.11

### Questions relating to occupation at Censuses, 1901-1971

Census Year

| 1901 | | 1911 | | 1921 | | 1931 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | |
| Qs. | | Qs. | | Qs. | | Qs. | |
| 9&10 | Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers | 9&10 | Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers | 9&10 | Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers | | Earner or dependent |
| 9 | Principal | 9 | Principal occupation | 9 | Principal | 10 | Principal occupation (this will be blank for dependent) |
| 10 | Subsidiary | 10 | Subsidiary occupation, if any | 10 | Subsidiary | | |
| 11 | Means of subsistence of dependents on actual workers | 11 | If dependent, principal occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers on whom dependent | 11 | For dependents, the occupation of the workers by whom supported | 11 | Subsidiary occupation (occupation of dependents may be given) |

Census Year

| 1941 | | 1951 | | 1961 | | 1971 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | 8 | |
| Qs. | | Qs. | | Qs. | | Qs. | |
| 9 | Are you wholly or partly dependent on any one else? | 9 | Economic Status Part one Dependancy Part Two Employment. | 8 | Working as Cultivator | 16 | Main activity |
| 10 | If so, means of livelihood of person on whom dependent | | | 9 | Working as Agricultural labourer | | (a) Broad category |
| 11 | Do you employ (a) paid assistants, (b) members of household ? If so, how many? | 10 | Principal means of livelihood | 10 | Working at Household Industry. | | (i) Worker (Cultivator, Agricultural labourer household Industry or other Worker) |
| 12 | Are you in employment now? | 11 | Secondary means of lievelihood | | (a) Nature of work. | | Non-worker (Household worker, Student, Rentier Dependent, Beggar, Inmates of institution Other non-workers). |
| 13 | Only to those who reply in the negative to question 12 | | | | (b) Nature of Household Industry. | | (b) Place of work (Name of village/Town.) |
| | Are you in search of employment ? | | | | (c) If employee | | (c) Name of Establishment |
| | To those who reply in the affirmative the further question will be put how long have you been in search of it ? | | | 11 | Doing work other than 8, 9 or 10. | | (d) Nature of Industry, Trade Profession, Service. |
| 14 | Means of livelihood in order of importance | | | | (a) Nature of work. | | (e) Description of work. |
| 15 | (Only to be asked in regard to means of livelihood of a person shown as partly dependent against question 9 or any subsidiary means of livelihood returned by other persons against question 14) | | | | (b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service. | | (f) Class of worker |
| | Does this means of livelihood exist throughout the year ? | | | | (c) Class of worker | 17 | Secondary work |
| | If not, for what part of the year ? | | | | (d) Name of Establishment | | (a) Broad category Worker (Cultivator, Agricultural labourer, Household Industry or other worker) |
| 16 | If you are employed by some one else, what is his business? | | | 12 | Activity if not working | | (b) Place of work (Name of village/Town). |
| | | | | | | | (c) Name of Establishment. |
| | | | | | | | (d) Nature of Industry, trade, Profession, services. |
| | | | | | | | (e) Description of work |
| | | | | | | | (f) Class of workers. |

**1901-1921 Censuses**

96. In the Censuses of 1901 to 1921, two questions, viz., (i) on principal and (ii) on subsidiary occupations were provided for actual workers. A third question was also provided for recording in case of dependents the occupation of the person on whom they were dependent. The actual workers were combined in a single category and dependents were classified under the occupational groups of the persons on whom they were dependent. This feature disappeared at the Censuses of 1931 and 1941, but was revived in 1951.

**1931 Census**

97. In the Census of 1931 the term 'earner' was substituted for 'actual worker' and the population was classified into 'earners' and 'dependents'. Among the dependents a distinction was drawn between working dependents and other dependents. The former, although dependent, were doing some work and had an occupation, while the latter did not do any work and had no occupation. In case of 'earners', principal as well as subsidiary occupation, if any, was recorded separately; while in case of working dependent, the occupation was recorded in the column meant for recording subsidiary occupation of earners'.

**1941 Census**

98. In the case of 1941, population was divided into three categories, namely, wholly dependent, partly dependent and independent. The concept of occupation was adopted but the term occupation in vogue till 1931 was substituted by 'means of livelihood'. In the case of persons who were independent their own means of livelihood was recorded. In the case of persons who were wholly or partly dependent, means of livelihood of the persons on whom they were dependent was recorded.

**1951 Census**

99. In 1951 Census the concepts were same as in 1941 Census. The terms used were changed to self-supporting, earning dependents and non-earning dependents corresponding to independent, partly dependent and wholly dependent persons, as in 1941 Census. The means of livelihood of self-supporting persons was their own occupation. Their principal means and secondary means of livelihood were also distinguished.

**1961 Census**

100. The Census of 1961 had made a significant departure from all the previous Censuses. The classification of self-supporting persons and earning and non-earning dependents was dispensed with and the concept of worker and non-worker introduced for the first time. Separate questions were provided for recording different categories of workers such as cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry and those doing any other work. Separate columns were provided for the first time for recording occupation and industry.

**1971 Census**

101. All persons were divided into two broad streams of main activity namely; (1) as worker and (2) as non-workers according as the type of main activity that the person returns as engaged in mostly. A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own household duties of a boy or a girl who is primarily a student attending institution, even if such a person helps in the family's economic activity that 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 same economic activity and 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.

102. As noticed earlier the work participation rate which was 41.07 per cent for the State during the Census of 1961 has come down to 31.45 per cent during the Census of 1971 because of definitional distinctions. The sequence of questions and the manner in which they were canvassed as well as the instructions issued to enumerators and sorters regarding treatment of 'workers' brought about this difference in 1961-71 work participation rates. During the Census of 1971 work participation rate of 31.45 per cent has been worked out on the basis of main activity as returned by respondents. The person who had returned themselves as non-workers for their main activity but were engaged in some secondary work have been shown separately under secondary activity. The data on secondary work in respect of those who returned themselves as non-workers for their main activity is not yet available and therefore it is not possible to combine the workers returned under main activity and secondary activity. Once the data on secondary activity is available it can be examined whether the total workers including the secondary workers reveal any considerable increase in the proportion of working population.

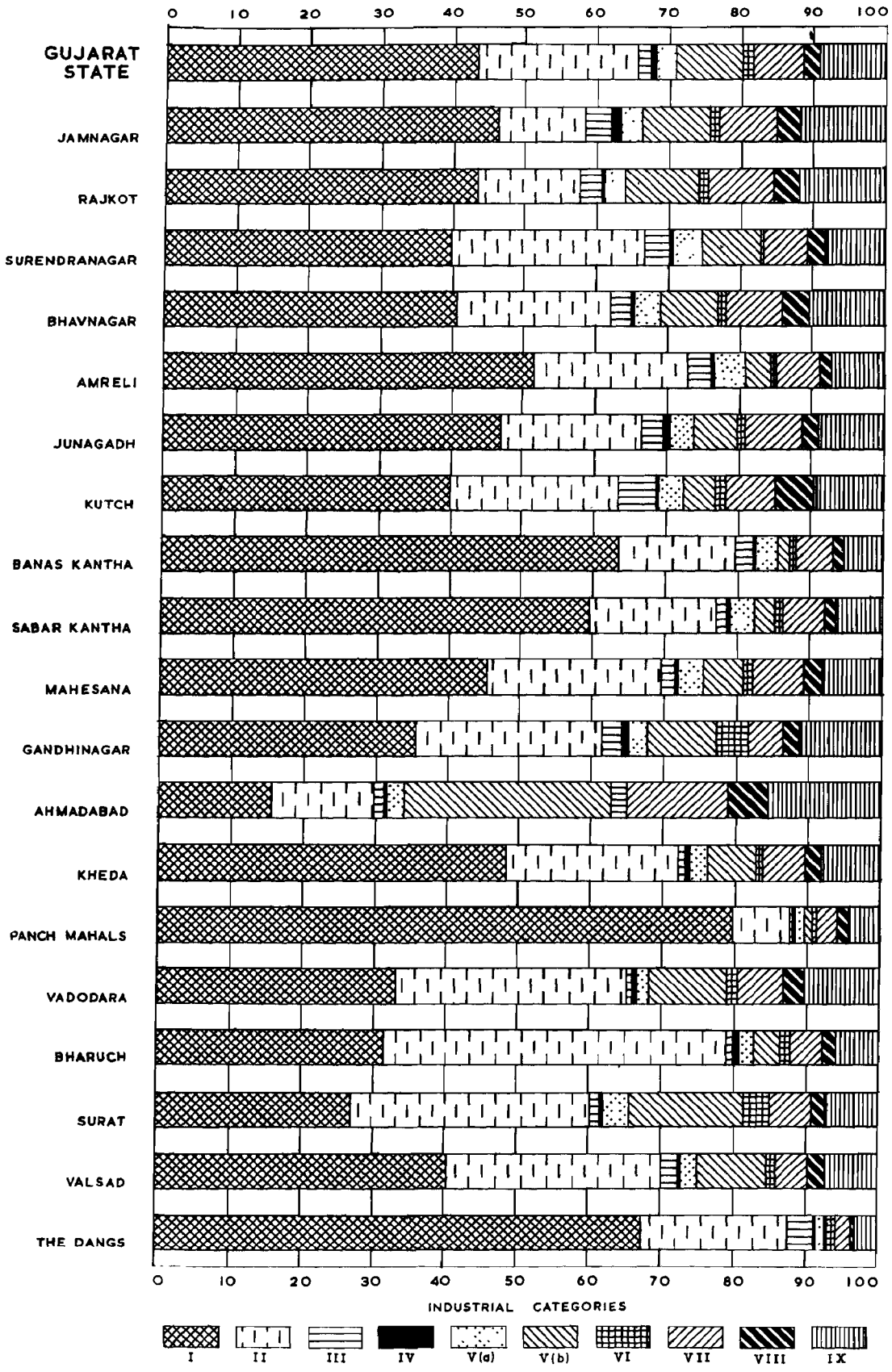
103. The table that follows shows districtwise work participation rates of 1961 and 1971 ;

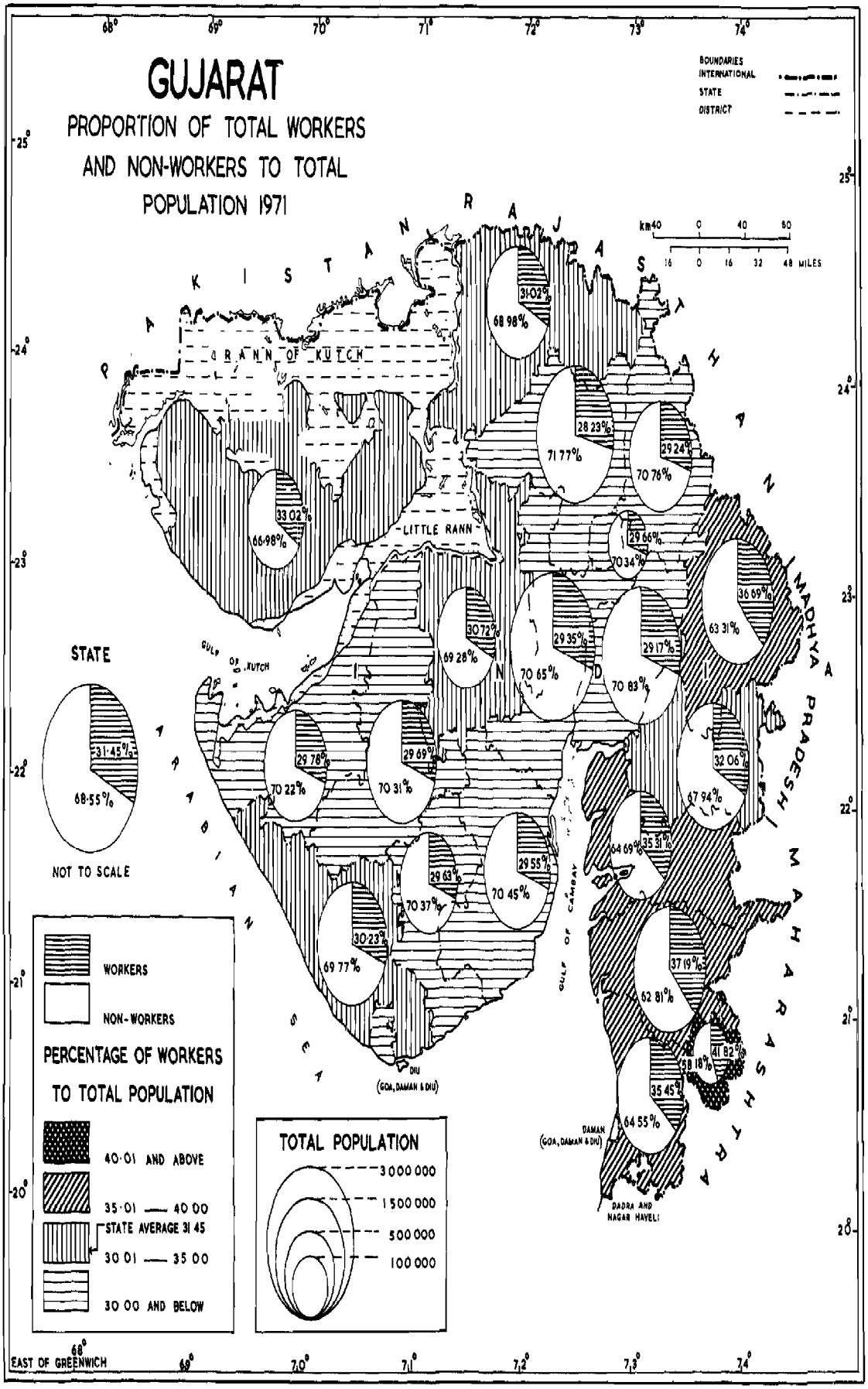
## STATEMENT VIII.12

### Work Participation rates 1971-1961

| State/District | P M F | 1971 | | | 1961 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Population | Total Worker | Percentage of total Population | Total Population | Total Worker | Percentage of total Population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **GUJARAT STATE** | **P** | **26,697,475** | **8,395,546** | **31.45** | **20,633,350** | **8,474,588** | **41.07** |
| | **M** | **13,802,494** | **7,072,557** | **51.24** | **10,633,902** | **5,685,776** | **53.47** |
| | **F** | **12,894,981** | **1,322,989** | **10.26** | **9,999,448** | **2,788,812** | **27.89** |
| 1 Jamnagar | P | 1,111,343 | 330,966 | 29.78 | 828,419 | 307,375 | 37.10 |
| | M | 572,135 | 289,478 | 50.60 | 424,300 | 221,833 | 52.28 |
| | F | 539,208 | 41,488 | 7.69 | 404,119 | 85,542 | 21.17 |
| 2 Rajkot | P | 1,624,072 | 482,161 | 29 69 | 1,208,519 | 474,423 | 39.26 |
| | M | 834,014 | 410,082 | 49 17 | 615,661 | 318,183 | 51.68 |
| | F | 790,058 | 72,079 | 9.12 | 592,858 | 156,240 | 26.35 |
| 3 Surendranagar | P | 845,454 | 259,756 | 30.72 | 663,051 | 250,317 | 37.75 |
| | M | 435,503 | 220,302 | 50.59 | 341,222 | 179,643 | 52.65 |
| | F | 409,951 | 39,454 | 9.62 | 321,829 | 70,674 | 21.96 |
| 4 Bhavnagar | P | 1,405,285 | 415,241 | 29.55 | 1,119,435 | 434,721 | 38.83 |
| | M | 722,448 | 356,753 | 49.38 | 577,729 | 302,348 | 52 33 |
| | F | 682,837 | 58,488 | 8.57 | 541,706 | 132,373 | 24.44 |
| 5 Amreli | P | 848,730 | 251,488 | 29.63 | 667,823 | 296,097 | 44.34 |
| | M | 433,802 | 221,492 | 51.06 | 340,623 | 187,255 | 54 97 |
| | F | 414,928 | 29,996 | 7.23 | 327,200 | 108,842 | 33.26 |
| 6 Junagadh | P | 1,656,677 | 500,776 | 30.23 | 1,245,643 | 529,598 | 42 52 |
| | M | 855,671 | 431,082 | 50.38 | 638,296 | 342,845 | 53 71 |
| | F | 801,006 | 69,694 | 8.70 | 607,347 | 186,753 | 30 75 |
| 7 Kutch | P | 849,769 | 280,571 | 33.02 | 696,440 | 270,454 | 38.83 |
| | M | 422,257 | 222,210 | 52.62 | 341,224 | 182,478 | 53.48 |
| | F | 427,512 | 58,361 | 13.65 | 355,216 | 87,976 | 24.77 |
| 8 Banas Kantha | P | 1,265,383 | 392,481 | 31.02 | 996,144 | 450,798 | 45 25 |
| | M | 651,949 | 354,837 | 54.43 | 511,951 | 294,513 | 57.53 |
| | F | 613,434 | 37,644 | 6.14 | 484,193 | 156,285 | 32.28 |
| 9 Sabar Kantha | P | 1,187,637 | 347,315 | 29.24 | 918,587 | 418,562 | 45 57 |
| | M | 604,546 | 308,102 | 50.96 | 470,224 | 254,779 | 54 18 |
| | F | 583,091 | 39,213 | 6.73 | 448,363 | 163,783 | 36 53 |
| 10 Mahesana | P | 2,092,468 | 590,620 | 28.23 | 1,632,982 | 698,158 | 42.75 |
| | M | 1,068,591 | 522,052 | 48.85 | 829,223 | 426,854 | 51 48 |
| | F | 1,023,877 | 68,568 | 6.70 | 803,759 | 271,304 | 33.75 |
| 11 Gandhinagar | P | 200,642 | 59,511 | 29.66 | 137,063 | 52,958 | 38 64 |
| | M | 104,119 | 53,510 | 51.39 | 69,884 | 36,905 | 52 81 |
| | F | 96,523 | 6,001 | 6.22 | 67,179 | 16,053 | 23.90 |
| 12 Ahmadabad | P | 2,910,307 | 854,239 | 29.35 | 2,130,272 | 733,324 | 34.42 |
| | M | 1,559,484 | 771,208 | 49.45 | 1,147,297 | 599,931 | 52 29 |
| | F | 1,350,823 | 83,031 | 6.15 | 982,975 | 133,393 | 13.57 |
| 13 Kheda | P | 2,451,387 | 715,161 | 29.17 | 1,977,540 | 684,038 | 34.59 |
| | M | 1,294,271 | 657,269 | 50.78 | 1,039,720 | 541,261 | 52 06 |
| | F | 1,157,116 | 57,892 | 5.00 | 937,820 | 142,777 | 15.22 |
| 14 Panch Mahals | P | 1,848,804 | 678,355 | 36.69 | 1,468,946 | 753,770 | 51.31 |
| | M | 951,200 | 518,186 | 54.48 | 758,561 | 433,435 | 57 14 |
| | F | 897,604 | 160,169 | 17.84 | 710,385 | 320,335 | 45 09 |
| 15 Vadodara | P | 1,980,065 | 634,783 | 32.06 | 1,527,326 | 586,342 | 38 39 |
| | M | 1,041,717 | 547,183 | 52.53 | 801,026 | 434,489 | 54 24 |
| | F | 938,348 | 87,600 | 9.34 | 726,300 | 151,853 | 20 91 |
| 16 Bharuch | P | 1,109,601 | 391,749 | 35.31 | 891,969 | 406,743 | 45 60 |
| | M | 569,026 | 298,929 | 52.53 | 458,125 | 251,434 | 54 88 |
| | F | 540,575 | 92,820 | 17.17 | 433,844 | 155,309 | 35.80 |
| 17 Surat | P | 1,786,924 | 664,502 | 37.19 | 1,313,823 | 575,374 | 43.79 |
| | M | 917,894 | 498,440 | 54.30 | 667,616 | 363,815 | 54.49 |
| | F | 869,030 | 166,062 | 19.11 | 646,207 | 211,559 | 32 74 |
| 18 Valsad | P | 1,428,742 | 506,479 | 35.45 | 1,137,801 | 512,375 | 45.03 |
| | M | 715,473 | 364,111 | 50.89 | 563,802 | 291,775 | 51.75 |
| | F | 713,269 | 142,368 | 19.96 | 573,999 | 220,600 | 38 43 |
| 19 The Dangs | P | 94,185 | 39,392 | 41.82 | 71,567 | 39,161 | 54 72 |
| | M | 48,394 | 27,331 | 56.48 | 37,418 | 22,000 | 58.80 |
| | F | 45,791 | 12,061 | 26.34 | 34,149 | 17,161 | 50.25 |

# PROPORATION OF WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1971




GUJARAT
PROPORTION OF TOTAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION 1971
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
km 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 MILES
RANN OF KUTCH
LITTLE RANN
GULF OF KUTCH
GULF OF CAMBAY
ARABIAN SEA
PAKISTAN
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
DIU (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
31·02%
68 98%
28 23%
71 77%
29 24%
70 76%
33 02%
66·98%
29 66%
70 34%
36 69%
63 31%
30 72%
69 28%
29 35%
70 65%
29 17%
70 83%
29 78%
70 22%
29 69%
70 31%
32 06%
67 94%
29 63%
70 37%
29 55%
70 45%
35 31%
64 69%
30·23%
69 77%
37 19%
62 81%
41 82%
58 18%
35 45%
64 55%
STATE
31·45%
68·55%
NOT TO SCALE
WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION
40·01 AND ABOVE
35·01 — 40 00
STATE AVERAGE 31 45
30 01 — 35 00
30 00 AND BELOW
TOTAL POPULATION
3 000 000
1 500 000
500 000
100 000
EAST OF GREENWICH
68°
69°
70°
71°
72°
73°
74°
25°
24°
23°
22°
21°
20°

**Work participation rates in industrial categories since 1901**

104. We would now compare the proportions of workers in various broad industrial categories recorded at the earlier Censuses and see if any trends or changes from one category to another are observable which would reflect the economic change of diversification of opportunities for work. The table that follows gives details of percentage of workers of different categories to total workers recorded since 1901.

**STATEMENT VIII.13**

**Percentage of workers of different categories to total workers recorded since 1901**

| Industrial category | Percentage of workers to total workers in the year | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | 1971* |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **Total** | **100 00** | **100 00** | **100 00** | **100.00** | .. | **100.00** | **100 00** | **100.00** |
| I | 20.22 | 33.11 | 38.89 | 58.26 | .. | 44.90 | 53.33 | 43.12 |
| II | 32.82 | 33.06 | 25.49 | 11·52 | .. | 18.64 | 14.77 | 22 48 |
| III | 4.73 | 4.38 | 5.00 | 4.40 | . | 3.59 | 1.24 | 2.40 |
| IV+V | 16.49 | 12.08 | 12.71 | 10.29 | .. | 10.26 | 12.88 | 12 06 |
| VI | 1.24 | 1.02 | 1.13 | 1.13 | .. | 0.77 | 1.06 | 1 43 |
| VII | 10.13 | 6.16 | 6.35 | 5.69 | .. | 6.23 | 4.85 | 6.94 |
| VIII | 1.01 | 1.37 | 1.45 | 1.40 | .. | 1.52 | 1.88 | 2.86 |
| IX | 13.36 | 8.82 | 8.98 | 7.31 | .. | 14.09 | 9.99 | 8 71 |

*Note :* Figures for the year 1941 are not available.

*III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchard & Allied Activities.

IV Mining and Quarrying. In the year 1901 to 1961.

III Category III & IV in 1971.

105. It would be seen from the above that the percentage of workers employed as cultivators in 1901 was only 20.22. The corresponding proportion in 1911, 1921 and 1931 went on increasing from 33.11 to 38.89 and finally to 58.26. After 1961 it is observed that the proportion of workers engaged in cultivation has steadily declined. In 1951 the proportion of cultivators to total workers was 44.90 which went up to 53.33 in 1961 probably because of the concepts adopted. The last Census of 1971 has recorded the proportion of cultivators to total workers as 43.12 per cent. The percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers in 1901 was 32.82 which went upto 33.06 in 1911. It found its declining trend in 1921 and 1931. During the last two decades it is noticed that in 1961 the proportion of agricultural labourers to total workers recorded a slight fall over 1951 proportion and again went up to 22.48 per cent during 1971. Category III related to livestock etc. had recorded 4.73 per cent work participation rate in relation to total workers which decline to 2.40 in 1971. Category IV+V i.e., total of persons engaged in mining and quarrying as well as manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs had accounted for 16.49 per cent workers in 1901. The proportion has gone down to 12.06 per cent during 1971. Steady variations in category VI are noteworthy. 10.13 per cent workers were engaged in category VII—Trade and Commerce —in 1901. This proportion has recorded zigzag turns during various decennial Censuses after 1901. Category VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications—has shown a definite trend towards increase as only 1.01 per cent of workers were engaged in this category in 1901 while the Census of 1971 has shown 2.86 per cent workers engaged in this category. Category IX related to 'Other Services' had engaged 13.36 per cent of the total workers in 1901. The ensuing Census of 1911 recorded the corresponding proportion of persons engaged in 'other services' at 8.82 per cent. The percentages of workers engaged in 'other services' in 1921, 1931 and 1951 were 8.98, 7.31 and 14.09 respectively. While in 1961 the proportion of workers engaged in 'other services' was 9.99 per cent, the Census of 1971 has revealed that 8.71 per cent workers were engaged in this category. It would thus be noticed that it is difficult to point out any definite trends or shifts from one category to another during the last Censuses probably because of definitional distinctions followed at various Censuses. It is, therefore, difficult to say anything on definite trends of economic change or diversification of opportunities for work.

## SECTION 3

## WORK PARTICIPATION RATES BY MAIN ACTIVITY IN DISTRICTS

**Percentage distribution of population by workers and non-workers in districts, 1971**

106. We would now categories districts according to the ranges of overall participation rates of male and female population and would discuss the characteristics of the districts. As far as the State is concerned, 31.45 per cent of its total population is being categorised as 'workers' and 68.55 per cent of its population has been classified as 'non-workers'. As far as the males are concerned, 51.24 per cent are workers and 48 76 per cent are non-workers. The proportion of females workers is limited to 10.26 per cent of the total females of the State, while the percentage of non-working females is worked out at 89.74.

**Total workers—Percentage distribution in districts**

107. As far as the percentage of workers to total population of various districts is concerned. The Dangs district has recorded the maximum proportion of 41.82 per cent population as 'workers', while Surat has

recorded 37.19 per cent population as 'workers'. The corresponding figure for Panch Mahals district is worked out at 36.69 per cent. Bharuch and Valsad districts of South Gujarat account for 35.31 and 35.45 per cent working population respectively. Vadodara, however, accounts for 32.06 per cent working population. It is thus noticed that all the districts of South Gujarat account for comparatively higher proportion of working population. Thus Panch Mahals, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat, Valsad and The Dangs can be grouped together forming a separate zone with almost similar characteristics in this regard. The proportion of workers is seemingly influenced by the proportion of tribal population and pattern of work participation of these districts. Kutch and Banas Kantha also reveal abnormal features with 33.02 per cent and 31.02 per cent working population respectively. The remaining districts of Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Junagadh on one hand and Sabar Kantha, Mahesana, Gandhinagar, Ahmadabad and Kheda districts on the other present almost similar characteristics with working population ranging between 28 23 per cent to 30.72 per cent. Thus we have three groups of districts presenting almost similar characteristics as far as working population is concerned as follows :—

1. Panch Mahals, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat, Valsad and The Dangs.
2. Kutch and Banas Kantha.
3. Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh, Sabar Kantha, Mahesana, Gandhinagar, Ahmadabad and Kutch.

108. It is interesting to note that Mahesana district has given the minimum proportion of working population (28.23) among all the districts of the State. These observations made in respect of total population of the districts comprising of rural as well as urban areas hold good for males and females also with little variations.

**Male workers—Percentage distribution in districts**

109. The State average of male workers is worked out at 51.24 per cent. The maximum average is accounted by The Dangs district which has 56.48 per cent working population. The minimum proportion of male workers has been noticed in Mahesana district where it is worked out at 48.85 per cent. Panch Mahals, Banas Kantha and Surat districts account 54.48, 54.43 and 54.30 per cent male workers. Both Vadodara and Bharuch districts account for 52.53 per cent male working population. Kutch district accounts for 52.62 per cent male workers. The remaining districts of the State do not present much variation and range between 49.17 to 51.39 per cent male workers.

**Female workers—percentage distribution in districts**

110. As the State average of female workers is 10.26 only six districts have crossed this average. The Dangs district accounts for the maximum (26.34%) proportion of female workers in the State. The adjoining districts of Valsad, Surat and Bharuch give corresponding figure of 19.96, 19.11 and 17.17 per cent female working population respectively. Panch Mahals and Kutch account for 17.84 per cent and 13.65 per cent working population of females respectively. It would thus be noticed that the backward districts or the districts with predominance of tribal population have larger proportion of female workers. Kheda has given the minimum proportion of 5.00 per cent population of female workers. It is interesting to note that while the proportion of male workers in Banas Kantha is almost on par with the districts of South Gujarat, it is not so as far as the proportion of female workers of this district is concerned. The proportion of female workers of Banas Kantha can well be compared with that of the corresponding proportion revealed by Sabar Kantha, Mahesana, Gandhinagar and Ahmadabad districts which show the figure ranging from 6.15 to 6.73 per cent female workers. All the districts of Saurashtra offer almost similar pattern of proportion of working females. The percentage of female workers worked out for the districts of Saurashtra ranges from 7.23 to 9.62.

**Total non-working population—percentage distribution in districts**

111. Proportion of working population has its relative effect on the proportion of non-working population of districts. As noticed earlier, the backward districts and the districts with larger proportion of tribal population give larger proportion of working population and therefore relatively smaller proportion of non-working population. This would be seen from the following table which gives percentage distribution of population by workers and non-workers in the districts.

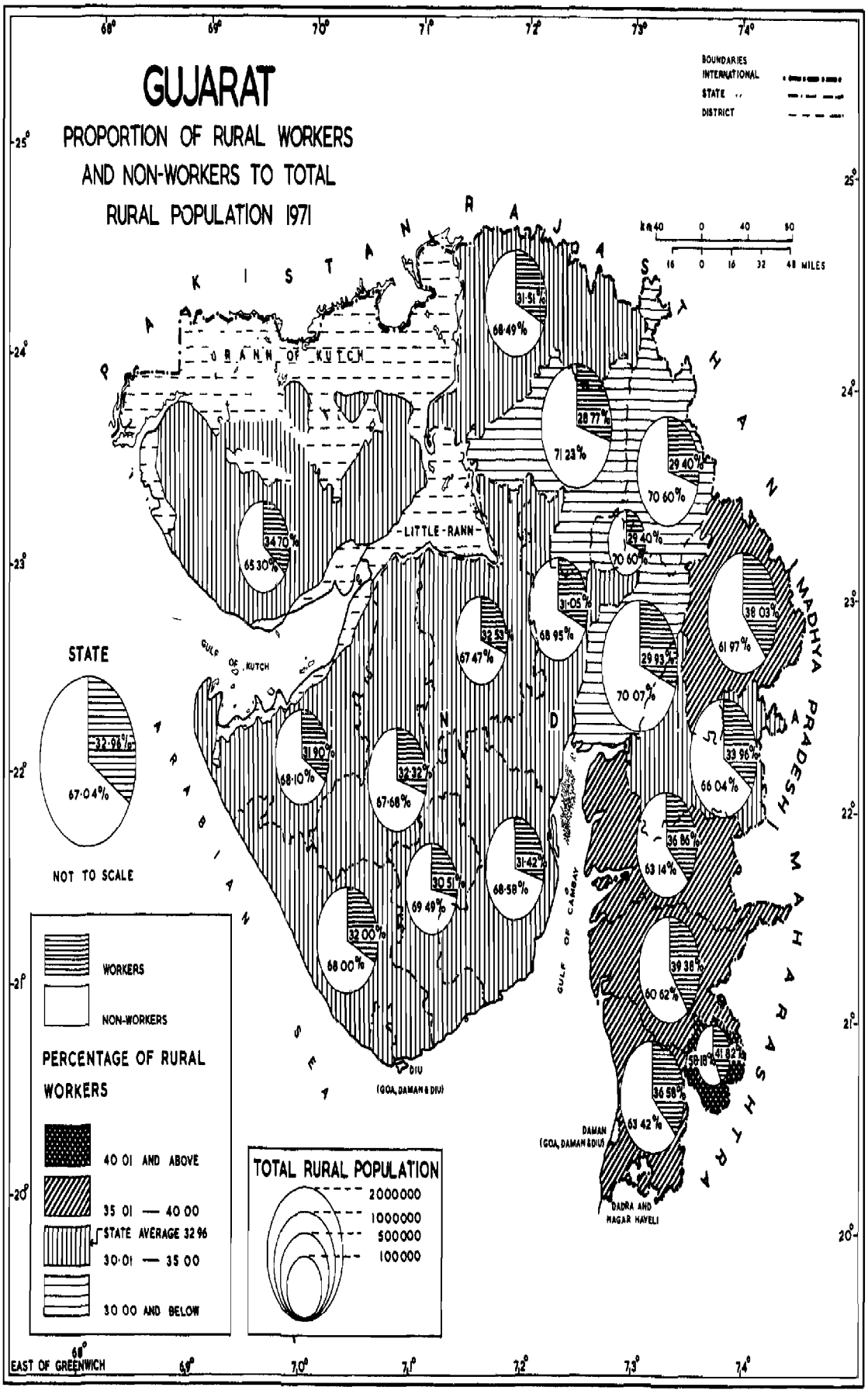
**STATEMENT VIII.14**

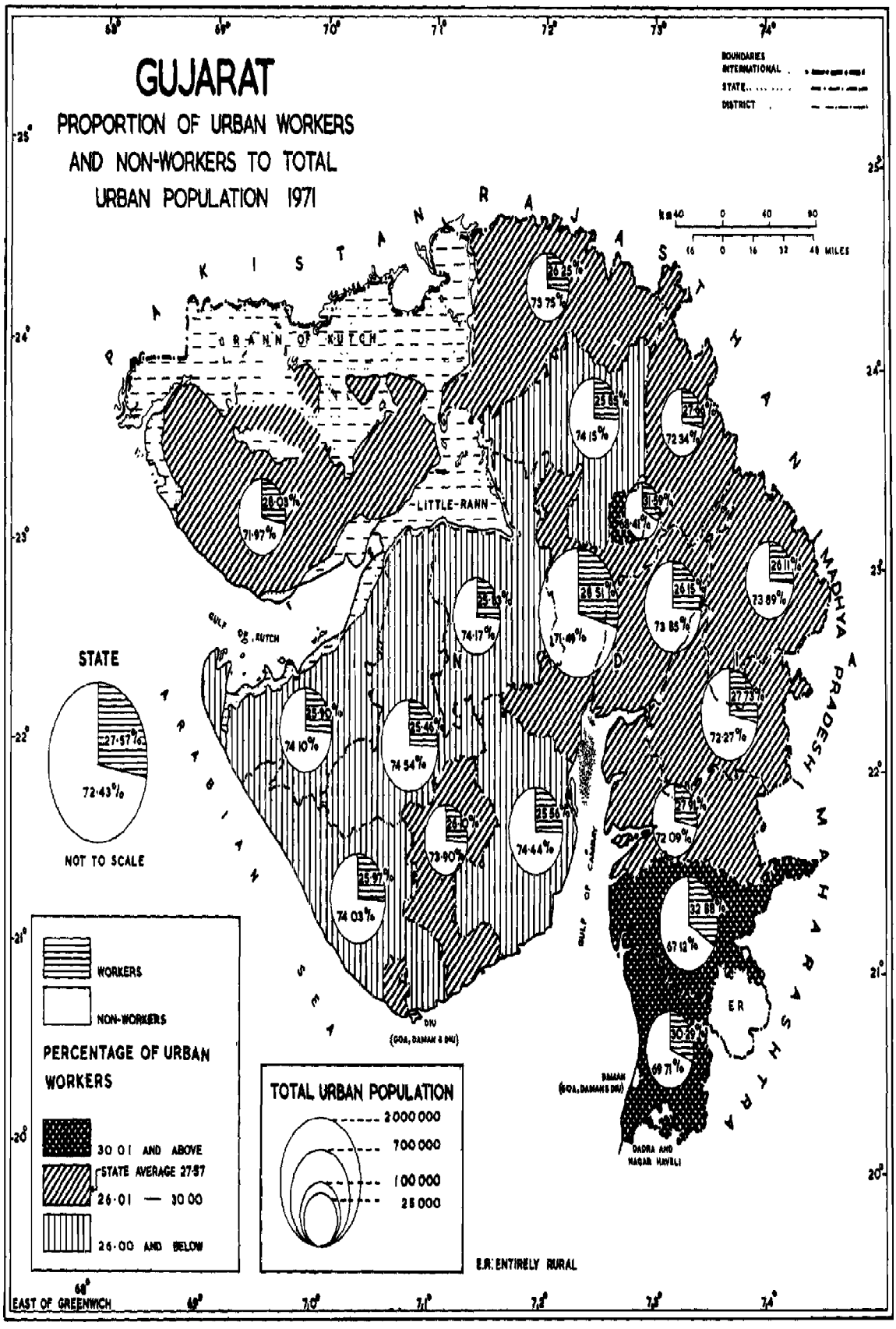
**Percentage distribution of population by workers and non-workers in Districts, 1971**

| State/District | Workers | | | Non-workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **GUJARAT** | **31·45** | **51·24** | **10·26** | **68·55** | **48·76** | **89·74** |
| 1 Jamnagar | 29·78 | 50·60 | 7·69 | 70·22 | 49·40 | 92·31 |
| 2 Rajkot | 29·69 | 49·17 | 9·12 | 70·31 | 50·83 | 90·88 |
| 3 Surendranagar | 30·72 | 50·59 | 9·62 | 69·28 | 49·41 | 90·38 |
| 4 Bhavnagar | 29·55 | 49·38 | 8·57 | 70·45 | 50·62 | 91·43 |
| 5 Amreli | 29·63 | 51 06 | 7·23 | 70·37 | 48·94 | 92·77 |
| 6 Junagadh | 30·23 | 50·38 | 8·70 | 69·77 | 49 62 | 91 30 |
| 7 Kutch | 33·02 | 52·62 | 13·65 | 66·98 | 47·38 | 86·35 |
| 8 Banas Kantha | 31·02 | 54·43 | 6·14 | 68 98 | 45·57 | 93·86 |
| 9 Sabar Kantha | 29 24 | 50·96 | 6·73 | 70·76 | 49 04 | 93·27 |
| 10 Mahesana | 28·23 | 48·85 | 6 70 | 71·77 | 51·15 | 93·30 |
| 11 Gandhinagar | 29 66 | 51·39 | 6·22 | 70·34 | 48·61 | 93·78 |
| 12 Ahmadabad | 29·35 | 49·45 | 6·15 | 70·65 | 50 55 | 93·85 |
| 13 Kheda | 29·17 | 50·78 | 5·00 | 70 83 | 49·22 | 95 00 |
| 14 Panch Mahals | 36·69 | 54 48 | 17 84 | 63·31 | 45·52 | 82·16 |
| 15 Vadodara | 32 06 | 52 53 | 9 34 | 67 94 | 47·47 | 90·66 |
| 16 Bharuch | 35·31 | 52·53 | 17·17 | 64·69 | 47·47 | 82·83 |
| 17 Surat | 37·19 | 54·30 | 19 11 | 62·81 | 45·70 | 80·89 |
| 18 Valsad | 35·45 | 50·89 | 19·96 | 64·55 | 49·11 | 80·04 |
| 19 The Dangs | 41·82 | 56·48 | 26 34 | 58·18 | 43 52 | 73·66 |

**Percentage distribution of population by workers and non-workers in districts—Rural Areas**

112 As far as the rural areas of the State are concerned, they account for 32.96 per cent working population and 67.04 per cent non-working population. The


GUJARAT
PROPORTION OF RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION 1971
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
km 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 MILES
RANN OF KUTCH
LITTLE RANN
GULF OF KUTCH
GULF OF CAMBAY
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
DIU (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
31·51%
68·49%
28·77%
71·23%
29·40%
70·60%
34·70%
65·30%
31·05%
68·95%
32·53%
67·47%
29·93%
70·07%
38·03%
61·97%
31·90%
68·10%
32·32%
67·68%
33·96%
66·04%
36·86%
63·14%
31·42%
68·58%
30·51%
69·49%
32·00%
68·00%
39·38%
60·62%
41·82%
58·18%
36·58%
63·42%
STATE
32·96%
67·04%
NOT TO SCALE
WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL WORKERS
40·01 AND ABOVE
35·01 — 40·00
STATE AVERAGE 32·96
30·01 — 35·00
30·00 AND BELOW
TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
2000000
1000000
500000
100000
EAST OF GREENWICH
68°
69°
70°
71°
72°
73°
74°
25°
24°
23°
22°
21°
20°


GUJARAT
PROPORTION OF URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION 1971
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
KILOMETRES 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 MILES
RANN OF KUTCH
LITTLE-RANN
GULF OF KUTCH
GULF OF CAMBAY
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
DIU (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
E.R.
STATE
27·57%
72·43%
NOT TO SCALE
WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN WORKERS
30·01 AND ABOVE
STATE AVERAGE 27·57
26·01 — 30·00
26·00 AND BELOW
TOTAL URBAN POPULATION
2 000 000
700 000
100 000
25 000
E.R. ENTIRELY RURAL
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 69° 70° 71° 72° 73° 74°
25° 24° 23° 22° 21° 20°
26·25% 73·75%
25·85% 74·15%
27·66% 72·34%
28·03% 71·97%
25·83% 74·17%
28·51% 71·49%
26·15% 73·85%
26·11% 73·89%
25·10% 74·10%
25·46% 74·54%
27·73% 72·27%
26·10% 73·90%
25·56% 74·44%
27·91% 72·09%
25·97% 74·03%
32·88% 67·12%
30·29% 69·71%

overall average for the State as worked out for the working population of males is 52.83. Therefore the corresponding percentage of non-working males is 47.17. As far as the females are concerned, the State average is 12.06 per cent working population and 87.94 per cent non-working population at the State level in the rural areas. As far as the districts are concerned, here again, we can have four zones showing similar patterns of distribution of working population and non-workers. They are as follows:—

(1) Panch Mahals, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat, Valsad and The Dangs.

(2) Kutch and Banas Kantha.

(3) Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavanagar, Amreli and Junagadh.

(4) Sabar Kantha, Mahesana, Gandhinagar, Ahmadabad and Kheda.

113. While the Dangs district accounts for the maximum proportion of 41.82 per cent workers, the minimum percentage of 28.77 is worked out for Mahesana district. The table that follows gives percentage distribution of population by workers and non-workers in rural areas of the district.

### STATEMENT VIII.15

**Percentage distribution of population by workers and non-workers in Districts—Rural Areas**

| State/District | Workers | | | Non-workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| **GUJARAT** | **32·96** | **52.83** | **12.06** | **67·04** | **47·17** | **87·94** |
| 1 Jamnagar | 31·90 | 53·50 | 9·13 | 68·10 | 46·50 | 90·87 |
| 2 Rajkot | 32·32 | 51·64 | 12·05 | 67·68 | 48·36 | 87·95 |
| 3 Surendranagar | 32·53 | 52·69 | 11·18 | 67·47 | 47·31 | 88·82 |
| 4 Bhavnagar | 31·42 | 51·64 | 10·30 | 68·58 | 48·36 | 89·70 |
| 5 Amreli | 30·51 | 52·29 | 7·84 | 69·49 | 47·71 | 92·16 |
| 6 Junagadh | 32·00 | 52·56 | 10·08 | 68·00 | 47·44 | 89·92 |
| 7 Kutch | 34·70 | 54·37 | 15·72 | 65·30 | 45·63 | 84·28 |
| 8 Banas Kantha | 31·51 | 55·23 | 6·31 | 68·49 | 44·77 | 93·69 |
| 9 Sabar Kantha | 29·40 | 51·27 | 6·87 | 70·60 | 48·73 | 93·13 |
| 10 Mahesana | 28·77 | 49·58 | 7·21 | 71·23 | 50·42 | 92·79 |
| 11 Gandhinagar | 29·40 | 51·33 | 5·99 | 70·60 | 48·67 | 94·01 |
| 12 Ahmadabad | 31·05 | 51·90 | 8·52 | 68·95 | 48·10 | 91·48 |
| 13 Kheda | 29 93 | 52·21 | 5·06 | 70·07 | 47·79 | 94·94 |
| 14 Panch Mahals | 38·03 | 55·56 | 19·48 | 61·97 | 44·44 | 80·52 |
| 15 Vadodara | 33·96 | 54·81 | 11·23 | 66·04 | 45·19 | 88·77 |
| 16 Bharuch | 36·86 | 53·69 | 19·24 | 63·14 | 46·31 | 80·76 |
| 17 Surat | 39·38 | 54·50 | 23·98 | 60·62 | 45·50 | 76·02 |
| 18 Valsad | 36·58 | 51·20 | 22·17 | 63·42 | 48·80 | 77·83 |
| 19 The Dangs | 41·82 | 56·48 | 26·34 | 58·18 | 43·52 | 73·66 |

**Percentage distribution of population by workers and non-workers in districts—Urban Areas**

114. As far as the urban areas of the State are concerned, 27.57 per cent of its population has been classified as 'workers' and 72.43 per cent of its population has been categorised as 'non-workers'. While 47.29 per cent of the male population in urban areas consists of working population, 52.71 per cent of males of urban areas are non-workers. As far as females of urban areas are concerned, the proportion of working females is worked out at 5.48 and that of non-working females it is 94.52, per cent. As far as total population in urban areas of the State is concerned, the maximum proportion of working population has been accounted by Surat district where 32.88 per cent of its population has been categorised as 'workers'. Gandhinagar and Valsad districts also account for higher proportion of workers in urban areas. All the districts of Saurashtra offer almost similar pattern of distribution of working population. Though Kutch is an exception, Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Mahesana, Ahmadabad and Kheda reveal almost similar pattern of distribution of working population. The following table gives the details of percentage distribution of population by workers and non-workers in the urban areas of the districts of the State:

### STATEMENT VIII.16

**Percentage distribution of population by workers and non-workers in Districts, 1971—Urban Areas**

| State/District | Workers | | | Non-workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **GUJARAT** | **27·57** | **47·29** | **5·48** | **72·43** | **52·71** | **94·52** |
| 1 Jamnagar | 25·90 | 45·33 | 5·05 | 74·10 | 54·67 | 94·95 |
| 2 Rajkot | 25·46 | 45·24 | 4·33 | 74·54 | 54·76 | 95·61 |
| 3 Surendranagar | 25·83 | 44·92 | 5·41 | 74·17 | 55·08 | 94·59 |
| 4 Bhavnagar | 25·56 | 44·67 | 4·81 | 74·44 | 55·33 | 95·19 |
| 5 Amreli | 26·10 | 46·15 | 4·75 | 73·90 | 53·85 | 95·25 |
| 6 Junagadh | 25·97 | 45·14 | 5·37 | 74·03 | 54·86 | 94·63 |
| 7 Kutch | 28·03 | 47·68 | 7·23 | 71·97 | 52·32 | 92·77 |
| 8 Banas Kantha | 26·25 | 46·73 | 4·46 | 73·75 | 53·27 | 95·54 |
| 9 Sabar Kantha | 27·66 | 47·85 | 5·15 | 72·34 | 52·15 | 94·85 |
| 10 Mahesana | 25·85 | 45·74 | 4·41 | 74·15 | 54·26 | 95·59 |
| 11 Gandhinagar | 31·59 | 51·85 | 7·97 | 68·41 | 48·15 | 92·03 |
| 12 Ahmadabad | 28·51 | 48·29 | 4·91 | 71·49 | 51·71 | 95·09 |
| 13 Kheda | 26·15 | 45·08 | 4·78 | 73·85 | 54·92 | 95·22 |
| 14 Panch Mahals | 26·11 | 45·98 | 4·84 | 73·89 | 54·02 | 95·16 |
| 15 Vadodara | 27·73 | 47·47 | 4·86 | 72·27 | 52·53 | 95·14 |
| 16 Bharuch | 27·91 | 47·11 | 7·19 | 72·09 | 52·89 | 92·81 |
| 17 Surat | 32·88 | 53·93 | 8·97 | 67·12 | 46·07 | 91·03 |
| 18 Valsad | 30·29 | 49·53 | 9·33 | 69·71 | 50·47 | 90·67 |

SECTION 4

## DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY BROAD INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

### General

115. We shall now discuss the pattern of distribution of workers for the State as a whole and individual district. We would also give reasons for verying patterns among the districts. Statement VIII-17 (i), (ii) and (iii) give the distribution of workers by broad industrial categories for persons, males and females in total areas of the State.

### Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories—State

116. There are 8,395,546 workers in the State out of which 3,619,997 or 43.12 per cent are cultivators. 22.48 per cent of the total working population consists of agricultural labourers who number 1,887,660. Category III which includes livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities account for 166,518 workers (1.98%). There are 34,772 persons engaged in mining and quarrying (0.41%). Category V which relates to manufacturing, processing servicing and repairs engages 1,012,846 persons in the State. In other words, 12.07 per cent of the total working population of the State is engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs. Of these, 236,572 persons (or 2.82 per cent workers) are engaged in household industry and 776,274 (or 9.25 per cent workers) are engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry. Category VI relating to construction engages 119,909 persons accounting for 1.43 per cent of the total working population. 582,617 persons (6.94%) are engaged in Trade and Commerce. Category VIII transport, storage and communications engages 239,699 persons (2.86%). 731,528 persons are engaged in 'other services' accounting for 8.71 per cent of the total working population.

### Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories—Districts

I. *Cultivators*

117. When we examine percentage distribution of cultivators in comparison to the total number of workers in various districts, it is noticed that Panch Mahals has recorded the maximum proportion of 79.80 per cent cultivators. While the corresponding proportion of cultivators of The Dangs district is 67.46 per cent, it is worked out at 63.68 per cent for Banas Kantha district. Sabar Kantha, however, ranks fourth in this respect with 59.81 per cent cultivators. The overwhelming proportion of cultivators in Panch Mahals presents a peculiar feature. The adjoining districts of Vadodara, Bharuch or even Kheda have less than 50 per cent cultivators among total workers. It is quite obvious that Ahmadabad should have the minimum proportion of 15.46 per cent cultivators. Surat accounts for 27.11 per cent cultivators, while the corresponding proportion of cultivators to total workers in Vadodara and Bharuch districts is worked out at 33.10 and 31.38 per cent respectively.

II. *Agricultural labourers*

118. The proportion of agricultural labourers to total workers in Bharuch district is the maximum (47.44 per cent) among all the districts of the State. Per contra, the corresponding proportion for Panch Mahals district is worked out at only 7.78 per cent. This presents a picture of contrast and needs detailed study keeping in mind the economic characteristics peculiar to both the districts, pattern of cultivation, pattern of cropping, predominance of tribal population, etc. Except The Dangs district all the districts of South Gujarat have shown comparatively larger proportion of agricultural labourers. Surat, Vadodara and Valsad have reported 33.24, 32.29 and 29.79 per cent agricultural labourers to total workers of respective districts. Cultivation of cotton, paddy, etc., as well as activities related to plantation, etc., require more number of agricultural labourers which are readily available in these districts with larger proportion of tribal population. The only exception is Panch Mahals district where the proportion of agricultural labourers, as noticed earlier, is worked out at 7.78 per cent. Among all the districts of Saurashtra, Surendranagar has recorded the maximum proportion of 26.96 per cent agricultural labourers to total workers. The corresponding figures for Gandhinagar, Mahesana and Kutch districts are worked out at 25.82, 24.32 and 23.67 per cent respectively. The State average of 22.43 per cent agricultural labourers to total workers is exceeded by Surendranagar, Kutch, Mahesana, Gandhinagar, Kheda, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat and Valsad districts. The remaining districts of the State fall below the State average.

III. *Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, etc.*

119. This industrial category is related to economic activity covered under livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantations, orchards and allied activities. The proportion of workers in this industrial category in comparison to total workers of each district is the maximum in Kutch district where 5.09 per cent workers

are engaged in this sector of economy. Cattle rearing activity has its predominance in this district because of scanty rains, soil factors and relative absence of other economic activities. The Dangs district accounts for 3.83 per cent of workers who are engaged in industrial category III. This category is important in almost all the districts of Saurashtra.

IV. *Mining and Quarrying*

120. Against the State average of 0.41 per cent workers under this category, only Jamnagar district has recorded 1.12 per cent workers engaged in mining and quarrying. The remaining districts have recorded less than 1 per cent workers under this industrial category. As far as the State is concerned this industrial category has engaged only 54,772 persons.

V(a) *Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs —Household Industry*

121. In terms of absolue figures, Surat district employed the maximum number of persons (24,112) in household industry which accounts for 3.63 per cent to total workers engaged in the district. The other districts which have employed more than 15,000 persons in household industry are Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Mahesana, Ahmadabad and Kheda. In terms of percentage, Amreli district has recorded the maximum percentage of workers in household industry with 4.29 per cent workers engaged in this sector of economy.

V(b) *Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs —Other than Household Industry.*

122. This is the most important industrial sector other than cultivation and agricultural labour as far as the State is concerned. It engages 776,274 persons or 9.25 per cent of the total workers. If we examine the distribution of workers of various districts it is noticed that manufacturing etc., other than household industry is predominant in Ahmadabad, Surat, Vadodara, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Gandhinagar and Valsad districts. 28.88 per cent workers of Ahmadabad district are engaged in this industrial category. The corresponding percentage for Surat, Vadodara and Rajkot are 15.71, 10.73 and 9.98 respectively. Gandhinagar, Valsad and Jamnagar follow closely with 9.78, 9.65 and 9.40 per cent workers in this category respectively. Only 67 persons are engaged in this category in The Dangs district. Amreli, Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Panch Mahals and Bharuch districts also employ relatively smaller number of persons in this category.

VI. *Construction*

123. 119,909 persons or 1.43 per cent workers are engaged in this sector of economy in the State. In terms of percentage this category is important in Gandhinagar as 4.40 per cent of the total workers are engaged in this category. The higher proportion is reflected because of construction activities taken on hand for capital project of Gandhinagar. In terms of absolute figures, Surat and Ahmadabad draw our attention. While Surat employs 24,956 persons in this category Ahmadabad employs 19,350 persons.

VII. *Trade and Commerce*

124. Except Gandhinagar and The Dangs districts, all the districts of the State have employed fairly good number of workers under this category. It is obvious that Ahmadabad should lead with 14.03 per cent workers engaged in this sector of economy. This district employs 119,859 persons in Trade and Commerce. Rajkot, Kheda, Mahesana, Vadodara and Junagadh employ 44,072, 42,747, 42,217, 40,904 and 40,099 persons in trade and commerce. In terms of percentage distribution of workers 'Trade and Commerce' is important in Ahmadabad, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Junagadh districts.

VIII. *Transport, Storage and Communications*

125. 5.61 per cent workers of Ahmadabad district (47,915 persons) are engaged in the industrial category related to Transport, Storage and Communications. It is interesting to note that 5.20 per cent workers of Kutch district are engaged in this category. Jamnagar, Rajkot and Bhavnagar districts employ 3.46, 3.62 and 3.72 per cent workers respectively under this category.

IX. *Other Services*

126. Taken as a whole, the State employs 731,528 persons or 8.71 per cent of the total workers of the State under this category. Ahmadabad employs the maximum number of 130,818 persons in this category. The proportion of workers serving under this category in Ahmadabad districts is worked out at 15.31 per cent. Rajkot, Jamnagar, Gandhinagar, Bhavnagar and Vadodara districts follow the sequence with 11.82, 11.69, 11.31, 10.22 and 10.21 per cent workers engaged in this sector respectively. The minimum proportion of workers engaged under this sector of economy is worked out at 3.90 per cent for The Dangs district where only 1,535 persons are employed in 'other services'. In terms of absolute figures, Vadodara, Kheda, Rajkot, Mahesana and Surat districts stand next to Ahmadabad as far as employment in this industrial category is concerned.

127. Statement VIII-17(i) shows the distribution of workers by broad industrial categories for total persons. Statement VIII-17(ii) is meant for males while Statement VIII-17(iii) gives similar distribution of workers by broad industrial categories for females.

## STATEMENT

### Distribution of workers by Broad

Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories

| Sl. No. | State/District | No. of workers | I Cultivators | | II Agricultural labourers | | III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities | | IV Mining and Quarrying | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | **GUJARAT STATE** | **8,395,546** | **3,619,997** | **43·12** | **1,887,660** | **22·48** | **166,518** | **1·98** | **34,772** | **0·41** |
| 1 | Jamnagar | 330,966 | 153,076 | 46·25 | 40,350 | 12·19 | 12,163 | 3·67 | 3,716 | 1·12 |
| 2 | Rajkot | 482,161 | 208,859 | 43·32 | 69,088 | 14·33 | 15,647 | 3·25 | 890 | 0·18 |
| 3 | Surendranagar | 259,756 | 103,539 | 39·86 | 70,023 | 26·96 | 8,673 | 3·34 | 1,025 | 0·39 |
| 4 | Bhavnagar | 415,241 | 168,019 | 40·46 | 90,041 | 21·68 | 12,406 | 2·99 | 970 | 0·23 |
| 5 | Amreli | 251,488 | 129,601 | 51·53 | 54,560 | 21·70 | 8,416 | 3·35 | 884 | 0·35 |
| 6 | Junagadh | 500,776 | 234,924 | 46·91 | 98,489 | 19·67 | 14,813 | 2·96 | 4,366 | 0·87 |
| 7 | Kutch | 280,571 | 112,123 | 39·96 | 66,403 | 23·67 | 14,273 | 5·09 | 729 | 0·26 |
| 8 | Banas Kantha | 392,481 | 249,933 | 63·68 | 63,590 | 16·20 | 8,859 | 2·26 | 643 | 0·16 |
| 9 | Sabar Kantha | 347,315 | 207,720 | 59·81 | 59,905 | 17·25 | 4,728 | 1·36 | 1,710 | 0·49 |
| 0 | Mahesana | 590,620 | 268,069 | 45·39 | 143,615 | 24·32 | 10,840 | 1·83 | 2,317 | 0·39 |
| 11 | Gandhinagar | 59,511 | 21,175 | 35·58 | 15,367 | 25·82 | 1,637 | 2·75 | 564 | 0·95 |
| 12 | Ahmadabad | 854,239 | 132,072 | 15·46 | 122,559 | 14·35 | 12,251 | 1·43 | 3,309 | 0·39 |
| 13 | Kheda | 715,161 | 345,793 | 48·35 | 170,384 | 23·82 | 8,266 | 1·15 | 2,771 | 0·39 |
| 14 | Panch Mahals | 678,355 | 541,337 | 79·80 | 52,746 | 7·78 | 3,120 | 0·46 | 1,295 | 0·19 |
| 15 | Vadodara | 634,783 | 210,093 | 33·10 | 204,966 | 32·29 | 3,980 | 0·63 | 3,155 | 0·50 |
| 16 | Bharuch | 391,749 | 122,915 | 31·38 | 185,841 | 47·44 | 4,342 | 1·11 | 2,557 | 0·65 |
| 17 | Surat | 664,502 | 180,119 | 27·11 | 220,909 | 33·24 | 8,370 | 1·26 | 2,348 | 0·35 |
| 18 | Valsad | 506,479 | 204,057 | 40·29 | 150,886 | 29·79 | 12,223 | 2·41 | 1,500 | 0·30 |
| 19 | The Dangs | 39,392 | 26,573 | 67·46 | 7,938 | 20·15 | 1,511 | 3·83 | 23 | 0·06 |

## STATEMENT

### Distribution of workers by Broad

Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories

| Sl. No. | State/District | No. of workers | I Cultivators | | II Agricultural labourers | | III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and plantations, Orchards and allied activities | | IV Mining & Quarrying | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | **GUJARAT STATE** | **7,072,557** | **3,173,204** | **44·87** | **1,248,027** | **17·65** | **155,130** | **2·19** | **29,518** | **0·42** |
| 1 | Jamnagar | 289,478 | 135,890 | 46·94 | 27,953 | 9·66 | 11,539 | 3·99 | 2,646 | 0·91 |
| 2 | Rajkot | 410,082 | 174,551 | 42·57 | 46,677 | 11·38 | 14,538 | 3·55 | 777 | 0·19 |
| 3 | Surendranagar | 220,302 | 96,041 | 43·60 | 45,819 | 20·80 | 8,372 | 3·80 | 771 | 0·35 |
| 4 | Bhavnagar | 356,753 | 149,658 | 41·95 | 61,975 | 17·87 | 11,958 | 3·35 | 803 | 0·23 |
| 5 | Amreli | 221,492 | 118,956 | 53·71 | 40,194 | 18·15 | 7,960 | 3·59 | 803 | 0·36 |
| 6 | Junagadh | 431,082 | 207,587 | 48·16 | 68,839 | 15·97 | 14,113 | 3·27 | 3,876 | 0·90 |
| 7 | Kutch | 222,210 | 91,654 | 41·25 | 38,401 | 17·28 | 13,656 | 6·15 | 561 | 0·25 |
| 8 | Banas Kantha | 354,837 | 232,345 | 65 48 | 49,280 | 13·89 | 8,238 | 2·32 | 561 | 0·16 |
| 9 | Sabar Kantha | 308,102 | 191,752 | 62·24 | 42,709 | 13·86 | 4,441 | 1·44 | 1,319 | 0·43 |
| 10 | Mahesana | 522,052 | 253,221 | 48·50 | 102,428 | 19·62 | 9,882 | 1·89 | 2,100 | 0·40 |
| 11 | Gandhinagar | 53,510 | 20,687 | 38·66 | 11,921 | 22·28 | 1,569 | 2·93 | 538 | 1·00 |
| 12 | Ahmadabad | 771,208 | 127,822 | 16·58 | 87,477 | 11·34 | 11,678 | 1·51 | 3,131 | 0·41 |
| 13 | Kheda | 657,269 | 337,203 | 51·30 | 134,480 | 20·46 | 7,684 | 1·17 | 2,399 | 0·36 |
| 14 | Panch Mahals | 518,186 | 406,427 | 78·43 | 34,489 | 6·66 | 2,589 | 0 50 | 989 | 0·19 |
| 15 | Vadodara | 547,183 | 202,809 | 37·06 | 140,961 | 25·76 | 3,713 | 0·68 | 2,898 | 0·53 |
| 16 | Bharuch | 298,929 | 113,201 | 37·87 | 111,073 | 37·16 | 4,072 | 1·36 | 2,404 | 0·80 |
| 17 | Surat | 498,440 | 146,100 | 29·31 | 117,398 | 23·55 | 7,482 | 1,50 | 1,744 | 0·35 |
| 18 | Valsad | 364,111 | 148,796 | 40·87 | 81,294 | 22·33 | 10,313 | 2·83 | 1,185 | 0·33 |
| 19 | The Dangs | 27,331 | 18,504 | 67·70 | 4,659 | 17·05 | 1,333 | 4·88 | 13 | 0·05 |

VIII.17 (i)

## Industrial Categories (Persons)

Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories

| V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs | | | | VI Construction | | VII Trade and Commerce | | VIII Transport, Storage and Communications | | IX Other Services | | Sl. No. | State/District |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Household Industry | | (b) Other than Household Industry | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers | | |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 1 | 2 |
| 236,572 | 2 82 | 776,274 | 9·25 | 119,909 | 1·43 | 582,617 | 6·94 | 239,699 | 2·86 | 731,528 | 8·71 | | GUJARAT STATE |
| 9,993 | 3 02 | 31 057 | 9·40 | 4,390 | 1·33 | 26,048 | 7·87 | 11,467 | 3·46 | 38,706 | 11·69 | 1 | Jamnagar |
| 11,576 | 3 02 | 48,102 | 9·98 | 6,481 | 1·34 | 44,072 | 9·14 | 17,444 | 3·62 | 57,002 | 11·82 | 2 | Rajkot |
| 10,033 | 3·86 | 19,888 | 7·66 | 2,828 | 1·09 | 16,072 | 6·19 | 6,413 | 2·47 | 21,262 | 8·18 | 3 | Surendranagar |
| 16,327 | 3·93 | 32,292 | 7·78 | 3,844 | 0·93 | 33,477 | 8·06 | 15,432 | 3·72 | 42,433 | 10·22 | 4 | Bhavnagar |
| 10,781 | 4·29 | 8,789 | 3·49 | 1,992 | 0·79 | 15,638 | 6·22 | 4,145 | 1·65 | 16,682 | 6·63 | 5 | Amreli |
| 17,156 | 3·43 | 29,443 | 5·88 | 5,272 | 1·05 | 40,099 | 8·01 | 12,340 | 2·46 | 43,874 | 8·76 | 6 | Junagadh |
| 9,542 | 3 40 | 12,407 | 4·42 | 3,841 | 1·37 | 19,749 | 7·04 | 14,586 | 5·20 | 26,918 | 9·59 | 7 | Kutch |
| 12,403 | 3·16 | 7,349 | 1·87 | 3,081 | 0·79 | 20,192 | 5·14 | 5,903 | 1·50 | 20,528 | 5·23 | 8 | Banas Kantha |
| 11,960 | 3·44 | 9,722 | 2 80 | 3,524 | 1·01 | 20,418 | 5·88 | 5,508 | 1·59 | 22,120 | 6·37 | 9 | Sabar Kantha |
| 20,185 | 3·42 | 33,340 | 5·65 | 7,018 | 1·19 | 42,217 | 7·15 | 16,033 | 2·71 | 46,986 | 7·95 | 10 | Mahesana |
| 1,421 | 2 39 | 5,822 | 9·78 | 2,621 | 4·40 | 2,807 | 4·72 | 1,369 | 2·30 | 6,728 | 11·31 | 11 | Gandhinagar |
| 19,383 | 2 27 | 246,723 | 28·88 | 19,350 | 2·27 | 119,859 | 14·03 | 47,915 | 5·61 | 130,818 | 15·31 | 12 | Ahmadabad |
| 17,589 | 2·46 | 47,544 | 6·65 | 6,767 | 0·95 | 42,747 | 5·98 | 15,588 | 2·18 | 57,712 | 8·07 | 13 | Kheda |
| 9,269 | 1·37 | 7,688 | 1·13 | 3,445 | 0·51 | 19,552 | 2·88 | 12,405 | 1·83 | 27,498 | 4·05 | 14 | Panch Mahals |
| 11,908 | 1·88 | 68,123 | 10·73 | 8,125 | 1·28 | 40,904 | 6·44 | 18,688 | 2·94 | 64,841 | 10·21 | 15 | Vadodara |
| 7,618 | 1·94 | 14,614 | 3·73 | 5,404 | 1·38 | 18,041 | 4·61 | 7,090 | 1·81 | 23,327 | 5·95 | 16 | Bharuch |
| 24,112 | 3·63 | 104,402 | 15·71 | 24,956 | 3·76 | 39,152 | 5·89 | 13,516 | 2 03 | 46,618 | 7·02 | 17 | Surat |
| 11,828 | 2·33 | 48,902 | 9·65 | 6,416 | 1·27 | 21,074 | 4·16 | 13,653 | 2·70 | 35,940 | 7·10 | 18 | Valsad |
| 488 | 1·24 | 67 | 0·17 | 554 | 1·40 | 499 | 1·27 | 204 | 0·52 | 1,535 | 3·90 | 19 | The Dangs |

VIII.17 (ii)

## Industrial Categories for Males

Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories

| V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs | | | | VI Construction | | VII Trade and Commerce | | VIII Transport, Storage and Communications | | IX Other Services | | Sl. No. | State/District |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Household Industry | | (b) Other than Household Industry | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers | | |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 1 | 2 |
| 209,123 | 2 96 | 737,008 | 10·42 | 103,593 | 1·46 | 561,928 | 7 94 | 233,875 | 3 31 | 621,151 | 8 78 | | GUJARAT STATE |
| 9,075 | 3·13 | 28,992 | 10 01 | 3,596 | 1·24 | 25,386 | 8·77 | 11,331 | 3 91 | 33,140 | 11 45 | 1 | Jamnagar |
| 13,200 | 3·22 | 45,990 | 11 21 | 5,533 | 1·35 | 43,150 | 10 52 | 17,176 | 4·19 | 48,490 | 11 82 | 2 | Rajkot |
| 8,705 | 3·95 | 18,141 | 8 23 | 2,550 | 1 16 | 15,599 | 7 08 | 6,256 | 2 84 | 18,048 | 8 19 | 3 | Surendranager |
| 14,627 | 4·10 | 30,721 | 8·61 | 3,461 | 0 97 | 32,648 | 9 15 | 15,111 | 4·24 | 35,791 | 10 03 | 4 | Bhavnagar |
| 9,760 | 4·40 | 8,265 | 3·73 | 1,806 | 0·89 | 15,260 | 6 89 | 4,057 | 1 83 | 14,431 | 6 52 | 5 | Amreli |
| 15,756 | 3·66 | 27,326 | 6·34 | 4,790 | 1·11 | 38,895 | 9 02 | 12,177 | 2 82 | 37,723 | 8 75 | 6 | Junagadh |
| 7,946 | 3·58 | 10,938 | 4·92 | 3,408 | 1·53 | 19,023 | 8·56 | 13,733 | 6·18 | 22,890 | 10 30 | 7 | Kutch |
| 10,861 | 3·06 | 7,033 | 1·98 | 2,713 | 0·77 | 19,444 | 5 48 | 5,798 | 1 63 | 18,564 | 5 23 | 8 | Banas Kantha |
| 10,832 | 3·52 | 8,913 | 2 89 | 3,230 | 1·05 | 19,660 | 6·38 | 5,338 | 1·73 | 19,908 | 6·46 | 9 | Sabar Kantha |
| 18,530 | 3·55 | 31,883 | 6·11 | 6,462 | 1·24 | 40,226 | 7·71 | 15,790 | 3·02 | 41,530 | 7 96 | 10 | Mahesana |
| 1,332 | 2·49 | 5,189 | 9·70 | 2,372 | 4·43 | 2,611 | 4·88 | 1,337 | 2·50 | 5,954 | 11 13 | 11 | Gandhinagar |
| 16,491 | 2·14 | 238,101 | 30·87 | 16,589 | 2 15 | 115,615 | 14·99 | 45,985 | 5·96 | 108,319 | 14 05 | 12 | Ahmadabad |
| 16,239 | 2·47 | 45,760 | 6·96 | 6,314 | 0 96 | 41,526 | 6·32 | 15,216 | 2·32 | 50,448 | 7·68 | 13 | Kheda |
| 7,727 | 1·49 | 7,456 | 1·44 | 3,174 | 0 61 | 18,999 | 3·67 | 12.277 | 2·37 | 24,059 | 4·64 | 14 | Panch Mahals |
| 10,987 | 2·01 | 64,893 | 11·86 | 7,295 | 1·33 | 39,416 | 7·20 | 18,374 | 3·36 | 55,837 | 10·21 | 15 | Vadodara |
| 6,852 | 2·29 | 13,030 | 4·36 | 4,414 | 1·48 | 17,444 | 5·83 | 6,957 | 2 33 | 19,482 | 6·52 | 16 | Bharuch |
| 20,014 | 4·02 | 98,085 | 19·68 | 20,218 | 4·06 | 36,998 | 7·42 | 13,244 | 2·66 | 37,157 | 7·45 | 17 | Surat |
| 9,842 | 2·70 | 46,297 | 12·71 | 5,178 | 1·42 | 19,557 | 5·37 | 13,517 | 3·71 | 28,132 | 7·73 | 18 | Valsad |
| 347 | 1,27 | 65 | 0·24 | 490 | 1·79 | 471 | 1·72 | 201 | 0·73 | 1,248 | 4·57 | 19 | The Dangs |

**STATEMENT**

**Distribution of workers by Broad**

Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories

| Sl. No. | State/District | No. of workers | I Cultivators | | II Agricultural labourers | | III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities | | IV Mining & Quarrying | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | GUJARAT STATE | 1,322,989 | 446,793 | 33·77 | 639,633 | 48·35 | 11,388 | 0·86 | 5,254 | 0·40 |
| 1 | Jamnagar | 41,488 | 17,186 | 41·42 | 12,397 | 29·88 | 624 | 1·50 | 1,070 | 2·58 |
| 2 | Rajkot | 72,079 | 34,308 | 47·60 | 22,411 | 31 09 | 1,109 | 1·54 | 113 | 0·16 |
| 3 | Surendranagar | 39,454 | 7,498 | 19·00 | 24,204 | 61·35 | 301 | 0·76 | 254 | 0·64 |
| 4 | Bhavnagar | 58,488 | 18,361 | 31·39 | 28,066 | 47·98 | 448 | 0·77 | 167 | 0·28 |
| 5 | Amreli | 29,996 | 10,645 | 35·49 | 14,366 | 47·89 | 456 | 1·52 | 81 | 0·27 |
| 6 | Junagadh | 69,694 | 2 ,33/ | 39.22 | 29,650 | 42.54 | 700 | 1.01 | 490 | 0.70 |
| 7 | Kutch | 58,361 | 20,469 | 35·07 | 28,002 | 47·98 | 617 | 1·06 | 168 | 0·29 |
| 8 | Banas Kantha | 37,644 | 17,588 | 46·72 | 14,310 | 38·01 | 621 | 1·65 | 82 | 0·22 |
| 9 | Sabar Kantha | 39,213 | 15,968 | 40·72 | 17,196 | 43·85 | 287 | 0·73 | 391 | 1·00 |
| 10 | Mahesana | 68,568 | 14,848 | 21·65 | 41,187 | 60·07 | 958 | 1·40 | 217 | 0·32 |
| 11 | Gandhinagar | 6,001 | 488 | 8·13 | 3,446 | 57·43 | 68 | 1·13 | 26 | 0·43 |
| 12 | Ahmadabad | 83,031 | 4,250 | 5·12 | 35,082 | 42·25 | 573 | 0·69 | 178 | 0·21 |
| 13 | Kheda | 57,892 | 8,590 | 14·84 | 35,904 | 62·02 | 582 | 1·01 | 372 | 0·64 |
| 14 | Panch Mahals | 160,169 | 134,910 | 84·23 | 18,257 | 11·40 | 531 | 0·33 | 306 | 0·19 |
| 15 | Vadodara | 87,600 | 7,284 | 8·32 | 64,005 | 73·06 | 267 | 0·30 | 257 | 0·29 |
| 16 | Bharuch | 92,820 | 9,714 | 10·47 | 74,768 | 80·55 | 270 | 0·29 | 153 | 0·16 |
| 17 | Surat | 166,062 | 34,019 | 20·49 | 103,511 | 62·33 | 888 | 0·54 | 604 | 0·36 |
| 18 | Valsad | 142,368 | 55,261 | 38·82 | 69,592 | 48·88 | 1,910 | 1·34 | 315 | 0·22 |
| 19 | The Dangs | 12,061 | 8,069 | 66·90 | 3,279 | 27·19 | 178 | 1·48 | 10 | 0·08 |

**Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories-Males**

128. Statement VIII.17(ii) gives percentage distribution of male workers by broad industrial categories. It would be seen from the table that 44.87 per cent of the male workers of the State are engaged as cultivators and 17.65 per cent male workers are engaged in agricultural labour. Category III related to livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities engages 2.19 per cent of the total male workers. There are only 29,518 persons or 0.42 per cent male workers employed in mining and quarrying. While there are 209,123 persons or 2.96 per cent male workers engaged in household industry, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry engaged 737,008 persons (or 10.42%). Industrial category VI related to construction engages about a lakh of male workers accounting for 1.46 per cent of the total male workers engaged in the State. Percentage to total workers engaged in trade and commerce is worked out at 7.94 and the corresponding percentage of workers engaged in transport, storage and communications comes to 3.31. 'Other services', however, employ 621,151 persons or 8.78 per cent of the total male workers employed in the State.

129. The male cultivators of Panch Mahals district account for the maximum proportion of 78.43 per cent of the total male workers of the district. The percentage of cultivators to total workers for The Dangs, Banas Kantha and Sabar Kantha is worked out at 67.70, 65.48 and 62.24 per cent respectively. The proportion of agricultural labourers in Panch Mahals district is only 6.66 while the male workers of Bharuch in category II account for 37.16 per cent. The percentage of agricultural labourers for Vadodara, Surat, Valsad and Gandhinagar is worked out at 25.76, 23.55, 22.33 and 22.28 respectively. Category III related to livestock, etc., is important in Kutch district where 6.15 per cent of the male workers are engaged in this industry. The Dangs, however, accounts for 4.88 per cent male workers engaged in category III. Mining and Quarrying among male workers is important in Gandhinagar. Household industry among male workers of Amreli, Bhavnagar and Surat accounts for 4.40, 4.10 and 4.02 per cent employment of male workers respectively. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry among males is predominant in Ahmadabad district where 30.87 per cent male workers of the district are engaged in this industrial category. Surat stands next to Ahmadabad with 19.68 per cent workers employed in category V(b). Next in sequence come Valsad, Vadodara, Rajkot and Jamnagar districts with 12.71, 11.86, 11.21 and 10.01 per cent male workers respectively. Construction is

VIII.17 (iii)

**Industrial Categories for Females**

Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories

| V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs | | | | VI Construction | | VII Trade and Commerce | | VIII Transport, Storage and Communications | | IX Other services | | Sl. No. | State/District |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Household Industry | | (b) Other than Household Industry | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers | Number | Percentage to total workers | | |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 1 | 2 |
| 27,449 | 2·08 | 39,266 | 2·97 | 16,316 | 1·23 | 20,689 | 1·56 | 5,824 | 0·44 | 110,377 | 8·34 | | GUJARAT STATE |
| 918 | 2·21 | 2,135 | 5·15 | 794 | 1·91 | 662 | 1·60 | 136 | 0·33 | 5,566 | 13·42 | 1 | Jamnagar |
| 1,376 | 1·91 | 2,112 | 2·93 | 948 | 1·31 | 922 | 1·28 | 268 | 0·37 | 8,512 | 11·81 | 2 | Rajkot |
| 1,328 | 3·37 | 1,747 | 4·43 | 278 | 0·70 | 473 | 1·20 | 157 | 0·40 | 3,214 | 8·15 | 3 | Surendranagar |
| 1,700 | 2·91 | 1,571 | 2·69 | 383 | 0·65 | 829 | 1·42 | 321 | 0·55 | 6,642 | 11·36 | 4 | Bhavnagar |
| 1,021 | 3·40 | 524 | 1·75 | 186 | 0·62 | 378 | 1·26 | 88 | 0·29 | 2,251 | 7·51 | 5 | Amreli |
| 1,400 | 2·01 | 2,117 | 3·04 | 482 | 0·69 | 1,204 | 1·73 | 163 | 0·23 | 6,151 | 8·83 | 6 | Junagadh |
| 1,596 | 2·74 | 1,469 | 2·52 | 433 | 0·74 | 726 | 1·24 | 853 | 1·46 | 4,028 | 6·90 | 7 | Kutch |
| 1,542 | 4·09 | 316 | 0·84 | 368 | 0·98 | 748 | 1·99 | 105 | 0·28 | 1,964 | 5·22 | 8 | Banas Kantha |
| 1,128 | 2·88 | 809 | 2·06 | 294 | 0·75 | 758 | 1·93 | 170 | 0·44 | 2,212 | 5·64 | 9 | Sabar Kantha |
| 1,655 | 2·41 | 1,457 | 2·13 | 556 | 0·81 | 1,991 | 2·90 | 243 | 0·35 | 5,456 | 7·96 | 10 | Mahesana |
| 89 | 1·48 | 633 | 10·55 | 249 | 4·15 | 196 | 3·27 | 32 | 0·53 | 774 | 12·90 | 11 | Gandhinager |
| 2,892 | 3·48 | 8,622 | 10·38 | 2,761 | 3·33 | 4,244 | 5·11 | 1,930 | 2·33 | 22,499 | 27·10 | 12 | Ahmadabad |
| 1,350 | 2·33 | 1,784 | 3 08 | 453 | 0·78 | 1,221 | 2·11 | 372 | 0·64 | 7,264 | 12·55 | 13 | Kheda |
| 1,542 | 0·96 | 232 | 0·14 | 271 | 0·17 | 553 | 0·35 | 128 | 0 08 | 3,439 | 2·15 | 14 | *Panch Mahals* |
| 921 | 1·05 | 3,230 | 3·69 | 830 | 0·95 | 1,488 | 1·70 | 314 | 0·36 | 9,004 | 10·28 | 15 | Vadodara |
| 766 | 0·83 | 1,584 | 1·71 | 990 | 1·07 | 597 | 0·64 | 133 | 0·14 | 3,845 | 4·14 | 16 | Bharuch |
| 4,068 | 2·47 | 6,317 | 3·80 | 4,738 | 2·85 | 2,154 | 1·30 | 272 | 0·16 | 9,461 | 5·70 | 17 | Surat |
| 1,986 | 1·39 | 2,605 | 1·83 | 1,238 | 0·87 | 1,517 | 1·07 | 136 | 0·10 | 7,808 | 5·48 | 18 | Valsad |
| 141 | 1·17 | 2 | 0·02 | 64 | 0·53 | 28 | 0·23 | 3 | 0·02 | 287 | 2·38 | 19 | The Dangs |

important among male workers of Gandhinagar and Surat districts, while trade and commerce has its relative predominance in Ahmadabad and Rajkot d stricts. 'Transport, storage and communications' has employed 6.18 per cent male workers of Kutch district. 'Other services' have employed 14 05 per cent male workers in Ahmadabad district. The corrtsponding proportion for Rajkot, Jamnagar, Gandhinagar, Kutch, Vadodara and Bhavnagar are worked out at 11.82, 11.45, 11.13, 10.30, 10.21 and 10.03 per cent respectively.

**Distribution of workers by broad industrial categories—Females**

130. Stattment VIII.17(iii) gives distribution of workers by broad industrial categories for females. As far as the State is concerned, 33.77 per cent female workers are engaged as cultivators and 48.35 per cent female workers are engaged as agricultural labourers. Category I and category II both taken together account for 82.12 per cent female workers. Next important industrial category for female workers is 'Other Services' where 110,377 females or 8.34 per cent of the total female workers are engaged. Category III related to livestock etc., engages 11,388 females (0.86 per cent). Mining and Quarrying engages only 5,254 females while household industry engages 27,449 females which account for 2.08 per cent of the total female workers. 'Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than household industry' has employed 39,266 females or 2.97 per cent of the total female workers of the State. There are 16,316 females (1.23 per cent) employed in construction. 'Trade and Commerce' engages 20,689 females (1.56%). There are 5,824 females (0.44%) in 'Transport, storage and communications'.

131. As far as the percentage distribution of female workers by industrial categories in districts is concerned, it is noticed that there is an overwhelming predominance of female cultivators in Panch Mahals district which accounts for 84.23 per cent of the total female workers engaged in the district. The Dangs and Banas Kantha districts account for 66.90 and 46.72 per cent female workers. While Ahmadabad accounts for 5.12 per cent female workers in category I related to cultivatios, the corresponding percentage for Vadodara and Gandhinagar is worked out at 8.32 and 8.13 per cent respectively. Female agricultural labourers account for 80.55 per cent workers in Bharuch district, while Vadodara, Surat, Kheda and Mahesana account for 73.07, 62.33, 62.02 and 60.07 per cent female workers respectively. Panch Mahals accounts for 11.40 per cent female agricultural labourers and the corresponding percentage for The Dangs district is worked out at 27.19. Category III related to livestock etc. has employed more than 1000 female

workers in Rajkot and Valsad districts only. 'Mining and Qurrying' has employed 1,070 females in Jamnagar district. 'Household Industry' has employed 4,098 females in Surat district where 2.47 per cent female workers are engaged in this industry. The proportion of female workers engaged in household industry in Banas Kantha, Ahmadabad, Amreli and Surendranagar districts is worked out at 4.09, 3.48, 3.40 and 3.37 per cent respectively. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than household industry has employed the maximum number of 8,622 females (10.38%) in Ahmadabad district. 10.55 per cent of the total female workers of Gandhinagar district are engaged in category V(b), while the corresponding percentage for Ahmadabad is worked out at 10.38. Surat district, however, has employed 6,317 female workers (3.80%) in category V(b). Construction has employed 4,738 females in Surat district and 2,761 females in Ahmadabad district. There are 4,244 females engaged in trade and commerce in Ahmadabad district while in Surat 2,154 females are engaged in this sector of economy. Category VIII related to transport, storage and communications has engaged 1,930 females in Ahmadabad district. As far as 'other services' are concerned, the maximum employment of female workers is noticed in Ahmadabad district where 22,499 female workers are engaged accounting for 27.10 per cent of the total female workers of the district. The proportion of female workers engaged in 'other services' in relation to total female workers engaged in Jamnagar, Gandhinagar, Kheda, Rajkot and Bhavnagar is worked out at 13.42, 12.90, 12.55, 11.81 and 11.36 per cent respectively.

**Percentage distribution of male workers by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of economy**

132. The statement that follows gives percentage distribution of male workers by primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of economy for the State and the districts:

**STATEMENT VIII.18**

**Percentage distribution of male workers by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector**

| Sl No. | State/District | Primary Sector I to III | Secondary Sector IV to VI | Tertiary Sector VII to IX |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| | **GUJARAT** | **64·70** | **15·26** | **20·04** |
| 1 | Jamnagar | 60 59 | 15 28 | 24 13 |
| 2 | Rajkot | 57·50 | 15·97 | 26·53 |
| 3 | Surendraganr | 68·19 | 13·70 | 18 11 |
| 4 | Bhavnagar | 62·67 | 13·91 | 23·42 |
| 5 | Amreli | 75·44 | 9 32 | 15·24 |
| 6 | Junagadh | 67·39 | 12 01 | 20 60 |
| 7 | Kutch | 64·68 | 10 28 | 25·04 |
| 8 | Banas Kantha | 81·69 | 5·97 | 12·34 |
| 9 | Sabar Kantha | 77·54 | 7·89 | 14·57 |
| 10 | Mahesana | 70 02 | 11·30 | 18·68 |
| 11 | Gandhinagar | 63·87 | 17·62 | 18·51 |
| 12 | Ahmadabad | 29·43 | 35 57 | 35·00 |
| 13 | Kheda | 72·93 | 10 75 | 16 32 |
| 14 | Panch Mahals | 85 59 | 3·73 | 10 68 |
| 15 | Vadodara | 63·51 | 15·73 | 20 76 |
| 16 | Baruch | 76 39 | 8·93 | 14 68 |
| 17 | Surat | 54·36 | 28·11 | 17·53 |
| 18 | Valsad | 66 02 | 17·17 | 16·81 |
| 19 | The Dangs | 89·63 | 3·35 | 7·02 |

**Primary Sector**

133. It would be seen from the above statement that Primary Sector has maximum dominance in The Dangs district which accounts for 89.63 per cent male workers under this sector. While the males of Panch Mahals district account for 85.59 per cent workers in Primary Sector, the corresponding proportion of male workers in this sector for Banas Kantha district is worked out at 81.69 per cent. Next in sequence come Sabar Kantha (77.54%), Bharuch (76.39%) and Amreli (75.44%) districts. The minimum percentage of male workers in Primary Sector is accounted by Ahmadabad district where only 29.43 per cent male workers are covered under category I, II and III. This is because of the fact that the district accounts for larger proportion of male workers under Secondary and Tertiary Sectors. While Surat accounts for 54.36 per cent male workers in Primary Sector, the corresponding percentage for Rajkot district is worked out at 57.50.

**Secondary Sector**

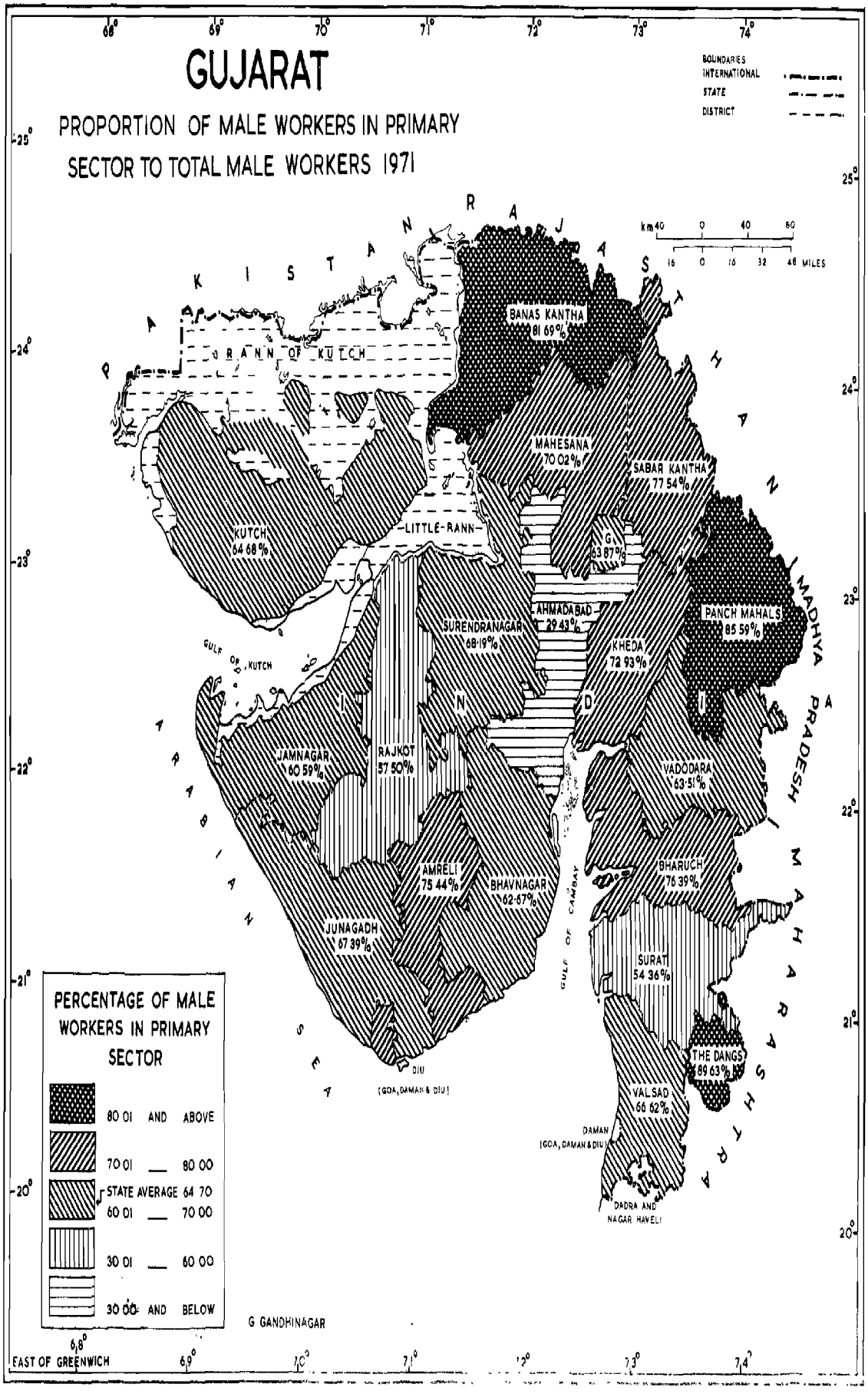
134. This sector includes category IV, V(a), V(b) and VI. There is an overwhelming predominance of proportion of male workers of Ahmadabad district as far as the secondary sector is concerned. The district accounts for 35.57 per cent male workers in this sector. The proportion of male workers engaged in secondary sector in Surat district is worked out 28.11 per cent. While the corresponding percentage in Gandhinagar is 17.62, Valsad accounts for 17.17 per cent male workers engaged in secondary sector. The minimum proportion of male workers engaged in this sector is noticed in The Dangs where only 3.35 per cent male workers are engaged in secondary sector. Next in sequence come Panch Mahals (3.73%), Banas Kantha (5.97%) and Sabar Kantha (7.89%).

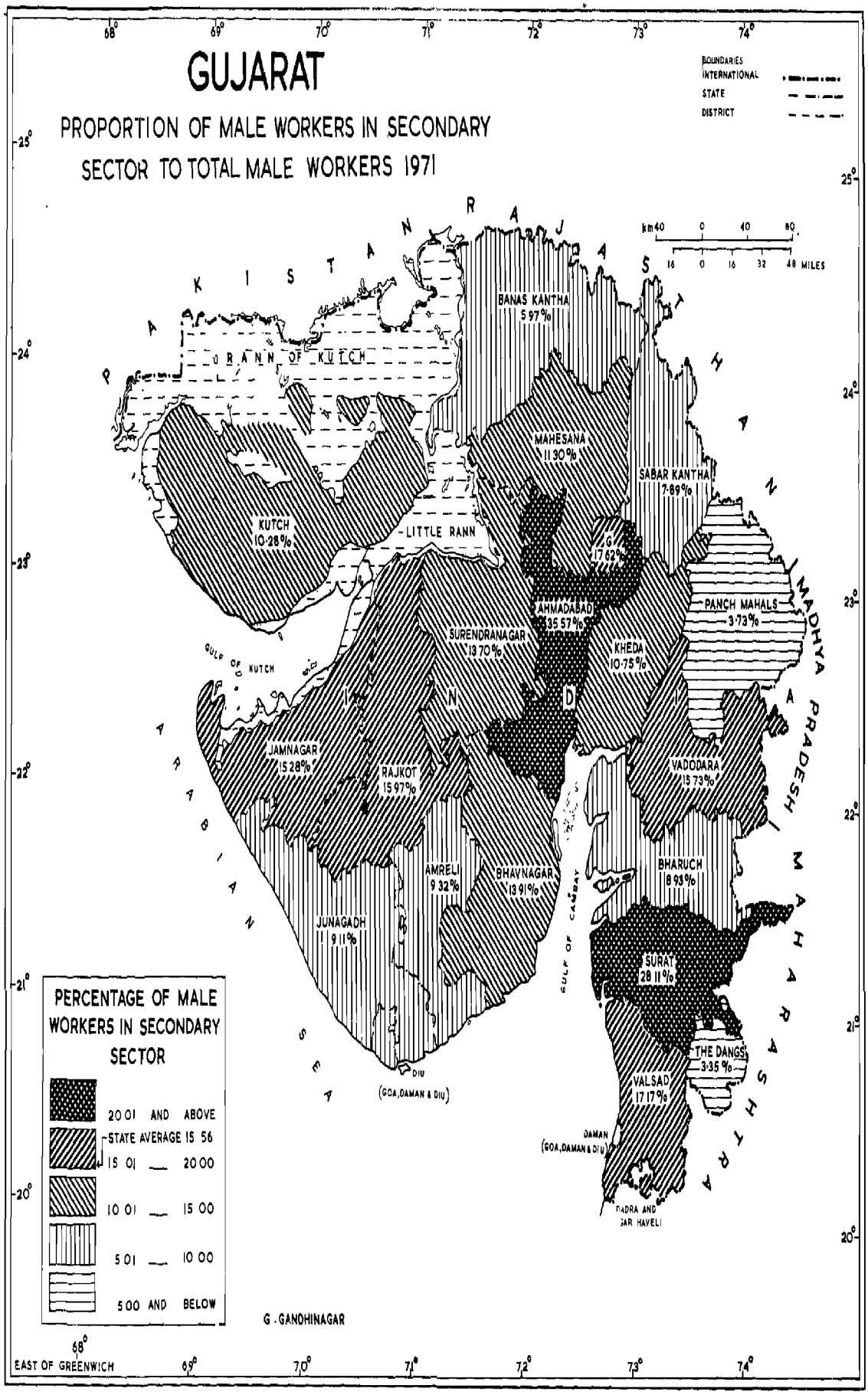
**Tertiary Sector**

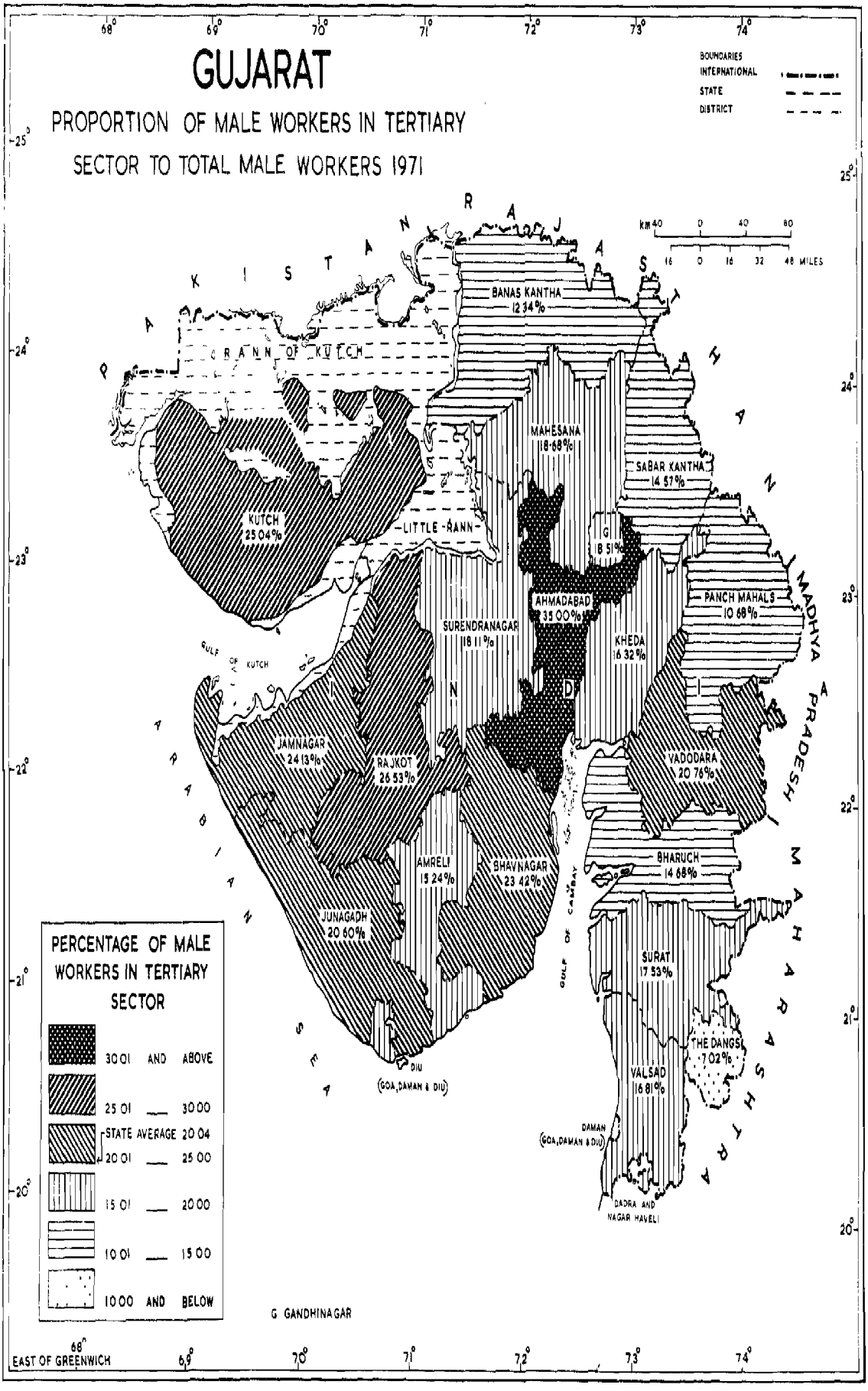
135. Here again, Ahmadabad district stands a top among all the districts of the State with 35.00 per cent male workers engaged in this sector. The percentage of male workers engaged in tertiary sector in Rajkot district is worked out at 26.53, while corresponding figure for Kutch district is 25.04. Jamnagar engages 24.13 per cent male workers in tertiary sector while the proportion of male workers engaged in tertiary sector in Bhavnagar is 23.42 per cent. The minimum percentage of 7.02 male workers are engaged in this sector in the Dangs district. Panch Mahals, however, engages 10.68 per cent male workers in tertiary sector.

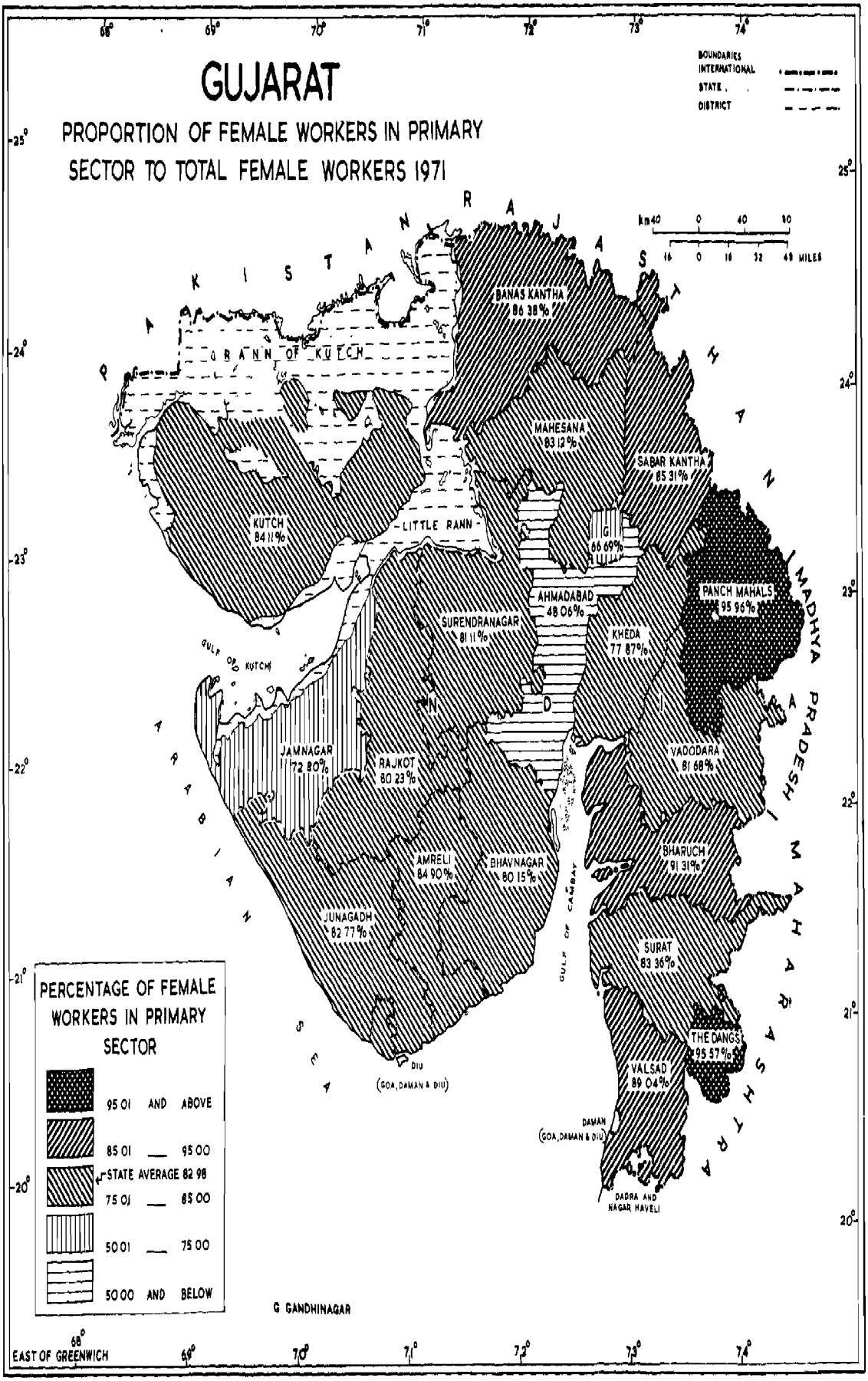
**Percentage distribution of female workers in Primary Secondary and Tertiary sectors**

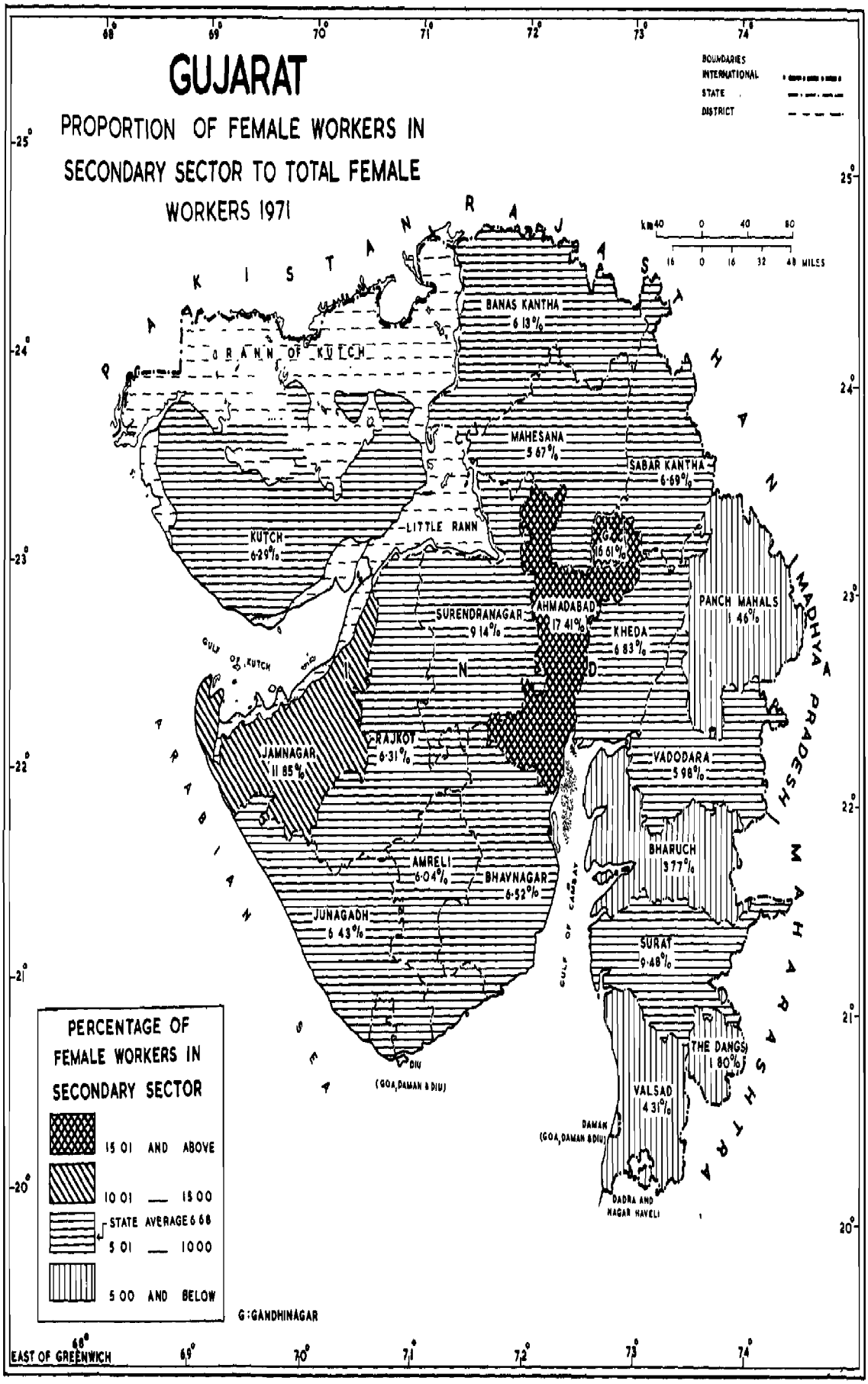
136. The statement that follows gives percentage distribution of female workers by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors in the State as a whole and the districts.

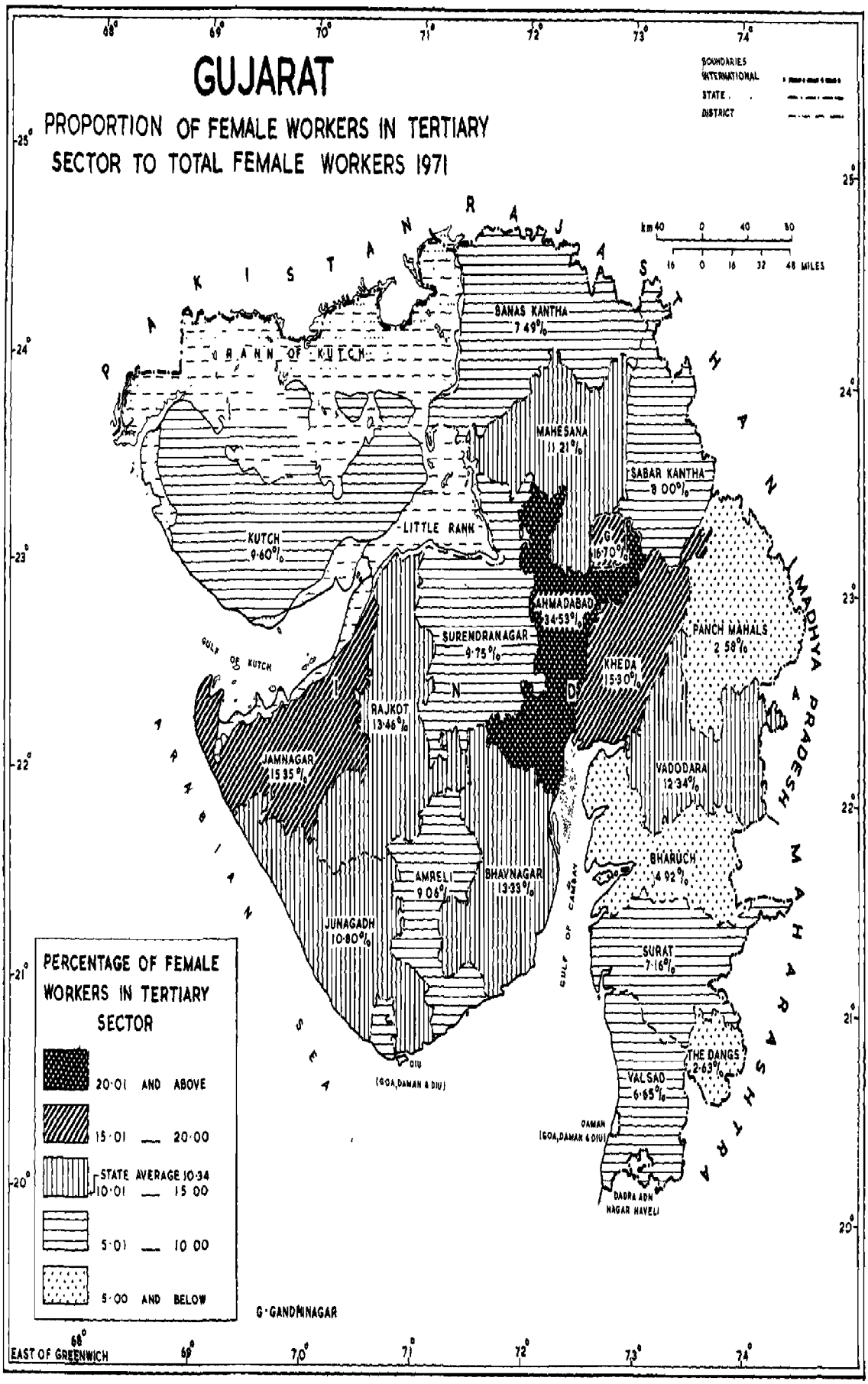

GUJARAT
PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR TO TOTAL MALE WORKERS 1971
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
km 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 MILES
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
BANAS KANTHA 81 69%
RANN OF KUTCH
MAHESANA 70 02%
SABAR KANTHA 77 54%
KUTCH 64 68%
LITTLE RANN
G 63 87%
AHMADABAD 29 43%
PANCH MAHALS 85 59%
SURENDRANAGAR 68·19%
KHEDA 72 93%
GULF OF KUTCH
JAMNAGAR 60 59%
RAJKOT 57 50%
VADODARA 63·51%
AMRELI 75 44%
BHAVNAGAR 62·67%
BHARUCH 76 39%
JUNAGADH 67 39%
GULF OF CAMBAY
SURAT 54 36%
THE DANGS 89 63%
VALSAD 66 62%
DIU
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
ARABIAN SEA
PERCENTAGE OF MALE WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR
80 01 AND ABOVE
70 01 — 80 00
STATE AVERAGE 64 70
60 01 — 70 00
30 01 — 60 00
30 00 AND BELOW
G GANDHINAGAR
EAST OF GREENWICH
68°
69°
70°
71°
72°
73°
74°
25°
24°
23°
22°
21°
20°


GUJARAT
PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS IN SECONDARY SECTOR TO TOTAL MALE WORKERS 1971
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
km 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 MILES
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
PAKISTAN
ARABIAN SEA
GULF OF KUTCH
GULF OF CAMBAY
RANN OF KUTCH
LITTLE RANN
BANAS KANTHA 5.97%
MAHESANA 11.30%
SABAR KANTHA 7.89%
KUTCH 10.28%
G 17.62%
AHMADABAD 35.57%
PANCH MAHALS 3.73%
SURENDRANAGAR 13.70%
KHEDA 10.75%
JAMNAGAR 15.28%
RAJKOT 15.97%
VADODARA 13.73%
AMRELI 9.32%
BHAVNAGAR 13.91%
BHARUCH 8.93%
JUNAGADH 9.11%
SURAT 28.11%
THE DANGS 3.35%
VALSAD 17.17%
DIU (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
PERCENTAGE OF MALE WORKERS IN SECONDARY SECTOR
20.01 AND ABOVE
STATE AVERAGE 15.56
15.01 — 20.00
10.01 — 15.00
5.01 — 10.00
5.00 AND BELOW
G. GANDHINAGAR
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 69° 70° 71° 72° 73° 74°
25° 24° 23° 22° 21° 20°


GUJARAT
PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS IN TERTIARY SECTOR TO TOTAL MALE WORKERS 1971
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
km 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 MILES
BANAS KANTHA 12.34%
GRANN OF KUTCH
MAHESANA 18.68%
SABAR KANTHA 14.57%
KUTCH 25.04%
LITTLE RANN
G 18.51%
AHMADABAD 35.00%
PANCH MAHALS 10.68%
SURENDRANAGAR 18.11%
KHEDA 16.32%
GULF OF KUTCH
JAMNAGAR 24.13%
RAJKOT 26.53%
VADODARA 20.76%
AMRELI 15.24%
BHAVNAGAR 23.42%
BHARUCH 14.68%
JUNAGADH 20.60%
GULF OF CAMBAY
SURAT 17.53%
THE DANGS 7.02%
VALSAD 16.81%
DIU (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
PERCENTAGE OF MALE WORKERS IN TERTIARY SECTOR
30.01 AND ABOVE
25.01 — 30.00
STATE AVERAGE 20.04
20.01 — 25.00
15.01 — 20.00
10.01 — 15.00
10.00 AND BELOW
G GANDHINAGAR
68° EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 69° 70° 71° 72° 73° 74°
25° 24° 23° 22° 21° 20°


GUJARAT
PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR TO TOTAL FEMALE WORKERS 1971
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
BANAS KANTHA 86 38%
MAHESANA 83 12%
SABAR KANTHA 85 31%
GANDHINAGAR 66 69%
PANCH MAHALS 95 96%
KUTCH 84 11%
LITTLE RANN
AHMADABAD 48 06%
SURENDRANAGAR 81 11%
KHEDA 77 87%
JAMNAGAR 72 80%
RAJKOT 80 23%
VADODARA 81 68%
AMRELI 84 90%
BHAVNAGAR 80 15%
BHARUCH 91 31%
JUNAGADH 82 77%
SURAT 83 36%
THE DANGS 95 57%
VALSAD 89 04%
DIU (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
GULF OF KUTCH
GULF OF CAMBAY
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR
95 01 AND ABOVE
85 01 — 95 00
STATE AVERAGE 82 98
75 01 — 85 00
50 01 — 75 00
50 00 AND BELOW
G GANDHINAGAR
EAST OF GREENWICH


GUJARAT
PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS IN SECONDARY SECTOR TO TOTAL FEMALE WORKERS 1971
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
km 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 MILES
BANAS KANTHA 6 13%
GREAT RANN OF KUTCH
MAHESANA 5 67%
SABAR KANTHA 6·69%
KUTCH 6·29%
LITTLE RANN
G 15 61%
AHMADABAD 17 41%
SURENDRANAGAR 9 14%
KHEDA 6 83%
PANCH MAHALS 1 46%
GULF OF KUTCH
JAMNAGAR 11 85%
RAJKOT 6·31%
VADODARA 5 98%
BHARUCH 3 77%
AMRELI 6·04%
BHAVNAGAR 6·52%
JUNAGADH 6 43%
SURAT 0·48%
GULF OF CAMBAY
THE DANGS 1 80%
VALSAD 4 31%
DIU
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN
(GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE WORKERS IN SECONDARY SECTOR
15 01 AND ABOVE
10 01 — 15 00
STATE AVERAGE 6 68
5 01 — 10 00
5 00 AND BELOW
G : GANDHINAGAR
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 69° 70° 71° 72° 73° 74°
25° 24° 23° 22° 21° 20°


GUJARAT
PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS IN TERTIARY SECTOR TO TOTAL FEMALE WORKERS 1971
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
km 40 0 40 80
16 0 16 32 48 MILES
PAKISTAN
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
BANAS KANTHA 7·49%
RANN OF KUTCH
MAHESANA 11·21%
SABAR KANTHA 8·00%
KUTCH 9·60%
LITTLE RANN
G 16·70%
AHMADABAD 34·53%
SURENDRANAGAR 9·75%
PANCH MAHALS 2·58%
KHEDA 15·30%
GULF OF KUTCH
RAJKOT 13·46%
JAMNAGAR 15·35%
VADODARA 12·34%
BHARUCH 4·92%
AMRELI 9·06%
BHAVNAGAR 13·33%
JUNAGADH 10·80%
GULF OF CAMBAY
SURAT 7·16%
THE DANGS 2·63%
VALSAD 6·65%
DIU (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DAMAN (GOA, DAMAN & DIU)
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE WORKERS IN TERTIARY SECTOR
20·01 AND ABOVE
15·01 — 20·00
STATE AVERAGE 10·34
10·01 — 15·00
5·01 — 10·00
5·00 AND BELOW
G·GANDHINAGAR
EAST OF GREENWICH
68° 69° 70° 71° 72° 73° 74°
25° 24° 23° 22° 21° 20°

## STATEMENT VIII.19

**Percentage distribution of female workers by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector**

| Sl No. | State/District | Primary Sector category I to III | Secondary Sector category IV to VI | Tertiary Sector category VII to IX |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | GUJARAT | 82·98 | 6·68 | 10·34 |
| 1 | Jamnagar | 72·80 | 11·85 | 15·35 |
| 2 | Rajkot | 80 23 | 6·31 | 13·46 |
| 3 | Surendranagar | 81·11 | 9·14 | 9·75 |
| 4 | Bhavnagar | 80·15 | 6·52 | 13·33 |
| 5 | Amreli | 84·90 | 6·04 | 9 06 |
| 6 | Junagadh | 82·77 | 6 43 | 10·80 |
| 7 | Kutch | 84·11 | 6·29 | 9 60 |
| 8 | Banas Kantha | 86 38 | 6·13 | 7·49 |
| 9 | Sabar Kantha | 85·31 | 6 69 | 8 00 |
| 10 | Mahesana | 83·12 | 5·67 | 11·21 |
| 11 | Gandhinagar | 66 69 | 16 61 | 16·70 |
| 12 | Ahmadabad | 48 06 | 17·41 | 34·53 |
| 13 | Kheda | 77·87 | 6·83 | 15 30 |
| 14 | Panch Mahalas | 95·96 | 1·46 | 2·58 |
| 15 | Vadodara | 81·68 | 5 98 | 12·34 |
| 16 | Bharuch | 91·31 | 3·77 | 4·92 |
| 17 | Surat | 83·36 | 6·48 | 7·16 |
| 18 | Valsad | 89·04 | 4·31 | 6·65 |
| 19 | The Dangs | 95·57 | 1·80 | 2·63 |

### Primary Sector

137. It would be seen from the above statement that 82.98 per cent female workers are engaged in primary sector, 6.68 per cent female workers are engaged in secondary sector, while the percentage of female workers engaged in tertiary sector is 10.34. Entirely tribal and rural district of The Dangs accounts for 95.57 per cent female employment in primary sector. Next in sequence come Panch Mahals and Bharuch districts which account for 95.96 and 91.31 per cent female workers in primary sector respectively. Ahmadabad accounts for the minimum (48.06%) percentage of female workers engaged in primary sector. The percentage of female workers engaged in primary sector in Gandhinagar and Kheda districts is worked out at 66.69 and 77.87 respectively. All the districts of the State except Ahmadabad, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar and Kheda account for more than 80 per cent of the total employment of female workers in primary sector.

### Secondary Sector

138. While Ahmadabad accounts for the maximum of 17.41 per cent female workers engaged in secondary sector, Gandhinagar and Jamnagar follow the sequence with 16.61 and 11.85 per cent respectively. The corresponding percentage for The Dangs and Panch Mahals districts is worked out at 1.80 and 1.46 respectively.

### Tertiary Sector

139. Against the State average of 10.34 female workers in tertiary sector, Ahmadabad district has recorded 34.53 per cent female workers engaged in this sector. Next in sequence come Gandhinagar, Jamnagar and Kheda with 16.70, 15.35 and 15.30 per cent respectively.

### Work participation rate in the cities, 1971

140. Statement VIII.20 gives details of work participation rates in the cities of the State. It would be seen from the Statement that maximum proportion of workers is accounted by Surat city where out of 471,656 persons, 149,271 persons have been categorised as 'workers' accounting for 31.65 per cent work participation rate. Ahmadabad city consists of 28.40 per cent workers. Vadodara stands third with 27.69 per cent workers. Next in sequence come Nadiad, Jamnagar, Rajkot and Bhavnagar with 27.05, 26.37, 25.75 and 24.95 per cent workers respectively.

141. If we examine the percentage distribution of workers in nine industrial categories for the cities of the State, it is noticed that Nadiad still accounts for 3.31 per cent population engaged in cultivation. The minimum proportion of population (0.19%) engaged in cultivation is worked out for Ahmadabad city. As far as agricultural labour is concerned while Nadiad accounts for 3 30 per cent employment, Surat consists of 2.16 per cent agricultural labourers in total workers of the city. Category III accounts for the maximum (1.40%) participation rate in Rajkot city while the maximum participation rate (1.16%) in Category IV is recorded for Vadodara city. Household industry has its overwhelming predominance in Surat city while 'Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs' other than household industry' is important with varying degree in all the cities of the State. The maximum proportion of population engaged in category V(b), 'Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than household industry' is worked out at 47.42 per cent for Surat City. 45.46 per cent workers of Ahmadabad city are engaged in category V(b). As far as Vadodara is concerned, 34.14 per cent workers are engaged in category V(b). Next in sequence come Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Nadiad and Jamnagar cities. Category VI is relatively important in Vadodara city. As far as category VII is concerned, all the cities have shown sizeable proportion of workers engaged in 'Trade and Commerce'. Ahmadabad city has engaged 88,491 persons in 'Trade and Commerce', while Surat has employed 25,734 persons in 'Trade and Commerce'. The corresponding figure for Vadodara city is 22,636. In terms of proportionate participation rate in this category it is noticed that Nadiad city engages 24.42 per cent workers in 'Trade and Commerce'. While Rajkot engages 21.87 per cent workers in category VII, the corresponding figure for Bhavnagar and Jamnagar is worked out at 21.66 and 21.61 per cent respectively. Category VIII is relatively important in Bhavnagar where 14.65 per cent workers are engaged in 'Transport, storage and communications'. As far as absolute figures are concerned, while Ahmadabad has employed 32,898 persons under this category, Vadodara has employed 12,563 persons in this category. 'Other services' are important in all the cities with varying degrees of participation rates. Though the proportion of workers engaged in 'Other Services' is the maximum (32.86%) for Jamnagar city, Rajkot engages 31.50 per cent workers in category IX. The corresponding figure for Vadodara and Bhavnagar is worked out at 29.28 and 27.92 per cent respectively. In terms of absolute figures, Ahmadabad city employs 97,162 persons in 'other services', while Vadodara has employed 37,900 persons in category IX. Surat city however has, employed 25,560 persons in 'other services'.

## STATEMENT VIII.20

**The total population, total worker, percentage distribution of workers in categories and proportion of workers of seven cities, 1971**

| Sr. No. | Name of City | Total population | Total workers | Percentage distribution of workers in categories | | | | | | | | | | Proportion of worker to total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | I | II | III | IV | V (a) | V (b) | VI | VII | VIII | IX | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 | Ahmadabad | 1,591,832 | 452,016 | 879 | 635 | 2,780 | 2,561 | 6,873 | 205,475 | 14,262 | 88,491 | 32,898 | 97,162 | |
| | | | (100.00) | (0.19) | (0.14) | (0.61) | (0.57) | (1.52) | (45.46) | (3.15) | (19.58) | (7.28) | (21 50) | 28.40 |
| 2 | Surat | 471,656 | 149,271 | 849 | 3,227 | 956 | 436 | 10,906 | 70,789 | 4,460 | 25,734 | 6,354 | 25,560 | |
| | | | (100.00) | (0.57) | (2.16) | (0.64) | (0.29) | (7.31) | (47 42) | (2.99) | (17.24) | (4.26) | (17.12) | 31.65 |
| 3 | Vadodara | 467,487 | 129,439 | 1,874 | 1,595 | 758 | 1,501 | 1,773 | 44,194 | 4,645 | 22,636 | 12,563 | 37,900 | |
| | | | (100.00) | (1.45) | (1.23) | (0.58) | (1.16) | (1.37) | (34.14) | (3.59) | (17.49) | (9.71) | (29 28) | 27.69 |
| 4 | Rajkot | 300,612 | 77,419 | 1,156 | 379 | 1,087 | 145 | 1,049 | 22,674 | 2,535 | 16,934 | 7,070 | 24,390 | |
| | | | (100.00) | (1.49) | (0.49) | (1.40) | (0.19) | (1.36) | (29.29) | (3.28) | (21.87) | (9.13) | (31.50) | 25.75 |
| 5 | Bhavanagar | 225,974 | 56,380 | 380 | 478 | 513 | 169 | 684 | 16,669 | 1,277 | 12,211 | 8,260 | 15,739 | |
| | | | (100.00) | (0.67) | (0.85) | (0.91) | (0.30) | (1.21) | (29.57) | (2.26) | (21.66) | (14.65) | (27.92) | 24.95 |
| 6 | Jamnagar | 214,816 | 56,641 | 1,363 | 749 | 430 | 23 | 999 | 15,787 | 2,005 | 12,242 | 4,430 | 18,613 | |
| | | | (100 00) | (2.41) | (1.32) | (0.76) | (0.04) | (1.77) | (27.87) | (3 54) | (21.61) | (7.82) | (32.86) | 26 37 |
| 7 | Nadiad | 108,269 | 29,286 | 969 | 968 | 146 | 38 | 728 | 8,480 | 1,049 | 7,153 | 2,721 | 7,034 | |
| | | | (100.00) | (3.31) | (3.30) | (0.50) | (0.13) | (2.49) | (28.96) | (3.58) | (24.42) | (9.29) | (24 02) | 27.05 |

## SECTION 5

## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS

### Work participation Rate by Age-groups—Total Population

142. Table B-I Part A discusses the pattern of distribution of workers in different age-groups in total, rural and urban population. We would discuss the work participation rate by age-groups among male and female population in total, rural and urban areas. Statement VIII.21(a) gives the work participation rates by age-groups for the State in general. As far as the total population is concerned, it would be seen that of 26,697,475 persons of the State, 8,395,546 persons have been categorised as workers accounting for 31.45 per cent of the total population. The age-group 0-14 accounts for 11,494,317 persons out of which 518,061 children have been engaged as workers. This accounts for 4.51 per cent of the total population in this age-group. It is quite obvious because the population covered under age-group 0-14 mostly consists of small dependent children and school-going boys and girls. Age-group 15-19 accounts for 38.24 per cent workers while age-group 20-24 accounts for 51 32 per cent workers. The next age-group of 25-29 consists of 56.94 per cent workers, while the maximum proportion of workers (59.03%) is accounted by the age-group of 30-39. Age-group 40-49 has 58.99 per cent workers, while age-group 50-59 accounts for 55.62 per cent workers. There are only 37.25 per cent workers in the age-group 60+. It would thus be seen that age-group 20-59 accounts for more than 50 per cent working population.

143. The total male population of the State consists of 51.24 per cent working males. While males falling under 0-14 age-group have 6.22 per cent working population, age-group 15-19 accounts for 57.59 per cent male workers. Age-group 20-24 for males accounts for 85.12 per cent working population. The next age-group 25-29 consists of 96.33 per cent working population. Age-groups 30-39 and 40-49 respectively account for 97.94 and 97.34 per cent working males respectively. Age-group 50-59 accounts for 93.09 per cent working males. Males covered under age-group 60 + account for 68.17 per cent working population. It would thus be seen that age-group 25-29, 30-39 and 40-49 for the males are the most important age-groups and hardly 3 to 4 per cent male population in these age-group is not covered as working population.

144. The picture is quite different for the work participation rates by age-groups for females. As far as the entire State is concerned, only 10.26 per cent females have been categorised as working females. Age-group 0-14 for the females consists of only 2.65 per cent working population. The next age-groups 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39 and 40-49 account for working population ranging from 16.19 to 17 97 per cent. Age-group 50-59 for the females consists of only 14.60 per cent working females.

### Work participation rate by age-groups—Rural population

145. 32.96 per cent rural population of the State has been enumerated as working population. Statement VIII.21(b) gives work participation rate by age-group in rural areas of the State. As far as total population consisting of both males and females in the rural areas of the State is concerned, the age-group 0-14 accounts for 5.61 per cent working population. Age-group 15-19 accounts for 45.64 per cent working population while age-groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-39 account for 55.54, 58.45 and 60.12 per cent working population respectively. Age-group 40-49 consists of 59.62 per cent male workers.

146. In the rural areas of the State the males falling under age-group 0-14 account for 7.65 per cent

workers. Age-group 15-19 accounts for 67.75 per cent male workers in rural areas. Age-group 20-24 consists of 91.60 per cent working population, while age-group 25-29 accounts for 97.69 per cent male workers. Age-group 30-39 accounts for the maximum proportion of workers (98.53 per cent) in the rural areas. Age-group 40-49 accounts for slightly lower proportion of 88.24 per cent male workers. While age-group 50-59 has 95.48 per cent male workers, age-group 60 + consists of 73.76 per cent working males.

147. In the rural areas only 3.40 per cent females have been categorised as workers in the age-group of 0-14. In age-groups starting from 15-19 to 50-59, the proportion of working females to total females varies from 16.10 to 21.05. Age-group 60 + however accounts for 8.81 per cent working females.

**Work participation rate by age-groups—Urban population**

148. Statement VIII.21(c) gives details of work participation rates by age-groups in urban population. Against 31.45 per cent working population in the entire area of the State and against 32.96 per cent working population in the rural areas, urban areas of the State accounts for only 27.57 per cent working population. The population covered under 0-14 age-group in urban areas has recorded comparatively higher proportion of 14.00 per cent workers. Age-group 15-19 accounts for 21.63 per cent working population and age-group 20-24 consists of 42.69 per cent working populations. The next age-groups 25-29 to 50-59 account for working population ranging from 51.42 to 57.42 per cent. Age-group 60 +, however, accounts for 26.97 per cent working population in the urban areas of the State.

149. As far as male population in the urban areas of the State is concerned, 47.29 per cent population has been classified as working population. The males falling under age-group 0-14 account for 2.21 per cent working population. Age-group 15-19 accounts for 35.59 per cent working males, while age-group 20-24 accounts for 72.98 per cent male workers. In urban areas age-groups 25-29, 30-39 and 40-49 account for higher proportion of work participation rates at 93.37, 96.60 and 95.23 per cent male workers respectively. Age-group 50-59 consists of 86.77 per cent working males, while age-group 60 + accounts for only 51.30 per cent male workers.

150. In the urban areas of the State only 5.48 per cent female population has been categorised as working population. Only in the age-groups 30-39, 40-49 and 50-59 the proportion of working females is little higher in comparison to other age-groups. The maximum proportion of 12.50 per cent female workers has been recorded in age-group 40-49.

**STATEMENT VIII.21(a)**

**Work participation rates by age-groups in all areas**

| Persons Males Females | Age-group | Total Population | Total Workers | Percentage of workers to total Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **Persons** | **Total** | **26,697,475** | **8,395,546** | **31·45** |
| | 0—14 | 11,494,317 | 518,061 | 4·51 |
| | 15—19 | 2,530,479 | 967,565 | 38·24 |
| | 20—24 | 2,212,939 | 1,135,773 | 51·32 |
| | 25—29 | 1,901,395 | 1,082,595 | 56·94 |
| | 30—39 | 3,235,887 | 1,910,256 | 59·03 |
| | 40—49 | 2,362,450 | 1,393,643 | 58·99 |
| | 50—59 | 1,553,291 | 863,865 | 55·62 |
| | 60 + | 1,404,444 | 523,181 | 37·25 |
| | Age not stated | 2,273 | 607 | 26·70 |
| **Males** | **Total** | **13,802,494** | **7,077,557** | **51·24** |
| | 0—14 | 5,986,683 | 372,333 | 6·22 |
| | 15—19 | 1,347,607 | 776,029 | 57·59 |
| | 20—24 | 1,122,058 | 955,142 | 85·12 |
| | 25—29 | 959,210 | 924,054 | 96·33 |
| | 30—39 | 1,667,381 | 1,633,069 | 97·94 |
| | 40—49 | 1,220,934 | 1,188,470 | 97.34 |
| | 50—59 | 811,660 | 755,572 | 93 09 |
| | 60 + | 685,631 | 467,361 | 68 17 |
| | Age not stated | 1,330 | 527 | 39.62 |
| **Females** | **Total** | **12,894,981** | **1,322,989** | **10.26** |
| | 0—14 | 5,507,634 | 145,728 | 2·65 |
| | 15—19 | 1,182,872 | 191,536 | 16.19 |
| | 20—24 | 1,090,881 | 180,631 | 16·56 |
| | 25—29 | 942,185 | 158,541 | 16 83 |
| | 30—39 | 1,568,506 | 277,187 | 17 67 |
| | 40—49 | 1,141,516 | 205,173 | 17·97 |
| | 50—59 | 741,631 | 108,293 | 14.60 |
| | 60 + | 718,813 | 55,820 | 7.77 |
| | Age not stated | 943 | 80 | 8.48 |

**STATEMENT VIII.21(b)**

**Work participation rates by age-groups in rural areas**

| Persons Males Females | Age-group | Total Population | Total Workers | Percentage of workers to total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **Persons** | **Total** | **19,200,975** | **6,329,047** | **32·96** |
| | 0—14 | 8,486,057 | 475,952 | 5·61 |
| | 15—19 | 1,750,293 | 798,842 | 45·64 |
| | 20—24 | 1,486,721 | 825,785 | 55·54 |
| | 25—29 | 1,337,481 | 775,902 | 58·45 |
| | 30—39 | 2,276,125 | 1,368,388 | 60·12 |
| | 40—49 | 1,688,583 | 1,006,727 | 5 ·62 |
| | 50—59 | 1,138 554 | 650,616 | 57·14 |
| | 60 + | 7,045,782 | 426,443 | 40·78 |
| | Age not Stated | 1.379 | 462 | 28·43 |
| **Males** | **Total** | **9,842,493** | **5,199,775** | **52·83** |
| | 0—14 | 4,412,273 | 337,609 | 7·65 |
| | 15—19 | 921,607 | 624,418 | 67·75 |
| | 20—24 | 731,922 | 670 416 | 91·60 |
| | 25—29 | 658,387 | 643,174 | 97·69 |
| | 30—39 | 1,159,005 | 1,141 993 | 98·63 |
| | 40—49 | 855.079 | 840,050 | 93·24 |
| | 50—59 | 588 093 | 562,097 | 95 48 |
| | 60 + | 514.725 | 379,683 | 73·76 |
| | Age not stated | 792 | 325 | 44·82 |
| **Femlaes** | **Total** | **9,358,492** | **1,129.272** | **12·07** |
| | 0—14 | 4,073,784 | 138,343 | 3·40 |
| | 15—19 | 828,686 | 174,424 | 21·05 |
| | 20—24 | 754,799 | 155,369 | 20 58 |
| | 25—29 | 669,094 | 132,728 | 19·84 |
| | 30—39 | 1,117,120 | 226,305 | 20·27 |
| | 40—49 | 833,504 | 166 677 | 20·00 |
| | 50—59 | 549,861 | 88.519 | 16 10 |
| | 60 + | 531,057 | 46,760 | 8·81 |
| | Age not stated | 587 | 57 | 9·71 |

## STATEMENT VIII.21(c)

**Work participation rates by age-groups in urban areas**

| Persons Males Females | Age-groups | Total Population | Total Workers | Percentage of workers to total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Persons | Total | 7,496,500 | 2,066,499 | 27.57 |
| | 0—14 | 3,003,260 | 42,109 | 14·00 |
| | 15—19 | 780,186 | 168,723 | 21·63 |
| | 20—24 | 726,218 | 309,988 | 4 ·69 |
| | 25—29 | 573,914 | 306,693 | 53·44 |
| | 30—39 | 959,762 | 541,868 | 56·46 |
| | 40—49 | 673,867 | 386,916 | 57·42 |
| | 50—59 | 414,737 | 213,249 | 51·42 |
| | 60·+ | 358,662 | 96,738 | 26·97 |
| | Age not stated | 894 | 215 | 24·05 |
| Males | Total | 3,960,011 | 1,872,782 | 47·29 |
| | 0—14 | 1,574,410 | 34,724 | 2 21 |
| | 15—19 | 426,000 | 151,611 | 35·59 |
| | 20—24 | 390,136 | 284,726 | 72·98 |
| | 25—29 | 300,823 | 280,880 | 93·37 |
| | 30—39 | 508,376 | 491,076 | 96·60 |
| | 40—49 | 365,855 | 348,420 | 95·23 |
| | 50—59 | 222,967 | 193,475 | 86·77 |
| | 60 + | 170,906 | 87,678 | 51·30 |
| | Age not stated | 538 | 192 | 35·69 |

## STATEMENT VIII.21(c)—Contd.

| Persons Males Females | Age-groups | Total Population | Total Workers | Percentage of workers to total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Females | Total | 3,536,489 | 193,717 | 5·48 |
| | 0—14 | 1,433,850 | 7,385 | 0·52 |
| | 15—19 | 354,186 | 17,112 | 4·83 |
| | 20—24 | 336,082 | 25,262 | 7·52 |
| | 25—29 | 273,091 | 25,813 | 9·45 |
| | 30—39 | 451,386 | 50,792 | 11·25 |
| | 40—49 | 308,012 | 38,496 | 12·50 |
| | 50—59 | 191,770 | 19,774 | 10·31 |
| | 60 + | 187,756 | 9,060 | 4·83 |
| | Age not stated | 356 | 23 | 6·46 |

**Distribution of workers in each industrial category by broad age-groups**

151. We would now discuss the distribution of workers in each industrial category by broad age-groups. We have compared three inset statement as follows:—

1 Distribution of workers in each industrial category by broad age-groups-total population.

2 Distribution of workers in each industrial category by broad age-groups in rural population.

3 Distribution of workers in each industrial category by broad age-groups in urban population.

152. These inset statement given below will bring out the preference of certain groups for certain types of work.

## STATEMENT VIII.22(a)

**Distribution of workers in each industrial category by broad age-groups : Total Population**

| Industrial Category of Workers | P M F | Proportion per 1,000 of workers | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | 0—14 | 15—19 | 20—24 | 25—29 | 30—39 | 40—49 | 50—59 | 60+ | A.N.S. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| **Total workers** | P | **1,000** | **62** | **115** | **135** | **129** | **228** | **166** | **103** | **62** | N |
| | M | **1,000** | **52** | **110** | **135** | **131** | **231** | **168** | **107** | **66** | N |
| | F | **1,000** | **110** | **145** | **137** | **120** | **209** | **155** | **82** | **42** | N |
| I | P | 1,000 | 59 | 111 | 120 | 116 | 215 | 172 | 121 | 86 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 51 | 105 | 117 | 116 | 218 | 175 | 126 | 92 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 112 | 149 | 139 | 116 | 197 | 153 | 85 | 49 | N |
| II | P | 1,000 | 123 | 172 | 138 | 118 | 195 | 135 | 76 | 43 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 119 | 177 | 141 | 119 | 193 | 129 | 76 | 46 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 131 | 161 | 134 | 115 | 200 | 146 | 76 | 37 | N |
| III | P | 1,000 | 127 | 126 | 113 | 112 | 214 | 152 | 95 | 61 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 120 | 127 | 114 | 113 | 215 | 152 | 97 | 62 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 217 | 115 | 100 | 95 | 196 | 147 | 83 | 47 | N |
| IV | P | 1,000 | 46 | 101 | 140 | 185 | 307 | 140 | 58 | 23 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 34 | 88 | 137 | 192 | 323 | 142 | 59 | 25 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 116 | 175 | 155 | 144 | 217 | 127 | 52 | 14 | N |
| V(a) | P | 1,000 | 29 | 110 | 135 | 119 | 232 | 180 | 121 | 74 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 25 | 106 | 135 | 121 | 233 | 180 | 123 | 77 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 60 | 137 | 129 | 110 | 225 | 181 | 103 | 55 | N |
| V(b) | P | 1,000 | 19 | 104 | 182 | 157 | 251 | 172 | 85 | 30 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 17 | 102 | 185 | 158 | 252 | 171 | 85 | 30 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 56 | 141 | 140 | 121 | 239 | 186 | 86 | 31 | N |
| VI | P | 1,000 | 29 | 93 | 160 | 154 | 271 | 169 | 86 | 36 | M |
| | M | 1,000 | 19 | 83 | 162 | 160 | 275 | 172 | 90 | 39 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 89 | 156 | 148 | 134 | 241 | 152 | 60 | 19 | 1 |
| VII | P | 1,000 | 21 | 87 | 150 | 136 | 245 | 183 | 113 | 65 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 21 | 88 | 151 | 137 | 245 | 182 | 112 | 64 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 22 | 61 | 109 | 109 | 240 | 225 | 139 | 95 | O |
| VIII | P | 1,000 | 7 | 44 | 139 | 174 | 337 | 202 | 80 | 17 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 6 | 43 | 138 | 174 | 339 | 203 | 80 | 17 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 27 | 82 | 175 | 171 | 272 | 165 | 78 | 30 | N |
| IX | P | 1,000 | 14 | 55 | 143 | 174 | 287 | 182 | 102 | 43 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 12 | 55 | 143 | 175 | 288 | 181 | 103 | 43 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 24 | 52 | 147 | 167 | 288 | 188 | 94 | 40 | N |

## STATEMENT VIII.22(b)

### Distribution of workers in each industrial category by broad age-groups : Rural Population

| Industrial category of workers | PMF | Proportion per 1,000 of workers | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | 0—14 | 15—19 | 20—24 | 25—29 | 30—39 | 40—49 | 50—59 | 60+ | A.N.S. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| **Total workers** | **P** | **1,000** | **75** | **126** | **131** | **113** | **216** | **159** | **103** | **67** | **N** |
| | **M** | **1,000** | **65** | **120** | **129** | **124** | **220** | **161** | **108** | **73** | **N** |
| | **F** | **1,000** | **123** | **154** | **138** | **118** | **200** | **148** | **78** | **41** | **N** |
| I | P | 1,000 | 60 | 111 | 120 | 116 | 216 | 172 | 120 | 85 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 52 | 106 | 117 | 116 | 218 | 174 | 126 | 91 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 113 | 150 | 139 | 117 | 197 | 152 | 84 | 48 | N |
| II | P | 1,000 | 126 | 173 | 139 | 118 | 194 | 133 | 75 | 42 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 122 | 178 | 141 | 119 | 192 | 128 | 75 | 45 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 134 | 163 | 135 | 115 | 199 | 144 | 74 | 36 | N |
| III | P | 1,000 | 141 | 130 | 112 | 111 | 209 | 145 | 92 | 60 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 133 | 130 | 112 | 113 | 210 | 146 | 94 | 62 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 249 | 119 | 101 | 94 | 188 | 134 | 74 | 41 | N |
| IV | P | 1,000 | 61 | 129 | 152 | 160 | 266 | 144 | 62 | 26 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 47 | 116 | 150 | 164 | 280 | 150 | 64 | 29 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 122 | 185 | 157 | 141 | 208 | 122 | 52 | 13 | N |
| V(a) | P | 1,000 | 30 | 111 | 134 | 122 | 233 | 176 | 120 | 74 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 26 | 109 | 135 | 122 | 234 | 176 | 121 | 77 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 69 | 134 | 127 | 115 | 223 | 179 | 101 | 52 | O |
| V(b) | P | 1,000 | 30 | 133 | 214 | 169 | 239 | 131 | 59 | 25 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 25 | 130 | 219 | 172 | 239 | 131 | 59 | 25 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 90 | 165 | 153 | 139 | 235 | 136 | 59 | 23 | N |
| VI | P | 1,000 | 40 | 109 | 165 | 158 | 265 | 155 | 75 | 33 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 28 | 96 | 166 | 161 | 273 | 161 | 79 | 36 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 115 | 192 | 157 | 138 | 213 | 122 | 47 | 16 | N |
| VII | P | 1,000 | 19 | 94 | 155 | 137 | 245 | 175 | 109 | 66 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 19 | 95 | 157 | 138 | 245 | 174 | 108 | 64 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 31 | 71 | 97 | 99 | 236 | 221 | 146 | 99 | O |
| VIII | P | 1,000 | 8 | 46 | 150 | 193 | 337 | 180 | 70 | 16 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 7 | 45 | 150 | 194 | 339 | 180 | 70 | 15 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 78 | 154 | 142 | 123 | 213 | 166 | 82 | 42 | O |
| IX | P | 1,000 | 15 | 51 | 142 | 186 | 297 | 168 | 96 | 45 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 11 | 50 | 137 | 185 | 301 | 171 | 99 | 46 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 38 | 62 | 187 | 194 | 266 | 141 | 74 | 38 | N |

## STATEMENT VIII.22(c)

### Distribution of workers in each industrial category by broad age-groups : Urban Population

| Industrial category of workers | PMF | Proportion per 1,000 of workers | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | 0—14 | 15—19 | 20—24 | 25—29 | 30—39 | 40—49 | 50—59 | 60+ | A.N.S |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| **Total workers . . . .** | **P** | **1,000** | **20** | **82** | **150** | **149** | **262** | **187** | **103** | **47** | **N** |
| | **M** | **1,000** | **19** | **81** | **152** | **150** | **262** | **186** | **103** | **47** | **N** |
| | **F** | **1,000** | **38** | **88** | **131** | **133** | **262** | **199** | **102** | **47** | **N** |
| I . . . . . | P | 1,000 | 32 | 90 | 114 | 102 | 205 | 190 | 149 | 118 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 30 | 89 | 114 | 102 | 204 | 190 | 150 | 121 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 58 | 104 | 104 | 94 | 215 | 195 | 137 | 93 | N |
| II . . . . . | P | 1,000 | 68 | 144 | 130 | 112 | 217 | 173 | 101 | 55 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 65 | 151 | 135 | 113 | 211 | 165 | 101 | 59 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 73 | 131 | 119 | 110 | 228 | 190 | 100 | 49 | O |
| III . . . . . | P | 1,000 | 64 | 110 | 117 | 115 | 237 | 183 | 110 | 64 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 64 | 110 | 119 | 116 | 237 | 181 | 109 | 64 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 60 | 96 | 95 | 102 | 236 | 213 | 122 | 76 | N |
| IV . . . . . | P | 1,000 | 19 | 52 | 118 | 230 | 381 | 131 | 50 | 19 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 12 | 46 | 115 | 236 | 392 | 130 | 50 | 19 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 89 | 127 | 148 | 160 | 257 | 150 | 52 | 17 | O |
| V(a) . . . . . | P | 1,000 | 26 | 106 | 136 | 114 | 229 | 190 | 125 | 74 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 22 | 98 | 137 | 117 | 229 | 191 | 129 | 77 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 46 | 142 | 132 | 103 | 229 | 183 | 107 | 58 | N |
| V(b) . . . . . | P | 1,000 | 16 | 96 | 174 | 153 | 255 | 183 | 92 | 31 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 15 | 95 | 176 | 155 | 255 | 182 | 91 | 31 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 42 | 131 | 134 | 113 | 241 | 207 | 98 | 34 | N |
| VI . . . . . | P | 1,000 | 24 | 86 | 158 | 155 | 273 | 176 | 91 | 37 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 15 | 77 | 160 | 159 | 276 | 178 | 95 | 40 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 77 | 139 | 144 | 132 | 254 | 167 | 66 | 21 | N |
| VII. . . . . | P | 1,000 | 21 | 84 | 147 | 136 | 245 | 187 | 115 | 65 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 22 | 84 | 148 | 137 | 245 | 186 | 114 | 64 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 18 | 56 | 115 | 114 | 241 | 226 | 137 | 93 | O |
| VIII . . . . . | P | 1,000 | 7 | 43 | 134 | 167 | 337 | 211 | 83 | 18 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 6 | 42 | 133 | 167 | 339 | 212 | 84 | 17 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 18 | 69 | 181 | 180 | 282 | 164 | 78 | 28 | N |
| IX . . . . . | P | 1,000 | 14 | 56 | 144 | 168 | 282 | 190 | 105 | 41 | N |
| | M | 1,000 | 12 | 58 | 146 | 170 | 280 | 187 | 106 | 41 | N |
| | F | 1,000 | 19 | 49 | 135 | 158 | 295 | 204 | 100 | 40 | N |

**Age-group 0-14**

153. As far as this age-group is concerned, the proportion of cultivators per 1,000 is worked out at 59. While the corresponding proportion of workers under this age-group in category II—Agricultural labour-is 123, it is slightly higher for category III, i.e., Livestock, etc., where out of every thousand workers 127 workers fall under age-group 0.14. All other industrial categories account for a very limited proportion of participation of work under this age-group. It is thus noticed that children falling under age-group 0.14 account for proportionately larger employment in category II and category III. The proportion of child-workers under this age-group is relatively more in either agricultural labour or in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, orchards and allied activities.

**Age-group 15-19**

154. Age-group 15-19 shows the maximum preference for agricultural labour where 172 workers fall under this age-group per thousand agricultural labourers. The corresponding participation rate per thousand workers in cultivation is 111, while it is 126 for category III—Livestock, etc. Mining and quarrying accounts for 101 workers under this age-group per one thousand persons employed in this category. While household industry has 110 workers per thousand persons under this age-group, the corresponding proportion of workers for 'Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industry' is 104. There are 93 workers per thousand falling under this age-group in category VI—Construction. As far as 'Trade and Commerce' is concerned, 87 persons per thousand are covered under this age-group. 'Transport, Storage and Communications' account for only 44 persons per thousand, under this age-group, while the corresponding figure for 'Other services' is only 55.

**Age-group 20-24**

155. This age-group shows relatively more preference for category V(b). All the categories account for participation rate exceeding 100 per thousand under this age-group. The maximum participation rate in 'Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industry' is 182 per 1,000 workers, while the minimum participation rate under this age-group is recorded for Mining and Quarrying where it is noticed that only 113 mining and quarrying man per thousand are engaged in mining and quarrying under this age-group.

**Age-group 25-29**

156. As far as this age-group is concerned, category IV accounts for the maximum participation rate (185). Both category VIII and IX account for equal participation rate of 174 per 1,000 workers under this age-group. The minimum participation rate, however, is recorded for category III.

**Age-group 30-39**

157. 'Transport, Storage and Communications' has shown the maximum preference with 337 workers per 1,000 under this age-group, while 'Mining and Quarrying' accounts for 307 workers per thousand in this group. While 'Other Services', account for 287 workers per thousand workers under age-group 30-39, the minimum (195) participation rate is recorded for agricultural labour

**Age-group 40-49**

158. This age-group shows declining trend as far as work participation rate is concerned over previous age-group 30-39. This age-group has shown comparatively more preference for 'Trade and Commerce' where 183 workers per thousand come from this age-group. While category VIII accounts for the maximum proportion of 202 workers per thousand under this age-group, there are only 135 agricultural labourers per thousand under this group.

**Age-group 50-59**

159. It is interesting to note that 'Cultivators' have recorded the maximum participation rate (121) per thousand under this age-group 'Household Industry' also has recorded the equal (121) participation rate. While 'Trade and Commerce' accounts for a work participation rate of 113 per thousand workers under this age-group, 'Other Services' gives the corresponding figure of 102.

**Age-group 60+**

160. As expected we find that there is a sharp decline in the work participation rate in this age-group which gives old age participation rates. It is noticed that the maximum participation of workers under this age-group is under category I—'Cultivation', where 86 cultivators per thousand hail from this age-group. While 'household industry' accounts for the corresponding figure of 74, 'trade and commerce' gives a work participation rate of 65 persons under this age-group.

161. Statements VIII.22(a), VIII.22(b) and VIII 22(c) give distribution of workers in each industrial category by age-groups for persons, males and females in total, rural and urban areas. They show the preference of certain age-groups for certain types of work.

162. Distribution of population by broad age-groups, industrial categories of workers and non-workers in Gujarat State is shown in the following Statement VIII.23 for information of the readers.

## STATEMENT VIII. 23

### Distribution of population by broad age-groups, industrial categories of workers and non-workers in Gujarat, 1971

| Age-group | Population | Workers | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total workers | I Cultivators | II Agricultural labourers | III Livestock, forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities | IV Mining and Quarrying |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **All Ages** | **26,697,475 (100 00)** | **8,395,546 (31 45)** | **3,619,997 (13.56)** | **1,887,660 (7 07)** | **166,518 (0 62)** | **34,772 (0 13)** |
| 0—14 | 11,494,317 (100.00) | 518,061 (4 51) | 213,979 (1 86) | 232,176 (2.02) | 21,108 (0 18) | 1,600 (0.01) |
| 15—19 | 2,530,479 (100.00) | 967,565 (38.24) | 400,340 (15 82) | 323,761 (12 79) | 20,987 (0 83) | 3,524 (0.14) |
| 20—24 | 2,212,939 (100 00) | 1,135,773 (51.32) | 432,991 (19 57) | 261,389 (11 80) | 18,746 (0 85) | 4,849 (0.22) |
| 25—29 | 1,901,395 (100.00) | 1,082,595 (56.94) | 418,854 (22.03) | 221,792 (11 66) | 18,656 (0 98) | 6,428 (0 34) |
| 30—39 | 3,235,887 (100.00) | 1,910,256 (59.03) | 778,758 (24.07) | 368,949 (11 40) | 35,639 (1 10) | 10,685 (0 32) |
| 40—49 | 2,362,450 (100 00) | 1,393,643 (58 99) | 623,456 (26.39) | 255,125 (10 80) | 25,283 (1.07) | 4,858 (0 21) |
| 50—59 | 1,553,291 (100 00) | 863,865 (55 62) | 438,480 (28.23) | 143,214 (9 22) | 15,908 (1.02) | 2,013 (0.13) |
| 60+ | 1,404,444 (100 00) | 523,181 (37.25) | 312,974 (22 28) | 81,184 (5 78) | 10,175 (0.72) | 809 (0.06) |
| Age not stated | 2,273 (100.00) | 607 (26.70) | 165 (7.26) | 70 (3.08) | 16 (0 70) | 6 (0.26) |

| Age-group | Workers | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs | | VI Construction | VII Trade and Commerce | VIII Transport, Storage and Communications | IX Other Services | X Non-Workers |
| | (a) Household Industry | (b) Other than Household Industry | | | | | |
| 1 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| **All Ages** | **236,572 (0 89)** | **776,274 (2 91)** | **119,909 (0 45)** | **582,617 (2.18)** | **239,699 (0 90)** | **731,528 (2.74)** | **18,301,929 (68 55)** |
| 0—14 | 6,924 (0 06) | 14,889 (0.13) | 3,436 (0 03) | 12,063 (0 11) | 1,627 (0 02) | 10,259 (0.09) | 10,976,256 (95.49) |
| 15—19 | 25,970 (1 03) | 80,973 (3.20) | 11,167 (0.44) | 50,431 (1 99) | 10,503 (0 42) | 39,909 (1.58) | 1,562,914 (61 76) |
| 20—24 | 31,845 (1.44) | 141,594 (6 40) | 19,221 (0.87) | 87,123 (3 94) | 33,264 (1 50) | 104,751 (4 73) | 1,077,166 (48.68) |
| 25—29 | 28,263 (1 49) | 121,548 (6 39) | 18,692 (0 98) | 79,385 (4.18) | 41,786 (2 20) | 127,191 (6 69) | 818,800 (43.06) |
| 30—39 | 54,883 (1.70) | 195,026 (6 03) | 32,421 (1 00) | 142,805 (4 41) | 80,785 (2 50) | 210,305 (6 50) | 1,325,631 (40.97) |
| 40—49 | 42,520 (1.80) | 133,319 (5.64) | 20,310 (0.86) | 106,899 (4 52) | 48,545 (2.06) | 133,328 (5 64) | 968,807 (41.01) |
| 50—59 | 28,614 (1 84) | 65,698 (4 23) | 10,338 (0.67) | 66,033 (4.25) | 19,081 (1 23) | 74,486 (4 80) | 689,426 (44 38) |
| 60+ | 17,540 (1.25) | 23,159 (1 65) | 4,295 (0 31) | 37,833 (2.69) | 4,074 (0 29) | 31,138 (2.22) | 881,263 (62.75) |
| Age not stated | 13 (0 57) | 68 (2 99) | 29 (1.28) | 45 (1.98) | 34 (1.50) | 161 (7.08) | 1,666 (73 30) |

*Note :* Figures in brackets denote percentages to total population.

## SECTION 6

## NON-WORKERS

**Non-workers**

163. The categories of persons who were treated as 'Non-workers' for their main activity at the 1971 Census are : (1) Full-time students, (2) Those attending to house-hold duties, (3) Dependents and infants, (4) Retired persons, rentiers and persons of independent means, (5) Beggers, Vagrants, etc., (6) Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions and (7) Others.

164. Data on unemployed as such was not collected during the last Census. As unemployment and under-employment were different concepts on which reliable data cannot be collected through a quick mass operation such as the population Census, the Planning Commission as well as Dantwala Committee on unemployment were of the view that the Census should not attempt to collect data on unemployment as it may give a misleading picture. In the present categorisation of non-workers adopted at the Census of 1971, the unemployed are likely to come largely under the category of 'others'. But there may be unemployed persons who may be merely pursuing their studies in the absence of employment Such cases of unemployed will not be reflected. Similarly, there may be a large number of persons engaged in some family economic activities even if they are surplus to such need and who may be available for other employment. This will also not be reflected.

165. During the Census of 1971 special "Graduates and Technical Personnel" card was canvassed. Though the response was not complete, it is expected to yield a fairly reliable picture on educated unemployed. The data yielded by these special cards will be presented in Part VII of the Census publications. The readers may please refer to it.

166. As the tables based on samples falling under B series have not yet been finalised, it will not be possible for us to discuss here the data on distribution of non-workers by their main activity and the distribution of non-workers by broad age-groups It would, therefore, be discussed in General Report Part I-B.

## APPENDIX-I*

### MAIN ACTIVITY AND SECONDARY WORK

78 *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.

79. *'Worker' defined :* 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.

80. *Reference periods :* 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 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.

81. There are certain types of works which are not carried on throughout the year such as cultivation, live-stock-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.

82. A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own household duties or a 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.

83. 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.

**Sources* : Instruction to Enumerators for filling up the Individual Slip for 1971 Census

Q. 16(a) Broad Category (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW) (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O).

84. The main activity returned by the person will entitle him to be categorised either as a worker in 16(a) (i) or as a non-worker under 16(a) (ii).

**Q. 16(a) (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW)**

85. Where the main activity of a person qualifies him to be treated as a worker he should be further categorised according to the type of work and one of the appropriate abbreviations indicated against this question should be entered in the box provided for the purpose. If the person is not engaged in any economic activity an 'X' should be noted in the box. The abbreviations to be used for workers are explained below :

*C : Cultivator*

86. For a person who returns his main activity as working as a cultivator, the abbreviation 'C' should be used.

87. *Definition of 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 Govt. or as a tenant of land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money, kind or share.

88. 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., 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.

89 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

*AL : Agricultural Labourer*

90. A person who returns his main activity as engaged as agricultural labourer, the abbreviation 'AL' should be used in the box.

91. *Definition of an 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.

*HHI : Household Industry*

92. For a person who returns his main activity as engaged in some production, processing, servicing or repair of goods such as, say, handloom weaving, dyeing, carpentry, bidi rolling, pottery manufacturer bicycle repairing, blacksmithy, tailoring, etc., it has to be ascertained if it is a household industry, and if so, it should be indicated by the abbreviation 'HHI' in the box.

*Definition of a Household Industry*

93. 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.

94. The main criterion of a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household. This criterion should apply to urban areas too. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas there is greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits. In the urban areas where organised industry takes greater prominence, the Household Industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live. In urban areas even if the members of the household by themselves run an industry but at a place away from the precincts of their home, it will not be considered a household industry. It should be located within the precincts of the house where the members live.

95. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, waterman, dhobi, astrologer, etc., or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of household. A list of a few typical Household Industries is appended to these instructions at Annexure I.

96. Sometimes it is likely that the person who may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a petty employee in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry as an employee and record as per instructions given above.

*OW : Other Workers*

97. If a person gives his main activity as engaged in any other work which is not cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry, this may be indicated by merely noting 'OW' in the box. The type of workers that may come under the 'Other Workers' category are factory workers, those working in trade or transport, all Government servants, municipal employees, teachers, mining workers, political or social workers, building labourers, etc. etc. In effect, all types of economic activity not covered by cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry will come under this residual category. Workers engaged in plantation or forestry should not be treated as cultivators or agricultural labourers but as 'Other workers'.

98. Further details pertaining to this 'Other' category of workers, as also those engaged in household industry, will be recorded in the subsequent sub-parts (b) to (f) of question 16.

**16(a) (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O)**

99. As was stated earlier, question 16 is intended to ascertain the main activity of every individual whether he or she is economically active or not. While 16(a) (i) helps to broadly categorise all those who have returned some work as their main activity, 16(a) (ii) will help to categories those whose main activity is not engaged in any economically productive work, but are basically non-workers. These may be categorised under seven broad heads whose abbreviations are indicated against this question. The appropriate abbreviation will have to be entered in the box provided. The abbreviations are explained below :

*H : Household Duties*

100. This covers all those persons basically engaged in unpaid home duties doing no other work, or even if such a person may also be participating in some other work, it is not to the same extent as a whole-time worker and if the person has returned his or her main activity as attending to household duties. The main activity of such a person should be entered as 'H'. If a person whose main activity is attending to household duties, also engages oneself in some other economic activity such as helping in family cultivation or preparing cowdung cakes at odd times for sale, etc., that economic activity will be covered as secondary work under question 17. On the other hand, a woman who works primarily as a factory worker or a plantation labourer or an agricultural labourer or in some office or shop, etc., and also attends to household duties, obviously her main activity will be the economic activity in which she is mostly engaged in and should not be categorised as 'H' for her main activity in this question. She should have been treated basically as a worker and her main economic activity should have been recorded against 16(a) (i).

*ST : Student*

101. This refers to those whose main activity is returned as a student. This will cover all full-time students or children attending school. Even if such persons participated in some work but not to the same extent as a full-time worker, by merely helping casually as an unpaid family worker in family cultivation, household industry, trade or business, they should be treated primarily as students, if that is their main activity. 'ST' should be entered in the box. The other economic activity, if any, that such persons attend to will be reflected under question 17 as secondary work.

*R : Retired Person or a Rentire*

102. A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work, i.e., not employed again in some full-time work or does not engage himself in some other work as cultivation, in business, trade, etc., or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend, or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work, will come under this category. 'R' should be noted in the box for a person coming under this category.

*D : Dependent*

103. This category will include all dependents such as infants or children not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age. If a girl or an old woman attends to household duties she should be categorised under 'H' for her main activity rather than 'D'.

Dependents will include all non-workers even if able bodied who have no other activity coming under any of the categories of non-workers and who are not seeking any work either but are purely dependent.

*B : Beggars, etc.*

104. This will cover beggars, vagrants or such cases as independent women without indication of source of income and those of unspecified sources of subsistence and who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

*I : Institutions*

105. This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing, etc., in such institutions. An under-trial prisoner in a jail should not, however, be brought under this category but has to be indicated according to the main activity he was engaged in before he was apprehended. Inmates of such institutions will be noted as 'I'.

*O : Other Non-Workers*

106. This will include all non-workers who may not come under any of the six categories above but are seeking work, they should be noted as 'O' in the box. A boy or girl who has completed education or has stopped studying and is seeking work, will come under this category. If a person is merely spending his time at home as a dependent and is not seeking any work will come under 'D' rather than 'O'. A person irrespective of age and whether educated or not, if he reports that he is not engaged in any other activity but is seeking work will come under this category.

107. If the main activity of the person who is enumertaed does not qualify a person to be treated as a worker and he does not fall under any of the four broad categories of workers covered by 16(a) (i) and an 'X' has been put in the box against that question, then he must necessarily be categorised under any one of the seven broad types of non-workers and the appropriate abbreviation entered in the box opposite to question 16(a) (ii). Conversely if a person has already been treated as a worker and his main activity has been indicated in the box against question 16(a) (i), then question 16(a) (ii) will not apply to the person and an 'X' should be put in the box against question 16(a) (ii). Thus 16(a) (i) and 16(a) (ii) are mutually exclusive.

**Q. 16(b) to 16(f)**

108. These sub-parts of question 16 will have to be filled only to describe the details of the household industry or other work indicated against question 16(a)(i). If the main activity has been shown as 'C' or 'AL' against 16(a) (i), there is no need to give the details of the cultivation or agricultural labour in these sub-sections.

109. Similarly, if the main activity of an individual has been returned as a non-worker against 16(a)(ii), sub-sections (b) to (f) will not apply and a 'X' may be put right across all these questions.

**Q. 16(b) : Place of work (Name of Village/town)**

110. Ascertain from each person who is already taken as a worker other than in cultivation or agricultural labour, i.e., question 16(a)(i) has been answered as HHI or OW, the village or town where he or she works. If the place of work is the same as the village or town of enumeration write 'PL'. In all other cases you should write the name of the place fully. If a person has no fixed place of work such as, say, a travelling vendor of vegetables or a pedlar or a rickshaw puller who may go from one village or town to another, note 'No fixed place of work'. If he works in one particular town or village that should be noted.

**Q. 16(c) : Name of Establishment**

111. This question and the subsequent sub-sections of question 16 need not be answered for cultivators and agricultural labourers who are already noted as 'C' or 'AL' against question (16) (a) (i).

Record here the exact name of the factory, firm, workshop, business house, company, shop, office, etc., and in respect of public offices you should clearly indicate whether they are Central or State Government or local body offices, etc. If the establishment does not have any definite name such as, say, in the case of a household industry like hand pounding of rice, gur making, bee keeping, handloom weaving, potter's house, blacksmithy, etc., note 'No particular name'.

**Q. 16(d) : Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service**

112. The answer to this question will have to be adequately precise to enable proper classification of the sector of economy in which the person is working. The sector of economy in which a person works may relate to (i) Plantation, Forestry, Fishing, Livestock, etc., (ii) Mining and/or Quarrying, (iii) Manufacturing, (iv) Construction, (v) Electricity, Gas or Water Supply, (vi) Transport and Communications, (vii) Trade and Commerce, (viii) Professions and Services. Full details of the type of industry, trade-profession or service in which the person is engaged will have to be recorded here. To help you to appreciate the details that may have to be furnished to classify the economic activity appropriately, substantial description of various economic activities are furnished in Appendix IV, categorised under certain broad classifications. The list in Annexure II is not exhaustive. You shall have to describe the nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service whatever it is, in as precise a detail as possible.

**Q. 16(e) Description of work**

113. This question has to be filled up for all persons for whom the main activity is shown as 'HHI' or 'OW' in question 16(a) (i) and for whom you should have also to answer the other sub-sections of question 16. Under this question, the description of the actual work that the person enumerated is doing is to be recorded irrespective of which type of industry, trade, profession or service he may be working and which is already recorded under question 16(d). His actual work should also be given in sufficient detail. If for example a person is merely recorded as say, clerk with no other details, it will be impossible to properly categorise him as to the type of work he does. He may be a clerk attending to correspondence or book-keeping or accounting. Similarly if a person were merely to be recorded as a mechanic, it will not help to determine what type of mechanic—electrical mechanic, or a motor mechanic or a locomotive mechanic, etc., he is. The description of the actual work done by a person should be ascertained in adequate detail and recorded against this question.

114. To guide you in answering question 16(e), the types of particulars that need to be ascertained in respect of a few typical occupations are given in Annexure III.

Annexure III is by no means exhaustive. This just illustrates the need to ascertain the full details of the particulars of work performed by an individual for being recorded against question 16(e).

115. It has been found in the past that substantial number of persons are recorded merely as general labourers. It is necessary to make a probe and find out in which type of work he is mostly engaged as a labourer such as, say, a road coolie, a loader or unloader at a market, a construction labourer, etc.

116. For those in Military service it is enough if it is merely noted as 'in the service of the Central Government'. Other details need not be given.

General :

117. There need be no confusion as to the scope of 16 (d) and 16(e). 16(d) would represent the nature of industry, trade, profession or service, i.e., the field of economic activity in which a person is engaged in work and 16(e) represents the occupation or the actual work that the person does in the industry, trade, profession or service in which he is engaged. Thus, for example the answer to question 16(d) may be say Cotton Textile manufacture and the answer to question 16(e) may be Chemical Engineer in that industry or a clerk or an accountant in that industry or a labourer in that industry or a truck driver or the managing director of that industry and so on. Similarly in question 16(d) the nature of service may be some department of the State Government service and in question 16(e) the description of work may be a clerk or an accountant, a Director of the Deptt., jeep driver in the Deptt. etc., etc. Again say, against question 16(d) the answer may be private medical

practice and in 16(e) may cover orthopaedic surgeon, or nurse or a sweeper, etc., working in that private medical practitioner's nursing home. The sample answers furnished in the specimens Annexure IV at the end of this book, the Industrial and Occupational lists in Annexures II & III and the instructions given by your superior census officers may help you to clear any doubts you may have in your mind regarding the scope of questions relating to Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service covered by question 16(d) and the description of actual work of the individual enumerated covered by question 16(e).

**Q. 16 (f) : Class of Worker**

118. For a person who is;

(i) an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in question 16(e), write ... ... ... ... ... ER

(ii) an Employee, that is, who does his work described in question 16(e) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind, write ... ... EE

(iii) a Single Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16(e) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually and a participant in work as members of co-operatives, write ... ... ... ... SW

(iv) a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16(e) in a family enterprise alongwith other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind, write ... ... ... ... ... FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in question 16(d) and 16(e) put an 'X' in this question also.

*Explanation :*

119. An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in question 16(e). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to other in business mentioned in question 16(e). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

120. An Employee is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

121. A Single Worker for the purpose of question 16(f) is a person who works by himself. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else, not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a Single Worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producer's co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producer's co-operative should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

122. A family Worker is a member who works without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business, trade or service. For example, the working members in a family of Dhobies where they all participate and each does not receive wages separately will be family workers. There may be family workers in industry, trade or professions as well. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or Head of the Household or other relative.

123. Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

124. In the case of persons engaged in household industry, i.e., in the case of persons for whom the answer to question 16(a)(i) is 'HHI', there will be three classes of workers, viz., Family Worker, Single Worker and Employee. There will be no Employer. Household industry by its very definition is conducted by the head of the household himself or/and other members of the household, the role of hired workers being secondary. If the head alongwith the members of the household is working in a household industry employing hired workers, the head and other members who are working should be treated as 'Family workers'. If the head alone is working with the assistance of hired worker(s) whose role would be secondary as indicated above, he would be treated as a 'single worker'.

Some illustrations for filling the questions 16 or 17 are given in Annexure IV.

Q. 17 : SECONDARY WORK

125. This question should be asked of every person whether he has returned some work as his main activity against 16(a) (i) or had returned himself under any of the basically non-working categories against question 16(a) (ii). As was noted earlier, 16(a) (ii) will cover cases like persons performing household duties or students who may not be engaged in any other economically productive work at all, as also those who, though basically are performing household duties or students, etc., for the purpose of their main activity, still participated in some other economic activity such as helping the household in several items of work, as in cultivation or in household industry or in looking after the cattle, in attending to family business, etc., but not to the extent as a full-time worker. Such participation will be considered as secondary work of these persons.

126. Ask of each person if, besides what he had already returned as his/her main activity against questions 16(a) (i) or 16(a) (ii), he/she participated in any secondary work. A number of unpaid family workers participating in the household enterprises, who might have returned themselves mainly as 'H' or 'ST'

or 'R' under question 16(a) (ii) for their main activity will be netted here for their economic activity which is subsidiary. Mere rendering of service for one's own home or production of goods for purely domestic consumption are not to be treated as economic activity. For example, a servant who works as a cook in his or her employer's home for wages will be considered economically active but, a housewife, even if she may work much more than a paid servant, in having to cook for the family or looking after the household will not be treated as economically active for the purpose of this classification. Similarly, women who may produce cloth on a loin loom at home for domestic consumption will not be treated as economically active unless the products are sold and the household derives an income. Participation in work that goes to augment the income of the household will only be treated as economic activity. A boy whose main activity is shown as a student under 16(a) (ii), can have the secondary work of say, cultivation if he helped the head of the household in the family cultivation during some parts of the season. But if a girl student, whose main activity is shown as 'ST' under 16(a) (ii), also helped in weaving cloth purely for domestic consumption on a loin loom at home, or helped in attending to household chores, she will not be treated as having any secondary work. Secondary work will be reckoned only if the person is engaged in some economic activity even if marginal in addition to whatever is the main activity under question 16. A person whose main activity is shown as, say, a clerk in a Government Office or a teacher under question 16, also attends to some cultivation by his direct supervision or undertakes some tuition, this will be shown as secondary work under question 17. A person's main activity may be cultivation in question 16 and his subsidiary activity money-lending in question 17. Again main activity may be agricultural labourer and subsidiary work sugar factory labourer and so on and so forth.

127. The instructions for the usage of abbreviations in categorising workers under 16(a) (i) and filling in the details under 16(b) to (f) will apply *mutatis mutandis* to question 17(a) to (f), except that while question 16(a) (i) will cover the main work, Q. 17(a) is intended to cover secondary work which may be possibly part-time. It may also be noted that the non-working categories of activity will not be reported as secondary work under question 17.

128. A few slips showing specimen entries appear as Appendix VII and some illustrations for recording answers against Q. 16 are given in Annexure IV. You are advised to study these specimen entries and illustrations before starting actual enumeration and also consult these and the instructions whenever you are in doubt in recording any answer during field operation.

## ANNEXURE 1

### List of a Few Typical Industries that can be Conducted On a Household Industry Basis

(*See paras* 92-95)

*Foodstuffs*

Production of flour by village chakkis or flour mills, milling or dehusking of paddy, grinding of chillies, turmeric, etc., production of gur, khandsari, boora, etc., production of pickles, chutney, jams, etc., processing of cashewnuts, making of dried vegetables, manufacture of sweetmeats and bakery products, production of butter, ghee, etc., slaughtering and preservation of meat and fish, fish curing, etc., Oil pressing ghani.

*Beverage*

Manufacture of country liquor, toddy, production of soda water, ice, ice-cream, sharbats, etc. processing of coffee etc.

*Tobacco Products*

Manufacture of bidi, cigars, cherroots, tobacco, snuff, etc.

*Textile Cotton*

Cotton ginning, carding, pressing and baling, spinning, etc., dyeing and bleaching of cloth, weaving in handlooms or powerlooms or manufacture of Khadi, cloth printing, making of fishing nets, mosquito nets, cotton thread, rope, twine, etc.

*Textile Jute, Wool or Silk*

Similar type of production or processing as mentioned under Textile Cotton but pertaining to the material concerned.

*Textile Miscellaneous*

Making of durries, carpets, hosiery, embroidery, chrochet work, lace garland making, manufacture of headgear, making of newar, bed covers, (curtains, pillow, pillow cases, etc.), making of mattress, quit (rezai), etc., making of namda felt, coconut fibre for upholstery, making of brushes, brooms, etc., from coconut fibres, coir spinning, manufacture and repair of umbrellas, manufacture of dolls and toys (rags and cotton) etc.

*Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products*

Sawing and planning of wood, manufacture of wooden furniture, structural goods like beams, door and window frames, etc., wooden agricultural implements and their repair, wooden lacquerware, wooden toys, wood carving, sawdust and plaster figure making, inlay work, match splinters, plywood and veneers, etc., making Palm leaf mats, fans, umbrellas, etc., baskets and broomsticks, caning of chairs, making of chicks and khas khas tatties, making of cart wheels, wooden sandals, etc.

*Paper and Paper Products*

Manufacture of pulp and paper by hand, making of envelopes, paper mache articles, card board boxes, paper flower, paper kites, toys, etc.

*Printing and Publishing*

Printing works, lithography, block making, bookbinding, etc.

*Leather and Leather Products*

Flaying and processing of hides and skins, making leather footwear, wearing apparel of leather and fur, repair of shoes or other leather products.

*Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products*

Vulcanising tyres and tubes, manufacture of chappals from torn tyres and other rubber footwear, manufacture of rubber products from natural and synthetic rubber.

*Chemicals and Chemical Products*

Manufacture of toys, paints, colours, etc., manufacture of matches, fireworks, perfumes, cosmetics, manufacture of ayurvedic medicines, soap, plastic products, celluloid goods, manufacture of ink, candles, boot polish, etc.

*Non-metallic Mineral Products and other than Petroleum and Coal*

Making of bricks, roofing tiles, sanitary fittings, cement statues, stone or marble carvings, manufacture of stone structurals, stone dressing and stone crushing, mica splitting and manufacture of other mica products, making of earthenware and pottery, crockery, glass beads and bangles, earthen toys, manufacture of glass products, etc.

*Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment*

Manufacture of iron arms and weapons and their service and repair, iron and steel furniture, brass, bell-metal utensils, aluminimum utensils, tin utensils, copper utensils, etc., nickeling and electroplating, blacksmithy, manufacture and repair of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, etc., making and repairing of locks and trunks, cutlery, manufacture of scales, weights and measures and foundry industry, etc.

*Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment*

Manufacture of small machine tools and parts, repairing and servicing of fans, radios, domestic electrical appliances, etc.

*Transport Equipment*

Repairing and servicing of automobiles, manufacture of cycle parts, rickshaw parts, boats and barges, manufacture of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles such as bullock carts, wheel-barrow, etc.

*Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries*

Repair of spectacles, photographic equipment, goldsmithy, silver filigree industry, gold covering work, bidriware, musical instruments, fountain pens, making of cowdung cakes, manufacture of sports goods, repairing of petromax lights, making of buttons and beads from conchshell and horn goods.

## ANNEXURE II

## CLASSIFIED LIST OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

(*See para* 112)

AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY & FISHING

(Do not merely say plantation or fishing etc. but indicate the appropriate details as give here.)

*Plantation Crops*

Indicate the type of plantation such as tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, edible nuts, fruits, ganja, betal nuts, etc.

*Livestock Production*

Indicate what kind of livestock is reared such as goats, sheep, horses, pigs, ducks, bees, silk worm, etc. Production of wool, raw silk, etc. are also covered in this.

*Agricultural Services*

Indicate what type of agricultural service, e.g. Pest destroying, spraying, operation of irrigation system, animal shearing and livestock services (other than veterinary services) grading agricultural and livestock products, soil conservation, soil testing, etc.

*Hunting*

Indicate hunting, trapping and game propagation for commercial purpose only.

*Forestry and Logging*

Apart from planting and conservation of forests, felling and cutting of trees, etc., this would cover production of fuel, gathering of fodder, gums, resins, lac, etc.

*Fishing*

Sea, coastal and inland water, fishing; pisciculture, collection of pearls, conches, shells, sponges, etc.

MINING AND QUARRYING

(Do not merely say mining or quarrying but indicate further details.) Indicate what is mined such as coal, lignite, crude petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, manganese, gold silver, copper ore, quarrying of stones, clay and sand pits, precious and semi-precious stones, mica, gypsum, etc.

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR

(Do not merely say engaged in a factory, but indicate what the manufacturing is concerned with as detailed here.)

*Manufacture of Food Products*

Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat; dairy products; canning and preservation of fruits and vegetable; fish; grain mill products; bakery products; sugar, boora; common salt; edible oils including vanaspati; processing of tea or coffee; manufacture of ice; animal feeds, starch, etc.

*Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products*

Rectifying and blending of spirits; wine industries country liquor and toddy; carbonated water industries; bidi; cigar, cigarettes, zerda, snuff, etc.

*Manufacture of Cotton Textiles*

Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling, spinning, weaving and finishing of cotton in textiles mills; printing; dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles; cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha); khadi production; weaving, etc. in handlooms and powerlooms; etc.

*Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles*

Wool cleaning, baling and pressing, weaving and finishing in mills and other than in mills; dyeing and bleaching; printing of silk, synthetic textiles, etc.

*Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles*

Spinning and pressing and baling of Jute and Mesta; dyeing; printing and bleaching of jute textiles and manufacture of jute bags are also covered in this.

*Manufacture of Textile Products*

(Including wearing apparel other than footwear. Knitting mills; manufacture of all types of threads, cordage, ropes; etc., embroidery; carpets; rain coats; hats; made up textiles goods (except garments), Oil cloth, tarpaulin; coir and coir products; linoleum, padding, wadding, etc., are also covered in this.

*Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture and Fixtures*

Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products; sawing and planing of wood; wooden and cane boxes, crats, drums, barrels, etc., beams, posts, doors and windows; wooden industrial goods like handles; etc; cork products; wooden, bamboo and cane furniture and fixture, etc.

*Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and allied Industries*

Manufacture of pulp paper; paper boards and newsprints; container and paper boxes; printing and publishing of newspapers; periodicals, books, etc; engraving, block making, book-binding, etc.

*Leather and Leather and Fur Products*

Training, currying, etc., of leather; footwear (excluding repair); coats, gloves, currying, dyeing, etc., of fur, fur and skin rugs, etc.

*Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products*

Tyre and tubes industries, footwear made of vulcanized or moulded rubber; rubber and plastic products; petroleum refineries; production of coaltar in coke ovens, etc.

*Chemicals and Chemical Products*

Manufacture of gases such as acids, alkalis; Oxygen, etc; fertilisers and pesticides; paints, varnishes; drugs and medicines; perfumes, cosmetics, lotions synthetic resins, etc., matches, explosive and ammunition and fireworks, etc.

*Non-metallic Mineral Products*

Structural clay products; glass and glass products; earthen ware and earthen pottery; china ware and porcelain ware; cement, lime and plaster; asbestos, cement, etc.

*Basic Metal and Alloys Industries*

Iron and Steel Industries; casting foundries; ferro-alloys; copper, brass, zinc and brass manufacturing, etc.

*Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment*

Metal cans from tin-plate, sheets metal, barrels, drums, pails, safe, etc; structural metal products; metal furniture and fixture; hand tools; utensils, cutlery etc.

*Machinery, Machine tools and parts except Electrical Machinery*

Agricultural machinery; cranes; road rollers; boilers; diesel engines; refrigerators, air conditioners, etc.

*Electrical machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and parts*

Electrical motors, generators, transformers; insulated wires and cables; dry and wet batteries; radio, television, etc; X-Ray apparatus; electric computors, etc.

*Transport equipment and parts*

Ship building and repairing locomotives and parts; Railway wagons; coaches; etc.; rail road equipment; motor vehicles; bicycles; aircrafts; push-carts and hand-carts, etc.

*Other Manufacturing Industries*

Do not say other manufacturing industries but write clearly what is being manufactured like manufacture of medical, surgical and scientific equipments; photographic and optical goods; watches; mining of coins; musical instruments, etc.

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Indicate if generation and transmission of electric energy or distribution is involved, e.g., manufacture of gas in gas works and its distribution; water supply, i.e., collection, purification and distribution of water, etc.

CONSTRUCTION

(Do not merely say engaged in contruction but give further particulars.) Clear details of the type of construction and maintenance such as buildings, road, railway, telegraph, telephone, water ways and water reservoirs, hydro-electric projects, industrial plants, activities allied to construction such as plumbing, heating and air-conditioning installation, setting of tiles, marble, brick, etc; construction of electrical installations, etc., should be given.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

*Food Textiles, Lives Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants*

Indicate clearly that the whoesale trade is done in cereals, pulses; foodstuff; textiles and textile products; e.g., garments, shirtings, etc; beverages, intoxicants like wines, opium, ganja, tobacco, etc; wholesale trade in animals, straw and fodder is also covered in this.

*Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics, Glass*

Wholesale trade in medicines, chemicals; fuel lighting products toilets; porcelain, glass utensil, crockery, etc.

*All Types of Machinery, Equipment, including Transport and Electrical Equipment*

Agricultural and industrial machinery, e.g., harvestors, threshers, etc; electrical machinery; transport equipments, etc.

*Miscellaneous Manufacturing*

Wholesale trade in furniture, rubber and rubber products; building materials, clocks, etc; eye-glasses, etc.; medical and surgical instruments; precious metals, stones and jewellery, etc.

*Retail Trade in food and food articles, beverage, tobacco and intoxicants*

Indicate clearly that the retail trade is carried in grocery, vegetable, fruit-selling, meat, poultry, bakery products, dairy products, pan, bidi, aerated water, etc.

*Retail Trade in Textiles*

Do not merely say engaged in retail trade in textile, but indicate clearly what the retail trade is concerned with dealers in textiles (non-ready made), ready-made garments, are some examples.

*Retail Trade in Others*

Indicate clearly what kind of retail trade it is like, medical shops, booksellers, building material, etc.

*Restaurants and Hotels*

Restaurants, cafes and other eating places, hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places.

TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

(Do not merely say engaged in land, water, air transport but give further particulars.) Indicate what kind of transport such as railways, tramways, motor bus, etc. It also includes bullock carts, ekka, tonga, etc; ocean and coastal water, inland water transport, air transport, services rendered to transport such as packing, crating, travel agencies, etc. It also includes storage, warehousing, communication such as postal telegraph, wireless, telephone, etc.

FNANCING, INSURANCE REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Indicate clearly whether services belong to Banking, credit institutions other than banks, e.g., loan societies, agricultural credit institutions, etc; moneylenders, financiers, etc., provident services; insurance carriers life; fire marine accident, health, etc. It also includes business services, e.g., purchase and sale agents and brokers; auctioneering; accounting; data processing, engineering; advertising services, etc.; legal services rendered by advocates, barristers, pleaders, etc.

COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

It should be clearly indicated whether service belongs to public administration, union government, state government, police service, quasi-government bodies, sanitary services, education, scientific and research, etc.

*Personal Services*

Do not merely say engaged in personal service but indicate clearly whether it is domestic service, services relating to laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants, hair-dressing, photographic studios, international and other extra-territorial bodies, etc.

## ANNEXURE III

**Classified List of Occupations, i.e., Description of work**

(*Q.* 16(*e*) *and* 17(*e*) *See paras* 113-114).

*Professional, Technical and Related Workers*

(Do not merely say an Engineer, Doctor, Teacher, etc., in describing the work of an individual but furnish more precise particulars as given below.) Indicate clearly in respect of engineers to what branch they belong such as civil, mechanical, electrical, metallurgical, mining, etc. In respect of physicians, state if they are allopathic, ayurvedic, homoeopathic, etc. Physiologists and dentists etc.; should be recorded. As regards teachers, state if they are university teachers, secondary school, middle school, primary school or kindergarten teachers. There are various other types of chemists, physicists, archaeologists, nurses, pharmacists, health technicians, jurists, social scientists such as economists, statisticians, geographers, historians, anthropologists, etc., as also artists, writers, painters, sculptors, actors, etc., draughtsmen, laboratory assistants, librarians, ordained religious workers, astrologers, etc., who will have to be recorded with particulars of their work.

*Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers*

(Do not merely say Govt. Officer, an officer in a private firm or concern but give further particulars.) They may be in Government service or under a local body or in a business firm, manufacturing establishment or a catering establishment or a transport company and so on. Their full description should be recorded such as for example, Secretary to the Government of India, District Collector, Municipal Commissioner, Executive Officer of a Panchayat, Director of a firm, Manager of a business concern, Proprietor and Manager of a hotel, elected and legislative officials aircrafts and ships officers, etc.

*Clerical Workers*

(Do not merely denote the work of a person as clerk or office worker but furnish further particulars.) State clearly the type of work done such as cashier, accountant, stenographer, typist, computing clerk, key punch operator, office assistant, guard, brakesman, traffic controller, railway ticket inspector, postman, telephone/teleprinter/wireless operator, record-keeper,

despatcher, etc., office workers would also include peons, daftaries, etc.

*Sale Workers*

(Do not merely say a worker in a shop but give details.) It should be clearly recorded whether the proprietor of a business concern engages himself in wholesale or retail trade. Salesman or shop assistants, agents of insurance, brokers in share, auctioneers, commercial, travellers, hawkers and street vendors, money-lenders, pawn brokers, etc., will also be covered.

*Service Workers*

(There are all types of service workers such as those engaged as domestic servants or in personal services or in police service or watch and ward, etc. Give precise particulars.) Hotel and restaurant keepers, house-keepers, matrons, and stewards (domestic and institutional), cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (domestic and institutional) maids and related house-keeping service workers, building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners, and related workers, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers, hair dressers, beauticians and related workers, protection service workers, such as watchmen, chowkidars, gatekeepers, etc, other service workers.

*Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers, etc. and Related Workers*

Deep sea fishermen, inland or river water fishermen, shell gatherers, forest rangers, charcoal burners, forest produce gatherers, plantation managers, farm machine operators, gardeners, toddy tappers, rubber tappers, hunters, bird trappers, etc., will be covered.

*Production and other Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers*

(This may cover a very large variety of craftsmen and operators, etc., whose work will have to be given in adequate detail.) Examples: miners, quarrymen, well drillers, cotton ginners, spinners, dyers, knitters, lace makers, carpet makers, etc., tailors, cutters, hat makers, embroiderers, shoe-makers or repairers, saddle makers, leather cutters, etc., blacksmiths, furnacemen, moulders, etc., cart builders, wheel wrights, cabinet makers, etc, stone cutters, bricklayers, masons, hut builders, thatchers, well diggers, etc., jewellers, goldsmiths, watch and clock makers or repairers, welders and plate cutters, sheet metal workers, machine tool operators, electricians, electrical and electronic wire fitters, radio mechanic, electric linesmen, cable jointers, carpenters, joiners, sawers, etc., printing type machine operators, proof readers, photo-litho operators, bookbinders, potters, moulders, firemen, kilnsmen, blowers and makers of glass, millers, bakers, confectioners, sweetmeat makers, food canners, coffee or tea planters, tobacco curers, graders and blenders of tobacco, bidi or cigar makers, snuff or Zarda makers, tyre builders, crane or hoist operators, loaders and unloaders, etc.

## ANNEXURE IV

**Some illustration for filling the economic characteristics falling under Q.16 or Q.17 are given below :—**

| | Q16(a) (i) Worker | Q 16(a) (ii) Non-worker | Q 16 (b) Place of Work | Q 16(c) Name of Establishment | Q 16 (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service | Q.16(e) Description of Work | Q.16(f) Class of Worker |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | C | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 2 | AE | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 3 | HHI | X | PL | No particular name | Spinning yarn in Ambar Charkah | Spinning Yarn | FW |
| 4 | HHI | X | PL | No particular name | Cotton Handloom weaving | Dyeing and spinning yarn | FW |
| 5 | HHI | X | PL | No particular name | Floor making Chakki | Winnowing and Cleaning grains | EE |
| 6 | HHI | X | PL | No particular name | Oil ghani | Running oil ghani | SW |
| 7 | HHI | X | PL | No particular name | Blacksmithy (Making Agricultural implements) | Tempering and polishing implements | FW |
| 8 | HHI | X | PL | No particular name | Earthenware pottery | Making pottery on the wheel | FW |
| 9 | HHI | X | PL | No particular name | Earthenware pottery | Making and firing kiln | EE |
| 10 | HHI | X | PL | No particular name | Carpentry-manufacturing of wooden doors and windows | Carpenter | FW |
| 11 | HHI | X | PL | Sarafa-di-hatti | Goldsmithy | Filling gold ornaments with lac | FW |
| 12 | HHI | X | New Delhi | Gupta Hosiery Works | Production of Hosiery goods | Operator, Hosiery machine | EE |
| 13 | OW | X | New Delhi | Verma Hosiery Works | Production of Hosiery goods | Account Clerk | EE |
| 14 | HHI | X | PL | No particular name | Electroplating | Scraping and Polishing metal | FW |
| 15 | HHI | X | PL | No particular name | Production of Cart wheel rings | Putting Iron hoop on Cart wheels | EE |
| 16 | OW | X | PL | No particular name | Hair-cutting | Barber | SW |
| 17 | OW | X | PL | No particular name | Production of honey | Bee-Keeping | SW |
| 18 | OW | X | PL | No particular name | Livestock raising | Tending cattle | FW |
| 19 | OW | X | Gir Forest | Govt. Forest Department | Logging in forest | Cutting trees in forest | EE |
| 20 | OW | X | PL | No particular name | Private tuition | Tutor | SW |
| 21 | OW | X | PL | No particular name | Fruit growing | Gardener in mango orchard | EE |
| 22 | OW | X | PL | Muthuswamy Coffee Estate | Coffee Plantation | Farm labourer | EE |
| 23 | OW | X | New Delhi | Northern Railway | Rail Transport | Travelling Ticket Inspector | EE |

## ANNEXURE IV—Contd.

| | Q.16(a) (i) Worker | Q.16(a) (ii) Non-worker | Q.16(b) (b) Place of Work | Q. 16(c) Name of Establishment | Q. 16 (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service | Q. 16 (e) Description of Work | Q. 16 (f) Class of worker |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 24 | OW | X | PL | Indian Ceramic Institute | Research in manufacturing of ceramic Products | Senior Scientific Officer (Ceramic Reaserch) | EE |
| 25 | OW | X | PL | Office of the Registrar General, India | Central Govt. Service | Senior Research Officer (Vital Statistics) | EE |
| 26 | OW | X | PL | Gypsum Supply Co. | Supplying Gypsum on Orders | Contractor supplying Gypsum to Sindri Fertilizer Factory | EE |
| 27 | OW | X | PL | Chittaranjan Locomotive | Locomotive Factory | Accountant | EE |
| 28 | OW | X | PL | Delhi Railway Station | Railway Station Porter | Goods shed Porter | EE |
| 29 | OW | X | Rampur village | C.P.W.D. | Road Construction | Manual Labourer (on muster roll) digging earth | EE |
| 30 | OW | X | PL | No particular name | House Construction | Labourer brick laying | SW |
| 31 | OW | X | PL | No particular name | Vegetable market labourer carrying goods | General Labourer | SW |
| 32 | OW | X | PL | Delhi Electric Supply Corporation Sub-station | Transmission of Electricity with the help of transformer | Machine Operator Electricity | EE |
| 33 | OW | X | PL | Madan Brothers | Retail shop in stationery stores | Shop Assistant | FW |
| 34 | OW | X | PL | Sahu and Co. | Wholeasale Store for grains and cereals | Proprietor, wholesale trade | ER |
| 35 | OW | X | PL | Dayanand and Sons | Retail shop of readymade garments and hosiery. | Salesman | FW |
| 36 | OW | X | PL | Kaka Agrico | Dealing in Hardware | Sales Manager | EE |
| 37 | OW | X | PL | Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur. | Manufacturer of iron and steel structurals. | Boiler Room Foreman | EE |
| 38 | OW | W | New Delhi | Indian Airlines Corporation. | Air Transport | Air Pilot | EE |
| 39 | OW | X | Chandigarh | State Motor Transport Undertaking. | Motor Transport Service | Bus Driver | EE |
| 40 | OW | X | PL | Prakash Transport Service. | Goods Transport by Motor Truck. | Working Proprietor | ER |
| 41 | OW | X | PL | Medical College, Calcutta, Radiology Deptt. | Medical and Health service of State. | Radiologist | EE |
| 42 | OW | X | PL | I.C.A.R. Pusa, Delhi | Plant Protection Research | Plant Nutritionist | EE |
| 43 | OW | X | PL | Bimbla Sugar Factory | Sugar Factory | Chemist | EE |
| 44 | OW | X | PL | Akash Chemical and Pharmaceutical factory | Manufacture of antibiotics | Chemist | EE |
| 45 | OW | X | PL | L.I.C., Delhi | Life Insurance Business | Secretary Administration | EE |
| 46 | OW | X | PL | Govt. of Tamil Nadu (Commerce and Industry Department). | State Government service | Assistant Secretary | EE |
| 47 | OW | X | PL | Ditto | Ditto. | U.D.C. | EE |
| 48 | OW | X | PL | Kundan Brothers, jewellers, Jaipur. | Jewellery Works | Supervisor | FW |
| 49 | OW | X | PL | No particular name | Domestic Service | Cook | EE |
| 50 | OW | X | PL | Asoka Hotel, New Delhi | Residential Hotel | Cook | EE |
| 51 | OW | X | Bangalore | XYZ Club | Recreation Club | Bearer | EE |
| 52 | OW | X | PL | No particular name | Retail trade in grocery | Working proprietor | SW |
| 53 | OW | X | PL | Bhilai Steel Plant | Steel Production | Chartered Accountant | EE |
| 54 | OW | X | Howrah | Howrah Jute Mill | Jute Mill | Accountant | EE |
| 55 | OW | X | PL | ABC Film Studios | Production of feature films | Cinema Actor | SW |
| 56 | OW | X | PL | Ruparekha Company | Commercial Sign painting | Sign painter | EE |
| 57 | OW | X | PL | Portland Cement Co. | Cement Manufacturing | Canvas bag maker | EE |
| 58 | OW | X | PL | ABC Stock Exchange | Share broker | Share broker in tea and jute | SW |
| 59 | OW | X | PL | ABC Business House Ltd. | Discounting of bills of business firms. | Managing Director | ER |
| 60 | OW | X | PL | Ramachandra Engineering Co | General Engineering Works | Die Caster | EE |
| 61 | OW | X | PL | ABC Paint Factory | Manufacture of paints | Ochre Grinder | EE |
| 62 | OW | X | PL | Solan Breweries | Brewery Factory | Distillation Plant Operator. | EE |
| 63 | OW | X | PL | ABC Chemical Factory | Manufacture of Hydrochloric Acid. | Grinder | EE |
| 64 | OW | X | PL | ABC Rerolling Mills | Steel Rerolling Works | Cleaner | EE |
| 65 | OW | X | PL | ABC Cinema | Cinema House | Gate Keeper | EE |
| 66 | OW | X | PL | ABC Engineering Works | Iron and Steel Foundry | Moulder | EE |
| 67 | OW | X | PL | ABC Oil Mill | Manufacture of mustard oil | Foreman, Packing Department. | EE |
| 68 | OW | X | PL | ABC Company | Motor body building Factory. | Foreman, Saw Mill Factory. | EE |

**ANNEXURE IV**—Concld.

| | Q·16(a) (i) Worker | Q.16(a) (ii) Non-worker | Q.16(b) (b) Place of work | Q. 16(c) Name of Establishment | Q. 16 (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service | Q. 16(e) Description of Work | Q. 16(f) Class of Worker |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 69 | OW . . | X | Shahdara | ABC Aluminium Company | Aluminium Factory | Foundry Caster | EE |
| 70 | OW . . | X | Tatanagar | ABC Iron Factory | Iron Foundry Works | Furnaceman Boiler shop | EE |
| 71 | OW . . | X | New Delhi | Govt. Printing Press | Printing Works | Mono Operator | EE |
| 72 | OW . . | X | PL | ABC Small Tool Company. | Small Tools Production | Brass Turner | EE |
| 73 | OW . . | X | PL | State Social Welfare Board. | Social Welfare Organisation | Honorary Social Worker | SW |
| 74 | OW . . | X | New Delhi | Parliament, Delhi | Parliamentary Work | Member of Parliament | SW |
| 75 | OW . . | X | PL | No particular journal | Writing for newspapers and periodicals. | Freelance journalist | SW |
| 76 | OW . . | X | PL | ABC Party | Promotion of party's political work. | Political Worker | SW |

## APPENDIX II

## NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

## (N.I.C.)—1970

*(As adopted by the office of the Registrar, General India, for the Industrial Classification of 'Establishment' and 'economically active population')*

## INTRODUCTION

Industrial Classifications are used in the Classification of economically active population, in the presentation of statistics of industrial production and distribution, labour statistics and economic data like national income, etc. Comparability of statistics available from various sources on different aspects of economy, and the usability of data for economic analysis demand standardisation of the system of Industrial Classification.

The Industrial Classification used in the population Census differed from one census to another and till 1951 Census, it was generally an amalgam of industrial and occupational features.

In the 1961 Census, the Indian Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) evolved in 1958 by the Directorate General of Employment and Training was used There has been a variety of Industrial Classifications in India such as Labour Bureau's industrial classification of factories, Standard Industrial Classification evolved by Central Statistical Organisation, etc. While attempts have been made in several cases to bring these classifications in line with the I.S.I.C. these have produced different versions depending on the nature of the respective needs. An attempt at evolving a Standard Industrial Classification was made when an inter-departmental meeting, in which all concerned departments of the Central Government along with other important users were represented, was held in April, 1964 to consider the subject. After a detailed consideration of general principles for a Standard Industrial Classification, the meeting appointed a Technical Committee consisting of representatives of the Registrar General, India, Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministries of Internal Trade and Industry and the Central Statistical Organisation (C.S O.) to work out a three-digit level standard classification of industries. In the meantime, the Statistical Office of the United Nations was also considering the revision of the I.S.I.C. 1968. This was ready in September, 1968 and it was circulated by the C.S.O. among all concerned organisations inviting their suggestions. After a number of meetings of the representatives of these organisations, the National Industrial Classification (N.I.C.) 1970 was finalised. This has been adopted by the Office of the Registrar General, India, with suitable modification.

Like the I.S.I.C.-1969, the National Classification attempts to group together economic activities which are akin in terms of the process adopted, the raw materials used and the finished products produced. The classification does not draw any distinction according to the type of ownership or type of economic organisation. And except in cases like textiles etc., where traditional processes of production are in vogue in significant measures, the Classification does not endeavour to distinguish between various modes of operation as for instances, using power or not using power factory or household large-scale or small-scale. Identification of the special features of the Indian economy, where in certain sectors traditional processing is substantial, has been attempted in the two-digit and three-digit levels in the N.I.C. 1970.

The basis of classification being the nature of economic activity carried on in an establishment, it follows that the unit classification should be an establishment. The term 'establishment' may be defined as an economic unit which is engaged in one or predominately one kind of activity usually at a single physical location under single ownership or control. A firm or enterprise may have more than one establishment either on the same location or on different locations engaged either in the same economic activity or in different economic activities. In either case, each establishment is to be counted separately and classified appropriately. It is also likely that some establishments are engaged in more than one economic activity. To the extent possible, it is desirable to treat each technical unit, or ancillary unit or welfare unit, engaged in a different type of activity as a separate establishment. Examples of technical units are the departments of textile mills which spin yarn, weave cloth, and dye the cloth or Departments of a meat

packing plant which produce lard lure bacon or can meat. Clearest examples of ancillary units are central administration offices, warehouses, garages, repairshops and electric power plants which primarily serve their parent units. Examples of welfare units are schools or dispensaries run by say, steel mills for the benefit of their employees. Where it is not possible to separate technical, ancillary and welfare units from their parent establishments, the establishment will have to be classified into one or other of the minor groups in the Classification according to the major activity of the establishment. The major activity of the establishment should generally be ascertained by reference to value added by the production of different products or services rendered or net revenue derived from the various activities. Where such an assessment is not possible, the classification may be determined in terms of gross revenue attributable to the products or services put out by the establishment, the number of persons employed on various activities or the proportion of labour-cost assignable to those activities whichever may be convenient and appropriate. Where the integration of activities in an establishment and in the case of a factory producing pulp as well as paper, the classification will have to depend on the final product irrespective of the magnitude of the value added at different levels of production. In the Indian economy, it sometimes becomes necessary to classify by industry who are own-account workers, as in the censuses of population and sample surveys of households. In such cases the distinction between industrial and occupational classifications becomes blurred. In the case of such own-account workers, it is desirable to classify them under industries appropriately akin to their occupations.

The National Industrial Classification (N.I.C.)-1970 consists of—

10 Divisions (at the first digit level);

66 Major Groups (at the second digit level); and

385 Minor Groups (at the third digit level).

While adopting the N.I.C. 1970, and Office of the Registrar General, India, have made a mod'fication in the classification of 'Repairing' or 'Repair-service' — establishments.

In the N.I.C.-1970 'Repair work' has been included in 'Manufacture' in some cases like, Minor Groups:

"351-Manufacture and repair of drills, coal cutting machnies, etc., etc.," and

"359-Manufacture and repair of non-electrical machinery etc., etc..

While in case of the other repairing establishments, such as "Repair of Footwear and Leather goods etc., Electrical repair shops, repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles, etc." these have been classified under Major Group 97-"Repair Services" and yet another Division 'Y' and Major Group 'YO' as 'Repair Service (if not included under Major Group 97)', has been provided.

It was felt that 'Repairs' or servicing should be assigned to 'Manufacturing or processing' activity under Divisions '2 and 3' which incidentally makes for comparability of classification at the 1961 Census. Accordingly a Major Group '39-Repair' has been inserted under Divisions 2 and 3 with the following Minor Groups:

390-Repair of Footwear and other leather goods.

391-Electrical Repair shop.

392-Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles.

393-Repair of Watch, Clock and Jewellery.

394-Repair of Bicycles and Cycle-rickshaws.

395-Repair enterprises not elsewhere classified.

The N.I.C.-1970 incorporates some of the major revisions contained in the I.S.I.C.-1969, e.g., transfer of 'Restaurants and Hotels' from 'Services' to 'Trade', clubbing of Banking, Insurance, Real Estate, and Business services, transfer of veterinary service from Agricultural Services to Medical and Health Services, treating sanitary services among community services, etc.

## APPENDIX-III

## NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATION 1968

During the Census of 1971 we had followed the code structure given in National Classification of Occupations (revised edition 1968). This revised edition of the National Classification of Occupations, N.C.O., 1968, has been fashioned after the second edition of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (I.S.C.O.), 1966, published by International Labour Organisation, I.L.O., in 1968. This has been done to ensure international comparability of reporting and analysing of statistical data relating to occupations, manpower, population censuses, etc

**Basic Principles in Revising N.C.O.**

In an occupational classification, the grouping of occupations has to be based on the fundamental criterion of 'type of work performed'. Accordingly, occupations have been classified, in the N.C.O., 1968, so that all the workers engaged on the same type of work are grouped together irrespective of the industrial classification of establishments where they are engaged. For example, all clerical workers have been classified in one occupational group; whether they are engaged in a factory, mine, government office or even a shop Similarly, drivers have been grouped together, so also production process workers and those engaged in services, etc. The branch of economic activity (industry), in which a job occurs, has, thus, not affected the classification of occupation in the N.C.O. Effort has consequently been made to avoid the use of titles similar to those used in the Standard Industrial Classification, in order that there may be no difficulty in distinguishing between an industry and an occupation. Nevertheless, some Groups or Families had to be described in words similar to those used for industrial classification for want of better terminology or nomenclature. For example:

Group 36: Transport and Communication Supervisors.

Group 77: Food and Beverage Processors.

Group 23 : Directors and Managers, Financial Institutions.

Group 24 : Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, Mining, Construction, Manufacturing and Related Concerns.

Group 25 : Working Proprietors, Directors, Managers and Related Executives, Transport, Storage and Communication.

By and large, factors like materials handled, tools or machines used, standard of performance required, levels of responsibility involved, physical and social environments, industrial affiliations, and other abstract or associated factors (e.g., level of intelligence, manual dexterity, physical strength, initiative, adaptability, ability to supervise, level of education, vocational training, etc.) have not affected the grouping or classification of occupations. Nevertheless, an occupational classification has to take into account not only the type of operations involved in the performance of a job but also factors like the types of qualifications, vocational and professional training, status (e.g., own-account worker, employer) and levels of skill. Thus, while relating Occupations to one another in a Family, not only the general similarity of characteristics of work performed is determind, but also the qualifications and levels of skill required. Further grouping of occupational Families into an occupational Group is similarly based on affinity between such Families inter se in terms of raw materials, equipment, process and techniques used, as well as the environments (factory, laboratory, office, etc.) where the work is performed. An occupational Division is essentially a convenient basis for combining homogenous Groups of Occupations.

Obviously, the fundamental criterion (viz., 'type of work performed') is easier to be applied at the 5-digit level of occupations. For the inclusion of 5-digit occupations in 3-digit Families and 2-digit Groups, this basic criterion has to be interpreted in a broad sense only. This implies that the more detailed the level of sub-division, the more homogenous will be the content of occupations in a Family or Group from the point of a view of 'type of work performed'.

N.C.O 1968 attempts to group together occupations according to combinations of specific duties, tasks and work functions concerned with, while actually performing the same or closely related work. Consequently, job-definitions or descriptions given in N.C.O. represent only the average national picture of the various occupations. There could, thus, be variations in job-combinations or job breakdowns, as also differences in job-titles of occupations, from establishment to establishment and State to State. Further, it is recognised, as only natural, that a group of persons engaged on the same occupation may inter se vary widely in such characteristics as level of performance, education, institutional training, etc. Therefore, even though the revised definitions do not describe the level of education, training or work experience required for efficient performance of the tasks and functions in an occupation, broad inferences regarding qualifications etc., could be drawn from occupational grouping and indeed from the job-description.

N.C.O., 1968 endeavours, hopefully, to standardise occupational nomenclature and average job-descriptions to couch the data and literature relating to various occupations, produced on an all-India basis, in commonly understood and comparable terminology. It may not be out of place to mention that in its application to the classification of population and individuals, there will always be two alternatives an empolyed person may be classified according to the type of work he performs or according to the type of work for which he is qualified. Similarly, an unemployed person may be classified by the type of work for which he is trained or qualified or by the type of work he is looking for. In practice, however, the administrative departments conducting population census or assisting employment-seekers in job-seeking may apply either of the two alternatives to ensure uniformity of its (N.C.O.'s) applicability.

National Classification of Occupations revised edition (1968) classifies Occupations into :

8 Occupational Divisions (one-digit code numbers).

95 Occupational Groups (two-digit code numbers)

462 Occupational Families (three-digit code numbers).

248 Occupational Codes (five-digit code numbers).

The details of divisions are as follows :—

0-1 Professional, technical and related workers.

2 Administrative, executive and managerial workers

3 Clerical and related workers.

4 Sales workers.

5 Service workers.

6 Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers.

7-8-9 Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers.

X Workers not classified by occupations.

The details of groups and families are given in the revised edition of National Classification of Occupations published by the Directorate-General of Employment and Training (Occupational Information Unit), Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Government of India.

# CHAPTER IX
# MIGRATION

# CHAPTER IX

# MIGRATION

(by A. W. MAHATME)

1. Prior to the 1971 Census, migration was being studied by relating the place of birth of a citizen to the place of his enumeration at the census. No question was being asked till the 1961 Census as to what the place of usual residence of the citizen had been from time to time, nor even as to what the place was where the citizen resided last, prior to shifting to the place where he was being enumerated at the census.

2. Demographers have complained that the Indian census data provide no real insight at all into internal migration. The main difficulty with the birth-place material forthcoming from the census is that its use as an index of migration is open to doubt — firstly, because a person's place of birth may be accidental and may not in many cases be the place of usual residence of the person's parents at the time of his birth. For example, many a mother returns to her own parents' home at least for her first confinement. If this happens to be outside the place of usual residence of the child's parents, may be within the district or state boundary or outside, the child will merely on that ground become a 'migrant' at the census, when it will be enumerated at the place of usual residence of its parents. Secondly, the place of enumeration may be fortuitous, having nothing to do with the individual's place of usual residence. A person found staying at a place throughout the prescribed period of census enumeration is enumerated at that place, irrespective of whether it is his place of usual residence or otherwise. When a person happens to be enumerated at a place he stayed in temporarily during the census enumeration period, no attempt is made to ascertain his place of usual residence. May be the fortuitous factors operating in opposing directions will cancel each other out. Even then it seems likely that a study of migration made by relating every person's place of enumeration to his place of birth will not give a wholly correct picture of the extent of internal migration.

3. In view of the persistent demand for a change in the basis for the study of internal migration, the 1971 Census questionnaire included, in addition to the question on place of birth, a further question on place of last residence, that is, the person's place of usual residence just prior to his shifting (again, for usual residence) to the place where he was enumerated at the census. The analysis of migration with reference to the 1971 Census data will thus naturally be made by relating the place of enumeration to the place of last residence. This analysis with reference to the new material collected at the 1971 Census is proposed to be included in Part I-B of the General Report.

4. In this part, however, an attempt is being made to analyse the birth-place material and to try to find out as to whether there is some change in the picture after the 1961 Census.

5. The Indian people have long been known for their attachment to their native locale. This renders them 'immobile' even in terms of internal migration. This 'immobility' seems to be a cultural trait which has developed out of certain social and economic circumstances which have prevailed in the rural areas for quite long. Gujarat State is no exception to this rule.

**'Immobility' of population**

**Gujarat compared to other States of India**

6. It may be interesting to study the extent of 'immobility' of the Gujarat population as compared to the population in other States of India. So far as the female population is concerned, 'marriage migration' takes place on a fairly large scale — in rural as also in urban areas. This is because of the widely prevalent practice of taking the bride from outside the village. This practice tends to depress considerably the proportion 'born at the place of enumeration' among the female population at any place. In the circumstances, for comparing the position of the various States as regards immobility of the population in relation to internal migration, we may have to take into consideration the male population alone.

7. Table IX.1 shows the population 'born at the place of enumeration' per thousand total population for all birth places, by sex and rural/urban, at the 1961 and the 1971 Censuses in Gujarat and in other States of India.

8. So far as rural areas of Gujarat are concerned, the proportion of 'immobile' population (male) in 1961 was 858 per mille, which declined by only two points in a decade, being 856 in 1971. The position in urban areas is somewhat different. In 1961 the proportion was 616, while in 1971 it rose to 643. This may be indicative of a larger amount of 'family' movement from rural to urban areas during the decade 1961-1971, with births of children occurring at the urban place of enumeration. Taking the male proportions for 1961 (cols. 3 & 7 in Table IX.1), it will be seen that Gujarat ranks seventh among 15 States in regard to immobility of population — both in rural as well as in urban areas.

**Comparison between districts of Gujarat**

9. Table IX.2 gives information on the same lines as in Table IX.1 for the districts of Gujarat, but for the 1971 census only. The districts have been arranged therein in descending order of 'immobility' of the rural male population. The order which emerges on the basis of 'immobility' of the urban male population is indicated in col. 7.

10. Panch Mahals ranks first (931) and the Dangs (an entirely rural district) last (685) on the basis of the former criterion. If the Dangs is left out of



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consideration, Surat district (767) would rank last, which means that an average rural place in Surat district has a fairly substantial number of people (male) who were not born at that place.

11. The Dangs — an entirely rural district — had a population of about 94,000 in 1971 (93.5 per cent of it tribal), out of which about 35,000 were accounted for by 'migrants' — 22,000 from within the district, 6,900 from other districts of Gujarat (possibly, bordering the Dangs) and 5,400 from the bordering State of Maharashtra (perhaps from the districts of that State bordering on Gujarat). It is the fairly substantial number of people from the bordering districts of Gujarat and of Maharashtra that bring down the level of 'immobility' of the population of the Dangs district, even when it is entirely rural and predominantly tribal.

12. The ranking of districts undergoes a considerable change when the criterion of 'immobility' of the urban male population is applied. While Bhavnagar district comes out on top with a per mille proportion of 758, Gandhinagar (the new State Capital district) goes down to the last rank with a per mille proportion of 177. That is, Gandhinagar urban district stands lowest in respect of 'immobility' of the male population. Ahmadabad urban district is the second lowest with a per mille proportion of 565.

13. An inter-district comparison to gauge the orientation of a district population towards 'immobility' is possible in another way too. This could be done by comparing the share of each district in the general population of the State with its share in the 'immobile' population of the State. Table IX.3 shows the percentage contributions of the various districts of Gujarat to the general population (of both sexes) of the State vis-a-vis such contributions to the 'immobile' population of the State. The information is given for the 1961 and the 1971 censuses, separately for the rural and the urban areas. A study of the table reveals that in almost all cases there is very little variation between a district's contribution to the general population and its contribution to the 'immobile' population of the State. The conclusion would have to be that all districts are 'immobility' oriented to a more or less equal degree. To use demographic terminology, the districts do not show 'immobility' differential as such.

**'Intra-district' and 'Inter-district' migrants**

14. Table IX.4 shows for 1961 and 1971, separately for rural and urban, the per cent contributions which the various districts of Gujarat make to the State figure of 'intra-district' and 'inter-district' migrants. An 'intra-district' migrant is one who was born not at his place of enumeration at the census, but at some other place falling within the same district. An 'inter-district' migrant is one who was not only not born at his place of enumeration at the census, but not even within the same district. He was born at some place situated within that State but outside the district in which he was enumerated.

15. Whether for 'intra-district' or 'inter-district' migration, and whether for 'rural' or 'urban', the picture does not show any appreciable change in 1971 over that in 1961. As for Gandhinagar (the new State Capital district), it did not exist in 1961. It was carved out of former Ahmadabad and Mahesana districts subsequent to the 1961 Census. Similar is the case with Valsad district. It was carved out of the former Surat district subsequent to the 1961 Census. This explains the remark 'N.A.' against Gandhinagar and Valsad districts for 1961. There is some increase in 1971 in the share of the Surat-Valsad urban area in the State figure of 'inter-district' migrants and this is at the cost of the 'Ahmadabad-Gandhinagar' area. It may be interesting to find out if the reason for this shift is due to any migration stream proceeding southward because of new industries coming up in that area of the State.

**Migrants from outside Gujarat State**

16. At the 1971 census, a total of 26,697 thousand persons were enumerated in Gujarat State. Out of this number, as many as 18,138 thousand, that is, 67.94 per cent, happened to have been born at the place where they were enumerated at that census. They were thus 'non-migrants' with reference to birthplace.

17. The 'migrants' with reference to birthplace numbered 8,551 thousand (excluding unclassifiable) and constituted 32.03 per cent of the population. The distribution of migrants by birthplace categories is examined below.

18. The intra-district and inter-district migrants together (that is, migrants from within the State) numbered 7,615 thousand and constituted 89.05 per cent of the 'migrant' population. The migrants from outside the State (excluding unclassifiable) thus constituted only 10.95 per cent of the migrant population.

19. The bulk of the population which was born outside Gujarat State happened to have been born in some Sates of India other than Gujarat. Out of a total of 936 thousand migrants from outside the State, as many as 767 thousand or 81.94 per cent, were born in other States of India.

20. The migrants who were born outside India numbered 169 thousand and constituted 18.06 per cent of the migrant population from outside the State. Almost all those who happened to have been born in Pakistan, numbering 119 thousand, came to India as displaced persons. Even from out of those born in countries other than Pakistan, a very large proportion seems to be of persons of Indian origin who had settled in other countries, particularly, in African countries, but had to return to India as a sequel to nationalist uprisings in those countries.

21. Table IX.5 shows the ranking of the districts of Gujarat according to the district's contribution to the State figure of (1) migrants from other States of India, (2) migrants from Pakistan, and (3) migrants from other countries. There is almost a complete overhauling of ranks among the districts as we pass from one criterion to another, except that the Dangs, which has a predominantly tribal population and is backward in all respects, ranks last under all the three criteria. The districts which figure among the first five ranks

according to each of the three criteria are indicated below :

| Migrants from other States of India | | Migrants from Pakistan | | Migrants from other countries | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | District | Rank | District | Rank | District |
| 1 | Ahmadabad | 1 | Ahmadabad | 1 | Kheda |
| 2 | Surat | 2 | Kutch | 2 | Rajkot |
| 3 | Vadodara | 3 | Junagadh | 3 | Ahmadabad |
| 4 | Valsad | 4 | Rajkot | 4 | Junagadh |
| 5 | Kheda | 5 | Vadodara | 5 | Jamnagar |

## TABLE IX. 1

**Population born in Place of Enumeration per thousand total Population for all Birth Places by Sex, Rural /Urban in 1961 and 1971**

| Sl. No. | State/ Union Territory | Rural | | | | Urban | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males | | Females | | Males | | Females | |
| | | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 824 | 841 | 575 | 587 | 616 | 656 | 562 | 610 |
| 2 | Assam & Meghalaya | 734 | 730 | 660 | 637 | 410 | 479 | 516 | 541 |
| 3 | Bihar | 904 | 932 | 509 | 479 | 590 | 659 | 526 | 503 |
| *4* | *GUJARAT* | *858* | *856* | *528* | *527* | *616* | *643* | *565* | *580* |
| 5 | Jammu & Kashmir | 883 | 891 | 699 | 711 | 789 | 825 | 752 | 800 |
| 6 | Kerala | 806 | 828 | 703 | 721 | 756 | 802 | 719 | 752 |
| 7 | Madhya Pradesh | 806 | 822 | 487 | 502 | 556 | 610 | 492 | 529 |
| 8 | Maharashtra | 782 | 792 | 484 | 508 | 454 | 511 | 468 | 519 |
| 9 | Mysore | 802 | 804 | 590 | 596 | 628 | 660 | 590 | 624 |
| 10 | Orissa | 883 | 865 | 516 | 535 | 565 | 537 | 494 | 485 |
| 11 | Punjab Group | 799 | 833 | 486 | 505 | 436 | 526 | 394 | 469 |
| 12 | Rajasthan | 895 | 905 | 512 | 533 | 702 | 727 | 589 | 604 |
| 13 | Tamil Nadu | 867 | 849 | 655 | 627 | 659 | 667 | 614 | 625 |
| 14 | Uttar Pradesh | 912 | 936 | 494 | 512 | 653 | 720 | 579 | 631 |
| 15 | West Bengal | 803 | 849 | 554 | 611 | 433 | 627 | 500 | 655 |

N. B. : Data based on one per cent national sample.

## TABLE IX.2

**Population born in place of enumeration per thousand population for all birth places by Sex, Rural/Urban in 1971**

| Sl. No. | State/District | Rural | | Urban | | Rank of district based on figures in col. 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | M | F | M | F | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | GUJARAT | 863 | 541 | 638 | 582 | .. |
| 1 | Panch Mahals | 931 | 558 | 711 | 667 | 4 |
| 2 | Mahesana | 901 | 514 | 683 | 544 | 7 |
| 3 | Banas Kantha | 889 | 550 | 682 | 589 | 8 |
| 4 | Ahmadabad | 886 | 509 | 565 | 565 | 17 |
| 5 | Surendranagar | 876 | 535 | 659 | 499 | 10 |
| 6 | Kheda | 876 | 472 | 653 | 549 | 11 |
| 7 | Bhavnagar | 873 | 548 | 758 | 629 | 1 |
| 8 | Sabar Kantha | 871 | 530 | 591 | 529 | 16 |
| 9 | Valsad | 867 | 652 | 609 | 526 | 13 |
| 10 | Kutch | 858 | 550 | 600 | 560 | 14 |
| 11 | Amreli | 855 | 531 | 748 | 750 | 2 |
| 12 | Rajkot | 853 | 521 | 675 | 579 | 9 |
| 13 | Jamnagar | 851 | 572 | 697 | 633 | 5 |
| 14 | Gandhinagar | 847 | 441 | 177 | 104 | 18 |
| 15 | Junagadh | 843 | 566 | 694 | 618 | 6 |
| 16 | Vadodara | 834 | 488 | 599 | 570 | 15 |
| 17 | Bharuch | 778 | 543 | 733 | 667 | 3 |
| 18 | Surat | 767 | 628 | 625 | 640 | 12 |
| 19 | The Dangs | 685 | 573 | .. | .. | .. |

*N.B.*:—Data based on 20% sample for urban areas and on 10% sample for rural areas.

*Source* :—Table D-I of 1971 Census.

## TABLE IX.3

**Precentage contribution of the districts to total general population and to immobile population in Gujarat**

| Sl. No. | State/District | General | | | | Immobile | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rural | | Urban | | Rural | | Urban | |
| | | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | GUJARAT STATE | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100 00 |
| 1 | Jamnagar | 3.49 | 3.75 | 5.52 | 5.23 | 3.54 | 3.79 | 5.88 | 5.70 |
| 2 | Rajkot | 4 83 | 5.21 | 8.80 | 8.31 | 4.80 | 5.10 | 9.16 | 8.55 |
| 3 | Surendranagar | 3.12 | 3.21 | 3.49 | 3.05 | 3 07 | 3.24 | 3.40 | 2.90 |
| 4 | Bhavnagar | 5.01 | 4.98 | 6.63 | 6 00 | 5 05 | 5.03 | 7.51 | 6.83 |
| 5 | Amreli | 3 43 | 3 54 | 2 68 | 2.25 | 3.38 | 3 49 | 2.85 | 2.40 |
| 6 | Junagadh | 5 84 | 6.10 | 6.62 | 6.48 | 5.86 | 6 12 | 7.18 | 6 97 |
| 7 | Kutch | 3.67 | 3.31 | 2.54 | 2.86 | 3 73 | 3.29 | 2.42 | 2.72 |
| 8 | Banas Kantha | 6.04 | 5.97 | 1.33 | 1.60 | 6 22 | 6.13 | 1.39 | 1.66 |
| 9 | Sabar Kantha | 5.60 | 5 64 | 1.15 | 1.39 | 5.58 | 5.62 | 1.09 | 1.27 |
| 10 | Mahesana | 8 70 | 8 87 | 5 64 | 5.19 | 9.30 | 8 96 | 5 98 | 5.23 |
| 11 | Gandhinagar | 0 89 | 0 92 | N.A. | 0 32 | N.A. | 0.85 | N.A. | 0 08 |
| 12 | Ahmadabad | 5.14 | 5.02 | 25.27 | 25.96 | 5.42 | 5.01 | 21.08 | 23.98 |
| 13 | Kheda | 10 40 | 10 22 | 7 22 | 6.52 | 10 32 | 9.92 | 7.32 | 6.44 |
| 14 | Panch Mahals | 8 58 | 8 55 | 2 91 | 2 76 | 8.99 | 9 08 | 3.29 | 3.12 |
| 15 | Vadodara | 7 38 | 7 17 | 7.48 | 8.05 | 7.17 | 6.79 | 7.20 | 7.71 |
| 16 | Bharuch | 4 95 | 4 77 | 2.52 | 2.57 | 4.72 | 4.48 | 3.04 | 2 95 |
| 17 | Surat | 6 22 | 6 17 | 6.78 | 8.04 | 12 45 | 6.10 | 11.21 | 8 31 |
| 18 | Valsad | 6.24 | 6.11 | 3.42 | 3.42 | N.A. | 6.56 | N.A. | 3 18 |
| 19 | The Dangs | 0.47 | 0.49 | .. | .. | 0.40 | 0.44 | .. | .. |

*Source* :—(i) Table D-II Pp. 218 to 260 Vol. V. Part III-C 1961 Census , (ii) Table D-I-1971 Census

## TABLE IX.4

**Percentage contribution of the various district to the Gujarat State figure of Intra-district and Inter-district migrants**

| Sl. No. | State/District | Intra-district | | | | Inter-district | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rural | | Urban | | Rural | | Urban | |
| | | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 | 1961 | 1971 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | **GUJARAT STATE** | **100.00** | **100.00** | **100 00** | **100.00** | **100.00** | **100 00** | **100 00** | **100 00** |
| 1 | Jamnagar | 3.29 | 3.47 | 6.15 | 5.84 | 4.27 | 4.24 | 4.29 | 3 90 |
| 2 | Rajkot | 4.53 | 5.16 | 10 43 | 10.35 | 7.35 | 7 49 | 8 03 | 7 87 |
| 3 | Surendranagar | 2.96 | 2.96 | 5.42 | 5.06 | 4.89 | 4 43 | 3 28 | 2 96 |
| 4 | Bhavnagar | 5.25 | 5.24 | 8 57 | 7 48 | 4.35 | 4.22 | 3 56 | 3 80 |
| 5 | Amreli | 3.02 | 3.18 | 3 00 | 2.77 | 6.19 | 5 81 | 2 94 | 2 26 |
| 6 | Junagadh | 5.90 | 6 16 | 7.85 | 8 66 | 5.52 | 6 02 | 4 26 | 4 35 |
| 7 | Kutch | 4.05 | 4 00 | 3 55 | 4 67 | 0.85 | 0.83 | 0 70 | 1 01 |
| 8 | Banas Kantha | 5.68 | 5.78 | 1 31 | 1 99 | 3.93 | 3 72 | 0 90 | 1 08 |
| 9 | Sabar Kantha | 5.16 | 5.73 | 1.49 | 2 00 | 6.95 | 5 07 | 1.17 | 1 43 |
| 10 | Mahesana | 9.24 | 9.16 | 8.14 | 8 37 | 6.83 | 7 89 | 3 33 | 3 62 |
| 11 | Gandhinagar | N.A. | 0 37 | N.A. | 0.11 | N.A. | 3 62 | N.A. | 1 32 |
| 12 | Ahmadabad | 4.66 | 3.79 | 12 20 | 10 54 | 12.52 | 9.64 | 44 44 | 38 43 |
| 13 | Kheda | 10.28 | 10.78 | 9 66 | 9 35 | 13.27 | 12 47 | 6.00 | 5.73 |
| 14 | Panch Mahals | 8.79 | 8.71 | 2 36 | 2 80 | 3.22 | 2.63 | 1.64 | 1 46 |
| 15 | Vadodara | 7.65 | 7.99 | 6 12 | 7 53 | 9.32 | 8 84 | 8.57 | 8 79 |
| 16 | Bharuch | 5.23 | 5.43 | 1.88 | 2 41 | 6.26 | 5 65 | 1 99 | 2 02 |
| 17 | Surat | 13.79 | 6.03 | 11.87 | 5 09 | 3 73 | 4 75 | 4 90 | 7 19 |
| 18 | Valsad | N.A. | 5.53 | N.A. | 4 98 | N.A. | 2.10 | N.A. | 2.78 |
| 19 | The Dangs | 0.52 | 0.53 | .. | .. | 0.55 | 0.58 | .. | .. |

N.A. : Not Available

*Source* :— For 1961—Part II-C of 1961
For 1971—Table D-I

## TABLE IX.5

**Migrants to districts of Gujarat from outside the State, 1971 Census Ranking of district based on contribution of the district to the State figure**

| District | Born in other States of India | | Born in Pakistan | | Born in other Countries | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rank | Contribution of the district (%) | Rank | Contribution of the district (%) | Rank | Contribution of the district (%) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Ahmadabad | 1 | 32.44 | 1 | 31.29 | 3 | 10.86 |
| Surat | 2 | 16.16 | 12 | 2.33 | 7 | 8 52 |
| Vadodara | 3 | 8.99 | 5 | 8.38 | 6 | 9 04 |
| Valsad | 4 | 5 83 | 13 | 1.17 | 8 | 8 40 |
| Kheda | 5 | 4 36 | 10 | 3 69 | 1 | 16 75 |
| Banas Kantha | 6 | 4 12 | 7 | 5.34 | 16 | 0.33 |
| Sabar Kantha | 7 | 3 47 | 15 | 0.87 | 18 | 0 24 |
| Kutch | 8 | 3.41 | 2 | 10.67 | 9 | 5 17 |
| Panch Mahals | 9 | 3.26 | 11 | 2.74 | 14 | 0 95 |
| Mahesana | 10 | 3 06 | 9 | 3.87 | 10 | 1 50 |
| Jamnagar | 11 | 2 65 | 6 | 5.68 | 5 | 10 02 |
| Bharuch | 12 | 2.61 | 16 | 0.55 | 13 | 1 22 |
| Junagadh | 13 | 2 46 | 3 | 8.57 | 4 | 10 57 |
| Rajkot | 14 | 2.34 | 4 | 8.46 | 2 | 12.61 |
| Bhavnagar | 15 | 1.44 | 8 | 4 44 | 12 | 1 29 |
| Surendranagar | 16 | 1.03 | 14 | 1 08 | 11 | 1.42 |
| Gandhinagar | 17 | 0.87 | 18 | 0 33 | 17 | 0.29 |
| Amreli | 18 | 0.78 | 17 | 0.54 | 15 | 0 80 |
| The Dangs | 19 | 0.72 | 19 | .. | 19 | 0.02 |

# CHAPTER X
# CONCLUSION

# CHAPTER X

# CONCLUSION

**General**

1. In the foregoing chapters of the present volume we have attempted to discuss the broad demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population as revealed by 1971 Census. This is the first part of the General Report which discusses the data revealed from the Primary Census Abstract and the broad religion and mother tongue distribution. It covers discussion on distribution, growth and density of population, sex ratio, rural and urban differentials, broad literacy rates, population of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, broad economic categories, etc. The discussion is based on full count tables. The second volume of the General Report -- Part I-B — will be based on the various cross-tabulation of the census data. It will present a further analysis of a few other characteristics of the population particularly those relating to age and marital status, migration, detailed economic classification, etc. This part will cover the detailed analysis of the demographic, social, cultural and migration patterns after the completion of the full tabulation programme. Present part of the General Report refers to the census data covered by tables A-I, A-II, A-III, A-IV, C-V, C-VII, C-VIII Part A and B, Primary Census Abstract, B-I Part A and B-II. All these tables are based on full count. Part I-B of the General Report will discuss the data yielded by the tables based on samples.

2. In this concluding chapter we shall try to summaries the discussions contained in chapters I to X for the benefit of the readers who may not find time to go through all the previous chapters. The reader will have a bird's eye-view of the characteristics related to population of the State by reading this concluding portion. We would, therefore, base our discussions contained in chapters I to X and shall give an overall view of the size and growth of population and future prospects, the urbanisation, literacy, mother tongue and religion, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and the working and non-working population.

3. Gujarat is one of the States of Western India. It originally formed a part of the former bilingual Bombay State out of which it was carved out as a separate State of 1st May, 1960 under the States Reorganisation Act. 1960. It is situated on the west coast of India and extends between 20.1 and 24.7 degrees north latitude and 68.4 and 74.4 degrees east longitude. With a total area of 195,984 sq km. and a population of 26,697,475 persons it accounts for 5.97 per cent of the total area of the country and 4.87 per cent of its population. The State ranks 7th in land area and 9th in population size among the States of the country and is bounded by Rajasthan State on the north and north-west, Madhya Pradesh on the east, Maharashtra on the south, Arabian sea on the south-west and Pakistan on the north-west.

4. According to the area* figures supplied by the Surveyor General, India the total area of the State is 195,984 sq.km., out of which an area of 191,369 sq.km. is rural, while 46,149 sq.km. of area is urban. Thus 97.7 per cent area of the State is rural and the remaining 2.3 per cent area of the State is urban. During the period from 1961 to 1971, the State has neither transferred any area to other States of India nor gained any area from other States. During the same period the State has increased the number of its districts by 2. At the time of 1961 Census there were 17 districts in the State. By 1971 the number of districts in the State has gone up to 19. Surat districts was bifurcated into 2 districts, namely, Surat and Valsad. Likewise Gandhinagar district was carved out from Ahmadabad and Mahesana districts. While the total population of the State according to 1971 Census is worked out at 26,697,475 persons consisting of 13,802,494 males and 12,894,981 females, the rural population of the State is worked out at 19,200,975 persons comprising of 9,842,483 males and 9,358,492 females. The urban areas of the State have 7,496,500 persons consisting of 3,960,011 males and 3,536,489 females. During the last decade of 1961—71 the State has registered an overall growth rate of 29.31 per cent increase in its population. Density of population of the entire State is worked out at 136 persons per sq. km. The sex ratio for the State is worked out at 934 females for 1,000 males While the general literacy rate (percentage of literates to total population including 0-4 age-group) is 35.79 per cent for the State, the corresponding rate for males and females is 46.11 and 24.75 per cent respectively. 28.08 per cent population of the State resides in urban areas. While 6.84 per cent population of the State consists of Scheduled Castes, 13.99 per cent of its population is comprised of Scheduled Tribes. Again, while the literacy rate of Scheduled Caste poulation is worked out at 27.74 per cent, the corresponding figure for Scheduled Tribe population is worked out at 14.12 per cent only. If we examine the rank of Gujarat State among 21 States of India we find that the State stands 7th as far as its area is concerned and 9th as far as its population is concerned. In density it ranks 14th, while in 1961-71 growth rate it occupies the 8th position. As far as literacy is concerned, the State ranks 4th among all the States of India, and in urbanisation it ranks 3rd. If we consider the proportion of Scheduled Caste to total population, the State ranks 17th and the corresponding rank for Scheduled Tribes population comes to 7th. If we break up the entire population in broad age-groups, it is noticed that age-group 0-14 accounts for 11,494,317 persons or 43.05 per cent of the total population. Age-group

* Provisional

15-59 covers 13,/96,441 persons and accounts for 51.68 per cent population of the State. Age-group 60+ has 1,404,444 persons or 5.26 per cent of the total population of the State. If we examine the population of the State by religion, it is noticed that Hindus have overwhelming majority and account for 89 28 per cent of its population. While 8.42 per cent population of the State consists of Muslims, Jains account for 1.69 per cent. All other religious communities have less than 0.50 per cent strength in the State. Six important mother tongues of the State are Gujarati (89.36%), Urdu (2.17%), Kachchhi (1.52%). Hindi (1.26%), Marathi (0.97%) and Sindhi (0.76%). 31.45 per cent of the total population has been categorised as 'working population' according to its main activity. As far as males are concerned, this proportion comes to 51.24 per cent, while among females there are only 10.26 per cent workers. When we examine the distribution of workers by percentage, it is noticed that 43.12 per cent workers of the State are cultivators and 22.49 per cent workers are agricultural labourers. 1.98 per cent workers of the State have returned their 'main activity' as 'livestock, fishing, orchards, plantations, hunting and allied activities'. The proportion of workers engaged in mining and quarrying is 0.41 per cent. While household industry engages 2.82 per cent workers of the State, 9.25 per cent workers are engaged in 'manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry'. There are 1.43 per cent workers engaged in constructions, while 'trade and commerce' employs 6.94 per cent workers of the State. 'Transport, storage and communications', however, employes 2.85 per cent workers. 8.71 per cent workers of the State are engaged in 'other services'. The State has 19 districts, 184 talukas. 7 cities with more than one lakh population and 216 towns of all classes (including cities). It has 18,697 villages. Of these, 18,275 villages are inhabited while 422 villages are uninhabited. The number of occupied residential houses comes to 4,497,310 in the State consisting of 3,201,245 occupied rural residential houses and 1,296,065 occupied urban residential houses. In the entire State there are 4,537,140 households consisting of 3,232,985 rural households and 1,304,155 urban households. The average household size in the State is worked out at 5.75 persons. While in rural areas the average size of the household is 5.82 persons, the corresponding figure for urban areas is worked out at 5.58 persons. The number of persons for room in the State comes to 3.53. The corresponding figure for rural as well as urban areas comes to 3.77 and 3.03 respectively. According to the data published by the Vital Statistics Division of Registrar General's office, the birth rate in rural areas of the State is worked out at 41.5 per 1,000 population, while in urban areas it is 35.8 per 1,000 population. Against this, the death rate in rural areas is 17.6 per 1,000 populaion, while in urban area it is 13.0 per 1,000 population.

**Size, distribution and density of population**

5. The State has 195,984 sq.km. of area which is 5.98 per cent of the total area of the country. It ranks 7th in this respect among all the States of India. The largest district of the State is Kutch which has 45,612 sq. km. of area and the smallest district of the State is Gandhinagar having an area of 649 sq. km. only. The average area of the district in the State is worked out at 10,315 sq. km. As far as population of the State is concerned, it ranks 9th among all the States of India and accounts for 4.87 per cent population of the country. The most populous district of the State is Ahmadabad with 2,910,307 persons and the least populous district of the State is the Dangs with 94,185 persons. The average population of the district of the State is worked out at 1,403,130. While Ahmadabad district is the most populous district of the State accounting for 10.90 per cent of its population, Kheda has 9.18 per cent population of the State. Next in sequence come Mahesana, Vadodara, Panch Mahals and Surat districts accounting for 7.84, 7.42, 6.93 and 6.69 per cent population of the State respectively. The minimum population of the State is recorded by the Dangs district which has 0.35 per cent population of the State and is therefore the least populous district of the State. Gandhinagar has little more than 2 lakhs population and accounts for 0.75 per cent population of the State. The State average of 1,405,130 persons per district is exceeded by Ahmadabad, Kheda, Mahesana, Vadodara, Panch Mahals, Surat, Junagadh, Rajkot, Valsad and Bhavnagar districts, while the remaining districts, namely, Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Jamnagar, Bharuch, Kutch, Amreli, Surendranagar, Gandhinagar and the Dangs fall below the State average. Thus, Ahmadabad and Kheda districts can be said to be 'much above the State average' as far as their population is concerned. Mahesana, Vadodara, Panch Mahals and Surat stand 'above the State average'. Junagadh, Rajkot, Valsad Bhavnagar, Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Jamnagar and Bhruch districts can be grouped together and can be branded as 'average districts'. Kutch, Amreli and Surendranagar fall 'below the State average'. While Gandhinagar and the Dangs districts fall 'much below the State average'. The average area of the district is 10,315 sq. km. Kutch, Jamnagar, Banas Kantha, Rajkot, Bhavanagar, Junagadh and Surendranagar districts stand above the State average in this respect, while the remaining districts fall below the State average. There are 30 talukas in the State with more than 2 lakhs population. 33 talukas of the State have population between 1,50,000 and 1,99,999 persons. 47 talukas have less than 1,50,000 persons but more than one lakh persons. 58 talukas of the State have population ranging from 50,000 to 99,999 persons. There are 16 talukas in the State with less than 50,000 population. The most populous taluka of the State is Ahmadabad City taluka with 1,803,085 persons and the least populous taluka is Jambughoda of Panch Mahals district with 21,513 persons.

6. The overall density of the State is worked out at 136 persons per sq. km., against an average of 178 persons worked out for the country. The State has a definite advantage in this respect as its density has always remained on the lower side in comparison with the all India average during the last 70 years. The State offers obvious advantage because of relatively lower density. Again, the State is also having relative advantage as far as man : land ratio and cultivable land per agricultural worker are concerned. The population of the State which was 9,094,748 persons in

1901 has now increased to 26,697,475 persons according to the Census of 1971. Thus, the State has registered an increase of 193.55 per cent during the last 70 years. During the Census of 1901 the density of the State was only 46. It went upto 50 in 1911 and 52 in 1921. The Census of 1931 recorded a density of 59 for the State, while in 1941 it went upto 70. According to the Census of 1951 the density for the State was worked out at 83 persons per sq. km., while the corresponding figure during 1961 was 105. The latest Census of 1971, however, has recorded a density figure of 136. As far as the districts of the State are concerned, it is noticed that Kheda, Ahmadabad and Gandhinagar have 'very high' density, while Surendranagar, Jamnagar, the Dangs and Kutch districts have 'very low' density below 100. Of 184 talukas of the State, 24 talukas have more than 300 persons per sq. km., 11 talukas have density between 251 and 300, while 19 talukas have density ranging from 201 to 250 persons per sq. km. 37 talukas, however, account for density figure between 151 to 200. While 46 talukas have density between 101-150, 40 talukas have density between 51 and 100. 7 talukas, however, have density below 50 persons per sq. km. Of 216 cities/towns of the State, 34 towns have recorded density above 5,000 persons per sq.km. 35 towns have density between 2,000 and 4,999 persons per sq. km. There are 27 towns which have density ranging from 1,000 to 1,999. While 49 towns account for density between 500 and 999. Almost one-third (71) of the total number of towns have less than 500 persons per sq. km

**Growth of population**

7. The population of the State as a whole has grown by 29.39 per cent during the decade of 1961-71 which in actual number means an addition of 6,064,125 persons. The area corresponding to the present State of Gujarat has shown a steady growth of population since 1901, though, the growth rate was the lowest during the decade of 1911-21. The increase in population recorded during the last decennium is much higher than the growth rate of 26.88 per cent recorded during 1951-61. This boost in the population growth rate in the State especially during the last 50 years should cause anxiety and concern to the planners and administrators. At all India level the country has recorded an overall growth rate of 24.80 per cent during the decade of 1961-71. It appears that the higher growth rate of population in the State observed for the period from 1961-71 is mainly influenced by natural growth. Among all the States of India, Nagaland has recorded the maximum growth rate of 39.88 per cent during 1961-71, and the corresponding growth rate for Uttar Pradesh is 19.79 per cent. During the period from 1901 to 1971 the State has recorded 193.53 per cent growth rate, while Tripura has recorded 799.42 per cent growth rate. Among the districts of the State, Gandhinagar district has recorded the maximum growth rate of 46.39 per cent during 1961-71, while the minimum growth rate has been observed in Kutch district where it is worked out at 22.02 per cent only. It is noticed that almost half the districts of the State have more than trebled their population since the turn of the century. The Dangs district has almost increased five times during the last 70 years. It has thus recorded the maximum increase of 413.75 per cent in its population during the period from 1901 to 1971. The lowest growth rate has been recorded for Kutch district for the corresponding period and has been worked out at 74.13 per cent only. The districts of the State can be classified in four ranges of growth rate. Gandhinagar has recorded 'very high' growth rate of 46.39 per cent. Ahmadabad, Surat, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Junagadh fall in the second range which shows 'nigh' growth rates between 32.01 and 40.00 per cent. The districts which have recorded the 'average' growth rate between 24.01 and 32.00 per cent are the Dangs, Vadodara, Sabar Kantha, Mahesana, Surendranagar, Amreli, Banas Kantha, Panch Mahals, Valsad, Bhavnagar and Bharuch. The last range showing 'low' growth rate below 24 per cent covers Kheda and Kutch districts. Against an average growth rate of 29.39 per cent for the State during the last decade, 71 talukas have recorded higher growth rate in the State and 113 talukas fall below the State average. It is further observed that out of 184 talukas of the State no taluka has shown decrease in population. 9 talukas have recorded less than 16 per cent growth rate and 12 talukas have shown more than 40 per cent growth rate of population. 35 talukas have recorded high growth rate between 32.01 and 40.00 per cent. The average growth rate of 24.01 to 32.00 per cent is worked out for 87 talukas, against which 41 talukas have recorded low growth rate between 16.01 and 24.00 per cent. Among all the talukas of the State, the maximum growth rate has been worked out for Songadh taluka of Surat district which has recorded 75.74 per cent increase during 1961-71. The lowest growth rate of population among all the talukas of the State is noticed for Mundra Taluka of Kutch district and is worked out at 4.88 per cent only. Ahmadabad, Gandhinagar, Vadodara, Surat, Junagadh and Rajkot districts have shown high density as well as high growth rate. Kheda, Valsad, Mahesana, Panch Mahals, Sabar Kantha have shown high density but low growth rate. Jamnagar and the Dangs district have shown low density but high growth rate. Bhavnagar, Amreli, Bharuch, Banas Kantha, Surendranagar and Kutch districts have shown low density and low growth rate.

**Rural/Urban Population**

8. Of 26,697,475 persons enumerated in the State during the Census of 1971, 19,200,975 (71.92%) persons hail from rural areas and 7,496,500 (28.08%) hail from the urban areas of the State. Again, of 13,802,494 males of the State, 9,842,483 males are from rural areas and 3,960,011 males are from the urban areas of the State. There are 12,894,981 females in the State out of which 9,358,492 females stay in the rural areas and 3,536,489 females stay in the urban areas. Thus the percentage of urban population to total population in the State is worked out at 28.08 per cent. 71.31 per cent male population of the State resides in rural areas against which the corresponding percentage of female population staying in the rural areas is worked out at 72.57 per cent. At all India level the proportion of population staying in urban areas has been worked out at 19.91 per cent. Thus, the percentage of urban population of the State is almost one and half times

the corresponding proportion worked out for the country as a whole. The State ranks 3rd among all the States of India as far as its urban population is concerned. The most urbanised State in India is Maharashtra which accounts for 31.17 per cent urban population. Tamil Nadu stands next to Maharashtra only and accounts for 30.26 per cent urban population. The least urbanised State of India is Himachal Pradesh where only 7.00 per cent population is urban. The Dangs district of the State is entirely rural, while Sabar Kantha accounts for 91.25 per cent rural population. The minimum proportion of rural population of 33.14 per cent has been worked out for Ahmadabad district which is the most urbanised district of the State. While in 1961, 74.23 per cent population of the State was rural, 25.77 per cent population was urban. Against this, the latest Census of 1971 has recorded 71.92 per cent rural population as well as 28.08 per cent urban population in the State. While Ahmadabad City Taluka is the most urbanised (97.66%) taluka of the State, Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Chorasi talukas follow with 77.82, 76.67 and 76.34 per cent urban population. Daskroi, Chikhli, Santrampur and Deodar talukas have only 2.83, 2.84, 3.45 and 5.44 per cent urban population respectively.

**Rural Population**

9. Of 18,275 villages of the State, 2,054 villages (11.24%) have less than 200 population, 4,352 villages or 23.81 per cent of the total number of villages have population in the range of 200 to 499. 5,241 villages (or 28.68%) fall under the population size class of 500 to 999. 4,398 villages (or 24.07%) have population ranging from 1,000 to 1,999. There are 1,965 villages with 2,000 to 4,999 persons. 248 villages (1.36%) have population ranging from 5,000 to 9,999. There are 17 villages in the State which have more than 10,000 persons. If we examine the break up of rural population, it is noticed that 1.23 per cent rural population of the State resides in villages with less than 200 population. 7.89 per cent rural population of the State resides in villages falling in size class 200 to 499. The proportion of population residing in villages with 500 to 999 persons has been worked out at 19.78 per cent. 31.70 per cent rural population of the State resides in villages which have population ranging from 1,000 to 1,999 persons. 29.94 per cent rural population of the State comes from villages which have population between 2,000 and 4,999 persons. 8.37 per cent rural population of the State resides in villages of size class 5,000 to 9,999. 1.09 per cent rural population of the State, however, hails from the villages with 10,000 and more persons. While comparing the proportion of population of villages of different size classes in 1961 and 1971 it is noticed that there is a definite decline in the proportion of population in size classes (1) below 200 (2) 200 to 499 and (3) 500 to 999. It can, therefore, be deducted that there is a definite shift of population from smaller villages to larger ones.

10. The average population per village of the State is worked out at 1,051. The corresponding average for Gandhinagar district is 2,354 which is the maximum among all the districts of the State. While Kheda has an average 2,051 persons, Mahesana and Ahmadabad districts account for an average of 1,572 and 1,531 persons respectively. The average population per village of the Dangs district is worked out at 303 persons, while Kutch gives the corresponding average of 706. As far as the rural density is concerned, Gandhinagar accounts for the maximum rural density of 298, while the corresponding figure for Kheda and Valsad is worked out at 286 and 229 respectively. Kutch, however, has a rural density of 14 persons per sq.km. only. Of 184 talukas/mahals of the State, 12 fall in 'very high' density zone (300 and above), 23 come under 'high zone' (200 to 299), 89 talukas are places in the 'medium zone' (100 to 199), the 'low zone' (50 to 99) covers 49 talukas, while 'very low' zone (below 50) accounts for 11 talukas. It is interesting to note that there is a very high co-relation between literacy and density ranges. Likewise, it is also interesting to co-relate educational facilities and the amenities available in different types of villages with density ranges. With a view to have a balanced growth between rural and urban areas, we would recommend 'a multinuclei development approach of rural areas' as envisaged by the Perspective Plan for Guajart 1974—84 (Volume III — Page 153 to 154 — published by the General Administration Department of Gujarat State).

**Urban Population**

11. The urban population of the State has shown upward trend in the rate of increase. While total population of Gujarat has increased by 29.39 per cent during 1961-71 the urban population has shown an increase of 41 per cent during the same decade. Rural population of the State. However, increased by 25.36 per cent during 1961-71. It is thus noticed that the process of urbanisation has become rapid. During 1961 the proportion of urban population to total population was 25.77 per cent, which has gone up to 28.08 per cent in 1971. The urban population of Gujarat in 1901 was 20.30 lakhs which formed 22.33 per cent of the total population, while the corresponding figures for the country was 2 58 crores against a total population of 23.83 crores, which constituted 10.84 per cent. During the last 70 years the percentage of urban population in Gujarat has gone from 22.33 per cent in 1901 to 28.08 per cent in 1971 against all India average of 10.89 in 1901 to 19.91 per cent in 1971. Gujarat ranks 3rd as regards proportion of urban population is concerned. While Maharashtra accounts for 31.17 per cent of its population as urban population. Tamil Nadu has 30.26 per cent urban population. During the Census of 1971, 216 places were declared as 'urban'. As regards district-wise urban population, Ahmadabad, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Surat, Bhavanagar, Vadodara and Junagadh have shown higher proportion of urban population compared to the State average of urban population of 28.08 per cent. The remaining districts of the State fall below the State average. Ahmadabad district has the maximum concentration of urban population as 66.86 per cent population of the district resides in urban areas. The corresponding figures for Rajkot, Jamnagar and Surat districts are 38.37, 35.31 and 33.73 per cent respectively. There are 7 cities in the State, 18 class II towns having population ranging from 50,000 to 99,999, 42 class III towns with 20,000 to 49,999 population,

73 class IV towns with 10,000 to 19,999 population, 71 class V towns with population ranging from 5,000 to 9,999 and 5 class VI towns with less than 5,000 population. Cities of the State account for 45.10 per cent of the total urban population of the State. Class II towns have 15.66 per cent population of the State. The corresponding figure for class III and class IV towns is worked out at 17.72 and 14.04 respectively. While class V towns account for 7.20 per cent urban population of the State, class VI towns have only 0.28 per cent urban population. The growth of urbanisation in the last decade has been quite significant in the State as would be clear from the fact that there were only 181 places having urban characteristics in 1961 Census, while the last Census has recognised 216 places as 'urban'. There is a tendency on the part of large size towns to increase with a faster rate than smaller size class towns.

**Sex ratio and age structure**

12. As the State has 13,802,494 males and 12,894,981 females according to the Census of 1971, the sex ratio has been worked out at 934 females per 1,000 males. While the sex ratio in rural areas is 951, the corresponding figure for urban areas is worked out at 893 only. At all India level the sex ratio has been worked out at 930 females for 1,000 males during the Census of 1971. It is interesting to compare the sex ratio of a few selected countries of the world. U.S.S.R. has 1,171 females per 1,000 males. West Germany accounts for a sex ratio of 1,118 and the sex ratio of U.K. and U.S.A. has been worked out at 1,069 and 1,055 respectively. In Japan, however, there are 1,037 females per 1,000 males. The neighbouring country of Pakistan accounts for a sex ratio of 900 only. It is also noticed in India as well as in Gujarat that females have always been fewer than males. Kerala is the only State in the country where the number of females outnumber males with a sex ratio of 1,016. The lowest sex ratio is found in the Punjab State where there are only 865 females per 1,000 males. Among all the States of India, Gujarat ranks 12th as far as its sex ratio is concerned.

13. In India as well as in the State the proportion of females per thousand males has been steadily declining. In 1901 the sex ratio at all India level was 972 which has gone down to 930 during the latest Census of 1971. Only in 1951 we could observe some improvement in sex ratio over 1941 position at all India as well as at the State level. Even then it is interesting to note that the rate of decrease in the proportion of females per thousand males in India is higher than the one observed for the State during 1901—1971. Kutch is the only district in the State where the number of females is larger than the number of males with a sex ratio of 1,012. All other districts of the State have a sex ratio which is less than 1,000. In rural areas, however, while Kutch accounts for 1,037 females per 1,000 males, the corresponding figure for Valsad district is worked out at 1,015. As far as the urban areas of the districts of the State are concerned, Ahmadabad has recorded the minimum sex ratio 838 according to the Census of 1971.

14. 9 talukas of the State have recorded a sex ratio below 900, while in 15 talukas it is more than 1,000. Among all the talukas of the State, the City taluka of Ahmadabad district has recorded the lowest sex ratio of 831. Against this, the highest ratio of 1,121 was noticed in Mundra taluka of Kutch district. The remaining 116 talukas of the State have recorded sex ratio between 900 and 999 per 1,000 males.

15. There are 951 females in rural areas and 893 females in urban areas against 1,000 males of respective areas of the State. At all India level while the rural sex ratio is 949, in urban areas there are 858 females per 1,000 males.

16. In the cities having more than a lakh of population the sex ratio is only 862 whereas it is as high as 917 in class VI towns with less than 5,000 population. Out of 67 towns of class I, II and Class III, Ukai has recorded the lowest sex ratio of 705 probably due to in-migration of male workers at Ukai Dam Project. Mudra town of Kutch district has recorded the maximum ratio of 1,041 in these categories of towns probably because of out-migration of males. If we compare the cities of the country with one million population or more, it is noticed that the maximum sex ratio has been worked out for Calcutta where there are only 636 females for 1,000 males. While Greater Bombay accounts for a sex ratio of 716, Delhi (Municipal Corporation area) has 806 females per 1,000 males. Kanpur, however, has only 769 females per 1,000 males. Ahmadabad (Municipal Corporation) accounts for a sex ratio of 833, while Hyderabad (Municipal Corporation) has 928 females per 1,000 males.

17. In Gujarat the sex ratio is quite low in age-group 15 to 19 years. The highest ratio was observed in age-group 60 + years during 1971. In many districts surplus females are noticed in age-group 60 + years. In Kutch district females are in excess in all the age-groups except age-group 0 to 14. The proportion of males to total males in age-group 0 to 14, for the State is worked out at 43.4 per cent and the corresponding proportion for females in this age-group is 42.7 per cent. The respective proportions at all India level in this age-group are 41.9 per cent for males and 42.3 percent for females respectively.

**Literacy**

18. Taking the State as a whole, the Census of 1971 has recorded 9,555,289 literate persons. The general literacy rate for the State is 35.79 per cent, male literacy is 46.11 per cent and the female literacy rate is 24.75 per cent. In the rural areas the general literacy rate is 28.33 per cent, male literacy is 38.92 per cent, while the female literacy is worked out at 17.19 per cent. As far as urban population of the State is concerned, 54.90 per cent of the total urban population is literate. While the male literacy rate of the urban areas is 63.96 per cent, 44.77 per cent female population of urban areas is literate. It is also interesting to note that alongwith the number of literates and literacy rates we have also been increasing the number of illiterates. The State ranks 4th among all the States of India in general literacy rate. It thus lost its third

position which was occupying during the Census of 1961. In male literacy, the State ranks 4th and in female literacy it ranks 5th. According to urban literacy rates, the State ranks 10th among all the States of India, while the rural literacy rate of the State puts it at 6th position among the States of India. While Ahmadabad district accounts for the maximum literacy rate among all the districts of the State, the Dangs has the minimum literacy rate. As far as female literacy rate is concerned, Banas Kantha has recorded the least rate among all the districts of the State. Ahmadabad City, Vadodara, Chorasi and Gandevi taluka have occupied the first four positions in general literacy rates, while Tharad, Vav and Dhanera talukas stand at the bottom among all the talukas of the State in this respect. Among the cities of the State, Vadodara has recorded the maximum literacy rate and among the towns with more than 50,000 population, Anand accounts for the maximum literacy. Of 184 talukas of the State, 39 talukas account for more than 40 per cent general literacy rate, 21 talukas have literacy rate ranging from 35.79 to 40.00 per cent, 38 talukas have recorded literacy rate between 30.00 and 35.79 per cent and a large number of 86 talukas have recorded less than 30.00 per cent general literacy rate. During 1961—1971 the State recorded 52.08 per cent growth rate of literacy in general, while the Dangs district has recorded 101.18 per cent growth rate in literacy during 1961—1971. During the corresponding period Bharuch district could record only 29.75 per cent growth rate in literacy which is the minimum among all the districts of the State. In 1901 only 721,133 persons were literate in the State accounting for 7 93 per cent literacy rate. The last census recorded 9,555,289 literate persons and 35.79 per cent literacy rate. 14.52 per cent male population of the State was enumerated as literate in 1901, while the female literacy rate was only 1.01 per cent. During the Census of 1971 male literacy rate has been worked out at 46.11 per cent and female literacy stands at 24.75 per cent.

**Mother tongue**

19. Six important mother tongues of the State are Gujarati, Urdu, Kachchhi, Hindi, Marathi and Sindhi. Almost 9 out of 10 persons of the States have returned Gujarat as their mother tongue. It is interesting to note that the tendency to return tribal mother tongue is on the increase, though, all the members of a particular tribal community have not returned their tribal mother tongue. It is also interesting to note that the number of Urdu speakers as revealed by the Census of 1971 reflects a more accurate picture in comparison to one presented in 1961. The number of Urdu speakers in 1961 was 594,538 which has gone down to 579,224 in 1971. Thus during 1961—71 Urdu speakers in the State have recorded decrease by 2.57 per cent against 29.39 per cent increase in general population. Gujarati is the principal mother tongue of the State and accounts for an overwhelmingly high proportion of its speakers to the total population of the State. Of 26,697,475 persons in the State, 23,856,955 persons have returned Gujarati as their mother tongue. Though the number of Gujarati speakers has increased during the last decade, it has not kept pace with the increase in total population. Thus in 1951 the number of Gujarati speakers in the State was 14,823,714 which went upto 18,671,562 in 1961 accounting for a rise of 25.96 per cent against the decadal growth of 26.88 per cent in the general population. During the period from 1961 to 1971 the percentage increase among Gujarati speakers is worked out at 27.77 against the decennial increase of 29.39 per cent in the total population. Thus the proportion of Gujarati speakers in relation to total population of the State has been decreasing. Urdu is the second important mother tongue of the State and accounts for 579,224 speakers or 2.17 per cent of the total population. The third important language of the State is Kachchhi which is the mother tongue of 405,569 persons according to the Census of 1971. The proportion of Kuchchhi speakers to the total population is worked out at 1.52 per cent. Next in sequence come Hindi, Marathi and Sindhi languages with 337,501 (1.27%), 258,069 (0.97%) and 201,894 (0.76%) speakers. It is noticed that the proportion of Hindi speakers to total population has been rising steadily. It was 0.64 per cent during 1951, 0.93 per cent during 1961 and has increased to 1.27 per cent during 1971. During the decade of 1961—71 the number as well as the proportion of Marathi speakers have increased. Sindhi is the 6th important mother tongue of the State. The other important mother tongues in the State are Kokna/Kokni/Kukna, Chordhari, Gamti/Gavit, Bhili/Bhilodi, Dangi, Marwari, Varli, Dhodia and Vasawa. The number of their speakers ranges between 50,000 and 1,50,000. Gujarati is the most important mother tongue of all the districts except the Dangs where the Dangi is the principal language returned by 84.97 per cent population of the district. Kachchhi is the second important language of Jamnagar and Kutch districts. 39.83 per cent population of Kutch district has returned Kachchhi as its mother tongue, while 4.33 per cent population of Jamnagar consists of Kuchchhi speakers. The second important mother tongue of Rajkot, Amreli, Junagadh, Sabar Kantha, Mahesana, Ahmadabad, Kheda and Panch Mahals districts is Urdu. Hindi is the second important mother tongue of Surendranagar and Gandhinagar districts. In Banas Kantha Marwari is the second important mother tongue. The second important mother tongue of Vadodara, Surat, Valsad districts is Marathi, Bhili/Bhilodi, Chodnari and Kokna/Kokni/Kukna respectively. In the Dangs, Gujarati takes the second place. Gujarati speakers in the State account for 92.69 per cent of its rural population and 80 84 per cent of its urban population. Urdu speakers have greater concentration in urban areas than rural.

**Religion**

20. According to the Census of India 1971, of 26,697,475 persons in the State there were 23,835,471 Hindus (89.28%), 2,249,055 Muslims (8.42%), 451.578 Jains (1.69%), 109,341 Christians (0.41%), 18,233 Sikhs (0.07%) and 5,469 Budhists (0.02%). 28,328 persons (0.11%) either belong to other religions not included in the specific main religions or had not returned any religion at the time of enumeration. It is thus seen that the Hindus form the most predominant religious community of the State and the Muslims occupy the second position in term of numerical

strength in the State. The third important religious community of the State is of Jains. At all India level 82.72 per cent population consists of Hindus, while there are 11.21 per cent Muslims. The proportion of Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains come to 2.60, 1.89, 0.70 and 0.47 per cent respectively according to the Census of 1971. While examining the percentage distribution of religions in the State in 1961 and 1971, it is observed that the proportion of Hindu population which was 88.96 per cent in 1961 has gone up to 89.28 per cent in 1971. Against this, the proportion of Muslim population which was 8.46 in 1961 has come down to 8.42 in 1971. Jains accounted 1.99 per cent population in 1961 but according to the Census of 1971 the proportion of Jains to total population has come down to 1.69 per cent. Hindus of the country have recorded 23.69 per cent decadal growth rate during 1961-71. Against this, the corresponding figure worked out for the State is 29.85. All the minority communities taken together have recorded 25.68 per cent growth rate during 1961-1971 in the State. Muslims have, however, recorded 28.88 per cent growth rate during 1961-71 in the State. Jains community of the State has recorded the lowest growth rate of 10.21 per cent during 1961-71.

21. Hindus account for 89.28 per cent of the total population of the State and have a sex ratio of 932 females for 1,000 males. They account for 17,948,785 persons or 93.48 per cent of the rural population and 5,886,686 persons or 78.53 per cent of the urban population of the State. Among 23,835,471 Hindus there are 12,337,860 males and 11,497,611 females. The Dangs district accounts for the maximum concentration of 97.55 per cent Hindu population. Gandhinagar district consists of 96.65 per cent Hindus. The minimum concentration of Hindus is recorded in Kutch district which accounts for 74.56 per cent Hindu population. The overall growth rate among Hindus during 1961-71 was 29.85 per cent for the State. While Gandhinagar recorded 47.02 per cent decadal growth rate during 1961-71, the corresponding percentage for Ahmadabad was 37 37. Kheda, however, has recorded only 24.18 per cent growth rate among Hindus.

22. Muslims constitute 8.42 per cent population of the State. The total population of the Muslims in the State is made up of 1,155,718 males and 1,093,337 females. Their sex ratio is, therefore, worked out at 946 females for 1,000 males. Muslims account for 5.37 per cent of rural and 16 25 per cent of urban population of the State. While Kutch accounts for 18.49 per cent Muslim population, Bharuch has the corresponding figure of 16.16. The Dangs and Gandhinagar districts account for 1.28 and 2.30 per cent Muslim population respectively. The overall growth rate among Muslims of the State has been worked out at 28.88 per cent during 1961-71. The Dangs district recorded the maximum growth rate of 54.76 per cent during 1961-71. Surat follows closely with 54.59 per cent growth rate among Muslims during 1961-71. Valsad, however, has recorded the minimum growth rate of 6.75 per cent among Muslims during 1961-71.

23. The third major religious community in the order of numerical strength of population in the State are the Jains. They number 451,578. The State ranks next to Maharashtra and Rajastnan only in its numerical strength of Jains. Of all the Jains in the country Maharashtra and Rajasthan account for 27.02 and 19.72 per cent Jain population respectively against which Gujarat has 17.34 per cent Jains of India. As far as the State population is concerned, Jains account for only 1.69 per cent of its population. There are 223,476 Jains males and 228,102 Jain females in the State which gives their sex ratio of 1021 females for 1,000 males. This sex ratio is the highest for the State among all the main religious communities. 152,382 Jains stay in the rural areas and 299,196 in the urban areas of the State. The Jains are, therefore, mainly urban dwellers. 6.72 per cent population of Kutch district consists of Jains. The corresponding proportion for Ahmadabad and Surendranagar districts is worked out at 3.57 and 3.34 per cent respectively. The proportion of Jain population to the total population for the Dangs and Panch Mahals districts is worked out at 0 05 and 0.30 per cent respectively. 23.04 per cent Jain population of the State resides in Ahmadabad district alone. The growth rate of Jains during 1961-71 for the State has been worked out at 10.21 per cent.

24. There are only 109,341 Christians in the State who account for 0.41 per cent of its population. The sex ratio among Christians is 883 females for 1,000 males. Kheda has the maximum concentration of 1.76 per cent Christian population. During the decade of 1961-1971 the growth rate among Christians has been worked out at 20.12 per cent.

25. Buddhists number only 5,469 in the State consisting of 0.02 per cent of its population.

26. If we examine the pattern of distribution of population of major religious communities between rural as well as urban areas it is noticed that 93.48 per cent rural population of the State consists of Hindus. The corresponding percentages to total rural population for Muslims, Jains and Christians are worked out at 5.37, 0.79 and 0.28 respectively. In the urban areas of the State 78.53 per cent population consists of Hindus. 16.25 per cent urban population of the State consists of Muslims. The corresponding percentages to total urban population for Jains and Christians are worked out at 3.99 and 0.75 respectively.

**Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

27. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes together constitute 1/5th of the total population of the State. Of 26,697,475 persons in the State, 5.559,854 or 20.83 per cent belong to these two communities according to the Census of 1971. During the Censsus of 1961, the corresponding percentage was worked out at 19.98. During 1961-1971 the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population has shown higher growth rate in comparison to the general population of the State. While Scheduled Castes account for 6.84 per cent population of the State, Scheduled Tribe population claims 13.99 per cent of its population according to the Census of 1971. At all India level, 14.60 per

cent population of the country consists of Scheduled Castes, while 6.94 per cent population is of Scheduled Tribes. Among 21 States of the country Gujarat ranks 16th as far as the proportion of Scheduled Castes to total population is concerned. As far as the proportion of Scheduled Tribes is concerned, the State ranks 7th. However, the tribal population of the State accounts for almost 1/10th tribal population of the country.

**Scheduled Caste Population**

28. Ahmadabad district has the maximum proportion of 17.42 per cent Scheduled Caste population of the State. While Mahesana accounts for a corresponding figure of 10.27, Kheda, Banas Kantha and Junagadh districts have 8.12, 6.83 and 6.71 per cent Scheduled Caste population of the State. The Dangs district has only 0.02 per cent Scheduled Caste population of the State. Gandhinagar district, however, has a corresponding proportion of 0.72 per cent. As far as the proportion of Scheduled Castes to total population of the district is concerned, Ahmadabad has the maximum concentration (10.95%) of Scheduled Caste population. Next in sequence come Surendranagar, Banas Kantha and Kutch districts. While 6.84 per cent population of the entire State consists of Scheduled Castes, the corresponding proportion for rural as well as urban areas are worked out at 6.92 and 6.64 per cent respectively. In other words, 72.75 per cent Scheduled Caste population of the State resides in rural areas, while 27.25 per cent population hails from the urban areas. There are 14 talukas in the State where the concentration of Scheduled Caste population to total population of taluka is more than 11 per cent. The maximum concentration of Scheduled Castes is recorded in Vadgam taluka of Banas Kantha district, where 16.42 per cent population consists of Scheduled Castes. Next in sequence follow Kodinar taluka of Amreli district (14.94%), Dholka in Ahmadabad district (14.81%) and Vav in Banas Kantha (14.38%). 16 talukas of the State have recorded less than 2.00 per cent Scheduled Caste population. These talukas fall in the tribal areas. The lowest proportion (0.05%) of Scheduled Caste population is in Uchchhal taluka of Surat district. Dediapada of Bharuch district and Bansda of Valsad district account for 0.49 and 0.47 per cent Scheduled Caste population respectively. 27.74 per cent population of Scheduled Castes has been enumerated as literate population. 39.89 per cent males and 14.95 per cent females of Scheduled Castes are literate. Against this, the general literacy rates for total population is 35.79, for males it is 46.11 while for females it is 24.75 per cent. During the Census of 1961, 22.46 per cent population of Scheduled Castes was enumerated as literate population. 33.87 per cent males and 10.72 per cent females of Scheduled Caste population was also categorised as literate population in 1961. It is also noticed that Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar and Maruvankar groups of Scheduled Caste communities have recorded the maximum rate of literacy (40.57%) among all the Scheduled Castes. 32.97 per cent Scheduled Caste population has been categorised as 'working population'. 48.32 per cent males and 16.81 per cent females of Scheduled Castes have been enumerated as 'workers'. 18.34 per cent Scheduled Caste population of the State is engaged in cultivation. 46.59 per cent of Scheduled Caste workers are employed as agricultural labourers, while 10.54 per cent of the total working population of Scheduled Castes is engaged in 'manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry', the corresponding proportion under 'other services' has been worked out at 11.66 per cent.

**Scheduled Tribe population**

29. The number of persons enumerated as members of Scheduled Tribe during the Census of 1971 comes to 3,754,422. 9.82 per cent population of Scheduled Tribes in the country resides in Gujarat. The corresponding figures for Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar are 22.06, 15.34 and 12.98 respectively. The State, therefore, ranks fourth among all the States of India in this respect. While 6.94 per cent population of the country consists of Scheduled Tribes, the corresponding figure for the State is worked out at 13.99.

30. The tribal population of the State has increased by 35.58 per cent during the decade of 1961-71. Against, this, the growth rate of general population is 29.39 per cent for the corresponding period. Scheduled Castes, however, recorded 33.51 per cent growth during 1961-71. 22.16 per cent Scheduled Tribe population of the State resides in Surat district alone. Surat, Vadodara, Panch Mahals, Bharuch and Valsad districts together account for 87.75 per cent tribal population of the State. 93.46 per cent population of the Dangs district consists of Adivasis. The corresponding proportion of Scheduled Tribe population for Valsad, Surat and Bharuch districts come to 54.33, 46.32 and 43.88 per cent respectively. While 13.99 per cent population of the State consists of tribal population, its corresponding proportion in rural areas is 18.27 per cent and in urban areas it is 3.03 per cent. In other words, 93.91 per cent tribal population of the State stays in rural areas and 6.09 per cent population resides in urban areas. The Dangs district is entirely rural and accounts for 93.46 per cent tribal population. The rural population of Surat and Valsad consists of 64.88 and 60.90 per cent tribal population respectively. The urban areas of Valsad district have the maximum concentration of 24.30 per cent tribal population. The corresponding percentage for Bharuch, Panch Mahals, and Surat districts come to 12.41, 11.57 and 9.84 per cent respectively. 22 talukas of the State have not returned any tribal population during the Census of 1971. 3 talukas account for negligible proportion of Scheduled Tribe population. 68 talukas have less than 1 per cent tribal population. 35 talukas range between 1.01 and 10.00 per cent and 9 talukas fall in the range of 10.01 to 25.00 per cent tribal population. 19 talukas have tribal population between 25.01 and 50.00 per cent. 14 talukas account for more than 75 per cent tribal population and the same number of talukas range between 50.01 and 75.00 per cent. Uchchhal, Dediapada, the Dangs, Dharampur and Sagbara talukas account for 96.45, 94.19, 93.46, 92.50 and 90.77 per cent tribal population respectively. Bhils are numerically the largest among Scheduled Tribes of Gujarat. They number 1,452,987 and account for 38.91 per cent tribal population of the State. Next in

numerical strength come Dublas, Dhodia and Gamit accounting for 10.40, 9.61 and 7.40 per cent tribal population of the State respectively. Bardas number 53, while Pomlas have a numerical strength of 300 only in the State. 14.12 per cent Scheduled Tribe population of the State has been enumerated as literate population, against which the corresponding literacy rate for Scheduled Caste, general population and non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population is 27.74, 35.79 and 40.31 per cent respectively. Only 21.83 per cent males and 6.15 per cent females of tribal communities of the State are literate. The literacy rate among tribals has not shown much progress during the decade of 1961—71. While in 1961 the literacy rate of tribal community of the State was 11.69 per cent, it has come up to only 14.12 per cent during 1971. Again, 19.06 per cent male population of Adivasis was enumerated as literate in 1961. The corresponding figure for 1971 has been worked out at 21.83 per cent only. Though, in 1961, 4.09 per cent female Adivasis were tabulated as literate, during the Census of 1971 this percentage has come up to 6.15 per cent only. Among all the tribal communities of the State, Dhodias have recorded the maximum literacy rate of 31.19 per cent. Male Dhodias have shown remarkable progress with 43.46 per cent literacy rate. 21.97 per cent Chodharis of the State have been categorised as literate. The literacy rate among Rathawas is only 5.65 per cent. The percentage of workers to total population among Scheduled Tribes is higher in comparison to those found in Scheduled Castes and general population of the State. 40.35 per cent tribal population of the State has been categorised as working population. 55.66 per cent tribal males have been enumerated as 'workers'. 24.54 per cent tribal females have also been classed as 'workers'. Cultivation and agricultural labour are the two important industrial categories in which 90.67 per cent of the tribal workers of the State have been employed. While cultivation employs 48.34 per cent working population of tribals, the corresponding percentage for agricultural labourers comes to 42.33 per cent. Other industrial categories have not employed tribal population to a considerable extent.

**Distribution of population by 'main activity'**

31. 1971 Census figures related to the pattern of work participation and the proportion of workers to total population when compared to that of 1961 Census might hold several surprises to the reader who compares both the sets of figures at first sight. It is, therefore, necessary to clearly understand the concept of 'workers' followed at both the Censuses. The work participation rate related to the 1971 Census has been discussed here keeping in mind the returns received on main activity alone. According to the Census of 1971, 31.45 per cent of the total population of the State was enumerated as 'working population' 51.24 per cent of the male population has been categorised as 'working population', against which only 10.26 per cent female population has been enumerated as 'workers'. 52.83 per cent male population and 12.06 per cent female population of rural areas of the State has been categorised as 'working population'. In urban areas, however, there are 47.29 per cent male workers and 5.48 per cent female working population. 67.58 per cent workers of the State have been engaged in Primary Sector, 13.91 per cent workers have been engaged in secondary sector and the proportion of workers engaged in Tertiary Sector comes to 18.51 per cent. The proportion of workers engaged in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors at all India level comes to 72.05, 11.20 and 16.75 per cent respectively. If we examine further break-up of workers according to industrial categories, it is noticed that 43.12 per cent of the total working population has been enumerated as cultivators. 22.48 per cent of the total workers are agricultural labourers. 1.98 per cent of the total working population is engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, orchards and allied activities. 0.41 per cent of the working population is engaged in 'Mining and Quarrying'. While 2.87 per cent of the working population is engaged in 'household industry', 9.25 per cent of the working population is employed in 'manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry'. 1.43 per cent of the total workers are engaged in 'construction'. While 'trade and commerce' engages 6.94 per cent of the total workers, 'transport, storage and communications' employs 2.86 per cent of the total working population 'Other Services', however, employ 8.71 per cent of the total working population. If we examine the distribution of population by industrial categories it is seen that 13.56 per cent of the total population consists of cultivators. 7.07 per cent population of the State is comprised of agricultural labourers. The proportion of population engaged in livestock, etc., and 'mining and quarrying' comes to 0.62 and 0.13 per cent respectively. While 'household industry' engages 0.89 per cent population of the State, 'manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry' employs 2.91 per cent population. 'Construction' engages 0.45 per cent population of the State, while 'trade and commerce' employs 2.18 per cent population. 'Transport, Storage and communications' engages 0.90 per cent population of the State and the proportion of population engaged in 'other services' comes to 2.74 per cent. 68.55 per cent population of the State, however, consists of 'non-workers'.

32. The population covered by age-group 0-14 has 4.51 per cent workers. Age-group 15 to 19 accounts for 38.24 per cent workers. Age-group 20-24 consists of 51.32 per cent workers. The next age-group 25-29 has 56.94 per cent workers, while the maximum proportion of workers (59.03%) is accounted by age-group 30 to 39. Age-group 40-49 accounts for 58.99 per cent workers. Age-group 50-59, however, has 55.62 per cent workers. There are only 37.25 per cent workers in the age-group 60+. At all India level the proportion of workers to total population is worked out at 32.92 per cent, while the corresponding percentage of non-workers to total population of the country as a whole comes to 67.08 per cent. If we examine the proportion of workers and non-workers of all the districts of the State, it is seen that the Dangs districts has recorded the maximum proportion of 41.82 per cent workers, while Surat has 37.19 per cent working population. Mahesana has recorded the minimum proportion of 28.23

per cent working population. Panch Mahals, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat, Valsad and the Dangs districts offer almost similar characteristics as far as working population is concerned. Kutch and Banas Kantha also have similar pattern of distribution of working population. The remaining districts of the State can also be grouped showing similar characteristics in this respect. It is interesting to note that 84.75 per cent male workers of the Dangs district and 94.09 per cent female workers of the same district are cultivators and agricultural labourers. The proportion of male cultivators and agricultural labourers compared to total male workers in Panch Mahals district comes to 85.09 per cent. Corresponding percentage for Banas Kantha and Sabar Kantha is worked out at 79.37 and 76.10 per cent.

33. It is interesting to compare and examine the wide variations in the proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers for Bharuch and Panch Mahals districts. Category V(b) related to 'manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry' has employed 30.87 per cent male workers of Ahmadabad district. The corresponding figures for Surat, Valsad, Vadodara and Rajkot districts are 19.68, 12.71, 11.86 and 11.21 respectively. 14.99 per cent of the total male workers employed in Ahmadabad are engaged in 'trade and commerce'. Corresponding proportion in Rajkot district is worked out at 10.52 per cent. Again 14.05 per cent working male population of Ahmadabad district is engaged in 'other services'. Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Kutch, Gandhinagar and Vadodara districts also have employed more than 10 per cent male workers in this category.

34. The following few broad observations regarding demographic trend emerge conspicuously :—

(1) The rate of population growth has consistently been higher in Gujarat than in India as a whole. As a result, the percentage share of Gujarat in the total national population has been increasing. We have been growing rather fast and during the last two decades we have multiplied very rapidly. Our population has almost doubled since 1941. The Census of 1941 recorded the population of the State at 13,701,551 persons whereas the latest Census of 1971 has given the corresponding figure of 26,697,475. During 1961-71, 29.39 per cent decadal growth rate has been recorded for the State. If, therefore, the rate of growth is allowed to remain unchanged, the population of the State would double again over next 30 years only to reach over 50 millions at the turn of the century. During the last 70 years, i.e., from the period 1901 to 1971 the country has recorded as overall increase of 129.91 per cent in its population. During the same period the State has shown an increase of 193.55 per cent.

(2) The density of population per sq. km. has been considerably lower in Gujarat than in the entire country. While the relative difference in this respect has been shrinking the absolute difference has remained virtually the same. In 1901 the density worked out for the country as a whole 77 persons per sq. km. The Census of 1971 has given a corresponding figure of 178 for the country. Thus the hike from 77 to 178 persons per sq. km. in respect of the country can be compared with corresponding increase from 46 in 1901 to 136 in 1971 for the State. These density figures for the State can be misleading if we do not allow for differences in the quality of land and the uses to which it is put. The land area of the State includes the Rann of Kutch which is barren and hardly an asset from the economic point of view. Alone district of Kutch occupies almost 1/4th land area of the State. If we take out the area and population of Kutch district, the remaining 18 districts of the State give a density figure of 172 persons per sq. km. Density of 12 districts of Gujarat region (except the districts of Kutch and Saurashtra) is worked out at 213. While 6 districts of Saurashtra give an average density figure of 116, Kutch district has 19 persons per sq. km. As far as man : land ratio of the State is concerned, the State enjoys definite advantage which may be lost in the years to come if the rate of population growth is not checked.

(3) Erratic changes have been observed as far as the sex ratio of the State is concerned. The number of females per thousand males is steadily coming down in the State. The only exception was the Census of 1951 which recorded little improvement in this regard over 1941 ratio. In 1901 sex ratio was 954 which has come down to 934 during the last Census of the State. If we examine the corresponding figure for the country, it is noticed that the Census of 1901 recorded the sex ratio of the country at 972 which has come down to 930 during the Census of 1971. The range of difference in sex ratio recorded in 1901 and 1971 is wider as far as the country is concerned when compared to corresponding figures of the State.

(4) The number of literates in the State has been continuously rising. The literacy rate has also risen from 7.93 per cent in 1901 to 35.79 per cent in 1971. The number of literates in 1901 was 721,133 in the State which shot up to 9,555,289 during the latest census. Though the literacy rate for males was 14.52 in 1901. It come up to 46.11 during the Census of 1971. Progress in literacy rate for females is remarkable. During the Census of 1901 the literacy rate for females was only 1.01 per cent which shot up to 25.27 per cent during the Census of 1971. We may also note that the number of illiterates has also increased alongwith increase in population of the State.

(5) The population of the State as a whole has grown by 29.39 per cent during the decade of 1961-71. All the districts of the State have more than trebled their population since the turn of the century. The Dangs district has almost increased five times during the last 70 years and has recorded 413.75 per cent increase in its population during 1961-71. Kutch district has, however, recorded only 74.13 per cent increase during 1901-71.

(6) 71.92 per cent of our population resides in 18,697 villages and 28.08 per cent population of the State resides in 216 urban areas. At all India level the proportion of population staying in urban areas is worked out at 19.91 per cent. The State ranks third among all the States of India as far as the proportion of population staying in urban areas is concerned,

while the first two places go to Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. There is a definite shift of population from smaller villages to larger ones, and from rural areas to urban areas. There is a very high co-relation between density ranges and literacy, educational facilities and various amenities. 45.10 per cent of our population resides in 7 cities alone having population over one lakh. All the cities of the State taken together have recorded a density of 8216.20 persons per sq km. While Ahmadabad is the most urbanised district of the State, the Dangs is entirely rural district.

(7) Almost 9 out of 10 persons have returned Gujarati as their mother tongue. It is interesting to note that the tendency of returning tribal mother tongue is on increase, though, all the members of a particular tribal community have not returned their tribal mother tongue. It is also interesting to note that the number of Urdu speakers as revealed by the Census of 1971 reflects a more truer picture in comparison to the one presented in 1961. During 1961-71 the proportion of persons returning Gujarati as their mother tongue has gone down.

(8) During 1961-71 the proportion of Hindus to total population of the State has improved. Per contra, the proportion of population following Islam, Jainism and Christianity in relation to total population has declined during 1961-71. While Hindus have recorded an overall growth rate of 29.85 per cent during 1961-71, decennial growth rate of minority population of the State has been worked out at 25.68 per cent. The growth rate recorded for Jains is very low and has been worked out at 10.21 per cent only. During 1961-71 the number of Parsis has gone down considerably. Among the followers of six main religions, Jains have recorded the maximum sex ratio of 1,021 females per 1,000 males.

(9) Almost one-fifth population of the State consists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. One-tenth tribal population of the country hails from Gujarat alone. While the Scheduled Caste population of the State has recorded 27.74 per cent literacy rate, the corresponding literacy rate for the Scheduled Tribe population is worked out at 14.12 per cent only. Among Scheduled Castes, 'Mayavanshi, Dhed, Vankar or Maruvankar' group of Scheduled Caste communities have recorded the maximum rate of 40.57 per cent literacy. Among tribal communities, Dhodias have recorded the maximum literacy rate of 31.19 per cent.

(10) As far as male population is concerned, 51.24 per cent males have been enumerated as 'workers'. Among females, there are 10.26 per cent workers. 67.56 per cent workers of the State are employed in Primary Sector, while Secondary and Tertiary Sectors employ 13.90 and 15.57 per cent workers respectively. As far as employment in various industrial categories is concerned, in addition to 'cultivation and agricultural labour', 'manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry' as well as 'other services' employ a sizeable proportion of workers. While age-group 0-14 accounts for 43 03 per cent population of the State, age-group 15-59 consists of 51.68 per cent of its population.

GIPN—S5—523 Census Gujarat/78—25-2-80—300

# LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25-11-1976

| Station | Sl. No. | Name of the party | Cat of Agents |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| AGRA— | | | |
| | 1 | National Book House, Jeoni Mandi | (Reg.) |
| | 2 | Wedwa & Co. 45, Civil Lines. | (Reg ) |
| | 3 | Barwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra. | (Rest.) |
| | 4 | Asa Ram Baldev Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaffarpur. | (Rest ) |
| | 5 | Jeevan Book Depot, Raja Mandi. | (Rest.) |
| AHMEDABAD— | | | |
| | 6 | Balgovind Book Sellers, Gandhi Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 7 | Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vora, 57-2 Gandhi Road, P B No. 163. | (Reg ) |
| | 8 | New Order Book Co , Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge | (Reg ) |
| | 9 | Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuvi Relief Road | (Rest ) |
| | 10 | Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath | (Rest ) |
| | 11 | Mahajan Bros. Super Market Basement, Ashram Road. Navrangpura. | (Rest ) |
| | 12 | Himanshu Book Co , 10 Mission Market, near Gujarat College. | (Rest.) |
| | 13 | Academic Book Centre, Bisket Gali | (Rest ) |
| | 14 | Dinesh Book House, Madalpur. | (Rest.) |
| AHMEDNAGAR— | | | |
| | 15 | Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market. | (Reg.) |
| AJMER— | | | |
| | 16 | Book Land, 663, Madar Gate. | (Reg.) |
| | 17 | Rajputana Book House, Station Road. | (Reg.) |
| ALIGARH— | | | |
| | 18 | Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market. | (Reg ) |
| | 19 | New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market. | (Rest.) |
| | 20 | Shalig Ram & Sons, 12, Mother Gate. | (Rest ) |
| ALLAHABAD— | | | |
| | 21 | Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road. | (Reg ) |
| | 22 | Law Book Co , Sardar Patel Marg, P B.-4. | (Reg ) |
| | 23 | Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2-A, Katra Road | (Reg ) |
| | 24. | Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road. | (Reg ) |
| | 25 | University Book Agency (of Lahore) Elgin Road. | (Reg ) |
| | 26 | Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg. | (Rest ) |
| | 27 | Chandralock Prakashan, 73, Darbhanga Colony. | (Rest ) |
| | 28 | Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2/A, Katra Road. | (Rest ) |
| | 29 | S/S A. H. Wheeler & Co., Pvt. Ltd , City Book Shop | (Reg ) |
| | 30 | New Book House, 32, Tashkant Road. | (Reg ) |
| | 31 | Law Publishers, Sardar Patel Marg. | (Rest ) |
| AMBALA CANTT— | | | |
| | 32 | English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. | (Reg.) |
| AMRITSAR— | | | |
| | 33 | Amar Nath & Sons, Near P O. Majith Mandi. | (Reg ) |
| | 34 | Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh. | (Reg ) |
| | 35 | The Book Lovers Retreat, Hall Bazar. | (Reg ) |
| ANAND— | | | |
| | 36 | Vijaya Stores, Station Road | (Rest ) |
| ANANTPUR— | | | |
| | 37 | Sri Vani Stores, Kamala Nagar. | (Rest ) |
| AURANGABAD— | | | |
| | 38 | Marathwada Book Distributors, Aurangabad | (Rest ) |
| BALLABGARH— | | | |
| | 39 | Om Trade Well, Unchagaon Gate. | (Rest ) |
| BALDEOGHAR— | | | |
| | 40 | Bhakat Brothers, S B. Roy Road. | (Rest ) |
| BANGALORE— | | | |
| | 41 | Bangalore Ptg & Publishing Co., Pvt. Ltd., 88, Mysore Road, P O. B. No. 1807 | (Reg ) |
| | 42 | International Book House, P. Ltd., 4F, M G. Road | (Reg ) |
| | 43 | M. P. P. House, 87 1st Cross, Gandhinagar | (Reg ) |
| | 44 | Balajee Book Co., No. 2, East Tank Bank Road, Ramakrishnapura | (Rest ) |
| | 45 | S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar. | (Reg ) |
| | 46 | Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road. | (Reg.) |

| Station | Sl. No. | Name of the party | Cat. of Agents |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| BANGALORE—*Contd.* | | | |
| | 47 | Vichara Sahitya Ltd., Balepet. | (Reg.) |
| | 48 | Atam Stores, 5th Cross Malleswaram. | (Rest.) |
| | 49 | Coming Man, Residency Road, Bangalore. | (Rest ) |
| BANSDRONI— | | | |
| | 50 | S/S Manoj Book Corner, B_20, Niranjan Pally, 24-Pargana. | (Reg.) |
| BAREILLY— | | | |
| | 51 | Agarwal Bros., Bara Bazar. | (Reg ) |
| | 52 | Pathak Pustak Bhawan, Ram Narain Park. | (Rest.) |
| BARODA— | | | |
| | 53 | New Medical Book House, 540, Madenzampa Road | (Rest ) |
| | 54 | Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah Semr, Ambegaonkers Wada, Raopura | (Rest ) |
| | 55 | Baroda Productivity Council (Book Div.) Baroda | (Rest.) |
| | 56 | Hemdip Agencies, Madanzampa Road. | (Rest ) |
| BELGHARIA— | | | |
| | 57 | Granthaloka, 5/1, Ambica Mukherji Road, 24 Parganas, W.B. | (Rest.) |
| BHAGALPUR— | | | |
| | 58 | Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road. | (Reg.) |
| BHAVNAGAR— | | | |
| | 59 | Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M G. Road. | (Rest.) |
| BHOPAL— | | | |
| | 60 | Lyall Book Depot, Mohd Din. Bldg. Sultania Road | (Reg ) |
| | 61 | Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, 37, Laiwani Press Road. | (Rest.) |
| BHUBANESHWAR— | | | |
| | 62 | Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg | (Reg ) |
| BIJAPUR— | | | |
| | 63 | Sh D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Book Sellers Prop : Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk | (Rest ) |
| BIKANER— | | | |
| | 64 | Bhadaoi Bros , Goga Gate. | (Rest ) |
| | 65 | Gadodia Pustak Bhandar, Fed Bazar. | (Rest ) |
| BOLPUR— | | | |
| | 66 | Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P O Bolpur, Birbhum (W.B.). | (Rest ) |
| BOMBAY— | | | |
| | 67 | Charles Lambert & Co , 101, M G Road | (Reg ) |
| | 68 | Cooperators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Building, Dadar | (Reg ) |
| | 69 | Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street. | (Reg ) |
| | 70 | Current Technical Literature Co P Ltd , India House, 1st Floor | (Reg ) |
| | 71 | C Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street | (Reg ) |
| | 72 | International Book House Ltd., 9 Ash Lane, M G. Road | (Reg ) |
| | 73 | Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road. | (Reg ) |
| | 74 | Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum. | (Reg.) |
| | 75 | Minerva Book Shop 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk. | (Reg ) |
| | 76 | N M Tripathi P Ltd , Princess Street. | (Reg ) |
| | 77 | Lok Vangmaya Griha Pvt Ltd , 190/B, Khetwadi Main Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 78 | World Literature, Pyare Singh Chug House, Agra Road. | (Rest ) |
| | 79 | 69-A. International Subscription Agency, Police Court Lane, Bombay-1. | (Rest ) |
| | 80 | Swastik Sales Co , Scientific & Technical Booksellers, P.B. 6007. | (Rest.) |
| | 81 | M. & J. Services, 2-A, Bahri Building | (Reg ) |
| | 82 | Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road | (Reg ) |
| | 83 | Sunderdas Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, near Princess Street. | (Reg ) |
| | 84 | Thacker & Co., Rampart Row | (Reg) |
| | 85 | All India Book Supply Co., 342, Kalbadevi Road. | (Reg.) |

# LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25-11-76

| Station | Sl. No. | Name of the party | Cat. of Agents |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| BOMBAY—*Contd.* | | | |
| | 86 | Amalgamated Press, 41, Hamam Street | (Rest) |
| | 87 | Asian Trading Co., 310, the Mirabalee P. M. 1505 | (Rest) |
| | 88 | Secretary, Salestax Practitioners' Association, Room No 8, Palton Road | (Rest.) |
| | 89 | Usha Book Depot, 585, Chira Bazar | (Reg) |
| | 90 | S/S Taxation Publications, B/22, Sea Gull Apartment, 4-A, Bhula Bhai Desai Road. | (Rest) |
| | 91 | Indian Book House, Subscription Agency, Dr D N Road. | (Rest) |
| | 92 | Dhan Lal Brothers, S. Gandhi Road | (Reg.) |
| | 93 | International Publications, P B 7170, Kurla | (Rest) |
| | 94 | International Book Links, Marine Lines. | (Rest.) |
| | 95 | Bhavani Book Depot, 150, Princess Street. | (Reg) |
| | 96 | National Book Centre, Tardeo Air Conditioned Market. | (Rest) |
| | 97 | Universal Book Corpn., Dhobi Talao. | (Rest) |
| | 98 | Subscribers Subscription Services, India, 190, Bazar Gate Street. | (Rest) |
| CALCUTTA— | | | |
| | 99 | Current Literature Co., 208, M. G. Road. | (Rest) |
| | 100 | Dass Gupta & Co. Ltd, 54/2, College Street. | (Reg.) |
| | 101 | Firma K. L Mukhopadhyaya, 6/1A, Bachharam Akrur Lane. | (Reg) |
| | 102 | Oxford Book Stationery Co, 17, Park Street. | (Reg.) |
| | 103 | R Chambrary & Co., Ltd., Kant House, P-33, Mission Row Extension. | (Reg) |
| | 104 | S. C Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd, I C. College Street. | (Reg) |
| | 105 | S. K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd, College Street. | (Reg) |
| | 106 | W. Newman & Co Ltd., 3 Old Court House Street | (Reg) |
| | 107 | Indian Book Dist Co, C-52, M. G. Road | (Rest) |
| | 108 | K K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P. B No. 10210 | (Rest) |
| | 109 | Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street | (Reg) |
| | 110 | Modern Book Depot, 78 Chowringhee Centres. | (Reg) |
| | 111 | New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue | (Reg.) |
| | 112 | Mukherjee Library, 1, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane. | (Rest) |
| | 113 | S Bhattacharya & Co, 49, Dharamtalla Street | (Rest) |
| | 114 | Scientific Book Agency, 103 Netaji Subhash Road. | (Rest) |
| | 115 | P. D. Upadhyay, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane | (Reg) |
| | 116 | Universal Book Dist. 8/2, Hastings Street. | (Rest.) |
| | 117 | N. M. Roy Chowdhury Co. P. Ltd., 72, M G. Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 118 | Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd., 4/3-B. Bankim Chatterji Street. | (Rest.) |
| | 119 | Sushanta Kumar De, 32/C, Gopal Boral Street | (Rest.) |
| | 120 | K P. Bagchi, 246, B B. Ganguli Street. | (Reg) |
| | 121 | Overseas Publications, 14 Hare Street. | (Rest) |
| | 122 | A. G Law Book Stall, 5/1-B, Gope Lane. | (Rest) |
| | 123 | Dass Book Agency, 4, Seth Gagan Road. | (Rest) |
| | 124 | Book Corporation, 1-Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. | (Rest) |
| CALICUT— | | | |
| | 125 | Touring Book Stall, Court Road. | (Rest) |
| CHANDIGARH— | | | |
| | 126 | Jain Law Agency, Shop No. 5, Sector 22-D. | (Reg.) |
| | 127 | Mehta Bros., 1933, Sector 22-B. | (Reg.) |
| | 128 | Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector 22 | (Reg) |
| | 129 | Universal Book Store, Sector 17-D. | (Reg.) |
| | 130 | English Book Shop 14, Sector-22-D. | (Rest) |
| | 131 | Jain General House, Sector No. 77-72(2), 17-D. | (Reg.) |
| | 132 | Jain & Co, 1165, Sector 18-C. | (Reg.) |
| | 133 | Manik Book Shop, 70-72, 5 Sec. 17-D. | (Rest) |
| | 134 | Naveen Book Agency, 80-82, Sec. 17-D. | (Rest.) |
| | 135 | Chandigarh Law House, 1002, Sec. 22-B | (Rest.) |
| COIMBATORE— | | | |
| | 136 | Marry Martin, 9/79, Gokhale Street | (Reg.) |
| | 137 | Dina Mani Stores, 8/1, Old Post Office Road. | (Rest) |
| | 138 | Continental Agencies, 4-A, Sakthi Vihar. | (Rest.) |
| | 139 | Radha Mani Stores, 60-A, Raja Street. | (Rest.) |
| CUTTACK— | | | |
| | 140 | Cuttack Law Times. | (Reg.) |
| | 141 | D. P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad. | (Rest.) |
| | 142 | New Students Store. | (Rest.) |
| DEHRADUN— | | | |
| | 143 | Bishan Singh & Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala. | (Reg.) |
| | 144 | Jugul Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 145 | National News Agency, Paltan Bazar. | (Reg.) |
| | 146 | Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market. | (Rest.) |
| | 147 | Universal Book House, 39A, Rajpur Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 148 | Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road. | (Reg.) |
| DELHI— | | | |
| | 149 | Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate. | (Reg.) |
| | 150 | Bahri Bros., 243, Lajpat Rai Market. | (Reg.) |
| | 151 | Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General) Agency Delhi Ahata Kedara Chamelian Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 152 | Bookwells, 85, Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565, Delhi-110009. | (Reg.) |
| | 153 | Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market. | (Reg.) |
| | 154 | Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate. | (Reg.) |
| | 155 | Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj. | (Reg.) |
| | 156 | Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, Daryaganj. | (Reg.) |
| | 157 | J. M. Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate. | (Reg.) |
| | 158 | Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar. | (Reg.) |
| | 159 | K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law Commercial & Technical Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura. | (Reg.) |
| | 160 | Metropolitan Book Co, 1, Faiz Bazar. | (Reg.) |
| | 161 | Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills. | (Reg) |
| | 162 | Sat Narain & Sons, 2, Shivaji Stadium Jain Mandir Road, New Delhi. | (Reg.) |
| | 163 | Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg. | (Reg.) |
| | 164 | Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market. | (Reg.) |
| | 165 | Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak. | (Reg.) |
| | 166 | Amar Hindi Book Depot, Nai Sarak. | (Rest.) |
| | 167 | All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar. | (Rest.) |
| | 168 | B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar). | (Rest.) |
| | 169 | General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak. | (Reg.) |
| | 170 | Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1343, Nai Sarak. | (Rest.) |
| | 171 | Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran. | (Rest.) |
| | 172 | Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Book Sellers & Publishers, P.B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak. | (Rest.) |
| | 173 | Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak. | (Reg.) |
| | 174 | Overseas Book Agency, 3810, David Street, Darya Ganj-110006. | (Reg.) |
| | 175 | Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak. | (Rest.) |
| | 176 | Rajpal & Sons, Kashmiri Gate. | (Rest.) |
| | 177 | Saini Law Publishing Co., Daryaganj. | (Reg.) |
| | 178 | Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar. | (Reg.) |
| | 179 | Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony. | (Reg.) |
| | 180 | Summer Bros., P O. Birla Lines. | (Rest.) |
| | 181 | University Book House, 15, U.B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar. | (Rest.) |
| | 182 | Om Law Book House, Civil Court Compound. | (Reg.) |
| | 183 | Ashoka Book Agency, 2/29, Roop Nagar. | (Reg.) |
| | 184 | Educational Book Agency (India), 5-D, Kamla Nagar. | (Reg.) |
| | 185 | D K. Book Organisation, 74_D, Anand Nagar. | (Reg.) |
| | 186 | Hindustan Book Agencies (India), 17-UB, Jawahar Nagar. | (Reg.) |
| | 187 | Eagle Book Service, Ganeshpura. | (Rest.) |
| | 188 | Krishna Law House, Tis Hazari. | (Regular) |
| | 189 | Raj Book Agency, A-99, Shivpuri. | (Reg.) |

| Station | Serial No. | Name of the party | Cat of Agents |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| DELHI—*Contd.* | | | |
| | 190 | Indian Documentation Service, Ansari Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 191 | Kaushik Stationery, Padm Nagar. | (Rest.) |
| | 192 | Standard Book Sellers, 402, Kucha Balaqi, Dariba Kalan (Chandni Chowk) | (Reg.) |
| | 193 | Modern Book Centre, Municipal F. No. 8 Bangalow Marg, Delhi. | (Reg.) |
| | 194 | Delhi Law House, Tis Hazari Court, Civil Wings | (Reg.) |
| | 195 | Capital Law House, Viswas Nagar, Shahdra. | (Rest.) |
| DEORIA— | | | |
| | 196 | Madanlal Radhakrisnna, Deoria (U.P.). | (Rest.) |
| DHANBAD— | | | |
| | 1[illegible] | New Sketch Press, P[illegible] | Rest |
| DHARWAR— | | | |
| | 198 | Bharat Book Depot & [illegible] R[illegible] | |
| | 199 | Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Ke[illegible] | (Re[illegible] |
| ERNAKULAM— | | | |
| | 200 | Pai & Co., Broadway. | (Rest.) |
| ERODE— | | | |
| | 201 | Kumaran Book Depot. | (Rest.) |
| FEROZPUR CANTT.— | | | |
| | 202 | English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road | (Reg.) |
| GAUHATI— | | | |
| | 203 | United Publishers, Pan Bazar, Main Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 204 | Ashok Publishing House, Murlidhar Sharma Road. | (Rest.) |
| GAYA— | | | |
| | 205 | Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Buddha Marg. | (Regular) |
| | 206 | Bookmans, Nagmatia Garrage, Swarajpuri Road | (Rest.) |
| GHAZIABAD— | | | |
| | 207 | Jayana Book Agency, Outside S. D. Inter College, G T Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 208 | S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar. | (Reg.) |
| GOA— | | | |
| | 209 | Singhal's Book House, P.O. B. No. 70, Near the Church | (Rest.) |
| GURGAON— | | | |
| | 210 | Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi. | (Rest.) |
| GUNTUR— | | | |
| | 211 | Book Lovers P. Ltd., Arundelpet, Chowrasta. | (Reg.) |
| GWALIOR— | | | |
| | 212 | Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar | (Rest.) |
| | 213 | Titer Bros., Sarafa | (Rest.) |
| | 214 | Anand Pustak Sadan, 32, Prem Nagar. | (Regular) |
| | 215 | M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros. Booksellers. Sarafa, Lashkar. | (Rest.) |
| | 216 | Grover Law House, Nr. High Court Gah. | (Rest.) |
| | 217 | Kitab Ghar, High Court Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 218 | Adarash Pustak Sadan, 5/26, Bhau Ka Bazar. | (Regular) |
| HARDWAR— | | | |
| | 219 | Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan Bara Hampuri. | (Rest.) |
| HATHRAS— | | | |
| | 220 | Jain Book Depot, Rohtak Wala Nohra, Agra Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 221 | Shri Ram Prakash Sharma, Hathras. | (Rest.) |

| Station | Serial No | Name of the party | Cat of Agents |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| HUBLI— | | | |
| | 22 | Pervaji's Book House, Station Road. | (Reg.) |
| HYDERABAD— | | | |
| | 223 | The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul. | (Reg.) |
| | 224 | Bhasha Prakashan, 22-5-69 Gharkaman. | (Rest.) |
| | 225 | Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank. | (Reg.) |
| | 226 | Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar | (Reg.) |
| | 227 | Asia Law Law House, Opp. High Court. | (Regular) |
| | 228 | Book Links Corporation, Narayangoda. | (Reg.) |
| INDORE— | | | |
| | 2[illegible] | Wadhwa & Co[illegible] | 27 Mahatma Gandhi Road (Reg.) |
| | 2[illegible] | [illegible] Pra[illegible] | [illegible]k Centr[illegible] 41 Ab[illegible]pura. (Rest.) |
| | | M[illegible] S P R (Reg.) | |
| | | [illegible]a | |
| A.PUR— | | | |
| | 3[illegible] | M[illegible] [illegible] use [illegible] | [illegible]g. |
| | 23[illegible] | Pop[illegible]ar Law[illegible]s House, Nr [illegible]rt P.O | (Re[illegible] |
| | 23[illegible] | Paras Book Depot, 129, Cantt. | (Rest.) |
| JAIPUR— | | | |
| | 237 | India Book House, Fatehpurika Darwaza. | (Rest.) |
| | 238 | Dominion Law Depot, Shah Bldg., S. M. Highway, P.B. No. 23. | (Rest.) |
| | 239 | Pitaliya Pustak Bhandar, Mishra Rajajika Rasta. | (Rest.) |
| | 240 | University Book House, Choura Rasta. | (Rest.) |
| JAIPUR CITY— | | | |
| | 241 | Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema | (Reg.) |
| | 242 | Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta. | (Reg.) |
| | 243 | Vani Mandir, Swami Mansing Highway. | (Reg.) |
| | 244 | Raj Book & Subs Agency, 16, Nehru Bazar. | (Rest.) |
| | 245 | Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta. | (Rest.) |
| | 246 | Best Book Co., S. M. S. Highway. | (Rest.) |
| | 247 | Kishore Book Depot, Sardar Patel Marg. | (Reg.) |
| | 248 | Rastogi Brothers, Tripatia Bazar, Jaipur. | (Reg.) |
| JAMMU TAWI— | | | |
| | 249 | Rainas News Agency, Dak Bungalow. | (Reg.) |
| JAMNAGAR— | | | |
| | 250 | Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masjid Road. | (Reg.) |
| JAMSHEDPUR— | | | |
| | 251 | Amar Kitab Ghar, Disgonal Road, P.B. No 78. | (Reg.) |
| | 252 | Gupta Stores, Dhatkidith. | (Reg.) |
| | 253 | Sanyal Bros. Booksellers & News Agents, 26, Main Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 254 | Sokhey Treading Co, Diagonal Road. | (Rest.) |
| JEYPORE— | | | |
| | 255 | Bhagbathi Pustak Bhandar, Main Road. | (Rest.) |
| JHANSI— | | | |
| | 256 | Universal Law House, 186, Chandar Shekhar Azad. | (Rest.) |
| JHUNJHUNU (Raj.)— | | | |
| | 257 | Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra. | (Reg.) |
| JODHPUR— | | | |
| | 258 | Chopra Bros, Tripolia Bazar. | (Reg.) |
| | 259 | Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents. | (Reg.) |
| | 260 | Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate. | (Reg.) |
| | 261 | Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road. | (Rest.) |
| JULLUNDUR— | | | |
| | 262 | Hazoorima Bros., Main Gate. | (Rest.) |
| JULLUNDUR CITY— | | | |
| | 263 | University Publishers, Railway Road | (Rest.) |
| | 264 | Law Book Depot, Adda Basti, G. T Road. | (Rest.) |

# LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25-11-1976

| Station | Serial No. | Name of the party | Cat of Agents |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| KANPUR— | | | |
| | 265 | Advani & Co., P. Box 100. The Mall. | (Reg) |
| | 266 | Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park | (Reg) |
| | 267 | Universal Book Stall, The Mall | (Reg) |
| | 268 | Gandhi Shanti Pratisthan Kendra Civil Lines | (Rest) |
| | 269 | Law Book Emporium, 16/60, Civil Lines. | (Rest) |
| KAPSAN— | | | |
| | 270 | Parkashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdar Niwas, Azad Marg. | (Reg) |
| KHURDA— | | | |
| | 271 | Kitab Mahal, Khurda (Distt Puri). | (Rest.) |
| KOLHAPUR— | | | |
| | 272 | Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road | (Rest) |
| KUMTA— | | | |
| | 273 | S. V Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanara) | (Rest) |
| KURSEONG | | | |
| | 274 | Asoke Brothers, Darjeeling | (Rest |
| LUCKNOW— | | | |
| | 275 | Balkrishna Book Co B 1-A, Nirala Nagar | Re |
| | 276 | British Book Depot 84 Hazaratg nj | ) |
| | 277 | Eastern Book Co 34, Lalbagh Road | (Reg) |
| | 278 | Ram Advani Hazratganj P B 154 | (Reg) |
| | 279 | Acquarium Supply Co . 213 Faizabad Road | (Rest) |
| | 280 | Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar. | (Rest) |
| LUDHIANA— | | | |
| | 281 | Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar. | (Reg) |
| | 282 | Mohindra Bros , Katchori Road. | (Rest) |
| | 283 | Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar. | (Reg) |
| | 284 | The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street. | (Rest.) |
| MADRAS— | | | |
| | 285 | Account Test Institute. P O. 760, Egmoregore. | (Reg.) |
| | 286 | C Subbiah Chetty & Co . 62, Big. Street, Triplicane. | (Reg) |
| | 287 | K Krishnamurthy, Post Box -384 | (Reg.) |
| | 288 | P Vardhachary & Co . 8. Linghi Chetty Street. | (Reg) |
| | 289 | C Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettach High Road | (Reg) |
| | 290 | M Sachechalam & Co., 14, Sankurama Chetty Street. | (Rest) |
| | 291 | Madras Book Agency, 42, *Tirumangalam Road.* | (Rest.) |
| | 292 | The Rex Trading Co., P.B. 5049, 111, Pedariar Koil Street | (Rest) |
| | 293 | Mohan Pathuppagam & Book Depot, 3, Pyecrafts, Triplicane | (Rest.) |
| | 294 | Swamy Publishers, P B No. 2468. | (Rest) |
| | 295 | Naresh Co , 3, Dr Rangachari Road, Mylapore. | (Rest.) |
| | 296 | Sangam Publishers. 11, S. C. Street. | (Rest.) |
| MADURAI— | | | |
| | 287 | Ezhil Enterprises. 116, Palace Road | (Rest.) |
| MANDASAUR— | | | |
| | 298 | Nahata Bros , Booksellers & Stationers | (Rest.) |
| MANGALORE— | | | |
| | 299 | K. Bhoja Rao & Co., Kodial Bail | (Rest.) |
| MANIPUR— | | | |
| | 300 | P C Jain & Co.. Imphal. | (Rest.) |
| MEERUT— | | | |
| | 301 | Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank. | (Reg) |
| | 302 | Prakash Educational Stores, *Subhas Bazar.* | (Reg) |
| | 303 | Bharat Educational Stores, Chhipi Tank. | (Reg) |
| | 304 | Nand Traders, Tyagi Market | (Rest) |
| MHOW CANTT.— | | | |
| | 305 | Oxford Book Depot, Main Street. | (Rest.) |
| MORADABAD— | | | |
| | 306 | *Rama Book Depot, Main Street* | (Rest.) |
| MUSSOURI— | | | |
| | 307 | Hind Traders, N. A. A. Centre, Dick Road. | (Rest) |
| MUZAFFARNAGAR | | | |
| | 308 | B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura. | (Reg) |
| | 309 | Gargya & Co., 139, G. New Market. | (Rest) |
| MUZAFFARPUR— | | | |
| | 310 | Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate. | (Rest) |
| MYSORE— | | | |
| | 311 | H Vankataramiah & Sons, Krishnarajendra Circle | (Reg.) |
| | 312 | People Book House, Opp . Jagan Mohan Palace | (Reg) |
| | 313 | Geeta Book House, New State Circle | (Reg) |
| NADIAD— | | | |
| | 314 | R. S Desai, Station Road. | (Rest.) |
| NAGPUR— | | | |
| | 315 | Western Book Depot. Residency Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 316 | The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mine al Hou se, near All India Radio Square | (Rest) |
| N[illegible] | | [illegible]al Book De[illegible] Bar Bazar | (Reg) |
| NEW [illegible] | | | |
| | 31 | A [illegible] Book C[illegible], C[illegible]nnaught C[illegible]rcus | (Reg. |
| | | B[illegible]w. & Son 8F C[illegible]nnaught Circ | (Reg) |
| | | [illegible]e[illegible]ral News Agency 3, C[illegible]nnaught Circus | (Reg) |
| | 321 | English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus P.B No. 328 | (Reg) |
| | 322 | Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place. | (Reg.) |
| | 323 | Jayana Book Depot, P B No 2505. Karol Bagh. | (Reg.) |
| | 324 | Luxmi Book Stores, 72, Janpath, P.O. Box No. 553 | (Reg.) |
| | 325 | Mehra Bros , 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19. | (Reg.) |
| | 326 | Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar. | (Reg.) |
| | 327 | New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Sty., P B. No. 96 Connaught Place | (Reg) |
| | 328 | Oxford Book & Stationery Co , Scindia House. | (Reg.) |
| | 329 | Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd Rani Jhansi Road. | (Reg) |
| | 330 | Ram Krishana & Sons (of Lahore), 16/B Connaught Place | (Reg.) |
| | 331 | R K Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh | (Reg) |
| | 332 | Sharma Bros 17. New Market, Moti Nagar. | (Reg.) |
| | 333 | The Secretary Indian Met Society, Lodi Road. | (Reg) |
| | 334 | Sunejа Book Centre, 24/90 Connaught Place. | (Reg) |
| | 335 | United Book Agency, 29/1557, Naiwala, Karol Bagh. | (Reg.) |
| | 336 | Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath. | (Reg.) |
| | 337 | Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh. | (Rest.) |
| | 338 | N. C. Kansil & Co., 40, Model Basti, P.O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi | (Rest.) |
| | 339 | Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar. | (Rest.) |
| | 340 | Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodi Colony. | (Rest) |
| | 341 | Subhas Book Depot, Shop No. 111, Central Market, Srinivaspuri. | (Rest.) |
| | 342 | The Secy. Federation of Association of Small Industry of India. 23-B/2, Rohtak Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 343 | Educational & Commercial Agencies. 5/151. Subhash Nagar. | (Rest.) |
| | 344 | Delhi Book Company, M/12, Connaught Circus. | (Rest) |
| | 345 | Navrang, R B -7, Inderpuri. | (Rest) |
| | 346 | Commercial Contacts (India), Subhas Nagar. | (Rest.) |
| | 347 | A. Khosla & Co , Anand Niketan | (Rest) |
| | 348 | Books India Corporation. New Rohtak Road | (Regular) |
| | 349 | S. Chand & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Ram Nagar. | (Rest.) |
| | 350 | Globe Publications, C-33, Nizamuddin East. | (Rest.) |
| | 351 | Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355, New Rajendra Nagar. | (Rest) |
| | 352 | Jain Map & Book Agency, Karol Bagh. | (Reg.) |
| | 353 | Hukam Chand & Sons, 3226, Ranjit Nagar. | (Rest.) |
| | 354 | Star Publications Pvt. Ltd., 4/5/B, Asaf Ali Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 355 | Indian Publications Trading Corporation, A-7, Nizamuddin East. | (Rest.) |
| | 356 | Sheel Trading Corporation, 5/5777, Sant Nari Dass Marg. | (Regular) |

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE ADVERTISEMENT INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25-11-1976

| Station | Serial No. | Name of the party | Cat. of Agents |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| NEW DELHI—*contd.* | | | |
| | 357 | Supreme Trading Corporation, Harrison Chamber | (Rest) |
| | 358 | Jain Brothers, New Delhi. | (Rest.) |
| PALGHAT— | | | |
| | 359 | Educational Supplies Depot, Sultanpet. | (Rest) |
| PATNA— | | | |
| | 360 | Laxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli. | (Reg) |
| | 361 | J. N Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli. | (Reg) |
| | 362 | Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri Ki Haveli. | (Reg.) |
| | 363 | Today & Tomorrow Ashok Rajpath. | (Rest.) |
| | 364 | Books & Books, Ashok Rajpath. | (Rest.) |
| PONDICHERRY— | | | |
| | 365 | Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Dupleix. | (Rest.) |
| POONA— | | | |
| | 366 | Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana | (Reg.) |
| | 367 | Imperial Book Depot, 266, M G. Road. | (Reg.) |
| | 368 | Saraswat, 1321/1, J. M. Road, Opp. Modern High School, Bombay-Poona Road. | (Regular) |
| | 369 | International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana. | (Reg) |
| | 370 | Raka Book Agency, Opp Nathu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk. | (Reg.) |
| | 371 | Varma Book Centre, 649, Narayan Peth. | (Rest) |
| | 372 | Secy., Bharat Itihasa Samshodhana Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Peth. | (Rest.) |
| | 373 | Vidya Commerce House, 379-A, Shanwar Peth. | (Rest.) |
| PRAYAG— | | | |
| | 374 | Om Publishing House, 842, Daraganj. | (Rest.) |
| PUDUKKOTTAI— | | | |
| | 375 | Meenakshi Pattippagam, 4142, East Main Street. | (Rest.) |
| | 376 | P. N. Swaminathan & Co., Bazar Street, Main Road. | (Reg.) |
| PUNALUR— | | | |
| | 377 | M. I. Abraham (Kerala). | (Rest.) |
| RAJAHMUNDRAY— | | | |
| | 378 | Panchayat Aids, 10-7-40, Fort Gate. | (Rest) |
| RAJKOT— | | | |
| | 379 | Mohan Lal Dossbhai Shah, Booksellers & Subs. & Advt. Agent. | (Reg.) |
| | 380 | Bhupatrai Parasram Shah & Bros., B. B. Street | (Rest.) |
| | 381 | Vinay Book Depot, Govt. Qr. No. I, behind S. B. I. | (Rest) |
| RAIPUR— | | | |
| | 382 | Putak Pratisthan, Sati Bazar. | (Rest.) |
| RANCHI— | | | |
| | 383 | Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar. | (Reg) |
| REWARI— | | | |
| | 384 | Tika Ram Singh Lal. | (Rest.) |
| ROHTAK— | | | |
| | 385 | National Book House, Civil Road | (Rest.) |
| ROORKEE— | | | |
| | 386 | Yashpal & Brothers, Station Road | (Rest.) |
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| | 387 | Punjab Educational Emporium, Dhuri Gate. | (Rest.) |
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| | 390 | Hindustan Dairy Publishers, Market Street. | (Reg.) |
| | 391 | Minerva Book Centre, 8/78, New Alwal. | (Rest.) |
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| | 392 | Allied Publications, 13, Oak lands | (Rest.) |
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| | 396 | Ganesh Stores, South Car Street | (Rest.) |
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| | 397 | Jain Magazine Agency, Ward 4/218, Rajgarh Road. | (Regular) |
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| | 398 | Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road. | (Reg.) |
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| | 401 | Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam. | (Rest. |
| TIRUPATI— | | | |
| | 402 | Ravindra Book Centre, Balaji Colony. | (Rest.) |
| TRICHINOPOLLI— | | | |
| | 403 | S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road. | (Regular) |
| TRICHURAPPALLY— | | | |
| | 404 | Sri Vidya. | (Rest.) |
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| | 406 | International Book Depot, Main Road. | (Rest.) |
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ERRATA

## Part I - A - GENERAL REPORT

| Page No. | Particulars | Col. No. | For | Read |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5 | Para 33 line 7 | - | 13 | is |
| 6 | Para 36 7th line | - | (Annexure-4) | (Annexure-5) |
| 8 | Para 58 2nd line | - | to conducted | to conduct |
| 17 | Para 129 4th line | - | districted | districts |
| 19 | Appendix-A last line | 4 | Bhacha Taluka | Bhachau Taluka |
| 20 | 9 Sabar Kantha Dist. 2nd line | - | Vihaynagar | Vijaynagar |
| 20 | 17 Surat Dist. | 4 | Entire 7 talukas namely, Chikhli, | Entire 7 talukas namely Chikhli, Navsari, Bansda, Bulsar, Pardi, Dharampur, Umbargaon and 1 Mahal namely Gandevi transferred to newly created Valsad district. |
| 20 | 18 Valsad dist. | 4 | Navsari, Bansda, Bulsar, Pardi Dharampur, Umbargaon and 1 Mahal, namely, Gandevi transferred to newly created Valsad district. | .. |
| 21 | Appendix-B, Surendranagar | 2 | 10,875.0 | 10,375.0 |
| 21 | Appendix-B, Mahesana | 3 | 9,025.0 | 9,027.0 |
| 23 | Annexure-3 para 1 3rd line | - | and the | and in |
| 37 | Para 25 10th line | - | 2,910,301 | 2,910,307 |
| 40 | Statement II.4, Gujarat | 2 | Blank | 100.00 |
| 40 | Para 44 10th line | - | Sabar Kantha | Sabar Kantha, Kheda |
| 41 | Para 49 8th line | - | Jamnagar, Junagadh | Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh |
| 42 | Para 55 9th line | - | 8 Talukas | 7 Talukas |
| 43 | Statement II.19 6 Gharas | 2 | 845,927 | 645,827 |
| 43 | Para 59 8th line | - | 11 Talukas | 12 talukas |
| 47 | Para 71 7th line | - | Iran | Iraq |
| 48 | Para 77 10th line | - | 57 | 52 |
| 48 | Statement II.20 1901 5 line | 9 | 7 | 77 |
| 48 | Statement II.26 1931 line | 3 | 128,73,864 | 142,873,864 |
| 55 | Statement II.32 4 Bhavnagar | 6 | 7.17 | 4.17 |
| 62 | Para 14 last line | - | 1961 | 1951 |
| 63 | Para 20 12th line | - | 1921:31 | 1921-31 |
| 65 | Para 36 2nd line | - | 129.91 | 129.64 |
| 65 | Statement III.5 India | 2 | 129.04 | 129.64 |
| 66 | Statement III.10 Gujarat State | 2 | 195.55 | 193.55 |

2/.....

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68 | Statement III.10 Surendranagar | 3 | 14.97 | 14.77 |
| 68 | -do- Amreli | 6 | 29.09 | 27.09 |
| 68 | -do- Kutch | 3 | 7.12 | -7.12 |
| 68 | -do- | 4 | 75.37 | 73.37 |
| 68 | -do- Banas Kantha | 6 | 29.03 | 27.03 |
| 68 | -do- Kheda | 3 | 0.46 | -0.46 |
| 68 | -do- Valsad | 6 | 25.50 | 25.57 |
| 72 | Para 53 9th line | - | 35 talukas | 36 talukas |
| 72 | Para 53 13th line | - | 87 talukas | 86 talukas |
| 74 | Statement III.15 Jamnagar | 4 | 40.69 | 40.79 |
| 83 | Para 46 3rd line | - | 22.23 | 22.33 |
| 86 | Para 54 8th line | - | 72 talukas | 73 talukas |
| 86 | Statement IV.9 1st line | 3 | Blank | 1 Bhuj |
| 87 | Statement IV.16 Heading line | - | Urban | Urbanisation |
| 93,94 | Statement IV-17 Heading | 1 | 300 and above | 300 and above |
| 96 | Statement IV.19 300 & above | 4 | 11.71 | 1,171 |
| 98 | Para 108 last line | - | seconds | secondly |
| 100 | Statement IV.27 col.Heading | 1 | Blank | India/State |
| 106 | Para 145 line 10 | - | Annexure II | Annexure I |
| 108 | Para 151 7th line | - | Wo would | it would |
| 110 | Statement IV.36 line 118 | 10 | Not clear | + 38.52 |
| 110 | -do- line 123 | 8 | -37.12 | -37.72 |
| 112 | Statement IV.36 line 199 | 9 | + 18.35 | + 17.35 |
| 113 | Para 154 line 6 | - | Gandhinagar | Gandhidham |
| 114 | Para 164 line 3 | - | Country Departments | Country Planning Departments |
| 119 | Annexure II Industry-cum-Commerc | 8 | 1 | 3 |
| 119 | Statement IV.37 Heading | - | V.37 | IV.37 |
| 125 | Para 14 line 10 | - | 930 in 1971 | 934 in 1971 |
| 127 | Statement V.6 3rd line | 3 | Nanded | Nandod |
| 129 | Para 25 line 11 | - | Panch Mahals and Vadodara | Panch Mahals Banas-Kantha and Vadodara |
| 130 | Para 32 line 4 | - | 1911 | 1921 |
| 130 | Para 34 line 7 | - | '61 | '71 |
| 130 | Para 35 line 11 | - | Mahesana, Gandhi-nagar, Bharuch | Mahesana, Bharuch |
| 131 | Para 38 last line | - | Descennium | decennium |
| 132 | Para 47 line 8 | - | 1901 | 1931 |
| 132 | Para 47 line 9 | - | Rajkot District | Rajkot City |

3/....

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 134 | Para 58 line 14 | - | 25-29 and 30-39 | 25-29. |
| 134 | Para 59 line 5 | - | 39 towns | 37 towns |
| 134 | Para 59 line 6 | - | 91 have | 90 have |
| 135 | Para 63 line 3 | - | 'service-cum-primary activity' | 'Trade-cum-Commerce' |
| 135 | Para 63 line 4 | - | 916 | 877 |
| 135 | Para 65 line 20 | - | completed | enumerated |
| 136 | Para 69 8th line | - | It cap | It can |
| 136 | Para 70 last line | - | members | numbers |
| 136 | Para 74 line 7 | - | age in | age is |
| 136 | Para 75 line 2 | - | distribution by | distribution of population by |
| 137 | Para 79 line 18 | - | age-group accounts | age-group 60+ accounts for |
| 138 | Statement V.19 Sabar Kantha | 5 | 43.5 | 43.0 |
| 138 | Para 82 Heading | - | Age-group 50-59 | Age group 15-59 |
| 138 | Para 83 line 9 | - | Kerala | Punjab. |
| 139 | Para 87 line 9 | - | for 53.7, | for 54.2,53.7, |
| 145 | Para 21 line 17 | - | 11th | 10th |
| 145 | Statement VI.3 West Bengal | 5 | 43.84 | 47.84 |
| 147 | Statement VI.6 Heading | 1 | in General literacy | in Male literacy |
| 147 | Statement VI.7 Heading | 1 | in General literacy | in Female literacy |
| 148 | Statement VI.8 Wankaner | 5 | (30.28) | (30.98) |
| 148 | Statement VI.8 Kalol | 2 | Kolal (P.Mahal) | Kalol (P.Mahal) |
| 148 | Statement VI.8 Ranavav | 3 | Bana Vav | Ranavav |
| 151 | Statement VI.9 Karjan | 2 | (42.88) | (42.38) |
| 152 | Para 38 line 7 | - | 58.92 | 38.92 |
| 152 | Para 40 line 6 | - | Maximum | Minimum |
| 155 | Para 53 line 5 | - | 15.93 | 15.98 |
| 155 | Para 53 line 13 | - | 4,375,373 | 4,373,373 |
| 161 | Statement VIII.1 West Bengal | 4 | 19.80 | 19.90 |
| 169 | Statement VII.14 I cultivators | 7 | 43.17 | 43.12 |
| 170 | Para 66 line 6 | - | Chambar | Chamar |
| 176 | Statement VII.21 1.Barda | 3 | 5 | 53 |
| 177 | Statement VII.21 31.unspecified | 4 | 1.14 | 1.11 |
| 178 | Statement VII.22 18 Varli | 12 | .. | 2 |
| 186 | Annexure-A Para 334 Heading 1st line | - | Reservation | Representation |
| 196 | Para 9 above 1st line in centre | - | Blank | 1961 |
| 196 | Para 14 above 1st line in centre | - | 1961 | 1951 |
| 196 | Para 16 above 1st line in centre | - | Blank | 1931 |
| 197 | Para 26 line 1 | - | some one also | some one else |
| 197 | Para 45 line 5 | - | persons had worked | person 's work |
| 199 | Para 59 3rd line | - | studies | students |
| 205 | Statement VIII.4 India | 3 | 32.12 | 32.92 |
| 205 | Statement VIII.5 Punjab | 3 | 71.22 | 71.12 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 206 | Para 90 line 10 | - | 1.95 | 17.95 |
| 206 | Statement VIII.7 M.P. | 2 | 81.66 | 81.11 |
| 207 | Statement VIII.8 Heading | - | is | in |
| 208 | Statement VIII.11 1st line | 4 | Blank | 9 & 10 |
| 212 | Statement VIII.14 8 Banas Kantha | 6 | Not clear | 45.57 |
| 212 | Para 107 line 32 | - | and Kutch | and Kheda |
| 213 | Statement VIII.16 Rajkot | 4 | 4.33 | 4.39 |
| 215 | Para 120 last line | - | 54,772 | 34,772 |
| 216 | Statement VIII.17(ii) Valsad | 3 | Not clear | 364,111 |
| 216 | Statement VIII.17 | 7 | 17.87 | 17.37 |
| 217 | (ii) Bhavnagar | | | |
| 216,217 | Statement VIII.17(ii) Amreli | 17 | 0.89 | 0.82 |
| 217 | Statement VIII.17(i) Rajkot | 12 | 11,576 | 14,576 |
| 217 | Statement VIII.17(ii) Jamnagar | 14 | 28,992 | 28,922 |
| 218 | Statement VIII.17(iii) Junagadh | 4 | Not clear | 27,337 |
| 223 | Para 146 line 6 | - | 98.53 | 98.63 |
| 223 | Para 146 line 8 | - | 88.24 | 98.24 |
| 223 | Statement VIII.21(b) persons 60+ | 3 | 7,045,782 | 1,045,782 |
| 223 | Statement VIII.21(b) Male 25-29 | 5 | 97.69 | 97.59 |
| 223 | Statement VIII.21(b) Male 40-49 | 5 | 93.24 | 98.24 |
| 225 | Statement VIII.22(b) Total worker P | 7 | 113 | 123 |
| 226 | Para 155 line 9 | - | man | persons |
| 228 | Para 79 line 4 | - | includes | involves |
| 229 | Para 92 Heading | - | AHI | HHI |
| 235 | IInd Half line 39 | - | mining of | minting of |
| 237 | Annexure IV sl.no.2 | 1 | AE | AL |
| 238 | Annexure IV sl.no.38 | 2 | W | X |
| 251 | Para 2 line 2 and 8 | - | I to X | I to IX |
| 251 | Para 4 line 49 | - | 17th | 16th |
| 252 | Para 5 line 49 | - | 33 talukas | 31 talukas |
| 252 | Para 5 line 51 | - | 47 talukas | 49 talukas |
| 253 | Para 7 line 24 | - | 799.42 | 797.93 |
| 253 | Para 7 line 57 | - | 55 talukas | 86 talukas |
| 253 | Para 7 line 60 | - | 87 talukas | 86 talukas |
| 254 | Para 10 line 7 | - | 1,531 | 1,431 |
| 259 | Para 31 line 36 | - | 2.87 | 2.82 |
| 261 | Para 34 (10) line 6 | - | 15.57 | 18.51 |

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